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THE NEW SYDENHAM SOCIETY'S

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OF

MEDICINE AND THE ALLIED SCIENCES.

(BASED ON MAYNE'S LEXICON.)

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BY

HENRY POWER, M.B.,

AND

LEONARD W. SEDGWICK, M.D.

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AN

EXPOSITORY LEXICON

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MEDICINE AND THE ALLIED SCIENCES.

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Cetra'ria, B. Ph. (L. *cetra*, a shield. F. *mousse d'Islande*; G. *Islandisches Moos, Lungenmoos.*) The entire lichen *Cetraria islandica.* It is foliaceous, lobed, crisp and brittle when dry, soft, leathery, and cartilaginous after being soaked in water. It has a bitter, mucilaginous taste. It contains lichenin, cetraric acid, lichenstearic and fumaric acids, and thallochlor. It is nutritious, demulcent, and tonic, and is used in pulmonary affections and in chronic diarrhœa and dysentery.

Also, a Genus of the Family *Ramalineæ*, Group *Lichenes gymnocarpi.*

C. islandi'ca, Ach. (G. *Islandische Flechte.*) Iceland moss. Supplies *Cetraria.*

C. niva'lis, Ach. (L. *nivalis*, belonging to snow.) Hab. mountains in Europe. Used as *C. islandica.*

Cetra'ric ac'id. $C_{18}H_{16}O_8$. The bitter principle of the *Cetraria islandica*, or Iceland moss, found chiefly in the outer layer. It consists of fine needles, colourless, almost insoluble in water, soluble in boiling alcohol.

Cetra'rin. A synonym of *Cetraric acid.*

Cetrari'num. Same as *Cetrarin.*

Cetra'rium. Same as *Cetrarin.*

Cetto'na. Italy; in Tuscany. A carbonated chalybeate water, called Acqua del Pantano, is found here.

Ce'tyl. (L. *cetaceum*, spermaceti; ὕλη, the material of which anything is made.) A radicle, the oxide or alcohol of which exists in spermaceti.

C. al'cohol. $C_{16}H_{34}O$. A white crystalline substance, which, combined with palmitic acid, constitutes the chief part of spermaceti. It melts at 50° C. (122° F.), is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether; also called ethal. By some, it is believed not to be a definite compound.

C. hy'drate. Same as *C. alcohol.*

C. pal'mitate. $C_{32}H_{64}O_2$, or $C_{16}H_{33}$. $C_{16}H_{31}O_2$. The substance which, with a little sperm oil, constitutes spermaceti. Also called *Cetin.*

Ce'tylene. Same as *Cetin.*

Cetyl'ic. Relating to *Cetyl.*

C. al'cohol. Same as *Cetyl alcohol.*

C. pal'mitate. Same as *Cetyl palmitate.*

Ce'tylid. $C_{22}H_{42}O_5$. A derivative of cetyl alcohol obtained by the action of strong sulphuric acid on cerebrin.

Ceuthorrhyn'cus. (Κεύθω, to conceal; ῥύγχος, a snout.) A Genus of the Group *Cryptopentamera*, Order *Coleoptera*, Class *Insecta.* The larvæ attack various kinds of coleworts, *C. assimilis* being found in young turnip and rape seeds, *C. napi* in the stems of turnip, and *C. macula alba* in poppy heads.

Ceva'dic ac'id. (F. *acide cevadique*; G. *Cevadinsäure.*) A volatile fatty acid found in the seeds of *Veratrum sabadilla.* It crystallises in white nacreous needles, fusing at 20° C. (68° F.), and smells like butyric acid. Also called *Sabadillic acid*, and latterly regarded as *Methylcrotonic acid.*

Cevadil'la. (Span. *cebeda*, barley.) See *Sabadilla.*

C. hispano'rum. (L. *Hispania*, Spain.) The *Veratrum sabadilla.*

Cevadi'na. $C_{32}H_{49}NO_9$. A later name for the crystallisable base found by Merck in sabadilla, and called by him veratria.

Ce'vil. A Paracelsian term for a certain hard substance in the earth, similar to a calculus in man, indurated from an earthy tartar by the spirit of urine, which is in the liquor of the earth. It was thought to be an appropriate remedy against the formation of stone or gravel.

Cevi'na. $C_{27}H_{43}NO_8$. A base obtained along with cevadic acid by the saponification of cevadina.

Ceylon'. An island in the Indian Ocean, separated on the north-west from the extreme south-east coast of India by the Gulf of Manaar. The climate is warm and moist, with a slight daily variation in the lowlands; at elevations of 6000 feet, where there are two or three hill stations, it is dry and bracing in the dry season, with a considerable daily range; and in the wet season very moist, but not unhealthy. The chief diseases are ague, dysentery, and cholera. The climate is said to be beneficial in nervous disorders, liver affections, dyspepsia, and phthisis.

C. card'amom. See *Cardamom, Ceylon.*

C. cin'namon. See *Cinnamon, Ceylon.*

C. moss. The *Gracilaria lichenoides.* A seaweed of the Indian ocean, used as a demulcent and nutritive.

C. sick'ness. A synonym of *Beriberi.*

Cha'ab. The fruit of *Piper longum.*

Cha'at. The dried leaves of *Catha edulis.* Used as tea in Northern Africa.

Cha'betout. France; Département du Puy de Dôme. Mineral water from three sources, of a temperature of 14° C. (57·2° F.), containing a little bicarbonate of soda, a small amount of iron, and much carbonic acid. Used in dyspepsia, hepatic congestion, and gravel, in

anæmic and scrofulous persons; also, as a collyrium in conjunctivitis and scrofulous keratitis.

Cha'ca. The fruit of *Sechium edule.*

Chaca'ca. The bark of *Tinospora cordifolia.*

Chac'arilla. Same as *Cascarilla.*

Cha'co In'dians. Inhabitants of the South American desert Gran Chaco. An inferior race, with low foreheads, high cheek-bones, wide nostrils, projecting under lips, and tattooed cheeks.

Chad. Same as *Shad.*

Chad'lock. The *Brassica sinapistrum.*

Chæni'na. (Χαίνω, to open wide.) Name for diastase in reference to its converting powers.

Chæ'non. Same as *Chænina.*

Chærado'dia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Amaryllidaceæ.*

C. chilen'sis. An infusion of the leaves is used as a diuretic and purgative.

Chæraphros'ynë. (Χαίρω, to rejoice; ἀφροσύνη, senselessness. F. *chæraphrosyne;* G. *die lustige Wahnsinn.*) Term for mental derangement with cheerfulness of disposition.

Chærefo'lium. Same as *Cerefolium.*

Chæroma'nia. (Χαίρω, to rejoice; μανία, madness.) A form of insanity in which the patient is very cheerful.

Chærophyl'lum. (Χαίρω, to rejoice; φύλλον, a leaf; from its luxuriant foliage.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Umbelliferæ.*

C. angula'tum. (L. *angulatus,* furnished with corners.) The *Anthriscus sylvestris.*

C. anthris'cus. The *Anthriscus vulgaris.*

C. aromat'icum, Jacq. (L. *aromaticus,* fragrant.) Musk chervil. Had a reputation as a diuretic and lithontriptic.

C. bulbo'sum, Willd. (L. *bulbus,* a bulb. F. *cerfeuil bulbeux.*) Bulbous root esculent.

C. cicuta'ria, Vill. (L. *cicuta,* the hemlock.) The root and leaves are said to be poisonous.

C. cerefo'lium. The *Anthriscus cerefolium.*

C. monog'ynum. (Μόνος, single; γυνή, a female.) The *Anthriscus sylvestris.*

C. odora'tum. The *Myrrhis odorata,* or sweet cicely.

C. sati'vum. (L. *sativus,* that which is sown.) The *Anthriscus cerefolium,* or officinal chervil.

C. sylves'tre. The *Anthriscus sylvestris.*

C. tem'ulum. (L. *temulus,* for *temulentus,* intoxicated.) The *Anthriscus sylvestris.*

C. verticilla'tus. (L. *verticillus,* the whirl of a spindle.) The *Anthriscus sylvestris.*

Chæ'ta. (Χαιτή, flowing hair.) Used in Botany for a bristle.

Chæ'të. (Χαίτη, the mane of quadrupeds.) Old term for the hair at the back of the head; also the hair about the temples. (Gorræus.)

Chætogna'tha. (Χαίτη; γνάθος, the jaw.) A Class of the Subkingdom *Vermes.* Free, elongate, marine, transparent, monœcious animals, having a head possessing 4 to 6 sets of præoral setæ, and prehensile hook-like bristles on each side of the mouth, a body with a fin-like membrane on each side, and a tail possessing a striated fin. The intestine is straight. The nervous system consists of a ventral ganglion, sending a pair of lateral branches forwards to unite in a preoral hexagonal ganglion and a pair of lateral branches running backwards. The class contains one genus, which has by some been looked on as a vertebrate, by others, as a mollusc.

Chætoph'ora. (Χαίτη; φορέω, to carry.) A term which includes the Annelids which have bristle-bearing foot-tubercles, such as tube-worms and sand-worms; and also those which have locomotive bristles, such as earth-worms.

Chætop'oda. (Χαίτη; πούς, a foot.) An Order of the Class *Annelida.* Marine worm-like animals, with tubular, bristle-bearing feet. It includes all the true worms. Body rounded, elongated, with muscular septa dividing it into rings, and with the mouth and anus at the opposite poles. Skin chitinous, thin in the water-inhabiting, thicker in the land species, with pores for the ducts of mucous glands, possessing in different instances many various appendages. Locomotion creeping or swimming, aided by bristles, often more or less modified. Nervous system a chain of double ganglia, with well-marked cephalic masses. Circulating system sometimes lacunar, sometimes with definite vessels, but rarely with a distinct heart. Respiration performed through the skin, or sometimes by the intestine. Sexes usually separate, sometimes monœcious, and occasionally presenting alternations of generation. Development sometimes without, sometimes with, manifold metamorphosis.

Chæto'sis. (Χαίτη, the hair. F. *chætose;* G. *das Borstigwerden der Haare.*) Term for a bristly state of the hair.

Chafe. (Old F. *chaufer,* to warm; from Low L. *calefico,* to warm.) Originally, to warm; now, to inflame by rubbing.

C. weed. The *Gnaphalium germanicum,* from its use against chafing.

Chaff. (Sax. *ceaf,* chaff. F. *paillette;* G. *Spreu, Spreublättchen.*) The dry scales or husks constituting the refuse after winnowing of corn.

In Botany, applied to small scales, and dry bracts, and also to the glumes of grasses.

Chaff'bone. (Sax. *ceaft,* the jowl; Dan. *kiæft,* the jaw.) The lower jaw-bone.

Chaf'fy. (Sax. *ceaf.*) Of the nature of, like, or consisting of, or possessing, chaff.

Cha'fing. (Same etymon as *Chafe.*) The red inflamed condition of skin which occurs from friction, as between the thighs from walking, or between the folds of skin in fat infants.

Cha'gres. Indians inhabiting the Atlantic side of the Isthmus of Panama.

Chag'ual gum. A gum obtained from the *Puya lanuginosa,* and other species.

Chai. Negroes of the Nile, inhabiting the district of Sobal, near the Nikuar.

Chaille'tia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Chailletiaceæ.*

C. toxica'ria. (Τοξικόν, a poison.) The fruit is poisonous, and goes by the name of ratsbane.

Chailletia'ceæ. A Nat. Order of monochlamydeous Exogens, having polypetalous flowers, valvate calyx, stamens alternate with the petals, and pendulous seeds.

Chain. (F. *chaine,* from L. *catena.*) A series of links.

C. elec'tric. See *Electric chain.*

C. vi'per. A name given by the Europeans in India to the *Daboia Russellii.*

Chair. (Old F. *chaiere,* from L. *cathedra,* a raised seat; from καθέδρα, a seat. F. *chaise;* I. *sedia, cattedra;* G. *Stuhl.*) A movable seat with a support for the back.

C., obstet'ric. (L. *obstetrix,* a midwife.

F. *chaise d'accouchement;* G. *Geburtsstuhl.*) A chair in which a woman is, in some countries, placed during the birth of the child.

C., whirling. A chair so arranged that it could be revolved with great rapidity. Formerly in use to put a violent maniac into for the purpose of quieting him by the rapid motion round and round.

Chairomania. Same as *Cheiromania.*

Chalacium. The same as *Chalazion.*

Chalasis. (Χαλάω, to relax, or grow languid.) Old term, used by Hippocrates, 6, *Epid.* vii, 29, and Galen, *de Tu. San.* iii, 6, for relaxation or languor.

Also (F. *chalasie*), a partial separation of the cornea from the sclerotic.

Also, improperly used by Helling to denote obliteration of the pupil by deposit of lymph.

Also, Sauvages' term for struma in pigs.

Chalasmus. Same as *Chalasis.*

Chalasodermia. See *Chalastodermia.*

Chalastic. (Χαλάω, to relax.) Relaxing, or having the property of producing relaxation.

Applied to medicines that reduce, or undo tension of parts, according to Galen, *de Simp. Fac.* v, 11.

Also, applied to laxative medicines.

Chalastodermia. (Χαλαστός, relaxed; δέρμα, skin.) Flabbiness of skin.

Chalastrum. (Χαλάστρα, a place on the Thermaic Gulf in Macedonia.) Saltpetre, because a fine kind was found there.

Chalaza. (Χάλαζα, hail.) Same as *Chalazion.*

Also (F. *chalaze;* G. *Eidotterbändchen*), a twisted or spiral cord, extending from each polar extremity of the yolk to the adjacent extremity of the bird's egg; it consists of membranous albumen coiled into opaque white knots, whence its name; its outer end nearly reaches the outer layer of albumen, and the inner end dilates and loses itself in the dense layer of albumen next outside the fluid granular layer surrounding the yolk. The chalazæ have been supposed to support the yolk by some, and to admit of its rotation in the general mass of albumen, so that in whatever position the egg is placed the cicatricula, or embryo, is uppermost and nearest to the heat afforded by the breast of the fowl; by others, they have been thought to act as buffers.

Also (G. *Hahnentritt*), a synonym of the *Cicatricula,* or tread of the bird's egg. It is possible that there is some confusion in this application, as the chalazæ have been called the tread.

Also (F. *chalaze;* G. *Hagelfleck*), the organic base of the nucleus of the ovule, being the place where the vessels enter the ovule from the placenta, and where the nucleus and the coats of the seed are intimately connected.

Chalazal. Relating to a *Chalaza.*

C. arillus. See *Arillus.*

Chalaziferous. (*Chalaza;* L. *fero,* to bear.) Having or bearing chalazæ.

C. membrane. The layer of albumen round the yolk of a bird's egg, to which the chalazæ are attached.

Chalazion. (Χαλάζιον, dim. of χάλαζα, hail. F. *chalazion;* I. *grandine;* G. *Hagelkorn.*) A tumour of the eyelid caused by retention of the Meibomian secretion from inflammation of the ducts or of the glands. It may grow to the size of a pea, or larger, and appear as a bluish or yellowish-white projection on the inside of the eyelid; sometimes it projects outwardly.

C. terreum. (L. *terreus,* earthen.) A chalazion containing salts from inspissation of, and calcareous deposit in, the Meibomian secretion.

Chalaziophyma. (Χαλάζιον; φῦμα, a tumour.) A chalazion-like tumour.

Chalazium. Same as *Chalazion.*

Chalazonephritis. (Χάλαζα, hail; νεφρῖτις, disease of the kidneys.) A granular disease of the kidney, or Bright's disease.

Chalazosis. (Χαλάζωσις.) The same as *Chalaza* and *Chalazion.*

Chalbane. (Χαλβάνη.) An old term for galbanum.

Chalcanthe. (Χαλκάνθη.) The same as *Chalcanthum.*

Chalcanthos. Same as *Chalcanthum.*

Chalcanthum. (Χάλκανθον.) A kind of ink made of sulphate of copper.

Also, sulphate of iron.

Also (Χαλκός, brass; ἄνθος, a flower), flowers of brass or verdigris.

C. album. (L. *albus,* white.) Sulphate of zinc.

Chalcedon. Same as *Chalcedonius.*

Chalcedonic. Relating to the *Chalcedony.*

Chalcedonius. Old epithet of a medicine against inveterate purulent affections of the ears, mentioned by Galen.

Also, a name for carnelian.

Chalcedony. (Χαλκηδών, a town of Bithynia.) A siliceous mineral, allied to the opal; formerly used in medicine.

Chalcetum. Old name for a kind of herb; supposed to be the *Valerianella olitoria.*

Chalcha-Mongols. One of the two chief divisions of the Eastern Mongols inhabiting the region to the north of the desert of Gobi.

Chalcitis. (Χαλκῖτις.) Another name for the substance colcothar, or the brownish-red oxide of iron, remaining after distillation of the acid from sulphate of iron.

Chalcoïdeum os. Old term for the os cuneiforme of the tarsus; of which, however, there are three.

Chalcos. (Χαλκός.) An old name for brass.

Chalcus. (Χαλκοῦς.) Name of an ancient weight, the sixth part of an obolus, and so the twelfth of a scruple.

Chaldæans. Same as *Chaldees.*

Chaldees. (G. *Chaldäer.*) The inhabitants of Chaldæa or Babylonia, especially of the south-western part of the modern Pashaliks of Basra and Bagdad. They are a semitic race, and were a dominant race 630 B.C. They are probably descendants of the Assyrians.

Chaldette. France; Département de la Lozère. Mineral waters, temp. 31° C. (87·8° F.), containing calcium and magnesium carbonate, and chloride of sodium, with traces of a bituminous substance. Used in gastric and bronchial affections, anæmia, and chlorosis; and as baths in chronic articular rheumatism.

Chalicogenous. (Χάλιξ, rubble; γένος, kind.) Same as *Calcigenous.*

Chalicophorous. (Χάλιξ, rubble; φέρω, to bear.) Same as *Calciferous.*

Chalicosis. (Χάλιξ.) The pulmonary affection produced by the inhalation of fine siliceous dust or sand by stonemasons, pearl-shell cutters, and such like workers. It is a form of *Pneumonoconiosis.*

C. pulmonum. (L. *pulmo,* the lung. G. *Kalklungen, Kiesellungen.*) The disease occurs

in stonemasons, potters, and those exposed to the breathing of dust containing silica. It produces cough and expectoration of sputa containing silica, shortness of breath, loss of flesh, sometimes hæmoptysis, and then the signs of cavities in the lungs. These organs contain numerous hard nodules, containing silica and carbon, which often soften and break down into cavities.

Chalic'ratum. (Χάλιξ, pure wine; κεράννυμι, to mix.) An old term for a mixture of wine and water.

Chali'ni. (Χαλινός, a bridle.) Those parts of the cheeks contiguous to the angles of the mouth, or where the bridle is inserted in the horse, were anciently so termed according to Blancardus.

Chal'inoplasty. (Χαλινός; πλάσσω, to form.) The operation for forming a new frænum, or angle of the mouth.

Chalk. (Sax. *ceale*, from L. *calx*, lime. F. *craie*; I. *creta*; G. *Kreide*.) Carbonate of lime. See *Creta*.

C., camph'orated. A mixture of powdered camphor and chalk in the proportion of 1 to 8 or 15, used as a dentifrice.

C. eat'ing. A form of diseased appetite in which there is a longing for chalk.

C., French. $4MgSiO_3 . SiO_2 4H_2O$. A form of steatite, a silicated magnesian mineral. Used in powder as a desiccative.

C. mix'ture. See *Mistura cretæ*.

C., precip'itated. See *Creta præcipitata*.

C., prepa'red. See *Creta præparata*.

C., red. Ruddle; a red argillaceous ore of iron, being decomposed hæmatite. It was formerly used in the manufacture of some plasters.

C.-stones. (F. *calcul arthritique*; G. *Kreidestein*.) The concretions deposited in the auricle, and the joint ends of the bones, especially of the hands and feet, of those who are severely afflicted with gout; so called from their resemblance to chalk. They are composed in great part of urate of soda; with, sometimes, phosphate and carbonate of lime.

Chalk Creek Springs. America; 5 miles from Arkansas River. Altitude 8000 feet. Temp. various, highest 150° F. Some of them are ferruginous; one is a clay or mud bath.

Chal'les. France; Département de la Haute-Savoie, near Aix-les-Bains. Mineral waters, temp. 15° C. (59° F.), containing sulphuret of sodium and minute quantities of sodium bromide, and potassium iodide. Used as adjuncts to the waters of Aix-les-Bains.

Chal'onnes. France; Département de Maine-et-Loire; known in the neighbourhood as Fontaine Sainte-Maurille. A very weak chalybeate water.

Chalot'. The *Allium ascalonicum*. See *Shallot*.

Chal'usset. A mineral water arising at a little distance from, and of the same nature as, *Bromont*.

Chalyb'eate. (Χάλυψ, iron, or steel. F. *chalybé*; G. *eisenartig, stahlartig*.) Belonging to, or partaking of the nature or quality of, or containing, iron.

C. bread. Bread containing a grain of lactate of iron to the ounce.

C. plas'ter. The *Emplastrum ferri*.

Chalyb'eated. (Same etymon.) Containing iron.

C. tar'tar. The *Ferrum tartaratum*.

Chal'ybis rubi'go præpara'ta. (L. *chalybs*, steel; *rubigo*, rust; *præparatus*, prepared.) Same as *Rubigo ferri*.

Chalybocre'næ. (Χάλυψ, steel; κρήνη, a spring.) Chalybeate mineral waters or springs.

Chalybope'gæ. (Χάλυψ; πηγή, a spring.) Chalybeate mineral waters or springs.

Chal'ybs. (Χάλυψ. F. *acier*; G. *Stahl*.) Steel.

C. tartariza'tus. A name for ferrum tartaratum.

Cha'ma. (Χήμη, a cockle.) Old name for a measure of about two teaspoonfuls, or two drachms; being about the size of a cockle-shell. Also called *Cheme*.

Chamæac'te. (Χαμαί, on the ground; ἀκτῆ, the elder tree.) The dwarf elder tree, *Sambucus ebulus*.

Chamæbal'anus. (Χαμαί, on the ground; βάλανος, an acorn. G. *Erdnuss*.) Old name for a plant, supposed to be the *Lathyrus tuberosus*.

Chamæ'batus. (Χαμαί, on the ground; βάτος, a bramble.) Old name for the dewberry, *Rubus cæsius*.

Chamæbux'us. (Χαμαί, on the ground; πύξος, the box tree.) The *Polygala chamæbuxus*.

Chamæced'rus. (Χαμαί, on the ground; κέδρος, the cedar tree.) The *Artemisia santonica*.

Chamæceph'alous. (Χαμαί, on the earth, hence low, dwarfish; κεφαλή, the head.) The same as *Platycephalous*, having a vertical index of less than 70 per cent.

Chamæcer'asus. (Χαμαί; κερασός, the cherry tree.) The honeysuckle, *Lonicera periclymenum*.

Chamæcis'sus. (Χαμαί, on the ground; κισσός, the ivy plant.) The ground ivy, *Glechoma hederacea*.

Chamæcle'ma. (Χαμαί, on the ground; κλῆμα, a young shoot.) The ground ivy, *Glechoma hederacea*.

Chamæcris'ta. (Χαμαί; L. *crista*, a crest or plume.) The *Cassia chamæcrista*.

Chamæ'cycē. (Χαμαί; συκῆ, a fig tree.) The *Euphorbia chamæsycë*.

Chamæcyparis'sus. (Χαμαί; κυπάρισσος, the cypress. G. *Erdcypresse*.) The *Santolina chamæcyparissus*.

Chamædaph'ne. (Χαμαί; δάφνη, the laurel.) Old name applied to the *Ruscus hypoglossum*, or Alexandrian laurel; to the *Vinca minor*, or periwinkle; and to the *Daphne laureola*, or spurge laurel, and the *D. mezereon*.

Chamæ'drops. The same as *Chamædrys*.

Chamædryi'tes. Old name for a wine in which germander, *Teucrium chamædrys*, has been steeped.

Chamæ'drys. (Χαμαί, on the ground; δρῦς, the oak.) The germander, *Teucrium chamædrys*; because it grows low, and its leaves are like those of the oak.

Also, the *Veronica chamædrys*.

C. inca'na marit'ima. (L. *incanus*, hoary; *maritimus*, belonging to the sea.) The *Teucrium marum*.

C. mi'nor re'pens. (L. *minor*, less; *repens*, creeping.) The *Teucrium chamædrys*.

C. officina'lis, Mönch. The *Teucrium chamædrys*.

C. palus'tris. (L. *paluster*, marshy.) The water germander, *Teucrium scordium*.

C. scor'dium. The *Teucrium scordium*.

C. spu'ria. (L. *spurius*, false.) The *Veronica officinalis.*

C. sylves'tris. (L. *sylvestris*, belonging to a wood.) The *Veronica chamædrys.*

C. vulga'ris. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) The *Teucrium chamædrys.*

Chamægei'ron. (Χαμαί; αἴγειρον, the black poplar.) The colt's foot, *Tussilago farfara.*

Chamælæ'a. (Χαμαί; ἐλαία, the olive tree.) The dwarf olive tree, *Daphne alpina.*

Also, the *Cneorum tricoccum.*

Chamælæag'nus. (Χαμαί; ἐλαίαγνος, a Bœotian marsh plant.) The Dutch myrtle, *Myrica gale.*

Chamælæi'tes. Old name for a wine impregnated with the *Chamælæa.*

Chamælaucia'ceæ. A Nat. Order of epigynous calycifloral Exogens, having a one-celled ovary, ascending ovules, axile placentæ, dotted leaves, and the embryo fused into a solid mass.

Or, a Tribe of the Family *Myrtaceæ*, having a dry unilocular fruit, basilar seeds, five-lobed calyx, and free stamens.

Chamæ'leon. (Χαμαί, on the ground; λέων, a lion.) A Genus of lizards of the Sub-order *Dendrosaura*, Order *Sauria*, remarkable for the great size of their lungs, and for their power of changing colour under irritation or excitement. The blood and gall were formerly believed to be medicinal.

A name given to certain thistles, from the variety and uncertainty of their colours, like the changing hues of the chameleon.

Also, a name given by Dioscorides to a composite plant used in medicine, and which has been variously referred to the Genera *Cirsium*, *Acarna*, *Carlina*, *Atractylis*, and *Cardopathium.*

C. al'bus. (L. *albus*, white.) The *Atractilis gummifera.*

C. minera'lis. Mineral chameleon. Name for a green-coloured mass obtained by mixing peroxide of manganese with an equal weight of nitre or carbonate of potash, and fusing at a red heat; this, dissolved in water, is at first green, then blue, purple, and red successively; it then throws down a brown precipitate, and becomes colourless altogether.

C. ni'ger. (L. *niger*, black.) The *Cardopathium corymbosum.*

C. ve'rus. (L. *verus*, true.) The *Cnicus lanatus*, or distaff thistle.

Chamæleu'cē. (Χαμαί, on the ground; λεύκη, the white poplar.) The colt's foot, *Tussilago farfara*, the *Petasitis officinalis*, and also the *Caltha palustris.*

Chamæ'linum. (Χαμαί; λίνον, flax.) The *Linum catharticum.*

Chamælir'etin. A resinous body which, along with glucose, is produced by the action of dilute acids on chamælirin. It is soluble in alcohol and ether, insoluble in water.

Chamæ'lirin. A yellowish neutral bitter powder obtained from the root of *Chamælirium luteum.* It is soluble in water and alcohol, and the solutions froth like those of saponin.

Chamælir'ium. (Χαμαί; λείριον, a lily.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Melanthaceæ.*

C. carolinia'num. The *C. luteum.*

C. lu'teum, Gray. (L. *luteus*, yellowish.) Blazing star, devil's bit. Hab. North America. The root is bitter and contains chamælirin; it is used in atonic dyspepsia, and as an anthelmintic.

Chamæme'lon. Same as *Chamæmelum.*

Chamæme'lum. (Χαμαί, on the ground; μῆλον, an apple.) The chamomile, *Anthemis nobilis*, from its odour being like that of the apple.

C. arvens'e. The *Anthemis arvensis.*

C. chrysanth'emum. The great ox-eye daisy, *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.*

C. cot'ula. The *Anthemis cotula.*

C. fœ'tidum. (L. *fœtidus*, stinking.) The stinking chamomile, *Anthemis cotula.*

C. nob'ile. (L. *nobilis*, celebrated.) The chamomile, *Anthemis nobilis.*

C. odora'tum. (L. *odoratus*, fragrant.) The *Anthemis nobilis.*

C. tincto'rium. The *Anthemis tinctoria.*

C. vulga're. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) The wild chamomile, *Matricaria chamomilla.*

Chamæ'morus. (Χαμαί; μορέα, the mulberry tree.) The cloudberry, *Rubus chamæmorus.*

Also, the ground pine, *Ajuga chamæpitys.*

C. norveg'ica. The *Rubus chamæmorus.*

Chamæmyr'tus. (Χαμαί; μύρτος, the myrtle tree.) The dwarf myrtle, *Ruscus aculeatus*, and also the *Polygala vulgaris.*

Chamæne'rion monta'num. (Χαμαί; νήριον, the oleander; L. *montanus*, belonging to a mountain.) The *Epilobium montanum.*

Chamæpeu'ce. (Χαμαί; πεύκη, the pine tree.) The stinking ground pine, *Camphorosma monspeliensis.*

Also, a Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ.*

C. casabo'næ, De Cand. Fish thistles. Used as a pot-herb when young.

Chamæ'pitys. (Χαμαί; πίτυς, the pine tree. G. *Feldcypresse.*) The common ground pine, *Ajuga chamæpitys.*

C. anthyl'ius. (Ἀνθυλλίς, a doubtful plant.) The *Ajuga iva.*

C. moscha'ta. (Mod. L. *moschatus*, musky.) The French ground pine, *Ajuga iva.*

Chamæ'plion. The Jack-in-the-hedge, *Sisymbrium alliaria.*

Chamæ'plium officina'le. The *Sisymbrium officinale.*

Chamæraph'anus. (Χαμαί, on the ground; ῥαφάνος, the radish.) Old name for the upper part of the root of *Apium graveolens*; also, for the dwarf radish.

Chamærhododen'dron. (Χαμαί; ῥοδόδενδρον, the rose laurel.) A name for the *Azalea pontica.* See *Ægolethron.*

Chamæ'riphes. (Χαμαίριφής, thrown to the ground.) The *Chamærops humilis.*

Chamærith'os. The *Gypsophila struthium* and the *Saponaria officinalis.*

Chamæ'rops. (Χαμαί; ῥώψ, a low shrub.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Palmaceæ.*

C. hu'milis. (L. *humilis*, lowly.) Hab. South Europe. Said to yield a form of bdellium. Its fruit, the wild date, is astringent.

C. serrat'ula. (L. *serratulus*, from *serrula*, a small saw.) A starch prepared from the roots is used by Indians of Florida as a food.

Chamæ'rubus. (Χαμαί; *rubus*, a blackberry bush.) The cloudberry tree, *Rubus chamæmorus.*

Also, the *Rubus saxatilis.*

Chamæspar'tium. (Χαμαί; σπάρτιον,

the Spanish broom plant.) The dyer's broom, *Genista tinctoria.*

Chamæ'sycë. The *Euphorbia chamæsyce.*

Cham'bar. (Arab.) An old term for magnesia.

Cham'ber. (F. *chambre;* L. *camera;* Gr. καμερα, a vault. I. *camara;* S. *camera;* G. *Kammer,*) A room; an enclosed space.

C., air. See *Air chamber.*

C., air, of egg. See *Air chamber of egg.*

C., albuminip'arous. (L. *albumin; pario,* to produce. F. *chambre albuminipare.*) That longitudinally-folded chief part of the oviduct of birds which furnishes the albuminous covering to the egg in its passage from the ovary.

C., barometr'ic. (Βάρος, weight; μέτρον, measure.) A synonym of *Torricellian vacuum.*

C., calcip'arous. (L. *calx,* lime; *pario,* to produce. F. *chambre coquillière.*) The lower dilated part of the oviduct of birds where the shell of the egg is formed; it is shaggy on its inner surface and contains calciferous glands. Also called *Ovisac.*

C., laryngе'al. (Λάρυγξ, the larynx.) That part of the vocal tube which lies in the larynx.

C., ling'ual. (L. *lingua,* the tongue.) That part of the vocal tube lying between the anterior opening of the mouth and the upper part of the larynx.

C., moist. An arrangement for keeping damp an object during a prolonged microscopic examination.

C. of eye, ante'rior. (F. *chambre antérieure de l'œil;* G. *vordere Augenkammer.*) The space lying behind the cornea and in front of the iris and the anterior part of the capsule of the crystalline lens. It contains the aqueous humour.

C. of eye, poste'rior. (F. *chambre postérieure de l'œil;* G. *hintere Augenkammer.*) The space which was at one time supposed to exist between the iris and the capsule of the lens; it is now known to be a mere circumferential ring at the angle of junction of the iris and ciliary body, the remainder of the iris being closely applied to the capsule of the lens.

Cham'bered. Having a *Chamber.*

C. o'vary. In Botany, a unilocular ovary into the interior of which the coherent margins of the carpels project somewhat.

Cham'berlen. English obstetricians; a father and three sons, living in the seventeenth century, who, prior to the year 1647, used the forceps in midwifery. It is probable that the father, Dr. Paul Chamberlen, was the one who devised the instrument.

C.'s for'ceps. This instrument consists of two blades, each of which is fenestrated at one end for application to the child's head, formed like a scissors handle at the other, and articulated with its fellow at the shank by means of a pivot.

Chambi'oäs. Indians of the Araguay in Brazil.

Cham'bon. France; Département du Puy-de Dôme. Mineral waters from five sources, temperature 12° C. (53·6° F.), containing small quantities of sodium and calcium bicarbonate, and a trace of iron. Used in chlorosis and anæmia.

Chames. Indians inhabiting the Pacific coast of the Isthmus of Panama.

Chamico'cos. Indians inhabiting the right bank of the Paraguay in Gran Chaco.

Cham'ois. (Old High G. *gamz.* I. *camoscio;* S. *gamuza;* G. *Gemse.*) The *Rupicapra tragus.* It furnishes excellent eating.

Cham'omile. (Low L. *camomilla;* from Gr. χαμαί, on the ground; μῆλον, an apple. F. *camomille romaine;* G. *Römische Kamille.*) The herb, but in common language the flowers, of the *Anthemis nobilis.*

C., corn. The *Anthemis arvensis.*

C., dog's. The *Matricaria chamomilla.*

Also, the *Anthemis cotula.*

C., dy'er's. The *Anthemis tinctoria.*

C., Eng'lish. The *Anthemis nobilis.*

C. flow'ers. See *Anthemidis flores.*

C., Ger'man. The *Matricaria chamomilla.*

C. heads. Same as *Anthemidis flores.*

C., Ro'man. The *Anthemis nobilis.*

C., Span'ish. The *Anacyclus pyrethrum.*

C., stink'ing. The *Anthemis cotula.*

C., wild. The *Anthemis cotula;* also, the *Matricaria glabrata.*

Chamomil'la. (Χαμαί, on the ground; μῆλον, an apple.) The chamomile, *Anthemis nobilis.*

C. fœ'tida. (L. *fœtidus,* stinking.) The *Anthemis cotula.*

C. nob'ilis. The *Anthemis nobilis.*

C. nos'tras. (L. *nostras,* native.) The *Matricaria chamomilla.*

C. officina'lis, Koch. The *Matricaria chamomilla.*

C. roma'na. (L. *romanus,* Roman.) The common chamomile plant, *Anthemis nobilis.*

Cham'ounix. France; Département de la Haute-Savoie. An Alpine village, 3445 feet above sea level, opposite Mont Blanc, in the neighbourhood of large glacier fields. Near it is a mineral spring of the same quality as the waters of *Saint Gervais.*

Cham'pac. The *Michelia champaca.*

Champa'gne. An effervescent French wine, chiefly from the Marne Department. It contains from 5 to 13 per cent. of proof spirit. Its stimulant action is rapid in accession and speedy in departure. It is believed to allay irritability of the stomach.

Cham'pigneulle. France; Département de l'Yonne. Very weak chalybeate waters, containing doubtful traces of manganese.

Champi'gnon. (F. *champignon,* a mushroom; from Low L. *campinio,* from *campus,* a field.) The *Agaricus pratensis.*

C., black. The *Boletus æneus.*

Champo'leon. France; Département des Hautes-Alpes. Mineral waters, temperature 8° C. (46·4° F.), containing small quantities of sulphurets of calcium and potassium, and carbonates of calcium and magnesium. Used in bronchial affections and eczema.

Champoo'ing. See *Shampooing.*

Cham'sin. See *Khamsin.*

Chan'cas. A once powerful tribe of North America.

Chance'bone. The ischium.

Chancela'gua. The *Chironia chilensis.*

Chanc're. (F. *chancre,* an ulcer; from L. *cancer,* the disease. I. *cancro;* G. *Schanker.*) A sore, with special characteristics, seated on a cutaneous or mucous surface, arising from venereal infection, and having a capability of propa-

gation by inoculation; it is from the nature of its origin most frequently situated on the genital organs. Its typical characters are its more or less circular form, its grey, unhealthy-looking, pus-secreting, depressed surface, and its abrupt edges, with a surrounding blush of redness. To this sore succeed frequently bubo and warts, but not constitutional syphilis; for, according to most modern authorities, this soft chancre or local contagious ulcer, as it is called, is not a syphilitic, although a venereal, disease, the Hunterian or hard chancre being the local manifestation of syphilis; others, on the contrary, believe the hard and soft chancre to be varieties of the same syphilitic virus.

From irritating applications, or other causes, a chancre may become somewhat hardened at the base, but it is never so cartilaginous to the feel as that of a true Hunterian chancre, and the hardness does not persist from the beginning.

C., Celsus's. A synonym of *C., soft.*

C., chron'ic. A synonym of *C., soft.*

C., diphtherit'ic. (*Διφθέρα*, a piece of leather.) A form of soft chancre in which it becomes covered by a yellowish-white, adherent, tough substance.

C., ecthy'matous. (*Ecthyma.*) A synonym of *C., soft.*

C., fun'gating. (L. *fungus*, a mushroom. F. *chancre fonguex.*) A soft chancre in which there are soft, rapidly growing granulations.

C., Ga'len's. A synonym of *C., soft.*

C., gan'grenous. (*Γάγγραινα*, mortification.) A soft chancre with a foul sloughing surface.

C., hard. (F. *chancre dur;* G. *eigentlich syphilitische Geschwür, indurirten Chancre.*) A chancre with a hardened base, the typical syphilitic chancre as described under *C., Hunterian.*

C., Hunte'rian. (*Hunter, John*, after whom it is called. F. *chancre hunterien;* G. *Hunterscher Shanker.*) The special venereal sore from which constitutional syphilis takes origin. It is a circular, elevated ulceration; its characteristic being a distinct and well defined hardness of the base and the sides from its earliest condition; it discharges a thin, generally non-purulent fluid, and is covered with a grey film of epithelium and other *débris.*

C., in'durated. (L. *induro*, to harden. F. *chancre induré;* G. *primäres indurirtes Geschwür.*) Same as *C., Hunterian.*

C., infect'ing. (L. *inficio*, to taint.) The sore described under *C., Hunterian*, because it results in constitutional syphilis.

C., lar'vé. (L. *larva*, a mask.) A term applied by Ricord to a chancre hidden within the lips of the urethra.

C., mix'ed. (F. *chancre mixte.*) A term given to a sore in which the characteristics of both a hard and a soft chancre are supposed to exist.

C., non-in'cubatory. (L. *non*, not; *incubatio*, a brooding.) A synonym of *C., soft.*

C., non-infect'ing. (L. *non*, not; *inficio*, to taint.) A soft chancre, because it is supposed not to be followed by constitutional syphilis.

C., non-sup'purating. A synonym of *C., Hunterian.*

C., parch'ment-like. (F. *chancre parcheminée.*) A hard chancre which, when pinched up between the finger and thumb, gives a sensation as if it were planted on a piece of parchment.

C. phagedæ'nic. (*Φαγέδαινα*, a cancerous sore. F. *chancre phagédénique;* G. *phagedänischer Schanker.*) A form of soft chancre with a marked tendency to erosion; it may occur with or without slough.

C., serpig'inous. (L. *serpo*, to creep.) A phagedænic chancre which spreads on the surface from various points, progress being made in the form of a segment of a circle.

C., sim'ple. Same as *C., soft.*

C., slough'ing. A non-syphilitic chancre of a phagedænic nature, accompanied by rapid gangrene.

C., soft. (F. *chancre mou;* G. *weicher Schanker.*) A shallow chancre with no hardness or base, individually small, often several, and situated by the frænum or at the base of the glans penis. This is the non-syphilitic *Chancre*, as distinguished from the syphilitic *C., Hunterian.*

C., syphilit'ic. Same as *C., Hunterian.*

C., true. The *C., Hunterian.*

C., ure'thral. (*Οὐρήθρα.*) A chancre within the lips of the urethra; less frequently it is deeper seated, and occasionally there are many; a bloody discharge and a knotty hardness of the urethra are accompaniments. Same as *C., larvé.*

Chancrel'la. (Dim. of *chancre.*) A soft chancre.

Chanc'roid. (*Chancre; εἶδος*, likeness. F. *chancroïde;* G. *Schankerartig.*) Like to a chancre. A synonym of *Soft chancre.*

Chanc'rous. (*Chancre.* F. *chancreux;* G. *schankerartig.*) Like to, or of the nature of, a chancre.

C. excoria'tion. (L. *excorio*, to strip off the skin. F. *chancreux.*) A synonym of *Chancre, soft.*

Chane'ses. A tribe of the Tupi Guaranos of South America.

Change. (F. *changer*, from late L. *cambio*, to change.) Alteration; a passing from one stage or form to another.

C. of life. A popular term for the cessation of the catamenia, and the constitutional disturbance often attending it.

Chan'gos. A tribe of the Quichuas of South America.

Chan'grai. A wild mountain race inhabiting the region named Kha by the Siamese.

Changue'nes. A race inhabiting the Bay of Chiriqui in Central America.

Chan'nelled. (L. *canalis*, a canal. F. *canaliculé;* G. *gerinnelt, gerinnt, rinnig, rinnenförmig.*) Having a little canal or furrow.

Chant'erelle. (F. *chanter*, to sing.) The *Cantharellus aurantiacus.*

Chaomanti'a. (*Chaos*, in Paracelsian language, air; *μαντεία*, power of divination.) The art of predicting the future from observation of the air. (Dunglison.)

Cha'os, lu'minous. (L. *chaos*, empty space; *lumen*, light. F. *chaos lumineux.*) Term applied to subjective sensations of light perceived even in total darkness, due probably to changes in the cerebral cells, or to variations in the circulatory activity in the brain, optic nerves, or retina.

Chaos'da. A Paracelsian term for the plague.

Chap. (Mid. Eng. *chappen*, to cut; Dut.

kappen; κόπτω, to smite. F. *gercure;* I. *fessura;* S. *grieta;* G. *Spalt.*) A crack in the skin.

Also, see *Rhagades.*

Chapa'ra manti'ca. A name of the bark of *Byrsonima crassifolia.*

Chap'des Beau'fort. France; Département du Puy-de-Dôme. Mineral waters, temperature 10° C. (50° F.), containing small quantities of sodium, magnesium, and calcium carbonates, and traces of iron. Used in chlorosis and anæmia.

Chap'elle Go'defroy. France; Département de l'Aube. Mineral waters, temperature 12° C. (53·6° F.), containing 3 per 1000 of calcium and iron carbonate, and much carbonic acid; according to published analysis, which is probably erroneous. Used in anæmia.

Chap'elle-sur-Er're. France; Département de la Loire-Inférieure. Mineral waters, temperature 12° C. (53·6° F.), containing a little iron. Used in anæmic affections with gastric trouble.

Char. (A Celtic word from *cear,* blood.) The *Salmo salvelinus,* named from its red belly. A delicate lake fish.

Char'abe. The same as *Carabë.*

Chara'ceæ. A Natural Order of acrogenous acotyledonous water plants, with a distinct stem having whorled branches; they are multiplied by spiral-coated nucules filled with starch; or an Order of the Class *Algæ.*

Cha'racin. A camphorous substance found in Chara, Vaucheria, Nostoc, and other freshwater Algæ.

Char'acter. (L. *character,* a distinguishing mark; from χαρακτήρ, from χαράσσω, to engrave. F. *caractère;* I. *carattere;* G. *Zeichen.*) The mark or peculiar quality of a thing; the disposition or bias of a person or a disease.

Chara'drius. (Χαραδρίος, a yellowish bird.) The sight of this bird, the identity of which is doubtful, although it was probably a curlew of some species, was supposed to cure the jaundice.

Charagot'tos. A race allied to the Caribbees of South America.

Charan'tia. The *Momordica elaterium,* or wild cucumber.

Char'as. The impure resin of the *Cannabis indica.*

Char'bon. (F. *charbon,* coal.) A term given in France to malignant pustule.

Charbonniè'res. France; Département du Rhône. Mineral waters, temperature 12° C. (53·6° F.), containing a small quantity of iron.

Char'coal. (Sax. *cyrran,* to turn. F. *charbon;* I. *carbone;* S. *carbon;* G. *Holzkohle.*) Charred wood; so called from its appearance, as of wood turned to coal.

C., an'imal. See *Carbo animalis.*

C. bis'cuits. Biscuits made with charcoal and flour. Used in dyspepsia, constipation, and other gastro-intestinal disturbances.

C., blood. Charcoal obtained by heating dried blood with carbonate of potash, washing the product with water, and drying.

C., bone. Same as *Carbo animalis,* B. Ph.

C. poul'tice. See *Cataplasma carbonis.*

C. res'pirator. See *Respirator, charcoal.*

C. va'pours. The gases given off in the burning of charcoal. They consist chiefly of carbonic acid and carbonic oxide, and in a closed room are very dangerous to life.

C., wood. See *Carbo ligni.*

Char'cot. A distinguished French physician now living.

C.'s crys'tals. Colourless, pointed, octohedral or rhomboidal crystals found in the expectoration in asthmatical and other bronchial affections. He, with Robin, also noticed similar crystals, insoluble in water, but soluble in acids and alkalies, in the blood, liver, and spleen of leucocythæmic patients. It has been suggested that they are tyrosin.

Schreiner believes them to be a phosphate of a base, for which he gives the probable formula C_2H_5N.

C. disease'. A name which has been proposed by Althaus for disseminated insular sclerosis of the nervous centres.

Chard. The blanched leaf-stalks of the artichoke, *Cynara scolymus.*

Chardin'ia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ.*

C. xeranthemoi'des, Desfont. (Ξηρός, dry; ἄνθεμον, a flower; εἶδος, likeness.) A plant which is said to produce hydrocyanic acid.

Char'don. (F. from L. *carduus,* a thistle.) An old name for the artichoke, *Cynara scolymus.*

Char'donin. (F. *chardon,* a thistle.) Name by Morin for a peculiar bitter principle found in the *Carduus benedictus.*

Charge. (F. *charger,* to load; from Low L. *carrico,* to load a car; from L. *carrus,* a car.) To load.

Applied to the act of loading a thing or person with electricity.

Also, applied to the quantity of electricity put into a thing or person.

Charianth'eæ. A Tribe of the Family *Melastomaceæ,* having longitudinally-opening anthers.

Charistoloch'ia. (Χάρις, favour; λοχία, parturition.) The mugwort, *Artemisia vulgaris,* because supposed to be useful to women in childbirth.

Charles, the law of. The volume of a given mass of gas, under a constant pressure, varies directly as the absolute temperature, being 1-273rd for each degree Centigrade.

Char'lock. (Sax. *cerlic.*) The *Brassica sinapistrum.*

C., joint'ed. The *Raphanus raphanistrum.*

C., yel'low. The *Brassica sinapistrum.*

Charlot'tenbrunn. Germany; in the district of Breslau, 1300 feet above sea level. Mineral waters, containing a little sodium and calcium carbonate, with a little iron. There is a whey-cure establishment, and it is used as an air-cure for phthisis.

Charlot'tenburg. Germany; near Berlin. A chalybeate water, containing sodium chloride and calcium carbonate.

Char'lotteville. Canada; near Dover, on Lake Erie. A mineral water, containing a large amount of hydrogen sulphide.

Char'pie. (Old F. *charpier,* from L. *carpo,* to pluck.) Very narrow, thread-like strips of linen torn off so as to leave fringed edges. Used for the dressing of wounds.

Char'qui. A South American name of beef cut into slips, dried in the sun, and sprinkled with maize.

Char'ruas. A race of men inhabiting the left bank of the Uruguay River.

Char'ta. (Χάρτης, paper made from the separated leaves of the papyrus. F. *papier;* G. *Papier.*) The substance paper.

Also, a piece of paper for wrapping up a substance.

C. ad caut'eres, Fr. Codex. (L. *ad*, to; *cauter*, a branding-iron. F. *papier à cautères.*) Purified white pitch 45 parts, yellow wax 60, Venice turpentine 10, black balsam of Peru 2; to be melted together and spread upon paper.

C. ad fontic'ulos. (L. *fonticulos*, a little spring.) Turpentine 2 oz., mutton suet 4 oz., yellow wax ½ lb., yellow resin 1 lb., verdigris ½ oz.; to be melted, mixed, and spread on slips of paper.

C. adhæsi'va. (L. *adhæreo*, to stick.) Paper covered with solution of gum.

C. antiarthrit'ica. (Ἀντί, against; ἀρθρῖτις, the gout.) A synonym of *C. resinosa.*

C. antiasthmat'ica cras'sa. (L. *crassus*, thick.) The *C. fumifera.*

C. antiasthmat'ica densa'ta. (L. *densus*, thick.) The *C. fumifera.*

C. antirheumat'ica. (Ἀντί; *rheumatism.*) A synonym of *C. resinosa.*

C. arsenica'lis, Fr. Codex. (F. *papier arsenical, cigarrettes arsenicales.*) Arseniate of soda is dissolved in thirty parts of water, and filter paper is soaked in it and dried; it is then cut into pieces, each containing five centigrammes of the salt, which are rolled into the form of a cigarette for smoking.

C. atropina'ta. Very fine paper impregnated with a solution of atropin, and cut into pieces containing one milligramme of the alkaloid; for application within the eyelid to dilate the pupil.

C. bib'ula. (L. *bibulus*, absorbing moisture.) Filtering paper.

C. calabar'ica. Very fine paper impregnated with a solution of the extract of Calabar bean, and cut into pieces, each containing two milligrammes of the extract; for introduction within the lower eyelid as a myotic.

C. canthar'idis, U.S. Ph. Cantharides paper. Boil white wax 4 troy oz., spermaceti 1½ troy oz., olive oil 2 troy oz., Canada turpentine and powdered cantharides, of each ½ a troy oz., with water 5 fluid oz., for two hours. Filter and coat strips of paper; a blistering agent.

C. carbolisa'ta. Paper impregnated with carbolic acid. Used as a dressing for wounds.

C. cera'ta. (L. *cera*, wax.) Waxed paper, being paper charged with melted wax. Used for covering plasters or enclosing odoriferous substances.

C. chem'ica, Fr. Codex. (F. *papier chimique.*) Tissue paper is rendered impermeable by covering with a mixture of linseed oil 100 parts, garlic 10, turpentine 80, oxide of iron 40, and carbonate of lead, ground with oil, 15. It is then coated with a melted mixture of olive oil 200 parts, red lead 100, and yellow wax 6.

C. cum extract'o Gni'dii, Fr. Codex. (F. *papier au garon.*) Yellow wax 240 parts, spermaceti 90, olive oil 120, Venice turpentine 30, ethereal extract of Daphne Gnidium 15, dissolved in 50 parts of alcohol; melt, and spread on paper.

C. densa'ta. (L. *densus*, thick. G. *Pappdeckel.*) Pasteboard.

C. emol'liens. (L. *emollio*, to soften.) Paper is coated with a solution of caoutchouc in carbon disulphide, and this is covered with linseed meal and dried. The paper when used is moistened in water, and applied as a poultice.

C. empore'tica. (L. *emporeticus*, belonging to trade.) Old term for soft and porous paper for packing.

C. epispas'tica, B. Ph. (Ἐπισπαστικός, drawing to one's self. F. *papier epispastique;* G. *Spanischfliegen Papier.*) Blistering paper. White wax 4 oz., spermaceti 1½ oz., olive oil 2 oz., resin ¾ oz., powdered cantharides 1 oz., distilled water 6 oz., are digested in a water bath for two hours; the plaster is separated and melted with Canada balsam ¼ oz., in a shallow vessel. Strips of paper are applied to the surface, so as to obtain a coating. Used as a vesicant.

C. explorato'ria. (L. *exploro*, to search out. G. *Reagenzpapier.*) Test paper.

C. explorato'ria cæru'lea. (L. *cæruleus*, sky-blue.) Blue litmus paper.

C. explorato'ria fla'va. (L. *flavus*, yellow.) Turmeric paper.

C. explorato'ria lu'tea. (L. *luteus*, yellowish.) Turmeric paper.

C. explorato'ria rubefac'ta. (L. *rubus*, red; *facio*, to make.) Red litmus paper.

C. fumif'era, Fr. Codex. (L. *fumus*, smoke; *fero*, to bear. F. *carton fumigatoire.*) Bibulous paper 120 parts, nitrate of potash 60, belladonna, stramonium, digitalis, lobelia inflata, and œnanthe phellandrium, of each 5, myrrh 10, and olibanum 10; mixed with water into a paste, and dried. Used as fumigation in asthma.

C. gummo'sa. (L. *gummi*, gum.) Parchment paper.

C. meze'rii epispas'tica. (*Mezereon;* ἐπισπαστικός, drawing to one's self.) The *C. cum extracto Gnidii.*

C. nitra'ta, G. Ph. (L. *nitratus*, containing nitre. G. *Salpeterpapier.*) One part of nitre is dissolved in four parts of water, and with it white filter paper is saturated and then dried. Used for burning to create a smoke, which is breathed for the relief of asthma.

C. oleo'sa. (L. *oleosus*, oily.) Paper soaked in linseed oil. Used for protecting and sheathing an inflamed skin, or preserving the moisture of applications.

C. paraffina'ta. Paper saturated with paraffin. Used as a protective.

C. phenyla'ta. (*Phenyl.*) Paper impregnated with paraffin in which carbolic acid has been dissolved. Used in the treatment of wounds.

C. pica'ta, Fr. Codex. (L. *picatus*, pitchy. F. *papier goudronné, emplâtre du pauvre homme.*) Colophony 3 parts, purified pitch 2, yellow wax 1; melted, and spread on paper.

C. pic'ea. (L. *piceus*, of pitch.) The *C. picata.*

C. resino'sa, G. Ph. (L. *resinosus*, resinous. G. *Gichtpapier.*) Pitch, turpentine, of each 6 parts, yellow wax 4, resin 10, melted together, strained, and spread upon paper. Used as an external remedy in chronic gout and rheumatism.

C. sinapina'ta. Same as *C. sinapis.*

C. sina'pis, B. Ph., U.S. Ph. (L. *sinapis*, mustard. F. *papier sinapisé;* G. *Senfpapier.*) Mustard paper. An ounce of powdered black mustard seeds is mixed with a sufficiency of solution of gutta percha to make it of a semifluid consistence; and strips of cartridge paper are coated with it. Used, after damping, as a mustard poultice.

C. sumbuli'na. Paper impregnated with

alcoholic extract of sumbul. Used locally in rheumatic pains.

C. vesicato'ria. (L. *vesica*, a blister. G. *Zugpapier*.) A synonym of *C. cantharidis* and *C. epispastica*.

C. virgin'ea. (L. *virgineus*, virgin.) An old term for the amnion, from its resemblance to fine virgin, or unprinted, unused paper.

Charta'ceous. (L. *charta*.) Having the appearance, or the thinness, of paper.

Char'tæ. (L. *charta*, paper. F. *papiers sparadrapique*; G. *medicamentirte Papiere*.) Medicated papers.

Char'treuse. A liqueur made by the monks of La Grande Chartreuse, a Carthusian monastery in France; Departement de l'Isère. It contains many aromatics, among which clove, carnations, species of artemisia, and pine buds, are said to be included.

Charts, thermomet'ric. See *Thermometric charts*.

Chart'ula. (L. dim. of *charta*, paper.) A small paper for wrapping up a powder or such thing.

Chasch'isch. Same as *Haschisch*.

Chase'mie. Term formerly used for loss of the sense of smelling. (Quincy.)

Chasmanth'era. (Χάσμα, an open mouth; ἀνθέω, to blossom.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Menispermaceæ*.

C. colum'ba. The *Jateorrhiza palmata*.

C. cordifo'lia, H. Br. The *Tinospora cordifolia*, Miers.

C. palma'ta. The *Jateorrhiza palmata*.

Chas'matophyte. (Χάσμα, a gulf; φυτόν, a plant.) Name by Necker for a didynamious plant the flower of which presents a kind of gape.

Chas'me. (Χάσμη, a gaping. G. *Gähnkrampf*.) Old name for pandiculation or morbid yawning.

Chasme'sis. Same as *Chasme*.

Chasmog'amy. (Χάσμα; γάμος, marriage.) The opening of the perianth at the time of flowering prior to fertilisation.

Chas'mus. Same as *Chasme*.

C. hyster'icus. (Ὑστέρα, the womb.) Hysterical yawning.

Chassaï'gnac. A French surgeon of the nineteenth century.

C.'s drain'age-tube. A fine tube of india rubber, containing perforations at one end, which is introduced into the cavity of an abscess, for the purpose of constantly removing the contents.

C.'s e'craseur. (F. *écraser*, to crush.) A stem of steel through or along which runs a jointed chain of steel in a double strand, and so arranged that, while projecting in a loop at one extremity, and so able to enclose a tumour, the ends may be attached to a mechanism at the other extremity, which on being turned pulls in the chain, makes the loop less and less, strangles the tumour, and by degrees crushes through it.

Chaste' tree. The *Vitex agnus castus*.

Chate. Old term for a species of *Cucumis*; Egyptian cucumber. (Quincy.)

Chat'eau-Gon'thier. France; Département de la Mayenne. Mineral waters, containing calcium bicarbonate, magnesium sulphate, and iron carbonate in small quantities, with free carbonic acid. Used in chlorosis and anæmia.

Chat'eauneuf-les-bains. France; Département du Puy-de-Dôme, on the banks of the Sioule. Mineral waters from fifteen sources, of various temperatures from 15° C. to 38° C. (59° F. to 100·4° F.), containing potassium, sodium, and iron carbonates in small quantities, with free carbonic acid. Used in anæmic conditions generally, and in the sequelæ of intermittent fever.

Chat'eldon. France; Département du Puy-de-Dôme. Mineral waters from three sources, containing small quantities of sodium, magnesium, and calcium carbonates, with a minute amount of iron and much carbonic acid. A stimulating tonic.

Chatelguy'on. France; Département du Puy-de-Dôme. Mineral waters from many sources, of a temperature varying from 24° C. to 32° C. (75·2° F. to 89·6° F.), and containing sodium and magnesium chloride, and calcium, magnesium, and iron carbonate. Used in anæmic conditions.

Chat'enois. France; Département du Bas-Rhin. Athermal waters, with little mineralisation, and that chiefly sodium chloride; arsenic has been found in minute quantity. Used in dyspepsia, constipation, and abdominal engorgements.

Chaudes, eaux. See *Eaux-chaudes*.

Chaud'esaigues. France; Département du Cantal. Mineral waters from six sources, of a temperature varying from 35° C. to 81° C. (95° F. to 177·8° F.), and containing sodium carbonate, with a little iron and minute quantities of iodine, bromine, and arsenic. Used in rheumatism, neuralgia, bronchial and laryngeal affections, scrofula, and some skin diseases.

Chaud'fontaine. Belgium; Province de Liége. A mineral water, temp. varying from 33° C. to 35° C. (91·4° F. to 95° F.), containing a small amount of earthy carbonates. Used in rheumatism and dyspepsia, neuralgia, dysmenorrhœa, and uterine congestions.

Chaulmu'gra. The *Gynocardia odorata*.

C. odora'ta. The *Gynocardia odorata*.

C. oil. See *Oleum gynocardiæ*.

C. oint'ment. See *Unguentum gynocardiæ*.

C. seeds. See *Gynocardia*.

Chau'mont. France; Département de Maine-et-Loire. Mineral waters, temperature 12° C. (53·6° F.), containing a little iron.

Chaus'sier, Fran'çois. A French surgeon and anatomist; born at Dijon in 1746, died at Paris in 1828. His new nomenclature of anatomy has been in considerable part adopted by the French school.

Chavi'ca betlë, Miq. A synonym of *Piper betle*.

C. officina'rum, Miq. The *Piper longum*.

C. Roxburgh'ii, Miq. The *Piper longum*.

C. siriboa, Miq. The *Piper siriboa*.

Chavi'cin. A constituent of black pepper allied to piperin.

Chay root. The root of *Oldenlandia umbellata*.

Chay'a. The *Ærua lanata*.

C.-vair. The root of *Oldenlandia umbellata*.

Chayot'te. The *Sechium edule*.

Check. (F. *echec*, from Pers. *shâh*, a king; or Old High G. *schah*, booty.) A sudden stop.

C. lig'aments. The odontoid ligaments, because they limit the rotation of the head.

Check'erberry. The *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*; also, the *Mitchella repens.*

Cheek. (Sax. *ceáce.* F. *joue*; I. *guancia*; S. *carrillo*; G. *Backe, Wange.*) The side parts of the face extending to the lips. The cheeks are composed externally of skin, internally of mucous membrane, and between these, muscles, connective and fatty tissue, blood-vessels, lymphatics, nerves, and glands.

C. bone. (Sax. *ceacban.* F. *l'os de la joue*; I. *osso jugale*; S. *juanete*; G. *Backenbein, Backenknochen, Jochbein.*) The malar bone.

C. compres'sor. An instrument consisting of a pad for each cheek, connected by a spring and head straps for retention. Used to compress the cheeks and prevent movement after operation for hare-lip.

C. pouch. Same as *Buccal pouch.*

C. teeth. The molar teeth.

Cheese. (Sax. *cése*; L. *caseus.* F. *fromage*; I. *formaggio*; S. *queso*; G. *Käse.*) The coagulated compressed casein of milk, with some butter and salts. An average composition is water 368·59, albuminous matter 334·65, fat 242·63, salts 54·13. The richer cheeses contain much more fat.

C. mag'got. The larva of *Piophila casei.*

C. mite. The *Acarus domesticus.*

C. mould, blue. The *Aspergillus glaucus.*

C. mould, green. The *Aspergillus glaucus.*

C. mould, red. The *Torula sporendonema.*

C. poi'soning. Serious symptoms have occurred from the eating of cheese in which no extraneous poison could be discovered. It would seem that under certain circumstances, as of partial putrefaction, deleterious compounds, as yet unrecognised, may be found.

C.-ren'net. (Dutch *rennen*, to curdle.) The lady's-bed straw, *Galium verum*; from its supposed power of curdling milk.

C.-ren'ning. Same as *C. rennet.*

Chees'y. (Same etymon.) Of the nature, or appearance, or consistence, of cheese. Same as *Caseous.*

C. fo'cus. (L. *focus*, a hearth.) A term applied to a product of inflammation, usually scrofulous, which has undergone caseation, and which is believed in a large majority of instances to be the infecting centre from which acute tuberculosis takes origin, by the detachment of minute particles, their transference by means of the blood, their arrest in the capillaries of some tissue, and the consequent local textural changes.

C. tu'bercle. A term which has been applied to the desiccated and caseated contents of a bone-abscess.

Cheilal'gia. (Χείλος, the lip; ἄλγος, pain. F. *chéilalgie*; G. *Lippenschmerz.*) Pain of the lip.

Cheileocarcino'ma. (Χείλος, the lip; καρκίνωμα, cancer. F. *chéilocarcinome*; G. *Lippenkrebs.*) Cancer of the lips.

Cheileochoreopsellis'mus. (Χείλος, the lip; *choreopsellismus.* F. *chéileochoréopsellisme*; G. *das Veitstanzartige Lippenstottern.*) Term for a choreal stuttering with the lips.

Cheili'tis. (Χείλος, the lip. F. *chéilite*; G. *Lippenentzündung.*) Inflammation of the lip.

Cheiloangios'copy. (Χείλος, the lip; ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; σκοπέω, to observe.) A method of observing the circulation of blood in the minute vessels of the mucous membrane of the lip, accomplished by everting and fixing the lip, concentrating a bright light on it, and observing by means of a microscope.

Cheiloca'cē. (Χείλος, the lip; κακός, evil.) Old term for a kind of cancrum oris, or cancer of the mouth; said to be common among the children in England and Ireland, according to Arn. Bootius.

Also, the thick upper lip of strumous children.

Cheilodiæ'resis. (Χείλος; διαίρεσις, separation.) A synonym of *Hare-lip.*

Cheilomala'cia. (Χείλος; μαλακία, softness.) Gangrenous stomatitis.

Cheil'on. (Χείλος, a lip. G. *Grosslipp, Dicklipp.*) A thick lip; also, one who has a thick lip.

Cheilon'cus. (Χείλος; ὄγκος, a tumour. F. *chéiloncus*; G. *eine harte Lippengeschwulst.*) A hard swelling or tumour of the lip.

Cheilophy'ma. (Χείλος; φῦμα, a tumour. F. *chéilophyme*; G. *Lippengeschwulst.*) A swelling of the lip.

Cheiloplas'tic. Of, or belonging to, the operation of *Cheiloplasty.*

Cheil'oplasty. (Χείλος, the lip; πλάσσω, to form.) Term for the operation of supplying deficiencies of the lips by appropriating a sufficient portion of the neighbouring healthy substance to that purpose.

Cheilorrha'gia. (Χείλος; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth. F. *chéilorrhagie*; G. *Lippenblutung.*) Term for bleeding from the lip.

Cheil'os. (Χείλος.) A lip.

Cheilos'chisis. (Χείλος; σχίσις, a cleaving. G. *Hasenscharte.*) Hare-lip.

C. complica'ta. (L. *complico*, to fold together.) Hare-lip complicated with fissure of the bony parts.

Cheilostomatoplas'ty. (Χείλος; στόμα, the mouth; πλάσσω, to form.) An operation, devised by Desgranges, for the restoration of the buccal opening after removal of an epithelioma of the lower lip.

Cheim'a. (Χεῖμα, winter weather.) Cold, frost.

Cheimeth'lon. Same as *Cheimetlon.*

Cheimet'lon. (Χεῖμα, winter; θλάω, to bruise; or τλάω, to suffer.) Old term for chilblain. (Quincy.)

Cheim'ia. (Χειμέω, to shiver.) A rigor.

Cheir. (Χείρ, the hand.) The hand.

Cheiracanth'us. (Χείρ; ἄκανθα, a thorn.) A Genus of the Order *Nematoda*, Class *Nemathelmintha.*

C. grac'ilis. (L. *gracilis*, slender.) Found in the stomach of *Vastres Cuvieri.*

C. his'pidus. (L. *hispidus*, bristly.) Found in the coats of the stomach of *Sus scrofa.*

C. horr'idus. (L. *horridus*, rough.) Found in the stomach of *Alligator mississippiensis.*

C. robus'tus. (L. *robustus*, firm.) A parasite of the tiger, puma, and other Carnivora.

C. socia'lis. (L. *socialis*, companionable.) Found in the stomach of *Foetorius luteola.*

Cheirag'ra. (Χείρ; ἄγρα, seizure.) Gout in the hand.

Cheiran'thus. (Χείρ, the hand; ἄνθος, a flower; because suited for carrying in the hand, so it is said.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cruciferæ.* See *Cheiri.*

C. chei'ri, Linn. (*Cheiri.* F. *giroflée*

jaune; I. *viola gialla;* S. *aleli;* G. *Goldlack.*) The wallflower. The flowers have a pleasant smell and nauseous bitter taste; they have been used in infusion as a diuretic, cephalic, and antispasmodic; they, as well as the leaves, have been used as an emmenagogue, and they are said to be oxytocic. The juice is used in France as a diuretic in dropsy and in gravel, and the powdered seeds in dysentery. An oil obtained from the seeds has been used externally in bruises and rheumatic pains.

C. inca'nus. The *Mathiola incana.*

Cheiraps'ia. (Χειραψία, a touching with the hands; from χείρ; ἅπτω, to touch.) Manipulation, as in shampooing.

Also, the so-called mesmerism by touching gently with the hands.

Also, a synonym of scratching, as in cutaneous itching.

Cheirarthroc'acë. (Χείρ, the hand; ἄρθρον, a joint; κακός, evil.) Joint disease in the hand.

Chei'ri. (As if *keiri*, a word used by Hadrianus Junius, for the wallflower, or, as some say, the stock gillyflower.) The wallflower.

Also, an alchemical term, applied by some to hydrargyrum or quicksilver, according to Castellus; by others, to *Aurum potabile*, and by others, to antimonium. (Ruland and Johnson.)

C. flo'res. (L. *flos*, a flower.) The flowers of the *Cheiranthus cheiri.*

Cheiria'ter. (Χείρ, the hand; ἰατρός, a physician.) Old term for a surgeon, whose office it was to remove or cure diseases by prescriptions and manual operations, as well as by medicines.

Cheiris'ma. See *Cheirismus.*

Cheiris'mus. (Χειρισμός, a handling.) The handling of a diseased or injured part; or of a sick person.

Cheirix'is. (Χείριξις, from χειρίζωμαι, to handle.) Old term, used by Galen, *Comment. in Hippocr. "De Fract."* i, 49, *vol.* viii, *pt.* ii, *p.* 407, *ed.* Kühn, for the art of surgery; manual interference, touch or handling.

Cheiroc'acë. (Χείρ, the hand; κακός, evil.) The same as *Carpocace.*

Cheiron'omy. (Χειρονομία, measured motion with the hands.) Methodical use of the hands, as in gymnastic exercises.

Cheiropleth'es. (Χειροπληθής, filling the hand.) Used in pharmaceutical directions to signify a handful.

Cheirop'odous. (Χείρ, the hand; πούς, a foot.) Having the hallux opposable, so that the foot acts like a hand.

Cheiropom'pholyx. (Χείρ; πομφόλυξ, a water-bubble.) A disease which occurs in the hands, manifested by the eruption of vesicles over a papilla, which, by uniting, form bullæ containing serum and leucocytes. This disease has been called dysidrosis by Tilbury Fox, but late observations tend to show that the sweat-glands remain healthy, and that this term, given by Hutchinson, is more appropriate, although the disorder may attack the feet also.

Cheirop'tera. (Χείρ, the hand; πτερόν, a wing.) Bats. An Order of the Class *Mammalia*, having a fold of membrane, the patagium, commencing at the sides of the neck and body, and extending between the fore feet and the extremities of the hind toes, and sometimes to the tail, and which serves for flight. The pollex, and sometimes the next finger, is unguiculate, as well as all the toes; the bones do not contain air.

Cheirop'terous. (Same etymon.) Relating to, or like, the bats, or *Cheiroptera.*

Cheiropteryg'ium. (Χειρ; πτερύγιον, a little wing.) A term applied to the rudimentary limb of the higher Vertebrata, as distinguished from that of fishes, called the Icthyopterygium.

Che'la. (Χηλή, a claw, or talon.) The cleft of the eyelids when closed.

The claw or forceps of the crab.

Term formerly used for a fissure or chap on the hands, feet, or pudendum.

Old name for a forked probe for extracting polypi from the nose.

Che'læ. (Same etymon.) Claws. The prehensile claws of certain of the Crustacea, as crabs and lobsters.

C. cancro'rum. (L. *cancer*, a crab. F. *pinces d'écrevisses;* G. *Krebsscheren.*) The claws of the common crab, *Cancer pagurus.* Formerly used as an antacid.

C. palpebra'rum. (L. *palpebra*, an eyelid.) The tarsal cartilages.

Chela'pa. The jalap plant, *Exogonium purga.*

Che'late. (Χηλή, a claw.) Possessing claws.

Che'lë. The same as *Chela.*

Cheler'ythrin. (*Chelidonium;* ἐρυθρός, red.) $C_{19}H_{17}NO_4$. An alkaloidal substance obtained from the *Chelidonium majus*, the *Glaucium luteum*, and the *Sanguinaria canadensis.* It is believed to be identical with *Sanguinarin.*

Chelic'eræ. (Χηλή, a claw; κέρας, a horn.) The prehensile claws of the side of the mouth of scorpions, supposed to be homologous to antennæ.

Chel'idon. (Χελιδών, a swallow.) The hollow above the bend of the elbow; so called from the forked appearance of a swallow's tail on each side of the biceps tendon.

Chelidoner'ythrin. Same as *Chelerythrin.*

Chelido'nia la'pis. (Χελιδών, a swallow; L. *lapis*, a stone.) Old name given to two stones said to be found in the stomach of young swallows, one black, the other of a dull red, about the size and form of a hemp seed; they were believed to be antiepileptic in their quality.

C. rotundifo'lia mi'nor. (L. *rotundus*, round; *folium*, a leaf; *minor*, less.) The lesser celandine, *Ranunculus ficaria;* because it flowers when the swallow appears.

Chelido'nic ac'id. $C_7H_4O_6$. (G. *Schöllkrautsäure.*) Occurs as a calcium salt, and, perhaps, in combination with chelidonin and chelerythrin, in *Chelidonium majus;* it crystallises in silky needles, containing one moleculé of water. By some it is believed to be identical with succinic acid.

Chelido'nin. $C_{19}H_{17}N_3O_3$. Applied by Maier to the narcotic principle of the *Chelidonium majus.*

Chelidonin'ic ac'id. $(C_7H_{10}O_6)_2+H_2O$, uncertain. An acid found in the *Chelidonium majus.* It crystallises in white rhomboidal prisms, easily soluble in water, alcohol, and ether.

Chelido'nium. (Χελιδών, the swallow. G. *Schwalbenkraut.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Papaveraceæ;* so called because it flowers when the swallow appears. The celandine.

Also, a synonym of *Bryonia alba.*

C. diphyl'lum. (Δίς, twice; φύλλον, a leaf.) The *Stylophorum diphyllum.*

C. glau'cum. (Γλαυκός, bluish grey.) An extract of this species has been used to adulterate opium, and poisonous effects have been reported from its use. Also called *Glaucium flavum.*

C. hæmato'des. (Αἱματώδες, of the nature of blood.) The *C. majus.*

C. ma'jus, Linn. (L. *major*, greater. F. *grande chélidoine;* G. *grosses Schöllkraut.*) The great celandine, or tetterwort; the herb and root have a faint unpleasant smell, and a bitter, acrid, durable taste, stronger in the roots than in the leaves; used as aperient and diuretic in jaundice.

C. mi'nus. (L. *minor*, less. F. *l'herbe aux hemorrhoïdes;* G. *Feigwarzenkraut, kleine Schöllkraut.*) The pilewort, *Ranunculus ficaria.*

Chelidoxanth'in. (*Chelidonium;* ξανθός, yellow.) A yellow substance found in the leaves and flowers of *Chelidonium majus;* it consists of small needles, bitter to the taste, and freely soluble in hot water.

Cheliferid'ea. (Χηλή, a claw; *fero*, to bear.) An Order of the Class *Arachnida*, having a segmented abdomen, not distinctly separated from the cephalothorax, and didactyle maxillary palpi. These pseudo-scorpions are of small size, and are found in damp places.

Chelif'erous. (Χηλή, a claw; *fero*, to bear. F. *chélifère;* G. *scheerentragend.*) Bearing claws or pincers.

Che'liform. (Χηλή, a claw; L. *forma*, likeness. F. *chéliforme;* G. *scheerenähnlich.*) Claw-like.

Che'lis. (Χηλή, a claw.) Same as *Cheloid.*

Che'loid. (Χηλή, a claw; or, by some, χέλυς, a tortoise; εἶδος, likeness.) A skin disease first described and named by Alibert on account of the peculiar processes which radiate from its extremities, and appear like to the claws of a crab. Now usually called *Keloid.*

Cheloï'des. Same as *Cheloid.*

Che'lois. Same as *Cheloid.*

Chelo'ma. (Χηλή, a crab's claw.) A synonym of *Cheloid.*

Chelo'ne. (Χελώνη.) The tortoise.

Also, an old name given to an instrument for extending a limb, from its slow movement like that of a tortoise. Oribasius, *in Machinamentis.*

Also, a Genus of the Nat. Order *Scrophulariaceæ.*

C. gla'bra, Linn. (L. *glaber*, smooth.) Balmony, turtlehead. Hab. North America. A bitter laxative; used in jaundice and intestinal worms.

Chelo'nia. (Χελώνη, a tortoise.) Tortoises and turtles. An Order of the Class *Reptilia*, having an external thoracico-abdominal case formed by the expanded dorsal vertebræ and ribs and the sternum; no teeth; the jaws encased in horn; lungs extend into the abdominal cavity; heart three-chambered.

Also (G. *Meerschildkröte*), a Genus of the Order *Chelonia.*

C. imbrica'ta, Linn. (L. *imbricatus*, part. of *imbrico*, to cover with gutter tiles. F. *caret.*) The hawk's-bill turtle. The flesh is not much thought of, but the eggs are good.

C. mi'das. The green turtle. Largely used as food; the eggs also are eaten.

Chelo'nion. (Χελώνιον, a tortoise shell.) Old term for a hump, or gibbosity, on the back, from its likeness to a tortoise shell. (Gorræus.)

Also, the natural projection of the back near the shoulders.

Chel'onite. (Χελώνη, a tortoise.) See *Bufonite.*

Chelonobatra'chia. (Χελώνη; βάτραχος, a frog.) A term applied to the amphibious Anoura.

Chelop'odous. (Χηλή, a claw; πούς, a foot. F. *chélopode;* G. *klaufüssig.*) Having the toes armed with hooked claws.

Chel'sea pen'sioner. Name given to a preparation for rheumatism, from a pensioner having cured Lord Amherst by it; composed of gum guaiacum 1 dr., rhubarb 2 drs., cream of tartar 1 oz., flowers of sulphur 1 oz., one powdered nutmeg, and clarified honey 1 lb.

Chel'tenham. Gloucestershire; on the Chelt, from which it derives its name. Pleasantly situated at the foot of the Cotswold Hills, with a mildish, somewhat relaxing climate; the winter is sometimes cold. There are several springs, containing, in varying proportions, sodium sulphate and chloride, with, in some, traces of iron. The waters were formerly much used in the hepatic diseases of those who had lived in India; and also in constipation, dyspepsia, kidney disorders, scrofula, anæmia, and chlorosis.

C. salts. The salts deposited in crystalline form from evaporation of Cheltenham water.

They are also formed artificially by mixing sodium sulphate 34 grains, magnesium sulphate 23, sodium chloride 50; this is dissolved in a pint of water for use. In some formulæ a minute quantity of iron is added.

Chel'ys. (Χέλυς, the chest, from its likeness to a tortoise's back.) The thorax.

Chelys'cion. (Χελύσκιον.) Old term for a short, dry cough. (Gorræus.)

Che'mĕ. Same as *Chama.*

Chemeut'icē. (Χημευτική.) Chemistry.

Chemi'a. (Χημεία.) Chemistry.

Chemiatri'a. (Χημεία; ἰατρεία, healing.) A doctrine of the middle ages, adopted by Paracelsus, van Helmont, Sylvius, and others, according to which the conditions and functions of the body in health and in disease were explained by the chemical doctrines of the time, and morbid conditions were referred to disturbances of fermentations, effervescence of humours, and such like, and were treated accordingly.

Chemiat'ric. Relating to *Chemiatria.*

C. school. The doctrines of, and the believers in, *Chemiatria.*

Chemia'trus. (Χημεία, chemistry; ἰατρός, a physician. F. *chémiatre.*) A physician of the chemical or chemiatric school.

Chem'ical. (Χημεία. F. *chimique;* G. *chemisch, scheidekünstlerisch.*) Of, or belonging to, the art or science of chemistry.

C. ac'tion. That which occurs when two or more substances so act upon one another as to produce a third substance, differing altogether from the original one in properties; or when one substance is brought under such conditions that it forms two or more bodies differing from the original one in properties. (Roscoe.)

C. affin'ity. See *Affinity, chemical.*

C. anal'ysis. See *Analysis, chemical.*

C. combina'tion. (L. *combino*, to unite.) The act of two or more distinct substances uniting to form a new substance; chemical combination always occurs in fixed and definite proportions, the same always for the same substance.

C. com'pound. (L. *compono*, to join together into one whole.) A substance formed by the combination of definite and invariable proportions of two or more substances, in such manner that it possesses essentially different properties and an individuality of its own.

C. cur'rent. A term employed by Wood to designate that form of galvanism which is generated in the galvanic cell.

C. decomposition. (L. *de*, a prefix signifying separation; *compono*, to put together.) The act of a compound body being resolved into other distinct bodies.

C. equa'tion. (L. *æquatio*, an equalising.) The setting out of chemical decompositions in symbolic terms, showing the transfer of the different elements of the original compounds into new compounds, or into simple substances, as in the following equation, which shows the decomposition of selenium monochloride by water: $2Se_2Cl_2+3H_2O=H_2SeO_3+3Se+4HCl$.

C. equiv'alents. (L. *æquivaleo*; from *æquus*, equal; *valeo*, to avail.) The relative quantities of different elements which can replace each other in chemical compounds.

C. food. A syrup containing iron and other phosphates. Parrish's formula is: 600 grains of ferrous sulphate, dissolved in boiling water, are mixed with a solution of 720 grains of sodium phosphate, and the precipitate washed; 720 grains of calcium phosphate are dissolved in 4 ounces of hot water by the aid of hydrochloric acid, then precipitated by ammonia, and the precipitate washed. These freshly prepared phosphates are dissolved in a solution of 1200 grains of glacial phosphoric acid; 40 grains of sodium carbonate, and 60 grains of potassium carbonate, are added to the solution, and any precipitate formed dissolved by phosphoric acid. The solution is now made up with water to 20 fluid ounces, and 120 grains of powdered cochineal, and 36 troy ounces of sugar are added; the syrup is then strained, and flavoured with 10 minims of oil of orange.

C. form'ulæ. (L. *formula*, a form; dim. of *forma*.) The representation of the elements contained in a compound substance by symbols, as when the substance carbonic acid and its composition are denoted by the symbols CO_2.

C. nomencla'ture. See *Nomenclature, chemical.*

C. nota'tion. (L. *noto*, to mark.) The mode of indicating the composition of chemical compounds by symbols.

C. rays. Same as *Actinic rays.*

C. sym'bols. See *Symbols, chemical.*

Chemicohistol'ogy. (Χημεία, chemistry; ἱστός, a web; λόγος, an account.) A description of the chemistry of the minute tissues.

Chemicomet'ric. (Same etymon.) Relating to *Chemicometrica.*

C. sense. (F. *sens chymicometrique.*) The fifth of the sixteen senses, according to Recamier; the sense of taste.

Chemicomet'rica. (Χημεία; μέτρον, a measure.) The measurement of the chemical constituents of a body.

Chem'icus. (Χημεία.) A chemist.

Chemil'lé. France; Département de Maine-et-Loire. An athermal, weak, chalybeate water, containing some carbonic acid. Used as a tonic.

Chemis'mus. (Χημεία, chemistry. F. *chemisme*; G. *Chemismus.*) The chemical conditions of a part or function.

Also, a satirical term to denote the abuse of chemistry in its applications to physiology and pathology.

Chem'ist. (Χημεία.) One who practises chemistry.

Chem'istry. (Χημεία, chemistry; through the Ar. *al-kimiá*. F. *chimie*; G. *Chemie, Chymie, Scheidekunst.*) A branch of natural philosophy which has been defined to be "the science which investigates the composition of natural substances, and the permanent changes of constitution which their mutual actions produce."

C., an'imal. (L. *animal*, a living being.) The chemistry of the structures and functions of the animal body.

C., inorgan'ic. (L. *in*, neg.; *organum*, an organ.) The chemistry of substances derived from the mineral world.

C., organ'ic. (Ὄργανον, an instrument.) A term originally applied to the chemistry of things derived from animals and plants, and which were thought to be developed by the aid of vital force; also called the chemistry of the carbon compounds, in consequence of the great preponderance of this element in organic structures.

C., patholog'ical. (Πάθος, disease; λόγος, an account.) The chemistry of diseased organs or products.

C., physiolog'ical. (Φύσις, nature; λόγος, an account.) The chemistry of the organs of the body and of their functions and products.

Chemog'raphy. (Χημεία; γράφω, to write. F. *chemographie.*) Term for a history or relation of the art of delineating or representing objects, by chemical means, as in photography.

Chemol'ysis. (Χημεία, chemistry; λύω, to unbind.) Name by Thudichum for the decomposition of organic compounds into more simple substances by merely chemical agents, such as sulphuric acid or baryta.

Chemolyt'ic. Relating to *Chemolysis.*

Chemo'sis. (Χήμωσις, a swelling around the cornea, like χήμη, a yawning. F. *chemosis.*) Inflammation of the conjunctiva of the eye, in which there is effusion into the cellular substance connecting it with the eyeball; which causes it to be elevated and projected over the edge of the cornea, so as to give the appearance of a gap or aperture along the middle of the eye. It may be non-inflammatory, and due to the escape of aqueous humour through an ulcer or a fistula, and it may be inflammatory, and consequent upon venous stasis.

Chemot'icē. (Χημεία.) Chemistry.

Chen'na. The *Panicum pilosum.*

Chennai'le. See mineral waters of *Roche-Savine (Saint-Amant).*

Chenobos'con. (Χήν, a goose; βοσκή, food.) The *Potentilla anserina.*

Chenocholal'ic ac'id. (Χήν; χολή, bile.) $C_{27}H_{44}O_4$. Obtained, along with taurine, by boiling chenotaurocholic acid with baryta water. It crystallises with difficulty; it is soluble in ether and alcohol, insoluble in water; its solutions have an acid reaction, and are coloured by Pettenkofer's test for bile.

Chenochol'ic ac'id. Same as *Chenocholalic acid.*

Chenocop'rus. (Χήν, a goose; κόπρος, dung. G. *Gansekoth.*) Goose dung. This was

formerly given, when dried, as a resolvent and diuretic, and particularly against jaundice.

Chenodys'lysin. $C_{27}H_{42}O_3$. A product obtained by the heating to 200° C. (392° F.) of chenocholalic acid. See *Dyslysin.*

Chenomorph'æ. (Χήν; μορφή, form.) An Order of the Subclass *Carinatæ*, Class *Aves.* The geese and like birds. Water birds with a beak as long as the head, hard at the tip, and having transverse soft or horny lamellæ at the edge; the maxillo-palatines are lamellar and desmognathous; feet webbed.

Chenopod'eæ. Same as *Chenopodiaceæ.*

Chenopodia'ceæ. (*Chenopodium.*) A Nat. Order of monochlamydeous Exogens, or a Family of the Order *Caryophyllineæ*, having separate flat sepals opposite the stamens, two-celled anthers, a single one-seeded ovary, and herbaceous naked flowers.

Chenopodiomo'rus. (*Chenopodium; morus*, the mulberry; because like the *Chenopodium*, and having leaves like a mulberry tree.) The mulberry blite, *Blitum capitatum.*

Chenopod'ium. (Χήν, a goose; πούς, a foot; from its resemblance. G. *Gänsefuss.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Chenopodiaceæ.*

Also, the name, U.S. Ph. (F. *semences de chénopode anthelmintique;* G. *Amerikanischer Wurmsamen*), for the fruit of the *Chenopodium anthelminticum*, or worm seed; it is ·84 inch long, greenish, and somewhat globular, containing a brownish-black glossy seed, with an aromatic odour and a bitterish pungent taste; it contains an oil. See *Oleum chenopodii.*

C. al'bum, Linn. (L. *albus*, white. F. *ansérine sauvage;* G. *weisser Gänsefuss.*) Lambsquarters, pigweed. Hab. United States. Used as an antiscorbutic.

C. ambrosi'acum. The *C. ambrosioïdes.*

C. ambrosioï'des, Linn. (F. *ambroisie du mexique, thé du mexique;* G. *Mexikanisches Traubenkraut.*) The Mexican tea plant; called also Mexico tea, Spanish tea, Artemesian botrys; it is recommended, in decoction, for paralysis; it is also given as an anthelmintic.

C. anthelmint'icum, Linn. (Ἀντί, against; ἕλμινς, a worm. F. *ansérine vermifuge.*) Name of a plant, the seeds of which, and an oil obtained from them, are in high repute in America as remedies against worms. See *Chenopodium.*

C. baryos'mon, Röm. and Sch. (Βαρύς, strong; ὀσμή, a smell.) Hab. Egypt. Used as *C. olidum.*

C. bo'nus Henri'cus, Linn. (L. *bonus*, good; *Henricus*, Henry. F. *bon Henri;* G. *guter Heinrich.*) English mercury, or allgood. Eaten as spinach, when cultivated; the leaves are considered emollient, and used in decoctions for clysters; they were also popular as a vulnerary.

C. bot'rys, Linn. (Βότρυς, a cluster of grapes. F. *chénopode à grappes;* G. *Traubenkraut.*) The Jerusalem oak. Used as an emmenagogue and anthelmintic, and in disease of the chest.

C. fœ'tidum. (L. *fœtidus*, stinking.) The *Chenopodium vulvaria.*

C. leiosperm'um, De Cand. (Λεῖος, smooth; σπέρμα, a seed.) A variety of *C. viride.*

C. mura'le, Linn. (L. *muralis*, belonging to a wall.) Goosefoot. Hab. Europe. Used as *C. bonus Henricus.*

C. ol'idum, Cust. (L. *olidus*, stinking.) The *C. vulvaria.*

C. qui'noa, Willd. Quinoa. Hab. Peru. Leaves used as a pot-herb; seeds boiled and eaten like rice.

C. sagitta'tum. (L. *sagitta*, an arrow.) The *C. bonus Henricus.*

C. suffrutico'sum. (L. *suf*, from *sub*, under; *frutex*, a shrub.) The *C. ambrosioïdes.*

C. vir'ide, Linn. (L. *viridis*, green.) A variety of *C. album.* Seeds laxative; used in jaundice; bruised plant applied to whitlows.

C. vulva'ria, Linn. (L. *vulva*, the womb. F. *vulvaire.*) The stinking orache, formerly used as emmenagogue, antispasmodic, and nervine.

Che'nopus. Same etymon and meaning as *Chenopodium.*

Chenotaurochol'ic ac'id. (Χήν; ταῦρος, a bull; χολή, bile.) $C_{29}H_{49}NSO_6$. An acid found in goose-bile; very similar to taurocholic acid. It is soluble in water and alcohol, and is coloured by Pettenkofer's test for bile.

Cheopi'na. Same as *Chopine.*

Cheoplas'tic. (Χέω, to pour; πλαστικός, fit for moulding.) A term applied to a process for mounting artificial teeth, which consists in pouring an alloy of metals into a properly prepared matrix. (Dunglison.)

Cheq'uer. (Old F. *eschequier*, a chess-board.) To mark like a chess-board.

C. ber'ry. The *Gaultheria procumbens*, the *Arbutus uvæ ursi*, and also the *Mitchella repens*, from the chequered marks on the fruit.

C. flow'er. The *Colchicum variegatum.*

Cherag'ra. Same as *Cheiragra.*

Cheramel'la. The *Cicca disticha.*

Che'ramis. (Χηραμίς, a scallop shell) Same as *Cheme.*

Cher'bachem. The *Veratrum album.*

Cher'bus. The lettuce.

Cherefo'lium. A misspelling of *Charophyllum.*

Cherimoy'er. The edible fruit of *Anona cherimolia.*

Cher'is. A name of extract of Indian hemp.

Cher'mes. Same as *Kermes.*

Also, a Genus of the Suborder *Phytophthiria*, Order *Hemiptera.*

C. ber'ry. See *Kermes berry.*

C. min'eral. See *Kermes mineral.*

C. vermil'io, G. Planch. A coccus living on the *Quercus coccifera*, producing a vermilion dye.

Chernib'ium. (Χερνίβιον, a chamber-pot.) A urinal.

Cher'okees. (G. *Tschiroki.*) The most northern of the Appalachian race of men, inhabiting the banks of the Holston River, in North America.

Cher'ris. A name of the crude resin of *Cannabis sativa*, var. *indica.*

Cher'ry. (F. *cerise*, from L. *cerasus*, from Gr. κέρασος, a cherry tree. F. *cérise;* I. *ceriagia;* S. *cereza;* G. *Kirsche.*) The common name for the fruit of several species of the Genus *Prunus.* The amount of sugar varies in the different kinds from 8·56 to 13·1 per cent., acid from ·35 to 1·27, albuminous and pectous matters from 1·68 to 3·52, ash from ·56 to ·83, insoluble matters, as seeds and skins, from 4·1 to 7·38.

C., Barba'does. The *Malpighia glabra.*

C.-bay. The *Prunus lauro-cerasus.*

C. birch. The *Betula lenta.*

C., bird. The *Prunus padus.*

C., black. The *Prunus avium.* See also *Cerasa nigra.*

C., choke. The *Prunus virginiana.*

C., clus'ter, wild. The *Prunus avium.*

C., corne'lian. The *Cornus mas.*

C., Eng'lish. See *Cerasa anglica.*

C., gar'den. The fruit of cultivated varieties of *Prunus cerasus.*

C., ground. The *Physalis viscosa.*

C. gum. A gummy exudation from various species of *Prunus.* It occurs in irregular, nodular masses, of an amber or brown colour, translucent, and only imperfectly soluble in water. The insoluble matter is said not to be bassorin.

C.-laur'el. (F. *lauro-cérise;* G. *Kirschelorbeer.*) The *Prunus lauro-cerasus.*

C.-laur'el leaves. See *Lauro-cerasi folia.*

C. pep'per. The fruit of *Capsicum cerasiforme.*

C., red. The *Prunus cerasus.*

C. tree. (F. *cérisier;* G. *Kirschbaum.*) The *Prunus cerasus.*

C., wild. The *Prunus cerasus,* and the *P. virginiana.*

C., win'ter. (F. *coqueret;* G. *Judenkirsche.*) The *Physalis alkekengi;* and also the *Solanum pseudo-capsicum.*

Cher'ry Rock. Gloucestershire; near Kingswood. A saline water, somewhat like that of Cheltenham.

Cher'sæ. Fæces. (Dunglison.)

Chert. (Perhaps a provincial derivative of a Celtic word, as *car,* a rock.) The flinty or siliceous strata of limestone or other rocks.

Cher'vil. (*Chærophyllum.*) The *Anthriscus cerefolium.*

C., broad-leav'ed. The *Chærophyllum aromaticum.*

C., gar'den. The *Anthriscus cerefolium.*

C., hem'lock. The *Anthriscus cicutaria.*

C., musk. The *Chærophyllum aromaticum.*

C., rough. The *Anthriscus vulgaris.*

C., wild. The *Anthriscus sylvestris.*

Chervil'lum. Same as *Chervil.*

Ches'elden, Wil'liam. An English surgeon, born in Leicestershire in 1688, died at Bath in 1752. He was surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, London.

C.'s knives. Cheselden used two knives in the operation of lithotomy. The incision through the integuments was made with a knife having a blade 2·65 inches long, with sharp point situated centrally, slightly convex cutting edge, and the back a little ground off near the point. The second incision through the walls of the bladder was made with a falciform knife.

C.'s opera'tion for artific'ial pu'pil. An incision through the sclerotic dividing the fibres of the iris. Cheselden was the first to perform an operation for artificial pupil.

Che'sis. (Χέζω, to ease one's self.) A too frequent desire to empty the bowels.

Chest. (L. *cista,* from Gr. κίστη, a box. F. *poitrine;* I. *petto, torace;* S. *pecho;* G. *Brust.*) The thorax.

C., a'lar. (L. *ala,* a wing.) See *Alar chest.*

C., flat. A chest which has lost its rounded front, and has become flat. It indicates a tendency to phthisis.

C. goniom'eter. (Γωνία, an angle; μέτρον, a measure.) An instrument invented by Scott Alison for the purpose of measuring the angles of the chest.

C. meas'urer. Same as *Stethometer.* Also, see *Sibson's chest measurer.*

C., phthin'oid. (Φθινώδης, consumptive.) A term applied to alar and flat chests, inasmuch as they conduce to phthisis.

C., phthis'ical. (Φθίσις, consumption.) A flattened, alar chest, depressed below the clavicles.

C., re'gions of. See *Thorax, regions of.*

C., tap'ping of. See *Paracentesis thoracis.*

C. voice. The ordinary voice in which vocal resonance occurs in the chest.

Chest'nut. (F. *chataigne;* from L. *castanea;* from Gr. κάστανον, a chestnut. I. *castagna;* S. *castana;* G. *Kastanie.*) The fruit of the *Fagus castanea.*

C., earth. The root of *Cyperus esculentus.*

C., horse. The fruit of the *Æsculus hippocastanum.*

C. leaves. See *Castanea.*

C., Span'ish. The *Castanea vesca.*

C., sweet. The *Castanea vesca.*

C., wild. The *Bunium* or *Carum bulbocastanum,* or earth nut.

Che'tum. (Χαίτη, a bristle. F. *chète.*) Applied by Robineau-Desvoidy to a triarticulated piece of the antenna of certain *Myodariæ,* ordinarily termed a bristle or filament.

Chevastre. (Fr.) A double-headed roller, the middle of which was applied to the chin; it was then carried on each side to, and crossed on the top of, the head, from which it was continued down to the nape of the neck, again crossed, and then passed under the chin; and so on till the whole was exhausted.

Chev'rette. The *Hydnum repandum.*

Chev'ron bones. (F. *chevron,* a rafter.) Hypapophysial processes, often forming arches, found in the caudal vertebræ of some Vertebrata.

Cheyle'tes. (Χέω, to pour out, to be extended; ὕλη, wood.) A Genus of the Family *Tyroglyphidæ,* Order *Acarida,* Class *Arachnida.* Small acarids found in bran, flour, decayed wood, and other powders. One species is said by Leroy de Mèricourt to have been found in a purulent discharge from the ear. This species has been called *Acaropsis, Cheyletes,* and *Tyroglyphus Mèricourtii;* it is said by Megnin to be the *C. eruditus,* a species found in old linen and old books, and to have been present accidentally.

C. heteropal'pus, Megnin. ("Ετερος, different; *palpus.*) A species found living at the base of the feathers of many birds of the pigeon and sparrow kind.

C. macron'ycus, Megnin. (Μακρός, long; ὄνυξ, the nail.) A species found at the base of the feathers of some exotic passerine birds.

C. Mericour'tii. See under chief heading.

C. parasitivo'rax, Megnin. (L. *parasitus,* a parasite; *voro,* to devour.) Found at the base of the hairs of rabbits; it lives on the soft parasites of that animal, especially those of the Genus *Listrophorus.*

C. scabie'i. A synonym of *Sarcoptes scabiei.*

Cheyne, John. A Scotch physician, born at Leith in 1777. He practised in Dublin for many years, and died in Buckinghamshire in 1836.

Cheyne-Stokes's respira'tion. (L. *respiro,* to breathe again.) A term applied

to a peculiar form of dyspnœa occurring in cerebral and cardiac diseases, first described by Cheyne in 1818, and then by Stokes in 1846. It consists, according to Dr. Stokes, in the occurrence of a series of inspirations, increasing to a maximum, and then declining in force and length until a state of apparent apnœa is established; when, after a more or less lengthened period, sometimes of apparent death, a low inspiration, followed by one more decided, marks the commencement of a new ascending and then descending series of inspirations. It has been attributed to a low degree of excitability to venous blood of the respiratory centre; and has been observed in fatty and other diseases of the heart, in brain affections, and in narcotic poisoning.

Chezanan'cĕ. (Χέζω, to go to stool; ἀνάγκη, necessity.) Old name for an ointment applied to the anus, according to Paulus Ægineta, vii, 9; and to a plaster applied to the navel, according to Aëtius, to promote intestinal evacuation.

Chi'a. The Mexican name of the seeds of the *Salvia hispanica*, which are used as a demulcent.

Chi'a ter'ra. (Χίος, the island Chios; L. *terra*, earth.) Name for an earth brought in greyish-white masses from Chios, or Scio; formerly applied to burns, according to Galen; it was also used as a sudorific in fevers.

Chi'acum. (Χίος, the island of Chios, or Scio.) Old name, used by Paulus Ægineta, vii, 16, Adams's Translation, *vol.* iii, *p.* 549, for a collyrium chiefly formed of wine of Chios; also applied to various collyria by Aëtius.

Chi'adus. Old term for furunculus, or a boil.

Chiaje'an or'gan. A cæcal pouch containing gelatinous tissue and fusiform or stellate cells, and opening into the œsophagus. Found in some Gasteropods, and named after Delle Chiaje.

Chi'an tur'pentine. See *Turpentine, Chian.*

Chiancia'no. Italy; district of Sienna, near Montepulciano. There are four chief springs: Acqua di St. Agnese, an earthy carbonated water, of temp. 38° C. (100·4° F.); Acqua del Palazzo, an iron water, temp. 15° C. (59° F.); Acqua Santa, an iron water containing sulphur, temp. 29° C. (84·2° F.); and the Acqua del Bagno Casuccini, a saline water, temp. 30° C. (86° F.).

Chias'ma. (Χίασμα, two lines placed crossways like the letter X.) Term for the decussation or crossing of the fibres of the optic nerve. See *Commissure, optic.*

In some fishes the optic nerves cross to the opposite eye, but there is no blending to form a chiasma.

Chias'mus. Same etymon and meaning as *Chiastre.*

Chiastom'eter. (Χιαστός, arranged diagonally; μέτρον, a measure.) An instrument, invented by Landolt, to determine the distance between the two eyes by convergence. It consists of an oblong box, divided in the centre by a septum with a vertical slit in it; one end of the box is perforated with two holes for the two eyes, and the opposite end is composed of two movable halves, each of which has a slit; the right half is moved till the slit is seen through the slit in the septum by the left eye, and *vice versa*. As the distance of the centre of revolution of the eyes from the septum is equal to the distance of the septum from the terminal slits, the distance between these is equal to the distance between the eyes, and can be easily measured.

Chias'tos. Same etymon and meaning as *Chiastre.*

Chias'tre. (Χιάζω, to form like the Greek letter X, or *Chi.*) A double-headed roller for securing the compress over the wound when the temporal artery has been opened; also called *Chiasmus*, and *Chiastos.*

Chiava'ri. Italy; in Piedmont, on the south-westerly spurs of the Apennines, a well-frequented air-cure place, with a pleasant climate.

Chi'bou. French name of a spurious species of gum *Elemi*, not known in England.

Chi'bur. Arabic for sulphur.

Chi'ca. The *Bignonia chica.* It supplies a colouring matter which is astringent. It is used as a diaphoretic in syphilis, and locally to prevent the attacks of insects.

Chi'cha. Name of a fermented liquor used in Peru, made from Indian meal and water; the grain is frequently chewed prior to fermentation.

Also, a similar drink made from the sweet pods of the *Prosopis algaroba.*

Chichi'kĕ. The root of an unknown plant found in Guatemala, and used in intermittent fevers.

Chich'im. The seeds of *Cassia absus*, and perhaps of *C. akakulis.* Used in Africa in the treatment of ophthalmia.

Chick. Same as *Chicken.*

C.-pea. (F. *chiche*; I. *cece*; S. *chicharo*; G. *Kikir.*) The *Cicer arietinum.*

Chick'en. (Sax. *cicen*, dim. of *cocc*, a cock. F. *poulet*; I. *pulcino*; S. *polluelo*; G. *Hühnchen.*) The young of the domestic fowl.

C.-breast'ed. Having a prominent sternum.

C. broth. The flesh and bones of a chicken gently boiled or simmered in water, with or without rice, flour, or other farinaceous thickening.

C. pep'per. The *Ranunculus abortivus.*

C.-pox. (F. *poulet*; G. *Windblattern.*) A synonym of *Varicella.*

C.-wort. The *Stellaria media.*

Chickras'sia tabula'ris, Linn. The *Swietenia chickrassa.*

Chick'weed. The *Stellaria media*; so called because chickens and cage birds feed on it.

C., field. The *Cerastium arvense.*

C., marsh, great. The *Stellaria aquatica.*

C., sea. The *Polycarpon tetraphyllum.*

C., speed'well. The *Veronica arvensis.*

C., umbellif'erous, jag'ged. The *Holosteum umbellatum.*

Chicla'na. Spain; near to Cadiz. Mineral waters, of a temperature of 18° C. (64·4° F.), containing a little calcium sulphate and a small quantity of sulphur. Used in chronic catarrhal affections and eczematous diseases.

Chicon'go. The name of a tree used in Congo as an antisyphilitic and purgative.

Chicora'ceæ. Same as *Cichoraceæ.*

Chico'rium verruca'rium. The *Zacintha verrucosa.*

Chic'ory. (F. *chicorée*; L. *cichorium*; Gr. κίχορα, chicory.) The root of *Cichorium intybus.* It is 10″ to 12″ long, branched, wrinkled longi-

tudinally, light brown on the outside, whitish within; the bark is thin, white, and striated radially by the brown milk-vessels; the cambium layer is brown, and the wood porous and yellow. It contains inulin and a bitter principle. It is said to act like dandelion, but it is chiefly used to adulterate, or to mix with, or as a substitute for, coffee.

Chig'gre. Same as *Chigoe.*

Chi'goe. (S. *chico*, small.) The West Indian name of the *Sarcopsylla penetrans*, the female of which penetrates the skin and locates itself in the subjacent reticular or cellular membrane of the soles of the feet and toes, and sometimes of the fingers; familiarly termed by natives the "gigger."

In this situation its abdomen grows greatly, it deposits its ova, and then it dies. At first there is some local inflammation and pain without sensible swelling. As the abdomen of the insect enlarges there is a whitish swelling, and when full grown the eggs may escape through the original aperture, and the dead insect become exfoliated, or inflammation and ulceration may ensue from the eggs hatching before expulsion or from other causes.

Chilal'gia. Properly *Cheilalgia.*

Chil'blain. (Sax. *cêle*, cold; *blegen*, a boil. F. *engelure;* I. *gelone;* S. *sabanones;* G. *Frostbeule.*) A painful deep purple or lead-coloured inflammatory swelling on the fingers, toes, heels, or other extreme part of the body, consequent on exposure to severe cold.

Child. (Sax. *cild.* F. *enfant;* I. *enfante;* G. *Kind.*) A son or daughter.

C.-bear'ing. Same as *Parturition.*

C.-bed. (G. *Kindbett.*) The condition of a parturient female.

C.-bed fe'ver. (G. *Kindbetterinfieber.*) Popular term for puerperal fever.

C.-birth. See *Parturition.*

C. crow'ing. A synonym of *Laryngismus stridulus.*

C. mur'der. See *Infanticide.*

Child'hood. (Sax. *cild; hád*, state.) The state or condition of being a child. It extends from infancy to puberty.

Child'ren. Plural of *Child.*

C.'s bane. The *Conium maculatum.*

C.'s mer'cury. The *Mercurialis tomentosa.*

Chil'i. A state on the western side of South America, extending from the Bay of Mejillones to Cape Horn. Some of the high lying places are much esteemed as climatic resorts in pulmonary diseases. See *C., mineral waters of.*

C., bal'sàmum de. Name given to a peculiar balsam said to be brought from Chili; the Barbadoes tar mixed up with a few drops of anise oil is made to pass for it.

C. ha'zel-nut. The *Guevinea avellana.*

C., min'eral wa'ters of. These are very numerous; the most celebrated are those of Chillan, 2050 feet above sea level, which are both thermal and cold, sulphurous, chalybeate, alkaline, and saline; at Apoquinda, Colina, Canquenes, Mondaca, Nahuelhuapi, and other places, are also mineral springs.

C. net'tles. The plants of the Nat. Order *Loasaceæ.*

C. saltpe'tre. A name of sodium nitrate, occurring in nature in South Peru and Bolivia. When recrystallised it contains about 97·7 per cent. of pure nitrate of sodium, with some sodium chloride, sodium sulphate, and water. It is used largely in the manufacture of nitric acid and as an ingredient in artificial manures.

Chiliodyn'amon. (Χίλιοι, a thousand; δύναμις, power.) Old name given to an herb, because of its numerous virtues; supposed to be the *Centaurea behen*, or white behen.

Chiliogram'ma. Same as *Kilogramme.*

Chiliomet'rum. Same as *Kilometre.*

Chiliophyl'lon. (Χίλιοι, a thousand; φύλλον, a leaf.) An old name for the *Achillea millefolium*, or milfoil, from the great number of its leaflets.

Chili'tis. See *Cheilitis.*

Chill. (Sax. *cýle, céle*, chilliness, cold.) A rigor; also, a catching cold.

C., dumb. Same as *Ague, dumb.*

Chil'li. Capsicum fruit.

Chil'lies. The fruit of *Capsicum fastigiatum.*

Chill'ness. (Sax. *céle*, cold.) A minor degree of rigor.

Chilog'natha. (Χεῖλος, the lip; γνάθος, the jaw.) An Order of the Class *Myriapoda*, in which the second pair of maxillæ are united to form a lower lip; and the body is segmented, each segment being provided with two pairs of legs, except the first five or six.

Chilogram'ma. (Χεῖλος, the lip; γράμμα, that which is drawn. F. *chilogramme;* G. *Lippenzug.*) The labial tract or course, being from the angles of the mouth to the lower part of the face, said by Jadelot to be a characteristic sign of lung or heart disease in children.

Chilo'ma. (Χεῖλος, the lip. F. *chilôme, mufle;* G. *Maule.*) The muzzle or labial extremity of the nose, in the Mammifera, taken collectively with the lip when it is tumefied and humid.

Chi'lon. (Χεῖλος, the lip.) Old term for an inflamed and swelled lip. (Quincy.)

Also, applied to one who has a thick lip.

Chiloplas'tica. See *Cheiloplasty.*

Chiloplas'ty. See *Cheiloplasty.*

Chilop'oda. (Χεῖλος, the upper lip; πούς, a foot.) An Order of the Class *Myriapoda*, which have two anterior pairs of legs converted into foot-jaws; the body is segmented, each segment having one pair of legs.

Chiloschis'ma. (Χεῖλος, the lip; σχίσμα, a cleft.) Harelip.

Chilostom'ata. (Χεῖλος; στόμα, the mouth.) A Suborder of the Order *Gymnolæmata*, Class *Polyzoa*, in which the cell-mouth is closed by a movable lip.

Chilostomatoplas'ty. (Χεῖλος, a lip; στόμα, the mouth; πλάσσω, to form.) An operation for restoring the mouth, after removal of the lip for disease, by the formation of a new lip from neighbouring structure.

Chimala'tus. A name for the *Helianthus annuus.*

Chimaph'ila. (Χεῖμα, winter; φιλέω, to love.) The pharmacopœial name (U.S. Ph.) of *Chimaphila umbellata.*

Also, a Genus of the Nat. Order *Pyrolaceæ.*

C. corymbo'sa, Pursk. (L. *corymbus*, a cluster of ivy berries.) The *C. umbellata.*

C. macula'ta, Pursk. (L. *maculatus*, spotted.) Spotted wintergreen. Used as *C. umbellata.*

C. umbella'ta, Nutt. (L. *umbella*, an umbrella. F. *pyrole ombellée;* G. *doldenblutiges Harnkraut, Wintergrün.*) Pipsissewa,

prince's pine, wintergreen. Leaves inodorous, with a sweetish, then an astringent and bitterish, taste; they contain chimaphilin and arbutin. Used as a diuretic, tonic, and astringent in bladder diseases, hæmaturia, and in rheumatism; it has also been used in scrofula, ague, chronic diarrhœa, leucorrhœa, and gleet. The fresh leaves bruised, when applied to the skin, are rubefacient or vesicant.

Chimaph'ilin. A substance found in the leaves of *Chimaphila umbellata*. It occurs in golden-yellow crystals, inodorous, tasteless, slightly soluble in water, freely in alcohol, ether, and oil.

Chimeth'lon. (Χίμετλον, a chilblain.) A chilblain.

Chimetlophy'ma. (Χίμετλον; φῦμα, a tumour.) A chilblain.

Chimi'a. Same as *Chemia*.

Chimia'ter. The same as *Chymiater*.

Chim'ney. (F. *cheminée*, a chimney; from L. *caminus*, a hearth. I. *camino;* S. *chimenea;* G. *Schornstein*.) A flue of a fireplace.

C.-sweep'ers' can'cer. See *Cancer, chimney-sweeper's*.

Chi'mo. A narcotic and masticatory in use amongst the inhabitants of the Western States of Venezuela. It is made of the juice of tobacco, inspissated to the consistence of syrup, and mixed with powdered urao or carbonate of soda. It is black, and a small quantity is placed between the cheeks and the gums and slowly swallowed as it dissolves in the saliva.

Chimo'lea lax'a. An obscure Paracelsian term for the powder separated from the flowers of saline ores.

Chi'mon. (Χειμών, wintry weather.) A chilblain.

Chin. (Sax. *cin.* F. *menton;* I. *mento;* S. *barba;* G. *Kinn*.) The lower part of the face, being the prominence of the lower jaw. The possession of a chin is said to be one of the distinctive features of man.

Chi'na. The China root, *Smilax China*, because it is obtained from China.

Also, a name of Cinchona bark.

C. abom'alies. The bark of *Cinchona pubescens*.

C., Amer'ican. The *Smilax pseudo-china*.

C., bas'tard. The *Smilax pseudo-china*.

C. bicolora'ta. (L. *bis*, twice; *color*, colour.) A name of *Pitaya bark*.

C., Calisa'ya. The bark of *Cinchona cordifolia*.

C. cas'sia. Same as *Chinese cinnamon*.

C. chi'næ. A name for Peruvian bark.

C. ciner'ea. (L. *cinereus*, ash-coloured.) The pale Cinchona bark.

C. europæ'a. European quinine. A name for the bark of the ash, *Fraxinus excelsior*.

C. fe'bris. (L. *febris*, a fever.) An old name for Cinchona bark.

C. fla'va du'ra. (L. *flavus*, yellow; *durus*, hard.) The bark of *Cinchona cordifolia*.

C. fla'va fibro'sa. (L. *fibrosus*, fibrous.) The bark of *Cinchona lancifolia*.

C. fus'ca. (L. *fuscus*, dusky.) The pale Cinchona bark.

C. gris'ea. (Mod. L. *griseus*, ash-grey.) The pale Cinchona bark.

C., Guam'alies. Same as *C., Huamalies*.

C., Huam'alies. The bark of *Cinchona pubescens*.

C., Huanu'co. Same as *Bark, Huanuco*.

C. in'dica spino'sa. (L. *indicus*, Indian; *spinosus*, thorny.) The *Smilax pseudo-china*.

C. jaën. The bark of *Cinchona subovata*.

C., Lox'a. Same as *Bark, Loxa*.

C. no'va. (L. *novus*, new.) The bark of *Buena magnifolia*.

C. occidenta'lis. (L. *occidentalis*, western.) The *Smilax pseudo-china*.

C. officina'lis. The bark of *Cinchona officinalis*.

C. or'ange. The *Citrus aurantium*.

C. orienta'lis. (L. *orientalis*, eastern.) The *Smilax China*.

C. pal'lida. (L. *pallidus*, pale.) The pale Cinchona bark.

C. peruvia'na. The root of *Smilax purhampuy*, Ruiz.

C. pondero'sa. (L. *ponderosus*, heavy.) The *Smilax china*.

C. pseudolox'a. (Ψευδής, false.) The bark of *Cinchona Humboldtiana*.

C. pseudore'gia. (Ψευδής; L. *regius*, royal.) A variety of Carthagena bark.

C. re'gia. (L. *regius*, royal.) The *Cinchona cordifolia*.

C. root. (G. *Chinawurzel*.) The root of *Smilax china*.

C. root, Amer'ican. The root of *Smilax pseudo-china*, and probably other species.

C. rubigino'sa. (L. *rubiginosus*, rusty.) The bark of a variety of *Cinchona pubescens*.

C. ru'bra. (L. *ruber*, red.) The red Cinchona bark.

C. spu'ria nodo'sa. (L. *spurius*, false; *nodosus*, knotty.) The *Smilax pseudo-china*.

C. suppos'ita. (L. *suppositus*, part. of *suppono*, to put under, to esteem less.) The *Smilax pseudo-china*, or bastard china.

C. te'na. The bark of *Cinchona subcordata*.

C. te'nu. Same as *C. tena*.

C. ve'ra. (L. *verus*, true.) The *Smilax china*.

C. wax. The product of *Coccus sinensis*, which lives on the bark of the *Fraxinus chinensis*. It is white, crystalline, soluble in alcohol, and melts at 82° C. (179·6° F.); it is used to make candles. It consists of *Ceryl cerotate*.

C., West Ind'ian. The *Smilax pseudo-china*.

Chinam'icin. $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O_2$. Occurs along with some chinamidin when quinamin is dissolved in dilute sulphuric acid and the solution evaporated at a gentle heat. It is a white amorphous substance.

Chinam'idin. $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O_2$. An amorphous substance obtained by the prolonged action of dilute sulphuric acid on quinamin.

Chin'amin. Same as *Quinamin*.

Chin'capin. The *Castanea pumila*.

C., wa'ter. The *Nelumbium luteum*.

Chin'chin. The *Polygala thesioides*.

Chinchi'na. A name for Cinchona.

Chincho'na. Same as *Cinchona*. So called after the Countess of Chinchon, a Spanish lady, whose husband was Viceroy of Peru; she, being cured of a tertian ague by means of the bark, spread the knowledge and distributed the drug in Spain. The tree was first described by De la Condamine and called Quinquina; subsequently Linnæus called it Cinchona in honour of the Countess, and latterly the spelling of the word has been altered by some to Chinchona, as more

accurately representing the name of the lady after whom it was called.

Chinchunchul'li. The *Ionidium marcucci.*

Chin-cough. (Originally kink-cough; *kink* meaning to labour for breath in coughing; it has been derived also from G. *Kind*, a child, but improperly.) A popular term for pertussis, or hooping-cough.

Chine'se. Belonging to China. This race is included by Retzius amongst his *Dolichocephalæ prognathæ.* Their language is monosyllabic.

C. blis'tering fly. The *Mylabris cichorii* and the *M. phalerata.*

C. cam'phor. See *Camphor, China.*

C. car'damoms. See *Cardamom, Chinese.*

C. cin'namon. The produce of *Cinnamomum aromaticum.*

C. galls. See *Galls, Chinese.*

C. gel'atin. The *Gracillaria lichenoïdes*, and other species.

C. musk. See *Musk, Chinese.*

C. mus'tard. The *Sinapis chinensis.*

C. nut-galls. The galls of the *Aphis chinensis* on the *Rhus semialata.*

C. persim'mon. The fruit of *Diospyros kaki.*

C. rhu'barb. The *Rheum sinense.*

C. sug'ar-cane. The *Sorghum saccharatum*, and the *Saccharum sinense.*

C. su'mach. The *Ailanthus glandulosa.*

C. tallow-tree. The *Stillingia sebifera.*

C. tur'meric. See *Turmeric, Chinese.*

C. wax. The *Ceryl cerotate.*

C. worm'wood. The *Artemisia chinensis.*

Chin'ic ac'id. Same as *Quinic acid.*

Chin'icin. $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$. An amorphous substance obtained from quinine and conchinin, but not found in Cinchona bark.

Chin'idin. Same as *Quinidin.*

Chini'na. Same as *Quinine.*

Chininom'etry. See *Quininometry.*

Chini'num. Same as *Quinine.*

C. amorph'eum. See *Quinine, amorphous.*

C. amorph'eum chino'vicum. Same as *Chinoidinum chinovicum.*

C. amorph'eum hydrochlor'icum. Same as *Chinoidinum hydrochloricum.*

C. arsen'icum. See *Quiniæ arsenias.*

C. bimuriat'icum carbamida'tum. Same as *C. ureohydrochloricum.*

C. bisalicyl'icum. A salt of quinine obtained by dissolving bisulphate of quinine 5·48 gms., and sodium salicylate 3·20 gms., in 30 gms. of water; it crystallises in small needles.

C. bisulfu'ricum, G. Ph. (G. *saures schwefelsaures Chinin.*) Same as *Quiniæ bisulphas.*

C. carbol'icum. Same as *Carbolate of quinine.*

C. carbon'icum. (G. *kohlensaures Chinin.*) Carbonate of quinine. Needle-shaped crystals, soluble in carbonic acid water. Used as the sulphate of quinine in doses of one fifth the amount.

C. chin'icum. Same as *Quiniæ quinas.*

C. cit'ricum. Same as *Quiniæ citras.*

C. citrothymol'icum. Citrothymolate of quinine. Four parts of quinine and six of oil of thyme are dissolved by the aid of spirit and two parts of citric acid. The solution is evaporated to a syrupy consistence and then cooled, so that a yellowish semicrystalline mass deposits, which is redissolved, filtered and evaporated, when white crystals are produced, soluble in water and alcohol, bitter to the taste, and smelling of oil of thyme.

C. dul'ce. (L. *dulcis*, sweet.) Sulphate of quinine mixed with liquorice powder.

C. fer'ro-cit'ricum, G. Ph. (G. *citronensaures Eisen-Chinin.*) The *Ferri et quiniæ citras.*

C. ferrocyana'tum. (G. *Ferrocyan-Chinin.*) Ferrocyanide of quinine, obtained by heating sulphate of quinine with ferrocyanide of potassium. Used in Italy in like manner as valerianate of quinine.

C. ferrojoda'tum. (G. *Jodeisen-Chinin.*) A compound of equal quantities of iodide of quinine and iodide of iron.

C. hydrobroma'tum. Same as *Quinine hydrobromate.*

C. hydrobro'micum. Same as *Quinine hydrobromate.*

C. hydrochlora'tum. The *Quiniæ hydrochloras.*

C. hydrochlo'ricum, G. Ph. (G. *salzsaures Chinin.*) See *Quiniæ hydrochlorus.*

C. lac'ticum. The *Quiniæ lactas.*

C. muriat'icum. The *Quiniæ hydrochloras.*

C. ni'tricum. Same as *Quiniæ nitras.*

C. phenyl'icum. A synonym of *Carbolate of quinine.*

C. phosphor'icum. See *Quiniæ phosphas.*

C. pu'rum. (L. *purus*, pure.) The uncombined alkaloid quinine.

C. salicyl'icum. See *Quiniæ salicylas.*

C. stearin'icum. (G. *stearinsaures Chinin.*) Quinine 4 parts, stearic acid 6·4, melted in a water bath and mixed. Dose, ·6 to 3 grammes in the day; externally as an ointment, 1 part to 5 or 10 of lard.

C. stib'icum. (L. *stibium.* G. *antimonsaures Chinin.*) An unstable and uncertain compound of antimony and quinine.

C. sulfæthyl'icum. A crystalline salt obtained by the action of ethylsulphate of barium on sulphate of quinine. It has been used in severe intermittents.

C. sulfu'rico-tartar'icum. Equal parts of sulphate of quinine and tartaric acid dissolved in water.

C. sulfu'ricum, G. Ph. (G. *schwefelsaures Chinin.*) Same as *Quiniæ sulphas.*

C. sulfu'ricum ac'idum. The *C. bisulfuricum.*

C. sulfu'ricum ba'sicum. The ordinary *Quiniæ sulphas.*

C. sulfu'ricum neutra'le. (L. *neutralis*, belonging to neither.) A synonym of *Quiniæ bisulphas.*

C. sulph'o-thymol'icum. A white substance, slightly soluble in water, soluble in dilute acids, ether, and alcohol, obtained by treating sulphate of quinine with thymol.

C. tan'nicum, G. Ph. (G. *gerbsaures Chinin.*) Same as *Quiniæ tannas.*

C. tartar'icum. (G. *weinsaures Chinin.*) Tartrate of quinine; of the same nature as citrate of quinine.

C. ureohydrochlo'ricum. Chloride of quinine 3965 parts, hydrochloric acid, of sp. gr. 1·07, 250, and pure urea 60, are dissolved in water and allowed to crystallise; it consists of white crystals, soluble in an equal quantity of

cold water; the solution is bright yellow. It has been used hypodermically.

C. valeriani'cum, G. Ph. (G. *baldrian-snures Chinin.*) Same as *Quiniæ valerianas.*

Chiniofer'rum cit'ricum. The *Ferri et quiniæ citras.*

Chinioï'deum. Same as *Quinoidin.*

Chin'ium. Same as *Quinia.*

C. ace'ticum. See *Quiniæ acetas.*

C. arsenico'sum. See *Quiniæ arsenias.*

C. cit'ricum. See *Quiniæ citras.*

C. cru'dum. (L. *crudus,* raw.) Same as *Quinia.*

C. ferrocyanogena'tum. See *Quiniæ ferrocyanas.*

C. hydrochlo'ricum. See *Quiniæ hydrochloras.*

C. hydrolod'icum. See *Quiniæ hydriodas.*

C. lac'ticum. See *Quiniæ lactas.*

C. muriat'icum. See *Quiniæ hydrochloras.*

C. ni'tricum. See *Quiniæ nitras.*

C. phosphor'icum. See *Quiniæ phosphas.*

C. sali'tum. (L. *salitus,* salted.) See *Quiniæ hydrochloras.*

C. sulfu'ricum. See *Quiniæ sulphas.*

C. tan'nicum. See *Quiniæ tannas.*

C. valerian'icum. See *Quiniæ valerianas.*

Chin'neyweed. The *Roccella tinctoria.*

Chinoï'din. Same as *Quinoidin.*

Chinoïdi'na. Same as *Quinoidin.*

Chinoïdi'num. Same as *Quinoidin.*

C. bo'ricum. Obtained by heating commercial quinoidin in water acidulated with sulphuric acid, and then precipitating by means of sodium carbonate; the precipitate is well washed, and is dissolved by means of heat in water with four times its weight of boric acid, treated with animal charcoal, and allowed to crystallise. It occurs in dark yellow, translucent, tabular crystals, soluble in water, bitter to the taste, and powerfully antiseptic. It is used in intermittent fever.

C. chino'vicum. Quinovate of quinoidin. A yellowish-white, powdery mass, insoluble in water. Used as an antiperiodic.

C. cit'ricum. A yellowish, uncrystallisable, neutral salt, obtained by heating quinoidin with a solution of citric acid. Used as an antiperiodic.

C. hydrochlo'ricum. Made with hydrochloric acid, as *C. citricum.*

C. sulfu'ricum. Made with sulphuric acid, as *C. citricum.*

C. tartar'icum. Made with tartaric acid, as *C. citricum.*

Chino'lia. The backbone of the sturgeon, *Acipenser sturio,* smoked.

Chin'olin. C_9H_7N. An oily base obtained in the dry distillation of a salt of quinine. It is a mobile, highly-refracting liquid, boiling at 238° C. (460·4° F.), and of sp. gr. 1·081. Used as an antiperiodic, in doses of ·005 to ·03 grm. daily. It is isomeric with *Leucoline.*

Chin'on. Same as *Quinone.*

Chino'vic ac'id. Same as *Quinovic acid.*

Chino'vin. Same as *Quinovin.*

Chin'quapin. The *Castanea pumila.*

Chin'sa dei Mon'aci. Italy; in the Plain of Arezzo. A mineral water, containing sodium carbonate 5 grains, calcium and magnesium carbonate 7, and iron carbonate 1, in 25 ounces.

Chi'o tur'pentine. See *Turpentine, Chian.*

Chiococ'ca. (Χιών, snow; κόκκος, a kernel. G. *Schneebeere.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rubiaceæ.*

C. anguifu'ga, Mart. (L. *anguis,* a snake; *fugo,* to put to flight. F. *cainca, chiocoque compte-venin.*) Used as *C. racemosa.*

C. brachia'ta, Ruiz and Pavon. (L. *brachiatus,* with boughs like arms.) The *C. anguifuga.*

C. densifo'lia, Mart. (L. *densus,* thick; *folium,* a leaf.) Used as *C. racemosa.*

C. racemo'sa, Jacq. (L. *racemosus,* full of clusters.) The root is called *Cahinca,* which see.

Chiococ'cæ ra'dix. (L. *radix,* a root.) Same as *Cahinca.*

Chiococ'cic ac'id. Same as *Cahincic acid.*

Chiococ'cin. A substance found in *Chiococca racemosa,* believed to be the same as emetin.

Chio'li. Old Paracelsian term for furunculus, or a boil.

Chionableps'ia. (Χιών, snow; ἀβλεψία, blindness. F. *chionablépsie;* G. *Schneeblindheit.*) Snow-blindness.

Chionanth'us. (Χιών, snow; ἄνθος, a flower.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Oleaceæ.*

C. virgin'ica. Old man's beard. Hab. United States. Has been recommended in liver diseases, jaundice, malarial cachexia, and the consequent dropsy. The bark contains saponin.

Chionotyphlo'sis. (Χιών, snow; τύφλωσις, a making blind.) The development of snow-blindness.

Chionotyph'lotes. (Χιών; τυφλότης.) Snow-blindness.

Chiony'phē. (Χιών, snow; ὑφή, a web.) A Genus of the Family *Mucorineæ,* Order *Zygomycetes.*

C. Car'teri. (After Dr. Vandyke Carter, the discoverer.) A species said to be the cause of *Madura foot.* It consists of mycelium formed of more or less cylindrical, ramified, septate tubes, and of oblong, round, or irregular non-nucleated cells. It occurs in or upon globular masses, the size of a pea or larger, black on the outside and brownish within, or in the form of small light-coloured particles. Its relationship to the disease is still unsettled, and the globular or truffle-like masses are by some supposed to be a form of degeneration of tissue, and not a vegetable growth.

Chi'que. Same as *Chigoe.*

Chiqui'to. A concrete oil, used by the Caffres, obtained from the *Combretum butyrosum.*

C. butter. Same as *Chiquito.*

Chi'rades. (Χειράδες. G. *Hautspalten an den Händen.*) Chaps on the hands.

Chi'ræ. (Χειράς, a chap.) Chaps on the hands

Chiraë'ta. Same as *Chirata.*

Chirag'ra. See *Cheiragra.*

Chirapothe'ca. (Χείρ, the hand; ἀποθήκη, a magazine.) An armamentarium chirurgicum, or collection of surgical instruments.

Chiraps'ia. (Χειραψία, from χείρ, the hand; ἅπτω, to touch.) Gentle friction, manipulation.

Chirarthri'tis. (Χείρ, the hand; ἀρθρῖ-

τις, belonging to the joints. F. *chirarthrite;* G. *Handgelenkentzündung.*) Inflammation of the joint of the hand.

Chirarthroc'acë. (Χείρ, the hand; ἄρθρον, a joint; κακός, evil. F. *chirarthrocace;* G. *Handgelenkkrankheit.*) Disease of the joints of the hand.

Chira'ta, B. Ph. (Tam. *shayraet.* F. *chirette;* G. *Chiretta.*) The entire plant, *Ophelia chirata,* consisting of stems 3′ long, of the thickness of a goose-quill, round, smooth, pale brown, branched; flowers panicled, small; the whole plant very bitter. It contains two bitter principles, ophelic acid and chiratin. It is used as a stomachic, tonic, febrifuge, and deobstruent, and in chronic bronchitis, in infusion or tincture.

Chira'tin. $C_{26}H_{46}O_{15}$. One of the two bitter constituents of chirata. It is a yellow, somewhat hygroscopic powder, freely soluble in alcohol and ether, less so in water. When boiled with dilute hydrochloric acid, it forms ophelic acid and chiratogenin.

Chiratog'enin. $C_{13}H_{24}O_3$. Formed along with ophelic acid, by boiling chiratin with dilute hydrochloric acid. It is a yellowish-brown, amorphous, bitter substance, nearly insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol. By some it is believed to be present in chirata.

Chir'ayit gen'tian. The *Ophelia chirata.*

Chirayi'ta. Same as *Chirata.*

Chiray'ta. Same as *Chirata.*

Chiret'ta, U.S. Ph. Same as *Chirata.*

C., hill. The *Ophelia angustifolia.*

C., pur'ple. The *Exacum tetragonum.*

C., small. The *Cicendia hyssopifolia.*

C., south'ern. The *Ophelia chirata.*

Chirheum'a. Same as *Chirorrheuma.*

Chiriatri'a. (Χείρ, the hand; ἰατρεία, medical treatment.) Surgery.

Chiria'trus. See *Chiriater.*

Chirimoy'a. The *Anona cherimoya.*

Chiris'mus. (Χείρ, the hand.) A term for spasm of the wrists, the hands, or the fingers, as a symptom of convulsive affection.

Also (Gr. χειρισμός), a surgical operation.

Chirix'is. See *Cheirixis.*

Chiroc'acë. See *Cheirocace.*

Chirocyrto'ma. (Χείρ, the hand; κύρτωμα, convexity. F. *chirocyrtome;* G. *Handkrümmung.*) Incurvation of the hand.

Chirocyrto'sis. (Same etymon.) The formation or progress of *Chirocyrtoma.*

Chiroma'nia. (Χείρ; μανία, madness.) A synonym of *Masturbation.*

Chiro'nax. (Χειρώναξ, one who is master of his hands.) A surgeon.

Chironer'gia. (Χείρ, the hand; ἔργον, a work.) Surgery.

Chiro'nes. (Χείρ, the hand.) Old term for pustules on the hands and feet, in each of which was said to be the larva of an Acarus. Also called *Sirones.*

Chiro'nia. (*Chiron,* the centaur, who first used it on himself.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Gentianaceæ.*

Also, the *Tamus communis.*

Also, an old term for an affection of the hand, consisting in the presence of *Chirones.*

C. angula'ris. The *Sabbatia angularis.*

C. campanula'ta, Linn. (Mod. L. *campanula,* a small bell.) The *Sabbatia gracilis.*

C. centaur'ium. The lesser centaury, *Erythræa centaurium.*

C. centauroï'des. The *Erythæa Roxburghii.*

C. chilen'sis, Willd. (F. *herbe à la pleurèsie.*) Canchalagua. Hab. Chili. A bitter stomachic used in infusion as an antiicteric, antipleuritic, and febrifuge.

C. grac'ilis, Michx. The *Sabbatia gracilis.*

Chiro'nian ul'cer. Same as *Chironius.*

Chiro'nius. (Χειρώνειος, from Χείρων, a famous surgeon; because for its cure it needed his aid.) Old term for a malignant ulcer with callous edges, difficult to heal.

Chironom'ia. See *Cheironomy.*

Chiropelyometre'sis. See *Pelyochirometresis.*

Chiropodalg'ia. (Χείρ; πούς, the foot; ἄλγος, pain.) A synonym of *Acrodynia.*

Chirop'odist. (Χείρ; πούς.) One who treats diseases of the hands and feet; usually restricted now to one who treats corns and bunions.

Chiropodol'ogy. (Χείρ, the hand; πούς, a foot; λόγος, a discourse.) A treatise on corns, warts, bunions, and their causes.

Chirop'tera. See *Cheiroptera.*

Chirorrheum'a. (Χείρ; ῥεῦμα, a fluxion.) Rheumatism of the hands.

Chirostropho'sis. (Χείρ; στρέφω, to twist.) Distortion of the hand.

Chirothe'ca. (Χείρ, the hand; θηκή, a case; from τίθημι, to put.) Old term for the scarfskin of the hand, with the nails adhering, entirely removed from the dead subject, the cuticle having been separated from the parts under it by their putrefaction.

Also, a spiral bandage for the hand.

Also (G. *Handschuh*), a glove.

C. comple'ta. (L. *completus,* perfect.) A term applied to the bandage when the whole hand and all the fingers were enveloped.

C. incomple'ta. (L. *in,* neg.; *completus.* G. *Fingerbinde.*) A term applied when only a finger was bandaged.

Chirotrib'ia. (Χειροτριβίη; from χείρ; τρίβω, to rub.) A term applied to medical treatment of the nature of shampooing; also, surgical or medical treatment generally.

Chirrheum'a. Same as *Chirorrheuma.*

Chirur'geon. (Χειρουργός, a working by hand. G. *Wundarzt.*) A surgeon.

Chirur'gia. (Χειρουργία; from χείρ, the hand; ἔργω, to work; because its operations are performed with the hands. F. *chirurgie;* G. *chirurgie, Wundarzneikunde.*) That part of medicine which deals with the operations of the hands, but not excluding other remedies; surgery, or chirurgery.

C. anaplas'tica. (Ἀναπλάσσω, to form anew.) The surgical restoration of lost parts; plastic surgery.

C. curto'rum. (L. *curtus,* mutilated.) Same as *C. anaplastica.*

C. infuso'rum. (L. *infusus,* part. of *infundo,* to pour into.) Injection of medicinal or other substances into the veins.

C. milita'ris. (L. *militaris,* belonging to a soldier.) Military surgery.

C. transfuso'ria. (L. *transfundo,* to pour out from one vessel into another.) The transfusion of blood from one person into another's veins.

Chirur'gical. (Χειρουργία, surgery. F.

chirurgique; G. *chirurgisch, wundarzneilich.*) Of, or belonging to, surgery.

Chirur'gicë. The same as *Chirurgia.*

Chirurgorganeu'ma. (Χειρουργία, surgery; ὄργανον, an instrument.) A surgical instrument chest.

Chirurgorgano'ma. (Same etymon.) Same as *Chirurgorganeuma.*

Chirurgor'ganum. (Same etymon.) A surgical instrument.

Chirur'gus. (Χειρουργός. F. *chirurgien;* G. *Chirurg, Wundarzt.*) A surgeon, or chirurgeon.

Chismobranchi'ate. (Σχισμός, a cleaving; βράγχια, the gills. F. *chismobranche;* G. *spaltkeimig.*) Having the branchiæ in a cavity communicating externally by a broad slit.

Chismop'neï. (Σχισμός; πνέω, to breathe. F. *chismopne;* G. *spaltathmend.*) Applied by Duméril to an Order of the *Chondropterygei*, the branchiæ of which, without opercula, are covered by a membrane having a slit on each side of the neck.

Chist. (Arabic.) The sixth part of a gallon.

Chit'enin. $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O_4+4H_2O$. A product of the oxidation of quinine; same as *Dihydrochinin.*

Chitigna'no. Italy; near Rosina, in Tuscany. A mineral water, containing small quantities of carbonates of soda, magnesia, lime, and iron, with free carbonic acid.

Chi'tin. (Χιτών, a doublet. F. *chitine.*) $C_{15}H_{26}N_2O_{10}$ and $C_9H_{15}NO_6$ have been assigned as its formula. The substance which forms the outward tegument of insects, especially the elytra of the Coleoptera, and is found in the carapace of Crustacea, and in many epidermic structures and in the membrane of the ovum of many Invertebrata. It is resolved by boiling with dilute acids into glucose and lactamide, or, according to some, in glucosamide and acetic acid, itself being a nitrogenous glucoside.

Chi'tinous. (Same etymon.) Consisting, or having the nature, of *Chitin.*

C. tis'sue. The substance composing the elytra of Coleoptera and the hard integument of insects. See *Chitin.*

Chi'ton. (Χιτών.) A tunic.

Chitonis'cus. (Χιτωνίσκος, a short frock.) A synonym of the *Amnion.*

Chito'samin. $C_6H_{13}NO_5$. A base obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid on chitin.

Chi'tose. A sugar obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on chitin.

Chit'tem bark. The bark of *Rhamnus purshiana.*

Chit'tick's rem'edy for stone. A medicine which was formerly in high repute, consisted merely of a fixed alkali dissolved in veal broth.

Chittramool'um. The *Plumbago zeylanica.*

Chi'um vi'num. (Χίος, Chios or Scio, the island it came from.) Chian or Scian wine, used by the Greeks and Romans.

Chives. Old name for the stamens.
Also, the *Allium schœnoprasum.*

Chlad'ni. An Italian physicist.

C.'s fig'ures. (G. *Klangfiguren.*) The figures assumed by sand dusted over vibrating plates. They show the nodal points and lines.

Chlæna'ceæ. (Χλαῖνα, a cloak. F. *chlénacées.*) An Order of thalamifloral Exogens, or of the Alliance *Geraniales*, having regular unsymmetrical flowers in a permanent cup-like involucre, monadelphous stamens, and much albumen.

Chlam'ydate. (Χλαμύς.) Having a mantle. Applied to certain Branchiogasteropods having a mantle.

Chlamyd'eous. (Χλαμύς.) Pertaining to, or possessing, a *Chlamys.*

Chlamydoblast'ous. (Χλαμύς, a cloak; βλαστός, a sprout. G. *verhüllkeimig.*) Applied by Bartling to a group of dicotyledonous plants having the embryo in a special sac.

Chlam'ys. (Χλαμύς, a cloak.) Used in Botany to signify the floral envelope.

Chliarolu'trum. (Χλιαρός, warm; λουτρόν, a bath.) A tepid bath.

Chli'aros. (Χλιαίνω, to make warm.) Old term (Gr. χλιαρός), applied by Galen, *Aph.* 37, to fevers which are not very intense; also, tepid, between warm and cold, *Meth. Med.* i, 7.

Chlias'ma. (Χλίασμα, from χλιαίνω, to make warm.) Old term for a fomentation, or a warm poultice.

Chloas'ma. (Χλοάξω, to be green.) Greenness.

Term for a form of cutaneous affection which shows itself in spots and patches of yellowish brown or even blackish colour; the *Pityriasis versicolor* of Willan, *Tinea versicolor* of other writers. It is accompanied by the growth of a fungus, the *Microsporon furfur.*

Also (G. *Leberfleck*), used by Hebra to signify simply pigmentary discoloration, unaccompanied by fungous growth, as in *Tinea versicolor*, and not covered by scales. It is caused by deposit of pigment in the epidermic cells.

C. al'bum. (L. *albus*, white.) A synonym of *Leucoderma.*

C. cachectico'rum. (Καχεξία, a bad habit of body.) Chloasma occurring in unhealthy conditions of the body, as those produced by malaria, cancer, and Addison's disease.

C. calor'icum. (L. *calor*, heat.) The bronzed condition of skin produced by exposure to the direct rays of the sun, or even to the air at a moderate temperature.

C. gravida'rum. (L. *gravida*, a pregnant woman.) Chloasma occurring during pregnancy.

C. hepat'icum. (Ἡπατικός, of the liver.) Ordinary chloasma; so called from its liver colour.

C. idiopath'icum. (Ἴδιος, peculiar; πάθος, affection.) Acquired chloasma not depending on disease of another organ.

C. symptomat'icum. (Σύμπτωμα, anything that has befallen one.) Chloasma depending on some alteration of another part of the body, as the uterus.

C. tox'icum. (Τοξικόν, poison.) Chloasma, the result of the application of mustard plasters, blisters, or other vesicants.

C. traumat'icum. (Τραυματικός, belonging to wounds.) Chloasma, the result of a contusion, or pressure, or scratching with the nails, or such like.

C. uteri'num. (L. *uterus*, the womb.) Chloasma depending on disturbance of the female genital organs; occurring during pregnancy, or accompanying ovarian tumours, uterine fibroids, and such like.

Chlo'in. (Χλόα, the first light green shoot of plants.) A name for chlorophyll.

Chlo'ra. Same as *Chlorine.*

Chlo'ra. (Χλωρός, yellow.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Gentianeæ*.

C. perfolia'ta, Linn. (L. *per*, very; *foliatus*, leaved.) Yellow centaury. Root bitter, with the same properties as gentian.

Chloracе'tals. Early products of the action of chlorine on anhydrous alcohol after the conversion into aldehyde; they are mono-, di-, and trichloracetal.

Chloracе'tic ac'id. When chlorine is allowed to act on acetic acid in sunshine, three acids are formed, *Monochloracetic acid*, C_2H_3ClO; *Dichloracetic acid*, $C_2H_2Cl_2O_2$; and *Trichloracetic acid*, $C_2HCl_3O_2$.

Chloracetisa'tion. A term applied to the production of local anæsthesia by the application of a mixture of equal quantities of chloroform and glacial acetic acid.

Chlorac'etones. Compounds formed by the direct action of chlorine and acetone.

Chlorac'id. An acid in which chlorine is supposed to play the part of acidifying principle.

Chloræ'a. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Orchidaceæ*.

C. disoï'des. A species supposed to be a galactogogue.

Chloræ'matin. See *Chlorhæmatin*.

Chlo'ral. (Formed from the first syllables of *chlorine* and *alcohol*, which are concerned in its formation.) $CCl_3.CHO$. A thin, colourless, oily liquid, formed by passing chlorine gas into absolute alcohol as long as hydrochloric acid gas is evolved, and agitating the product with three times its volume of strong sulphuric acid; it is then gently heated, the oily liquid floating on the top, which is impure chloral, is collected, and purified first by distillation from sulphuric acid, and then from quicklime. Chloral has a pungent odour and little taste; it has a density of 1·502, and boils at 94° C. (201·2° F.); in time it becomes converted into a white solid; it is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. It possesses anæsthetic properties.

Also, the pharmacopœial name, U.S.A., of *Chloral hydras*, B. Ph.

C. al'coholate. $CCl_3.CH.OH.-OC_2H_5$. The final product of the action of chlorine on anhydrous alcohol. It is crystalline, melts at 56° C. (132·8° F.), and boils at about 114° C. (237·2° F.)

Also, a pharmaceutical term for a compound obtained by treating chloral with absolute alcohol; it is soluble in alcohol, but almost insoluble in water. It has somewhat the same properties as chloral hydrate.

C., anhy'drous. (Ἄνυδρος, without water.) Same as *Chloral*.

C. butyl'icum. (F. *hydrate de chloral butylique*; G. *Butylchloralhydrat*.) $C_4H_5Cl_3O.H_2O$. Butylchloral hydrate. Prepared by passing chlorine gas into acetic aldehyde, subjecting the result to fractional distillation, until the product boils between 163° C. and 165° C. (325·4° F. and 329° F.); this is butylchloral, which, when dissolved in water and crystallised, forms butylchloral hydrate. It occurs in thin, white, silky scales, freely soluble in alcohol, hot water, and glycerin, sparingly in cold water; its taste is acrid. It produces sleep, and has been recommended in preference to chloral hydrate in cases of heart disease, in neuralgia of the fifth pair of nerves, in nervous headache, and in dysmenorrhœa. Dose, 3 to 10 grains. Also called croton-chloral.

C., cam'phorated. Same as *Camphor chloral*.

C., cro'ton. Same as *C. butylicum*.

C. glyc'erite. A solution of one drachm of chloral hydrate in four drachms of glycerin. Used as a solvent of the alkaloids, such as morphia, veratria.

C. hy'dras, B. Ph. (F. *hydrate de chloral*; G. *Chloralhydrat*.) $C_2HCl_3O.H_2O$. Hydrate of chloral, obtained by the addition of water to chloral. It occurs in colourless crystals or white crystalline masses, which, in a dry atmosphere, evaporate slowly without deliquescing. It fuses to a colourless transparent liquid at 56° C. to 58° C. (132·8° F. to 136·4° F.), solidifies on cooling at about 50° C. (122° F.), boils about 95° C. (203° F.), and volatilises without leaving any residue. It is soluble in less than its own weight of distilled water, rectified spirits, and ether, and in four times its weight of chloroform; it dissolves in fixed and volatile oils. It has a pungent, somewhat aromatic odour, and a pungent, rather bitter taste, leaving an unpleasantness about the fauces. It is hypnotic and anæsthetic, affecting consecutively, it is said, the brain, the voluntary muscles, the respiratory muscles, and lastly, the heart; the blood-corpuscles have been seen to be disorganised when it is injected into the veins. Its mode of action is unsettled; the early suggestion that it was decomposed in the blood into formic acid and chloroform has not been confirmed. Chloral hydrate is chiefly used to procure sleep; it has been given in delirium tremens, in mania, and nervous headache, in angina pectoris, tetanus, strychnia poisoning, epilepsy, paralysis agitans, laryngismus stridulus, chronic cough, hiccough, and as an anæsthetic in labour. Externally it has been used in diphtheria and foul ulcers, and in parasitic skin diseases. Dose, 5 to 30 grains.

C. hy'drate. See *C. hydras*.

C. hydrosulph'ate. Same as *C., sulphuretted*.

C., insol'uble. Chloral which, by keeping, has assumed the condition of a white mass or powder; it retains the composition of liquid chloral.

C., mesit'ic. A synonym of *Dichloracetone*.

C. pois'oning. Fatal doses produce failure of heart's action, coldness of extremities, lividity of face, and sometimes convulsions. Death has resulted after a dose of ten grains; recovery has taken place after a dose of 350 grains. Warmth, caffein, and strychnia, have been recommended as antidotes. See *Chloralism*.

C., sulph'uretted. $C_2HCl_3O.2HS$. Hydrate of chloral in which water is replaced by hydrogen sulphide. It has been used as a hypnotic.

Chloral'dehydes. These halogen derivatives of aldehyde are three in number: *Monochloraldehyde*, *Dichloraldehyde*, and *Trichloraldehyde* or *Chloral*.

Chloral'ic. Relating to *Chloral*.

Chlo'ralism. The morbid condition of system produced by the long-continued use of chloral hydrate in ordinary doses. It has been said that cerebral anæmia, melancholia, feeble mental power, weakness and want of control of muscles, joint pains, feeble action of heart, gastric disturbance, and skin irritation have been induced. It is probable that in a large number of instances, where injurious effects have been sup-

posed to follow the use of chloral, the evils produced by accompanying drugs and circumstances, such as alcohol, and the disturbed nervous condition leading to the use of the drug, have not been eliminated.

Chloral'oïn. (*Chlorine; aloin.*) $C_{34}H_{30}Cl_{14}+6H_2O$. A yellow non-crystalline derivative of barbaloin by the action of chlorine.

Chloral'um. A substance used as a disinfectant, consisting of aluminium chloride and sulphate, with some impurities.

Also, the same as *Chloral.*

C. bu'tyli hydra'tum. Same as *Chloral butylicum.*

C. croto'nis hydra'tum. A synonym of *Chloral butylicum.*

C. hydra'tum. Same as *Chloral hydras.*

C. hydra'tum camphora'tum. Same as *Camphor choral.*

C. hydra'tum crystallisa'tum, G. Ph. (G. *krystallisirtes Chloralhydrat.*) Hydrate of chloral in crystals. See *Chloral hydras.*

Chloralu'ric ac'id. A product of the action of chlorous acid on uric acid. It crystallises in nacreous scales.

Chloram'ide of mer'cury. A synonym of *Hydrargyrum ammoniatum.*

Chlorammo'nium. The *Ammonii chloridum.*

Chloram'yl. A mixture of one pound of chloroform with two drachms of amyl nitrite. Used as an anæsthetic inhalation.

Chlo'ranil. $C_6Cl_4O_2$. A product of the action of chlorine on a solution of aloes or on some benzene derivative, as anilin or carbolic acid. It occurs in bright golden-yellow laminæ, insoluble in water, soluble in hot alcohol and in ether.

Chlorantha'ceæ. (Χλωρός, green; ἄνθος, a flower.) An Order of monochlamydeous Angiosperms, or of the Alliance *Piperales*, or a Family of the Order *Piperinæ*, having a one-celled ovary, with a solitary pendulous carpel, a naked embryo, and opposite leaves with intermediate stipules.

Chloranth'ia. (Χλωρός, green; ἄνθος, a flower. G. *Vergrünungen.*) A condition of regressive metamorphosis of a plant in which the floral organs (sepals, petals, stamens, and carpels) return to the condition of leaves, both as to colour and, often, form.

Chloranth'ous. (Same etymon. F. *chloranthe;* G. *grünblümig.*) Having green flowers.

Chloranth'us. (Same etymon.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Chloranthaceæ.*

C. brachys'tachys. (Βραχύς, short; στάχυς, an ear of corn.) An aromatic herb with a camphorous odour and a somewhat bitter taste, the root of which is used as a stimulant in malignant fevers.

C. inconspic'uus. (L. *in,* not; *conspicuus,* striking.) Leaves used in China to flavour tea.

C. officina'lis. (L. *officina,* a shop.) Used as *C. brachystachys.*

Chloranth'y. Same as *Chloranthia.*

Chlo'ras. A *Chlorate.*

C. ka'licus. (G. *chlorsaures Kali.*) The *Potassæ chloras.*

C. ka'licus depura'tus. (*Kali;* L. *depuro,* to purify.) A synonym of *Potassæ chloras.*

C. lixiv'iæ. (L. *lixivia,* lye.) Same as *Potassæ chloras.*

C. na'tricus. (*Natrium.*) The *Sodium chlorate.*

C. potas'sæ. The *Potassæ chloras.*

C. potas'sicus. The *Potassæ chloras.*

C. so'dæ. The *Sodium chlorate.*

Chloras'ma. (Χλωρός, green.) Greenness; paleness. A synonym of *Chlorosis.*

Chlo'rate. (F. *chlorate;* G. *chlorsaures Salz.*) A salt of chloric acid; formerly termed a hyperoxymuriate.

Chloraur'ate. (L. *aurum,* gold.) A salt of *Chloraurie acid.*

C. of ammo'nium. NH_4AuCl_4. Obtained when one part of terchloride of gold is dissolved, by the aid of a few drops of nitromuriatic acid, with two parts of ammonium chloride in distilled water, and evaporated to dryness. Used in amenorrhœa and dysmenorrhœa. Dose, a tenth of a grain.

Chlorau'ric. (L. *aurum,* gold.) Relating to, or containing, gold and chlorine.

C. ac'id. $HAuCl_4+4H_2O$. Obtained when hydrochloric acid is added to a neutral solution of auric chloride. It occurs in long, yellow, deliquescent needles, of a bitter taste, and poisonous. It stains the skin purple red.

Chlo'razol. An oily fluid, sp. gr. 1·555, obtained by treating albumin, glutin, or dried muscle, with fuming nitric acid, adding an equal quantity of strong hydrochloric acid, and then distilling; the chlorazol falls to the bottom of the acid distillate in oily drops. It has an acid reaction and a strong but not disagreeable smell. It is soluble in alcohol and ether, almost insoluble in water; when heated rapidly its vapour detonates. It is very poisonous.

Chlorazo'tic. (*Azote.*) Same as *Chloronitric.*

Chlorepati'tis. (Χλωρός, green. F. *chlorepatite;* G. *Leberentzündung mit Bleichsucht.*) Inflammation of the liver in a chlorotic person.

Chlorephidro'sis. (Χλωρός, green; ἐφίδρωσις, superficial perspiration. F. *chlorephidrose;* G. *grüne Schweiss.*) Greenish perspiration.

Chlore'thane. Same as *Ethyl chloride.*

Chlore'thene. Same as *Vinyl chloride.*

Chlore'tum. A *Chloride.*

C. ammo'niæ. The *Ammonii chloridum.*

C. ammo'nicum. The *Ammonii chloridum.*

C. antimo'nii. Antimonious chloride.

C. au'ri. The *Auri chloridum.*

C. au'ri cum chlore'tum na'trii. Same as *Auronatrium chloratum.*

C. au'ri natrona'tum. The *Auronatrium chloratum.*

C. aur'icum. The *Auri chloridum.*

C. ba'ryi. The *Barium chloride.*

C. baryt'icum. The *Barium chloride.*

C. bro'mi. The *Bromine chloride.*

C. calca'riæ. (L. *calcaria,* belonging to lime.) Chlorinated lime.

C. fer'ricum. The *Ferri perchloridum.*

C. ferro'sum. The *Ferri chloridum.*

C. hydrargyr'icum. The *Hydrargyri perchloridum.*

C. hydrargyro'sum. The *Hydrargyri subchloridum.*

C. na'trii. (*Natrum.*) Sodium chloride.

C. stib'ii. (*Stibium.*) Antimonious chloride.

C. zin'ci. Zinc chloride.

Chlorhæ'matin. (*Chlorine; hæmatin.*) A yellow substance obtained from a solution of dry hæmatin in dilute nitric acid.

Also, the same as *Hæmin.*

Chlorhy'dras. Same as *Hydrochlorate.*

C. ammo'niæ. The *Ammonii chloridum.*

C. morph'icus. The *Morphiæ hydrochloras.*

Chlorhy'drate. Same as *Hydrochlorate.*

Chlorhy'dric. Same as *Hydrochloric.*

C. ac'id. Same as *Hydrochloric acid.*

C. e'ther, chlorina'ted. See *Chlorinated chlorohydric ether.*

Chlorhy'drins. Products of the action of hydrochloric acid on glycerin, by the substitution of one, two, or three molecules of chlorine for an equal proportion of hydroxyl, forming chlorhydrin, dichlorhydrin, and trichlorhydrin.

Chlorhydroquin'ones. Substitution products of hydroquinone, not obtained directly from hydroquinone, but by the reduction of chloroquinones by sulphurous acid.

Chlori'asis. Same as *Chlorosis.*

Chlo'ric. (*Chlorine.*) Of, or belonging to, chlorine.

C. ac'id. $HClO_3$. Prepared by decomposing barium chloride by dilute sulphuric acid; or by decomposing potassium chlorate by hydrofluosilicic acid, when it is left in solution. It is colourless, has a pungent smell, and bleaches vegetable colours.

C. e'ther. A solution of chloroform in rectified spirit. See *Spiritus chloroformi.*

Chlo'ride. (G. *Chlorid.*) A combination of chlorine with a base.

Chlori'dum. A *Chloride.*

C. æ'thyli hydrargyr'icum. Same as *Hydrargyrum æthylochloratum.*

C. cal'cicum. (L. *calx*, lime.) The *Calcii chloridum.*

C. fer'ricum. The *Ferri chloridum*, U.S. Ph.

C. ferro'sum. The *Ferrum chloratum*, G. Ph.

C. hy'dricum. Hydrochloric acid.

C. methyl'il trichlora'ti sulfuro'sum. Same as *Methylium trichloratum sulfuroso chloridum.*

C. stib'icum. (L. *stibium*, antimony.) The *Liquor antimonii chloridum*, B. Ph.

Chlorim'etry. (*Chlorine; μέτρον*, a measure.) The mode of determining the amount of chlorine which may be obtained from a given specimen of bleaching powder or chloride of lime by the addition of hydrochloric or sulphuric acid.

Chlori'na. Same as *Chlorine.*

C. liq'uida. (L. *liquidus*, fluid.) The *Liquor chlori.*

Chlo'rinated. Containing chlorine.

C. chlorohy'dric e'ther. A colourless mobile liquid, with an aromatic ethereal odour and a sweet, spirituous taste. Its composition is uncertain. It was used as an anæsthetic.

C. lime. See *Calx chlorinata.*

C. muriat'ic e'ther. Same as *C. chlorohydric ether.*

C. so'da. See *Liquor sodæ chloratæ.*

Chlo'rine. (Χλωρός, green; because of its colour. F. *chlore;* G. *Chlor, Chlorine.*) Symbol Cl; at. weight 35·37; density 35·37. An elementary body found in nature in combination chiefly with the alkali metals. It may be obtained by heating manganese dioxide with strong hydrochloric acid. It is a greenish-yellow, transparent gas, of a disagreeable and suffocating odour, producing cough and irritation of the eyes and nose, and, if inhaled pure for a short time, death. When subjected to a pressure of six atmospheres it condenses to a yellow liquid. It possesses disinfecting and bleaching properties. It has been recommended in diluted form as an inhalation in phthisis and chronic bronchitis.

C. bath. See *Bath, chlorine.*

C., bisulph'uret of. Same as *Sulphur dichloride.*

C. fumiga'tion. See *Suffumigatio Guytoniana.*

C. hy'drate. $Cl+5H_2O$. A solid crystalline compound formed when chlorine is passed through water a little above freezing point.

C. monox'ide. Same as *Hypochlorous oxide.*

C. perox'ide. ClO_2. A heavy, dark yellow gas obtained, along with perchloric acid and water, by adding potassium chlorate in repeated small quantities to concentrated sulphuric acid and heating. It is an active oxidising agent, and very explosive.

C. poul'tice. The *Cataplasma sodæ chloratæ.*

C. triox'ide. Cl_2O_3. A greenish-yellow irritating gas, obtained by heating potassium chlorate, arsenic trioxide, and dilute nitric or sulphuric acids. In contact with water it forms a solid hydrate.

C. wa'ter. See *Aqua chlorinii.*

Chlo'ris. A *Chlorite.*

C. cal'cicus. A synonym of *Chlorinated lime.*

Chlo'rite. A salt of chlorous acid.

Chlo'rium. Same as *Chlorine.*

Chloroanæ'mia. (Χλωρός, green; ἀν, neg.; αἷμα, blood.) A synonym of *Chlorosis.*

Chloroaur'ate. Same as *Chloraurate.*

Chloroaur'ic. Same as *Chlorauric.*

Chlorobenzo'ic ac'id. $C_7H_5ClO_2$. Monochlorobenzoic acid is prepared by treating salicylic acid with phosphorus pentachloride, and decomposing the resulting chloride with boiling water. It occurs in colourless crystals; when taken into the body it is found in the urine as *Chlorohippuric acid.*

Chlorocar'bon. A Synonym of *Carbon tetrachloride.*

Chlorocarbon'ic ac'id. A synonym of phosgene gas, or *Carbonyl chloride.*

Chlorocarp'ous. (Χλωρός, green; καρπός, fruit. F. *chlorocarpe;* G. *grünfruchtig.*) Having yellow or greenish fruit.

Chloroc'odid. $C_{18}H_{20}ClNO_2$. A compound obtained by heating codeia and hydrochloric acid, which, on being heated further in a sealed tube, splits up into methyl chloride and apomorphia.

Chlorocru'orin. (Χλωρός, green; *cruorin.*) A green substance which, according to Ray Lankester, is the cause of the green colour of the blood of some species of Sabella, Siphonostomata, and other Annelids; it appears to exist in two states of oxidation like hæmoglobin, and its decomposition products seem identical with some derivatives of hæmatin.

Chlo'rodyne. A well-known narcotic, said to be composed of hydrochloric acid 5 parts, ether, chloroform, tincture of Indian hemp, tincture of capsicum, of each 10 parts, morphia, prussic acid, of each 2 parts, oil of peppermint 1

part, tinctures of henbane and aconite, of each 3 parts, and syrup 50 parts.

Another formula is: chloroform 60 drachms, chloric ether 1 drachm, oil of peppermint 2 drops, muriate of morphia, 8 grains, Scheele's prussic acid 12 drops, perchloric acid 20 drops, tincture of Indian hemp 1 drachm, treacle 1 drachm.

Chlo'roform. See *Chloroformum*, B. Ph.

C., cam'phorated. See *Camphorated chloroform.*

C., gelat'inised. A gelatinous compound obtained by mixing equal parts of chloroform and white of egg.

C., methyl'ic. Chloroform made from wood spirit instead of rectified spirit.

C., phos'phorised. A solution of one part of phosphorus in four parts of chloroform. Also, see *Chloroformium phosphoratum.*

C. tinc'ture. Same as *Spiritus chloroformi.*

C. wa'ter, B. Ph. A drachm of chloroform dissolved in twenty-five fluid ounces of water. Dose, half to two ounces.

Chloroform'ic. Relating to chloroform.

Chloroformisa'tion. The occurrence or the induction of the sleep and anæsthesia caused by the inhalation of chloroform.

Chlo'roformise. To put a person under the influence of chloroform.

Chloroform'ium, G. Ph. Same as *Chloroformum.*

C. phosphora'tum. Phosphorus one part dissolved in ten parts of chloroform. Used locally in neuralgia, toothache, and rheumatism.

Chloroform'um, B. Ph. (Χλωρός, green; *formyl.*) $CHCl_3$. Molecular weight 119·5. Methanylchloride. Thirty fluid ounces of rectified spirit, mixed with three gallons of water, are placed in a still and heated to 100° F. (37·7° C.), 10 pounds of chlorinated lime and 5 pounds of slaked lime are added, and the mixture distilled till 50 ounces are obtained; the lower stratum of the distillate is separated, washed with water, then agitated with sulphuric acid; and, lastly, distilled from chloride of calcium and slaked lime. It is a limpid, colourless liquid, of agreeable ethereal odour and pungent, sweet taste. Its density is 1·499 at 15° C. (59° F.), its vapour density is 4·2, it boils at 62° C. (143·6° F.), and burns with difficulty with a greenish flame. Locally, it acts as an irritant and vesicant, with slight anæsthetic properties. Inhaled as a vapour, it produces anæsthesia and insensibility after a preliminary excitement; then profound narcosis and death. When administered by the mouth it acts as a stimulant, carminative, and sedative. It is used, in vapour by the lungs, to produce insensibility during operations and manipulations and in labour, in spasmodic asthma, tetanus, infantile and puerperal convulsions, chorea, and angina pectoris; in substance, by the mouth to relieve colic, spasm, and neuralgia, and to avert a paroxysm of ague, and as a general stimulant in small doses; locally, it is used in painful affections, such as neuralgia and chronic rheumatism. Dose, 3 to 10 minims.

C. purifica'tum, U.S. Ph. (L. *purifico*, to purify.) Commercial chloroform, 100 troy ounces, is mixed, and occasionally shaken, with 20 troy ounces of sulphuric acid, for twenty-four hours; the lighter liquid is then separated, and 5 troy ounces of carbonate of sodium, dissolved in 10 fluid ounces of water, is added to it, shaken for half an hour, and set aside; the chloroform is now separated from the supernatant layer and mixed with 12 fluid drachms of strong alcohol; when the mixture has again separated into two layers the chloroform is placed in a dry retort, half a troy ounce of lime in coarse powder added, and it is distilled in a water-bath, at a temperature not above 67·2° C. (153° F.), until one troy ounce of residue is left.

C. vena'le, U.S. Ph. (L. *venalis*, for sale. F. *chloroforme vénal;* G. *käufliches Chloroform.*) Chloroform as it may be bought in the market.

Chlorofu'cin. (Χλωρός; L. *fucus*, a seaweed.) A variety of the chlorophyll found in seaweeds.

Chlorogen'ic ac'id, Payen. (G. *Kaffee gerbsäure.*) $C_{15}H_{18}O_8$. An acid probably identical with the tannic acid of coffee, or perhaps only impure quinic acid. It is contained in coffee, in the leaves of *Ilex aquifolium*, and in the root of *Chiococca racemosa.*

Chlorog'enin. $C_{21}H_{20}N_2O_4+H_2O$. An alkaloid said to be contained in Alstonia bark, and in the root of *Rubia tinctorum.*

Chlorogonid'ium. (Χλωρός; *gonidium.* F. *chlorogonidie;* G. *grüne Brutzelle.*) Name for a gonidium of a golden yellow colour.

Chlorogon'imon. (Χλωρός; γόνιμος, productive.) A term applied to the gonidial layer when it is green.

Chlorohæ'matin. (Χλωρός; αἷμα, blood. G. *salzsaures Hæmatin.*) The same as *Hæmin.*

Chlorohippu'ric ac'id. An acid found in the urine after the administration of chlorobenzoic acid.

Chlorohy'dric ac'id. Same as *Hydrochloric acid.*

Chlo'roid. (*Chlorine;* εἶδος, likeness.) A term applied to the negative plate of a voltaic battery; in opposition to the zincoid or positive plate.

Chlo'roides. (Same etymon.) A family of simple elements consisting of chlorine, fluorine, bromine, and iodine.

Chloroleuc'ous. (Χλωρός; λευκός, white. F. *chloroleuque;* G. *grünweissig.*) Of a green and white or a greenish-white colour.

Chloro'ma. (Χλωρός, green.) A form of tumour, of a greenish colour, occurring chiefly in connection with the periosteum of the cranial and facial bones. It is probably allied to, or identical with, myeloid sarcoma.

Chlorom'eter. (Χλωρός; μέτρον, a measure. F. *chlorométre;* G. *Chlormesser.*) An apparatus for estimating the quantity of chlorine in combination with water or with a base.

Chlorometh'ane. Same as *Methyl chloride.*

Chlorometh'yl. Same as *Methylene bichloride.*

Chlorom'etry. The determination of the amount of chlorine by means of the *Chlorometer.*

Chloroni'ta. Same as *Chlorophyll.*

Chloroni'tric ac'id. $NOCl_2$. A gaseous compound said to be formed, along with nitrosyl chloride at one period, when nitrohydrochloric acid is heated.

Chloroni'trous ac'id. Same as *Nitrosyl chloride.*

Chlo'rophan. (Χλωρός; φαίνω, to bring into sight.) The greenish-yellow form of *Chromophan;* it becomes decolorised the quickest of all the varieties.

Chloroph'anous. (Χλωρός; φαίνω, to shine. F. *chlorophane;* G. *grünschimmernd.*) Of a yellow or yellowish appearance.

Chlorophthi'sis. (Χλωρός; φθίσις, a wasting. F. *chlorophthisie;* G. *Bleichsucht mit Schwindsucht.*) Pulmonary phthisis with chlorosis.

Chlo'rophyll. (Χλωρός, green; φύλλον, a leaf. F. *chlorophylle;* G. *Blattgrün, Grünstoff.*) The green colouring matter of leaves, which in autumn becomes reddened by the production of acid. It is contained in the colourless matrix of the chlorophyll granules found in the cells of plants, such as those of the leaves and bark, which are exposed to light. Its chemical composition is unknown, it is believed to contain iron, but no nitrogen. It is by some looked on as a combination of two other colouring matters, phylloxanthin and phyllocyanin, while others have found four bodies. It is soluble in alcohol and ether, and forms a green solution with concentrated hydrochloric acid, from which it is precipitated by water. It is reported to have been found in the urine of man.

C., amorph'ous. (Ἀ, neg.; μορφή, form.) The form in which chlorophyll occurs in some Algæ when it consists of masses without distinct shape.

C. cor'puscles. (L. *corpuscula*, a little body.) Same as *C. granules.*

C., crys'talline. A term applied to a substance obtained from chlorophyll by Gautier.

C. gran'ules. (L. *granula*, a small grain. G. *Chlorophyllkörper.*) Granular masses embedded in the protoplasm of the leaf- and bark-cells of plants, which consist of a colourless matrix infiltrated with *Chlorophyll.* In the lower Algæ the green matter does not appear in the form of granules, but occurs in plates, or stars, or spiral bands. The chlorophyll granules undergo a retatory motion along with the protoplasm in the cells; starch cells frequently develop in their interior. Chlorophyll granules, or bodies closely resembling them, are found in the structures of the lower animals as high up as Crustacea.

C., white. According to Gautier, a modification of chlorophyll containing either less oxygen or more hydrogen.

Chlorophyl'lan. A substance contained in chlorophyll; probably identical with what is called crystalline chlorophyll.

Chlo'rophyte. (Χλωρός; φυτόν, a plant. F. *chlorophyte;* G. *Grünpflanze.*) Applied to all plants having a successive evolution, and green parts or expansions.

Chloroprote'ic ac'id. (*Chlorine; protein.*) According to Mulder, a white, insoluble body, formed by the action of chlorine on a solution of protein.

Chloroquin'ones. A series of compounds formed by the action of chlorine on quinone.

Chloro'sis. (Χλωρός, green; from the greenish hue of the skin in those affected with it. F. *chlorosis;* G. *Bleichsucht.*) Green sickness. A disease almost peculiar to young females about the period of puberty. Its essential feature is anæmia and suppression, or great irregularity, of menstruation, and their consequences: among which are pallor and greenness of the complexion, palpitation, breathlessness on exertion; a soft systolic cardiac murmur heard over the aortic or the pulmonic valve, and along the aorta; bruit de diable in the jugular veins, especially that of the right side; feeble digestion, not infrequently painful; constipation, urine of low specific gravity; and generally some disturbance of mental functions, as hysteria, or irritability, or depraved appetites. It has been variously regarded as a disorder of the sympathetic nervous system, as a disorder of the reproductive organs, and as a disorder of the digestive system in its origin, but its pathology is doubtful.

In Botany, this term has been used in two senses. In the one it expresses the turning green of some part naturally other-coloured, as in the retrograde metamorphosis of the sepals; in the other it signifies the loss of green colour, as when a green leaf becomes blanched or yellow; and this may occur either from the absence of light, or of iron from the soil.

C. ægypti'aca. Egyptian chlorosis. A term for the condition produced by the *Anchylostomum duodenale.*

C. æthio'pum. (L. *æthiops*, a black man.) A synonym of *Cachexia africana.*

C. amato'ria. (L. *amatorius*, belonging to love.) A synonym of *Hectic fever.*

C. gigante'a. (L. *giganteus*, belonging to the giants.) A form of congenital chlorosis in children with great corpulence.

C. hæmorrhag'ica. (Αἱμορραγικός, liable to hæmorrhage.) A term applied to menorrhagia occurring in anæmic hysterical persons.

C. præmatu'ra. (L. *præmaturus*, too early.) The form which occurs in girls before the normal time of puberty.

C. trop'ica. A synonym of *Anæmia, tropical.*

Chloros'ma. Same as *Chlorosis.*

Chloroso'chrous. (Χλωρός; ὠχρός, pale yellow. F. *chlorosocracé.*) Greenish, tinged with reddish yellow.

Chlorosperm'æ. (Χλωρός; σπέρμα, a seed.) Same as *Chlorosporæ.*

Chlorospo'ræ. (Χλωρός; σπόρος, a spore.) A Suborder of the Order *Algæ*, having green spores.

Chlorotan'nin. (Χλωρός.) A term for tannin when coloured with chlorophyll.

Chlorot'ic. (G. *bleichsuchtig.*) Suffering from *Chlorosis.*

Chlo'rous. (*Chlorine.* F. *chloreux;* G. *chlorig.*) Of, or belonging to, or full of chlorine.

C. ac'id. $HClO_2$. Formed when chlorine trioxide gas is dissolved in cold water.

C. attrac'tion. See *C. pole.*

C. el'ements. Acid or electro-positive elements. See *Electro-chemical theory.*

C. pole. A term founded on the theory that the particles of matter are susceptible of polarity. Hence that pole of a particle of zinc or hydrochloric acid which has the attraction or affinity which is characteristic of chlorine, or chlorous attraction, is called the chlorous pole. See *Zincous pole.* (Hoblyn.)

Chloroxanth'ous. (Χλωρός; ξανθός, yellow. F. *chloroxanthe.*) Of a green or olive and yellow colour.

Chlorox'ylon. (Χλωρός; ξύλον, wood.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cedrelaceæ.*

C. Dupa'ta. The *Vateria malabarica.*

C. Swiete'nia, De Cand. (*Swieten,*

Dutch botanist. The satin-wood tree. Said to be an occasional source of Gurjun oil.

Chlorrhodin'ic ac'id. (Χλωρός; ῥόδον, the rose.) A crystalline acid found by Bödeker in pus; its composition and its existence is yet unsettled. Its name was given because chlorine water colours it rose-colour.

Chlorru'bin. (Χλωρός; *ruber*, red.) $C_{12}H_4O_3$. A dark green powder, formed, together with formic acid, by the action of muriatic acid on rubichloric acid.

Chlo'rum. Same as *Chlorine.*

C. gasiform'e. (Du. *gas*, an air, a word invented by Van Helmont; L. *forma*, shape.) Chlorine gas.

C. solu'tum. (L. *solvo*, to dissolve.) The *Aqua chlorinii.*

Chlo'ruret. (F. *chlorure*; G. *Chlorur.*) A synonym of *Chloride.*

Chlorure'tum. A chloruret, or chloride.

C. ammon'icum. The *Ammonii chloridum.*

C. aur'ico-so'dicum, Fr. Codex. (F. *chlorure d'or et de sodium.*) Same as *Auronatrium chloratum.*

C. aur'icum, Fr. Codex. (F. *chlorure d'or.*) See *Auri chloridum.*

C. baryt'icum, Fr. Codex. (F. *chlorure de baryum.*) The *Barium chloride.*

C. cal'cicum, Fr. Codex. (F. *chlorure de calcium.*) The *Calcii chloridum.*

C. cal'cis. The *Calx chlorinata.*

C. fer'ricum. The *Ferri chloridum.*

C. fer'ricum a'qua solu'tum, Fr. Codex. (L. *aqua*, water; *solvo*, to dissolve. F. *solution officinale de perchlorure de fer.*) A solution of 26 parts of perchloride of iron in 74 of water.

C. hydrargyr'icum, Fr. Codex. (F. *deutochlorure de mercure sublimé.*) The *Hydrargyri perchloridum.*

C. hydrargyr'icum a'qua solu'tum. (L. *aqua*, water; *solvo*, to dissolve. F. *deutochlorure de mercure en solution.*) A solution of perchloride of mercury, one part, in 100 parts of alcohol and 900 of water.

C. hydrargyro'sum. The *Hydrargyri subchloridum.*

C. magne'sicum cum a'qua, Fr. Codex. (L. *cum*, with; *aqua*, water. F. *chlorure de magnésium cristallisé.*) The *Magnesium chloride.*

C. oxi'di calc'ii. A synonym of chlorinated lime.

C. potas'sicum, Fr. Codex. (F. *chlorure de potassium.*) Same as *Potassii chloridum.*

C. so'dicum, Fr. Codex. (F. *chlorure de sodium.*) The *Sodii chloridum.*

C. stib'icum, Fr. Codex. (L. *stibium*, antimony. F. *protochlorure d'antimoine.*) The *Liquor antimonii chloridum.*

C. zin'cicum, Fr. Codex. (F. *chlorure de zinc.*) The *Zinci chloridum.*

Chnoöph'ora. (Χνόος, fine down; φορέω, to bear.) A Genus of the Tribe *Polypodiæ*, Order *Filices.*

C. tomento'sa. (L. *tomentosus*, woolly.) Hairs used as an hæmostatic in Java.

Cho'ana. (Χοάνη, a funnel.) Old name, used by Hippocrates, *de Cord.* i, 12, for the infundibulum of the brain.

Also, a synonym of the pelvis.

C. cer'ebri. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) The infundibulum of the brain.

Cho'anæ. Plural of *Choana.*

C. na'rium. (L. *naris*, a nostril.) The openings of the posterior nares.

Cho'anas. (Same etymon.) Old name for a furnace, made like a funnel, for melting metals. (Quincy.)

Cho'ané. Same as *Choana.*

Cho'anoid. (Χοάνη, a funnel; εἶδος, likeness. G. *trichterförmig.*) Funnel-shaped.

C. mus'cle. (Χοάνη; εἶδος, likeness.) A muscle of the eye of many Vertebrata. It arises from around the border of the optic foramen, and, passing forward, embraces the eyeball, and is inserted into its circumference a little behind the middle.

Choanorrha'gia. (*Choanæ*; Gr. ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) Bleeding from the posterior nares.

Cho'anus. Same as *Choanas.*

Choa'va. A name for coffee.

Cho'co. The *Sechium edule.*

Chocola'ta. See *Chocolate.*

C. am'yli maran'tæ. (L. *amylum*, starch; *maranta*, arrowroot.) Chocolate 100 parts, mixed with 3 of arrowroot.

C. am'yli tapio'cæ. Chocolate 100 parts, mixed with 3 of tapioca.

C. ci'næ. (*Cina.*) Chocolate 50 parts, mixed with 10 of santonica, and 2 of powdered jalap. A vermifuge.

C. cum cetra'ria. (L. *cum*, with; *cetraria.*) Same as *C. de lichene islandico.*

C. cum fer'ro, Fr. Codex. (L. *ferrum*, iron. F. *chocolat ferrugineux.*) A mixture of 1000 parts of chocolate with 20 of limatura ferri supra porphyriten lævigata.

C. cum osmazo'ma. See *Osmazome chocolate.*

C. cum sa'lep, Fr. Codex. (L. *chocolat au salep.*) A mixture of 1000 parts of chocolate and 30 of salep.

C. cum vanil'la, Fr. Codex. (L. *cum*, with; *vanilla.* F. *chocolat à la vanille.*) Chocolate 1000 parts, mixed with 40 of powdered vanilla.

C. de liche'ne island'ico, Fr. Codex. (F. *chocolat au lichen d'islande.*) Saccharuretum de lichene islandico 100 parts, chocolate 1000; mix.

C. simplic'ior, Fr. Codex. (L. *simplex*, simple. F. *chocolat, c. de santé.*) The kernels of 3000 parts each of Caraccas and Maragnon cacao are reduced to a paste in a heated mortar, mixed with 5000 parts of sugar and 30 of the powdered bark of canella alba, and made into moulds.

Choc'olate. (Ind. *choco*, sound; *atte*, water; from the noise made in preparing it—a very doubtful etymology. F. *chocolate*; I. *cioccolate*; S. *chocolate*; G. *Chokolade.*) A substance formed out of the ground seed of the *Theobroma cacao.* Used as an article of diet.

C. nuts. The kernels of the fruit of *Theobroma cacao.*

C. root. The *Geum rivale*, and the *G. virginianum.*

C. tree. (F. *cacaotier des Indes.*) The *Theobroma cacao.*

Choe'nicis. (Χοινικίς, the nave of a wheel.) Old name for the trepan. (Galen, Celsus, and Paulus Ægineta.)

Chœradenterophthi'sis. (Χοιράδες, scrofulous swellings; ἔντερον, an intestine; φθίσις, consumption. F. *chœradenterophthisie*; G. *scrofulose Darmschwindsucht.*) Scrofulous intestinal phthisis.

Chœ'rades. Plural of *Chœras.*

Chœrado'des. (Χοιράδες; εἶδος, likeness.) Of the nature of, or affected with, scrofula.

Chœradoleth'ron. (Χοιράδες; ὄλεθρος, destruction.) The *Xanthium strumarium;* so called because it was said to be useful in scrofula.

Chœradol'ogy. (Χοιράδες; λόγος, a discourse.) The doctrine of scrofula.

Chœrangioceratodi'tis. (Χοιράς, scrofula; ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; κερατοειδής, horn-like, the cornea. F. *chœrangioceratodite;* G. *scrofulose Hornhautentzündung mit Gefässentwickelung.*) Scrofulous inflammation of the cornea, with development of blood-vessels.

Chœ'ras. (Χοῖρος, a swine.) Old term for scrofula, or a scrofulous gland.

Chœrocalym'ma. (Χοῖρος, the female pudenda; κάλυμμα, a covering. F. *chœrocalymme;* G. *Schammhülle.*) The velamen vulvæ, as of the Hottentot; probably the enlarged nymphæ.

Chœrocnes'mus. (Χοῖρος, the female pudenda; κνησμός, an itching.) Pruritus of the vulva.

Chœrolymphoceratodi'tis. (Χοῖρας, scrofula; *lymphoceratoditis.*) Scrofulous lymphatic inflammation of the cornea.

Chœromorph'a. (Χοῖρος, a young swine; μορφή, form.) A synonym of the Suborder *Artiodactyla,* Order *Ungulata.*

Chœromy'ces. (Χοῖρος, a young swine; μύκης, a mushroom.) A Genus of the Suborder *Tuberacei,* Order *Ascomycetes,* Class *Carposporeæ.* Truffle-like fungi growing in Europe.

C. mæandriform'is, Vitt. (L. *mæandrius,* winding; *forma,* shape.) The white truffle. Found over Europe in dry, sandy spots, especially under oak, beech, and birch. Pleasant to the smell, and esculent.

Chœr'us. (Χοῖρος.) The vulva.

Choke. (Probably an English word. F. *étouffer;* I. *soffocare;* S. *ahogar;* G. *ersticken.*) To throttle, to strangle.

C. cher'ry. The *Prunus virginiana.*

C. damp. (Dut. *damp;* G. *dampff,* a vapour or exhalation.) A term given to the gas which is left after the explosion of fire-damp or methane; it consists chiefly of carbonic acid gas, mixed with some nitrogen.

The term is also applied to carbonic acid gas, however generated, and by miners to all irrespirable gases or vapours.

Cho'ked. (Same etymon.) Obstructed.

C. disc. (L. *discus,* a circular plate.) A term applied to a condition of the optic disc seen in connection with intracranial tumours, hydrocephalus, and meningitis, in which it becomes swollen, darkish or bright in colour, with a radiated surface and an ill-defined and irregular margin; the retinal veins are distended and tortuous.

Cho'king. (Same etymon.) The act of suffocation, generally confined to that form which is dependent on the mechanical obstruction of the air tubes by a piece of food or other substance.

Chol'a. (Χολή, bile.) Bile.

Chol'ades. (Χολή, bile.) Old term for the smaller intestines, because they contain bile. (Quincy.)

Cholæ'mia. (Χολή, bile; αἷμα, blood. G. *Gallenblut.*) Term for the presence of bile-pigment in the blood, especially applied to severe cases of jaundice when convulsions, coma, or hæmorrhages have occurred.

Chola'go. The same as *Chol'as.*

Chol'agogue. (Χολή, bile; ἄγω, to bring, or lead out. F. *cholagogue;* G. *galleabführend.*) A term applied to a medicine which has the property of increasing the evacuation of bile; leading out, or carrying out the bile.

Cholal'ic ac'id. (G. *Cholalsäure.*) A synonym of *Cholic acid.*

Chol'amide. (Χολή; *amide.*) $C_{24}H_{41}NO_4$. Obtained by heating cholic ether in a sealed tube with ammonia. It occurs in silky, hygroscopic crystals.

Cholangioi'tis. (Χολή; ἀγγεῖον, a vessel.) Inflammation of the bile-ducts.

C. catarrha'lis. (L. *catarrhus,* a catarrh.) Catarrhal inflammation of the bile-ducts generally, originating in the duodenum, and usually producing jaundice from obstruction to the passage of bile by the swollen mucous lining of the ducts.

C. croupo'sa. (*Croupous.*) A variety in which, as well as redness of mucous membrane and purulent secretion, there are greyish or greenish patches of false membrane adherent to the walls of the bile passages, or forming a tubular lining.

C. diphtherit'ica. (Διφθέρα, a piece of leather.) A form in which a false membrane is deposited on the mucous lining, which may result in abrasion and ulceration.

C. exul'cerans. (L. *exulcero,* to cause to ulcerate.) Inflammation of the bile-ducts, with ulceration of the mucous lining, seen in cholera, yellow fever, pyæmia, dysentery, and such like. According to some the ulcerations are probably the result of diphtheritic deposit.

C. hæmorrhag'ica. (Αἱμορραγικός, liable to bleed.) A form of *C. exulcerans,* in which there has been bleeding from the abraded surface.

C. suppurati'va. (L. *sub,* under; *pus,* matter.) Purulent inflammation of the bile-ducts, generally caused by foreign bodies, as gall-stones and parasitic worms.

Cholan'ic ac'id. (Χολή.) Impure choloidinic acid, produced by the decomposition of glycocholates.

Cholan'sis. (Χώλανσις, from χωλαίνω, to go lame.) Same as *Cholosis.*

Chol'as. (Χολή, bile, because the liver is contained in it; or κοῖλος, hollow, as if *choilas.*) Old term, according to Gaza, for the cavity of the hypochondria.

Also, for the intestines.

Cholas'ma. (Χώλασμα, lameness.) Same as *Cholosis.*

Chol'ate. Same as *Choleate.*

Chol'e. (Χολή, bile. F. *bile;* G. *Galle.*) The bile.

Chole'ate. A salt of choleic acid.

Cholec'chysis. (Χολή, bile; ἔκχυσις, a pouring out. F. *cholecchyse;* G. *Gallenergiessung.*) A discharge of bile.

Cholechlo'rin. (Χολή; χλωρός, green.) A synonym of *Biliverdin.*

Cholechro'in. (Χολή; χρόω, to colour.) A green resinous substance found in the bile. It is a mixture of biliverdin and fatty substances.

Chol'echrome. Same as *Cholochrome.*

Chol'ecyst. Same as *Cholecystis.*

Cholecystecta'sia. (Χολή; κύστις, a bladder; ἔκτασις, extension.) Dilatation of the gall-bladder.

Cholecysteurys'ma. (Χολή; κύστις; εὐρύς, wide. F. *cholécysteurysme*; G. *Gallenblasenerweiterung.*) Dilatation of the gall-bladder.

Cholecys'tis. (Χολή, bile; κύστις. F. *cholecyste*; G. *Gallenblase.*) The gall-bladder.

Cholecysti'tis. (Χολή; κύστις. F. *cholecystite*; G. *Gallenblasentzündung.*) Inflammation of the gall-bladder. Varieties have been described similar to those of *Cholangioitis.*

Cholecyston'cus. (Χολή; κύστις; ὄγκος, a tumour. F. *cholecystoncus*; G. *Ausdehnung der Gallenblase mit Verhärtung.*) Swelling, with hardening, of the gall-bladder.

Cholecystot'omy. (Χολή; κύστις; τομή, a section.) The opening of the gall-bladder through the abdominal parietes for the purpose of removing gall-stones.

Choledochiarc'tia. (Χολή; δοχός, containing; L. *arcto*, to narrow.) Constriction or obliteration of the canal of the ductus communis choledochus.

Choledochi'tis. Inflammation of the *Ductus communis choledochus.*

Chole'dochus. (Χολή, bile; δοχός, containing; from δέχομαι, to receive.) Receiving, or containing, gall or bile. See *Ductus communis choledochus.*

Choledograph'ia. Same as *Cholography.*

Choledol'ogy. Same as *Chololology.*

Chole'gon. Old term, the same as *Cholagogue.*

Cholegraph'ia. Same as *Cholography.*

Cholehæ'mia. (Χολή; αἷμα, blood.) Bile in the blood; jaundice.

Cholei'a. (Χωλεία, lameness.) Limping from whatever cause.

Chole'ic. (Χολή, bile. F. *choléique.*) Of, or belonging to, or relating to, bile.

C. ac'id. A synonym of *Taurocholic acid.* Also, applied by Demarçay to an impure taurocholic acid.

Chole'in. (Χολή.) Term used by Hünefeld for a non-nitrogenous fatty matter obtained from the bile.

Cholei'na. Same as *Cholein.*

Cholein'ic ac'id. A term formerly applied to a substance which was a mixture of taurocholic and glycocholic acids. Also, a synonym of *Taurocholic acid.*

Chol'elith. (Χολή; λίθος, a stone.) A gall-stone.

Cholelith'ia. Same as *Cholelithiasis.*

C. ic'terus. Icterus or jaundice from gall-stones.

Cholelithi'asis. (Same etymon. F. *cholélithiase*; G. *Gallensteinkrankheit.*) Gall-stone disease.

Cholel'ogy. Same as *Chololology.*

Cholemesia. Same as *Cholemesis.*

Cholem'esis. (Χολή, bile; ἔμεσις, vomiting.) Bilious vomiting.

Cholench'ysis. Same as *Cholecchysis.*

Cholepoie'sis. (Χολή, bile; ποίησις, from ποιέω, to make. F. *cholépoièse*; G. *Gallenbereitung.*) Term by Ortlob for generation or secretion of bile.

Cholepoiet'ic. (Same etymon.) Relating to, or serving for, the secretion of bile.

Cholepy'ra. Same as *Cholepyretus.*

Cholepyr'etus. (Χολή; πυρετός, fever. F. *cholépyre*; G. *Gallenfieber.*) Bilious fever.

Cholepyr'rhin. (Χολή, bile; πυρρός, flame-coloured.) A synonym of *Biliphæin.*

Chol'era. (Χολέρα, or χολερά, from χολή, bile; ῥέω, to flow; or from χολάδες, the intestines; ῥέω, to flow; or from χολέρα, the gutter of a roof. F. *choléra*; G. *Brechruhr, Gallensucht.*) A term used to designate certain diseases characterised by diarrhœa and vomiting, with abdominal pain and cramps of the legs.

It is often used as a synonym of malignant cholera especially.

C., al'gide. (L. *algidus*, cold.) A synonym of malignant cholera, from the coldness of surface which occurs in the stage of collapse.

C., Asiat'ic. A synonym of *C., malignant*, from its place of origin.

C. bilio'sa. (L. *bilis*, bile.) A term for copious and frequent vomiting, at first of the alimentary and fecal matters, with redundancy of bile, and spasms of the legs and thighs.

C. cells. Same as *C. fungus.*

C., chick'en. (F. *cholera des poules.*) An infectious disease of chickens, which is very destructive in the poultry farms of France. The affected bird is weak and tottering, with erect feathers and drooping wings; it is very sleepy, and dies shortly with evidences of great distress. There is no diarrhœa, and the disease was thus named from its prevalence during a cholera epidemic in France. The most notable morbid changes are tumefaction of the cervical and cranial lymphatic glands, which are marked by blood stains, inflammation of, and effusion into, the pericardium, and intestinal congestion and ulceration. It is believed to be caused by a microbion, probably identical with, or closely allied to, the organism which produces septicæmia. Pasteur affirms that the microbion may be cultivated in chicken broth, and that its virulence may be continued through any number of separate cultivations in the same material, one from the other, if the inoculation of each succeeding term of the series is accomplished while the organism is growing and active; but that if some time elapse between each cultivation the microbion gradually loses its virulence, and when introduced into a fowl produces only a mild and local manifestation of the original disease, but sufficient to protect the animal for a longer or shorter period from the attack of the malignant form.

C. cor'puscles. Same as *C. fungus.*

C. dust. A term applied to dust which has been contaminated by cholera dejections, and then rapidly dried by the sun; and which, it is supposed, may become, on moistening again, the means of propagating the disease.

C., En'glish. Same as *C., summer.*

C., epidem'ic. (Ἐπιδήμιος, prevalent among a people.) A synonym of *C., malignant*, from its method of spreading.

C., Europe'an. A synonym of *C., simple.*

C. fe'ver. A term applied to a febrile condition into which, towards the decline of a cholera epidemic, cases of choleraic diarrhœa pass; it does not appear to be accurately understood.

C. flatulent'a. (L. *flo*, to blow up.) A form, according to Mason Good, when the vomiting and purging is rare or absent, but there is great and oppressive flatulence, with retching and flatulent dejections and eructations.

C., fowl. See *C., chicken.*

C. fung'us. At various times observers

have described low forms of vegetable growth occurring in the dejections of those suffering from malignant cholera, which they supposed to be the cause of the disease, but this term has specially been given to certain objects found by Hallier, and which he believed to be spore cases with spores and derived cells or granules in gelatinous matter, of a form of a polymorphous fungus growing on rice. These observations have not been confirmed as regards their causative influence, although the presence of various forms of micrococcus, urocystis, vibrio, and other fungi is admitted.

C. hand. The special livid appearance of the hand seen in the collapse stage of malignant cholera.

C., Ind'ian. A synonym of malignant cholera, from its chief place of origin.

C. in'dica. Same as *C., Indian.*

C., indig'enous. (L. *indigenus*, native. G. *einheimische Brechruhr.*) Same as *C., simple.*

C. infant'um. (L. *infans*, a young child.) A disease so termed by American physicians. It occurs generally in the middle states of the Union in June or July, and continues during the hot weather. The chief symptoms are vomiting, purging of green or yellow matter, slime, or blood, attended with pain or uneasiness, and swelling of the abdomen, with some pyrexia, generally. The heat of the weather seems to be the predisposing, if not the exciting, cause. It is a fatal disease in towns.

C., inva'ding. (L. *invado*, to enter.) A term applied by Bryden to the steady progress of cholera wave from the endemic area.

C., malig'nant. (L. *malignus*, of an evil nature. F. *cholera asiatique ;* I. *colera asiatico, colera maligno ;* S. *cólera morbo ;* G. *Asiatische Cholera.*) Serous, spasmodic, or Asiatic cholera; cholera-morbus. A disease endemic during the whole year in a large part of India, and becoming epidemic at irregular intervals over other parts of the earth. It occurs after an incubatory period of a few hours or two or three days, and is generally preceded by some feeling of illness, and more or less diarrhœa, but its accession, especially in hot climates, is not infrequently sudden. It is characterised by vomiting, purging of dirty evacuations like rice-water, holding whitish flocculi in suspension, burning heat at the stomach, severe cramps in the limbs and the abdomen, and then collapse, with sunken eyes, livid, cold surface, shrivelled fingers, shrunken limbs, ghastly countenance, hoarse or falsetto voice, thready quick pulse, rapid shallow respiration, cold breath, and suppression of urine. During this stage the temperature in the mouth and axilla falls, it may be as much as 4° F. or 6° F., while that of the rectum rises 3° F. or 4° F., or more. Death occurs in a few hours, or reaction may set in, and secondary fever result; this may be slight or severe; in the tropics it is said to be not infrequently absent. During its occurrence the patient may die from lung congestion, from cerebral disturbance accompanied by coma or convulsions, from recurrent diarrhœa, from uræmic poisoning, or from asthenia. The cause of cholera is unknown; it has been discovered in malarious conditions of the ground or water, in alteration of the electrical and chemical conditions of the atmosphere, and in some obscure telluric influence; it has been found in the fungoid growths which are present in the intestinal contents, and in a zymotic unorganised principle called cholerine; and it has been demonstrated as a miasm produced by a conjunction of cholera fæces and fouled subsoil water. But as yet the master-key of the various phenomena is wanting.

C. mor'bus. (L. *morbus*, disease.) A synonym of *C., malignant.*

C. nos'tras. (L. *nostras*, of our country.) A synonym of *C., simple.*

C., Orient'al. A synonym of malignant cholera, because it originates in Eastern or Asiatic countries.

C. pestif'era. (L. *pestis*, a deadly disease; *fero*, to bear.) Malignant cholera, from its fatality and its epidemic character.

C., revi'talized. (L. *re*, again; *vita*, life.) A term applied by Bryden to the re-development of cholera from a centre outside the endemic area.

C., se'rous. (L. *serum*, the liquid part of blood.) Malignant cholera, from the watery character of the evacuations.

C. sic'ca. (L. *siccus*, dry.) A term for flatulent colic.

Also, the form of malignant cholera in which symptoms of collapse occur at an early period with great coldness and blueness of surface, and death takes place in a few hours without any alvine evacuation, although after death the intestines may be found full of the characteristic cholera stools.

C., sim'ple. Same as *C., summer.*

C., spasmod'ic. (Σπασμός, a spasm.) Malignant cholera, from the severe cramps which accompany it.

C., sporad'ic. (Σποραδικός, scattered.) A synonym of *C., simple*, because it is not epidemic.

C., sum'mer. A term for the diarrhœa, with vomiting and purging of bile, great stomach-ache, cramps, and collapse, which occurs in late summer or early autumn.

C.-ty'phoid. (*Typhoid.*) A term applied sometimes to the secondary fever of malignant cholera, especially when it is long continued.

C. vulga'ris. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) A synonym of simple cholera.

Chol'erad. A term applied by Farr to the zymotic or molecular agent present during, and perhaps causing, an attack of cholera.

Choleragen'ic. (Χολέρα; γεννάω, to produce.) Causing, or producing, cholera.

Chole'ra'ic. Relating to, or resembling, *Cholera.*

C. catarrh'. A synonym of *Diarrhœa, choleraic.*

C. diarrhœ'a. See *Diarrhœa, choleraic.*

C. face. The sharp, pinched, livid, wan facial expression of malignant cholera.

C. fe'ver. (F. *fièvre cholérique.*) The secondary fever of malignant cholera.

C. voice. The feeble, hoarse, or squeaking voice, which accompanies the collapse stage of malignant cholera.

Choleraï'des. (Χολέρα; εἶδος, likeness.) Hypothetical animalcules which exist in the air, and propagate malignant cholera.

Choleraïsa'tion. (*Cholera.*) The artificial communication of cholera to the lower animals.

Cholerapho'bia. (Χολέρα; ἀ, neg.; φόβος, fear.) The absence of dread of cholera.

Cholerapho'nia. (Χολέρα; ἀ, neg.; φωνή, voice. F. *choléraphonie ;* G. *cholerische Stimmlosigkeit.*) See *Choleraic voice.*

Chol'eric. (F. *cholérique ;* G. *cholerisch.*) Of, or belonging to, the disease *Cholera.*

Also, bilious, or relating to bile.

C. fe'ver, in'fantile. Same as *Cholera infantum.*

C. temp'erament. See *Temperament, choleric.*

Choler'iform. (L. *cholera ; forma,* likeness.) Resembling cholera.

Chol'erine. (Dim. of *cholera.*) A term applied to the milder cases of choleraic diarrhœa which often occur during the prevalence of malignant cholera.

Also, applied to the early stage of malignant cholera.

Also, a term proposed for the zymotic cause of malignant cholera.

Chol'erised. (Χολή, bile.) A term applied to the blood of the portal vein indicating its possession of bile constituents.

Cholerodiarrhœ'a. Same as *Diarrhœa, choleraic.*

Chol'eroid. (Χολέρα; εἶδος, likeness.) Resembling cholera; applied to diseases of this character.

Choleromy'ia. (Χολέρα; μυῖα, a fly.) Same as *Choleraides.*

Choleropho'bia. (Χολέρα; φόβος, fear. F. *cholerophobie ;* G. *Cholerascheu.*) A dread of cholera.

Cholerophō'nĕ. Same as *Choleraphonia.*

Choleroproso'pon. (Χολέρα; πρόσωπον, a face.) Same as *Choleraic face.*

Cholerop'sis. (Χολέρα; ὄψις, the visage. F. *choleropsis ;* G. *Choleragesicht.*) The *Choleraic face.*

Choleroty'phus. (*Cholera ; typhus.*) Malignant cholera in its worst form.

Cholerrha'gia. (Χολή; ῥήγνυμι, to break forth.) Profuse discharge of bile; bilious diarrhœa.

Also, a synonym of simple cholera, and of malignant cholera.

Cholerrhœ'a. (Χολή; ῥοία, a flow.) Bilious diarrhœa.

C. lymphat'ica. (L. *lympha,* water.) Malignant cholera, from the watery evacuations.

Choler'ythrin. (Χολη; ἐρυθρός, red.) Same as *Bilirubin.*

Cholestearino'ma. Same as *Cholesteatoma.*

Cholesteʹatin. Same as *Cholesterin.*

Cholesteato'ma. (Χολή, bile; στεάτωμα, a sebaceous tumour.) A tumour consisting of a white, laminated, spermaceti-like substance, generally enclosed in a fine capsule, and sometimes containing hairs. It consists of flattened, delicate, generally non-nucleated cells, fat globules and crystals of cholesterine. The tumours have a pearl-like appearance, and are single or aggregated; they most frequently occur in the pia mater at the base of the brain, sometimes in the subcutaneous connective tissue, rarely in other organs. It is probable that several varieties of tumour have been included under this name. See also *Epithelioma, pearly.*

Cholesteato'matous. (Same etymon.) Of, or of the nature of, *Cholesteatoma.*

Cholesteræ'mia. (*Cholesterin ; αἷμα,* blood.) A diseased condition in which cholesterin is believed to be present in the blood.

The symptoms described by Flint under this heading appear to be those which by others are called *Cholæmia,* but by him they were attributed to the accumulation of cholesterin in the blood. The injection of a solution of cholesterin into the veins has not produced toxic symptoms.

Cholester'ic. (*Cholesterin.* F. *cholestérique.*) Of, or belonging to, cholesterin.

C. ac'id. The same as *Cholesterinic acid.*

Choles'terilins. (*Cholesterin.*) $C_{26}H_{42}$. Isomeric hydrocarbons formed when cholesterin is treated with equal quantities of sulphuric acid and water.

Choles'terin. (Χολή, bile; στέαρ, stiff fat. F. *cholestérine ;* G. *Gallenconcretionenfett, Gallenfett.*) $C_{26}H_{44}O+H_2O$. A tasteless, inodorous, fatty substance, forming the chief constituent of biliary calculi, and found in the bile, blood, and nervous tissue; in ovarian cysts, hydrocele fluid, pus, atheromatous and tuberculous degenerations, and in the fæces; it is also found in peas and beans, and many vegetables. It crystallises from ethereal solutions in anhydrous silky needles and from alcoholic solutions in flat rhomboidal plates, containing water of crystallisation. It is soluble in ether and in hot alcohol, very slightly in cold alcohol, and not at all in water. Anhydrous cholesterin melts at 145° C. (293° F.); it is lævo-rotatory in solution. Treated with strong sulphuric acid, then a little iodine, a play of blue, green, and red colours is seen; treated with ferric chloride and hydrochloric acid, it becomes of a violet colour. It is a monatomic alcohol, analogous to cinnyl alcohol.

C. disea'se. A term applied to certain forms of amyloid or lardaceous degeneration.

Cholesterin'ic acid. (*Cholesterin.* F. *l'acide cholestérique ;* G. *Cholesterinsäure, Gallenfettsäure.*) $C_8H_{10}O_5$. An acid formed by the oxidation of cholesterin, cholic acid, or choloidinic acid, with nitric acid, indicating a connection between the biliary fats and the biliary acids; it is in yellowish-white crystals, slightly soluble in water, but abundantly so in boiling alcohol.

Cholesteri'tis. (*Cholesterin.*) A term applied to sparkling synchesis due to the presence of cholesterin crystals floating in the humours of the eye. See *Synchesis, sparkling.*

Choles'terons. (*Cholesterin.*) $C_{26}H_{42}$. Two isomeric hydrocarbons formed when cholesterin is treated with dilute phosphoric acid.

Cholet'elin. $C_{16}H_{18}N_2O_6$. A body described as resulting from the action of oxidising agents on bilirubin. By some it has been thought to be identical with *Hydrobilirubin.*

Choleum'a. (Χώλευμα, a lameness.) A synonym of *Cholosis.*

Cholever'din. (Χολή; L. *viridis,* green.) A pigment resulting from the action of oxidizing agents on bilirubin.

Cholhæ'mia. Same as *Cholæmia.*

Chol'ia. A synonym of *Cholosis.*

Chol'ic. (Χολή, bile.) Relating, or belonging, to bile.

C. ac'id. (F. *acide cholique ;* G. *Cholsäure.*) $C_{24}H_{40}O_5$. Obtained, along with glycocin, by boiling glycocholic acid with alkalies; united with taurine it forms taurocholic acid. It crystallises in shining quadratic octohedra, soluble in alcohol and ether; or in an amorphous form. It is found in small quantities in the contents of the small intestine, more copiously in those of the large intestine; in the gall-stones of oxen; and traces of it are found in the urine

of jaundice. On its reaction with sulphuric acid is based *Pettenkofer's test* for bile.

The name has been given to various impure substances obtained from the bile.

Chol'icele. (Χολή; κήλη, a tumour.) A tumour formed by a distended gall-bladder.

Chol'icous. (Χολικός.) Bilious.

Cholihæ'mia. Same as *Cholehæmia.*

Chol'ilith. Same as *Cholelith.*

Chol'in. (Χολή, bile.) Same as *Neurin.* According to Thudichum, the cholin of bile is an organic base of the composition $C_5H_{15}NO_2$; neurin being $C_5H_{12}N$.

Cholin'ic. (Χολή, bile.) Pertaining to the bile.

C. ac'id. Term applied by Berzelius to a resinous substance obtained from the decomposition of ox-bile, which is probably a mixture of several substances.

Also, a synonym of *Cholic acid.*

Chol'ious. (Χολή, bile.) Bilious.

Cholocatar'rophē. (Χόλος, bile; καταρροφέω, to gulp down. F. *cholocatarrhophe;* G. *Einsaugung von Galle.*) Absorption of the bile.

Cholochlo'in. (Χόλος, bile; χλόος, greenish-yellow.) A synonym of *Biliverdin.*

Cholochlo'rin. (Χόλος; χλωρός, green.) A synonym of *Biliverdin.*

Chol'ochrome. (Χόλος; χρῶμα, colour.) A general term for all the varieties of biliary colouring matter.

Cholocy'anin. (Χόλος; κύανος, dark blue.) A substance said to be formed when an ammoniacal solution of bilirubin is treated with concentrated nitric acid.

Cholocystec'tasis. (Χόλος; κύστις, a bladder; ἔκτασις, extension. F. *cholocystectasie;* G. *Gallenblasenerweiterung.*) Dilatation of the gall-bladder.

Cholocys'tis. Same as *Cholecystis.*

Cholocyston'cus. See *Cholecystoncus.*

Cholocystopleuri'tis. (Χόλος, bile; κύστις, a bladder; πλευρῖτις, pleurisy. F. *cholocystopleurite;* G. *Gallenblasen und Brustfellentzündung.*) Inflammation of the gall-bladder and pleura.

Cholocystot'omy. (Χόλος; κύστις; τομή, a section. F. *cholocystotomie;* G. *Gallenblasenschnitt.*) See *Cholecystotomy.*

Cholo'des. (Χολώδης. G. *gallenähnlich, gallicht.*) Resembling bile; bilious.

Cholodiarrhœ'a. (Χόλος; διάρροια, a flowing through. F. *cholodiarrhée;* G. *gallichte Durchfall.*) Bilious diarrhœa.

Cholodysenter'ia. (Χόλος; δυσεντερία, dysentery. G. *Gallenruhr.*) Dysentery, with unusual flow of bile.

Cholog'raphy. (Χόλος; γράφω, to write.) A treatise on the bile.

Chol'oid. (Χόλος; εἶδος, likeness.) Resembling bile.

Choloidan'ic ac'id. $C_{16}H_{24}O_7$. A white acid, crystallising in acicular prisms, formed at the same time and in the same manner as *Cholesterinic acid.* It is insoluble in cold water, soluble in alcohol.

Choloï'dic ac'id. (Χόλος, bile; εἶδος, likeness.) $C_{24}H_{38}O_4$. A product, along with glycocin, obtained by boiling cholic acid with a mineral acid; it is amorphous, insoluble in water, sparingly in ether, very soluble in alcohol.

Cholol'ic. (Χόλος, bile.) A term synonymous with *Cholic.*

Chol'olith. (Χόλος, bile; λίθος, a stone. G. *Gallenstein.*) A gall-stone, or biliary calculus.

Chololith'ic. (Same etymon.) Of, or belonging to, a chololith, or gall-stone.

Chololithus. See *Chololith.*

C. me'ans. (L. *meo,* to go.) A gall-stone in the act of passing the bile-ducts.

C. quies'cens. (L. *quieo,* to rest.) A gall-stone at rest in the liver or the gall-bladder.

Cholol'ogy. (Χόλος; λόγος, a discourse.) A discourse or history of the bile.

Cholo'ma. (Χώλωμα, lameness.) Old term, used by Galen, *de Artic.* iv, 11, for any kind of distortion or lameness.

Cholone'matin. (Χόλος; νῆμα, that which is spun.) A colouring matter obtained by dissolving the residue from the alcoholic extract of colouring matter from human gall-stones in ether. It shows a spectrum of four bands, two of which are thread-like, hence its name. (Thudichum.)

Cholon'ic ac'id. (Χόλος, bile. G. *Cholonsäure.*) $C_{26}H_{41}NO_5$. An amorphous body deposited on heating a solution of glycocholic acid in concentrated sulphuric acid.

Cholophœ'in. (Χόλος; φαίος, dusky.) A synonym of *Biliphæin.*

According to Thudichum, it is a brownish form of bilirubin.

Cholopla'nia. (Χόλος; πλανάω, to lead astray.) A synonym of jaundice.

Cholopoë'sis. Same as *Cholepoiesis.*

Cholopoët'ic. Same as *Cholepoietic.*

Cholorrha'gia. (Χόλος; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) A sudden discharge of bile.

Cholorrhœ'a. (Χόλος; ῥοία, a flow.) An abundant flow of bile; also, a synonym of bilious diarrhœa.

Cholo'ses. (Χόλος. F. *cholose;* G. *Gallenkrankheiten.*) Term by Alibert and Eisenmann for biliary diseases.

Cholo'sis. (Χώλωσις, lameness.) An old term for lameness, and especially of one hand.

Also (χόλος, bile), a synonym of jaundice.

C. America'na. The yellow fever.

Chloste'arin. Same as *Cholesterin.*

Cholostearo'ma. See *Cholesteatoma.*

Chloste'atin. Same as *Cholesterin.*

Cholostegno'sis. (Χόλος; στέγνωσις, a making close. F. *cholostegnose;* G. *Gallenverdikkung.*) A thickening of the bile.

Cholesteri'na. Same as *Cholesterin.*

Cho'lotes. (Χωλότης.) Lameness.

Cholothal'lin. (Χόλος; θαλλός, a young shoot.) $C_9H_{11}NO_3$. One of the products of the action of concentrated sulphuric acid on bilirubin, and the subsequent addition of water. It is an hydrated cholophœin or bilirubin, an isomer of tyrosin. (Thudichum.)

Choloxygeno'sia. Lavater's term for malignant cholera.

Cholozemia febri'lis. (Χόλος; ζημία, damage; L. *febrilis,* feverish.) Bilious fever.

Chol'rine. Same as *Cholerine.*

Cho'lum. The great millet, *Sorghum vulgare.*

Cholu'ria. (Χολή, bile; οὖρον, urine.) The presence of bile pigments and bile salts in the urine.

Also, a term applied to the greenish colouration of the urine occasionally seen as hæmaturia is declining.

Chol'us. (Χόλος.) Bile.

Cho'ma. (Χωμα, earth thrown up.) A mud bath.

Chondoden'dron. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Menispermaceæ*.

C. tomento'sum, Ruiz and Pavon. (L. *tomentum*, a cushion stuffing.) The plant which furnishes *Pareiræ radix;* the *Cissampelos pareira* was formerly, but erroneously, supposed to be the source.

Chondral'gia. (Χόνδρος, cartilage; ἄλγος, pain. G. *Knorpelschmerz.*) Pain, rheumatic, arthritic, or inflammatory, of the cartilages.

Chondrarthroc'acē. (Χόνδρος; ἄρθρον, a joint; κακός, evil.) Disease of the articular cartilages.

Chondrexarthro'ma. (Χόνδρος; ἐξάρθρωμα, a dislocation. F. *chondrexarthrôme;* G. *Knorpelverrenkung.*) Displacement of a cartilage.

Chondrexarthro'sis. Similar to the preceding.

Chon'dric. (Χόνδρος. G. *knorpelig.*) Cartilaginous.

Chondrifica'tion. (Χόνδρος; L. *facio*, to make.) The development of, or the conversion into, cartilage.

Chon'drigen. (Χόνδρος; γεννάω, to generate.) The substance of which the matrix of hyaline cartilage is composed. It is insoluble in cold water, swells slightly in acetic acid, and is soluble in caustic alkalies and in strong mineral acids. Heated in a closed vessel, at 120° C. (248° F.), it dissolves and produces chondrin.

Chondrig'enous. (Χόνδρος; γεννάω, to engender.) A term applied to tissues which furnish chondrin.

Chondriglu'cose. (Χόνδρος; γλυκύς, sweet. G. *Knorpelzucker.*) A substance formed, along with a body like acid-albumen, when cartilage is boiled with dilute sulphuric or hydrochloric acid. It has the characters of a sugar, is sweet to the taste, and turns the plane of polarisation to the left.

Chondrill'a. (Χόνδρος, a grain of corn; because it emits small particles of gum, which resemble grains.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

C. gramin'ea. (L. *gramineus*, of grass.) The root on incision yields a milky juice which, when inspissated, is used as a masticatory.

C. jun'cea, Linn. (L. *junceus*, rush-like. G. *Knorpelsalat.*) Rushy gum succory. Hab. Europe. Laxative and diuretic.

C. pri'ma. (L. *primus*, first.) The *Lactuca perennis.*

Chon'drin. (Χόνδρος, cartilage. F. *chondrine;* G. *Knorpelstoff, Knorpelleim.*) Term for a form of gelatin which is obtained from the permanent cartilages, the cornea, and from bones, by boiling under pressure, or for a long time. It is a firm transparent substance when dry, having neither taste nor smell; it is insoluble in alcohol, ether, and cold water; soluble in hot water, and gelatinises on cooling. It has been thought to be a mixture of gelatin, mucin, and salts; but its exact relationship is not yet made out, nor is it certain that it exists as such in cartilage. It contains oxygen 31·04, hydrogen 6·76, nitrogen 13·87, carbon 47·74, and sulphur ·6 per cent., or about that.

Chondrin'ogen. (Χόνδρος; γεννάω, to beget.) Cartilage substance. Same as *Chondrigen.*

Chon'drinous. (Χόνδρος.) Consisting of cartilage.

Chondri'tis. (Χόνδρος. F. *chondrite;* G. *Knorpelentzündung.*) Inflammation of cartilage.

C. hyperplas'tica tubero'sa. (Ὑπέρ, in excess; πλάσσω, to form; L. *tuber*, a swelling.) A synonym of *Arthritis deformans.*

Chondrocatag'ma. (Χόνδρος; κάταγμα, a breakage. G. *Knorpelbruch.*) Fracture of cartilage.

Chon'drocele. (Χόνδρος; κήλη, a tumour.) A sarcocele of cartilaginous hardness.

Chondroc'lasis. (Χόνδρος; κλάσις, a breaking. G. *Knorpelzerquetschung.*) A crush or bruise of a cartilage.

Chondrocos'tal. (Χόνδρος; L. *costa*, a rib.) Relating to the ribs and the costal cartilages.

C. articula'tions. (L. *articulus*, a joint.) The junction of the ribs with their cartilages. The extremity of the cartilage is convex, that of the rib concave, both are rugose; the periosteum is continuous from one to the other.

Chondrocra'nium. (Χόνδρος; κρανίον, the skull.) The unsegmented capsule of the enlarged neural axis of the head, homologous, as a whole, with the segmented tube, which contains the lesser neural axis of the body. It is primarily composed of a cartilaginous base, side walls, and often roof or tegmen. It is formed upon and around the anterior part of the notochord, which extends only as far as the postclinoid wall. The cartilage on each side of the notochord does not end with the notochord, but is continued forwards around and in front of the pituitary space, as the trabeculæ cranii. From these basal plates walls arise, which grow over the brain to a greater or less extent, as the tegmen cranii. When well-developed, as in sharks, skates, and frogs, the cranial nerves only pierce this continuous structure, but in higher forms the originally continuous cartilage may become notched down to a nerve-passage, as in the alæ of the sphenoid of man. The fore part of the cartilage, after surrounding the pituitary space, is continued as far as to the front of the nasal capsules. In low forms (*skate*) the nasal capsules lie widely separated on the edges of the flat floor, but in higher types (frog) a septum is formed between the nasal capsules, which have now become approximate. In still more specialised forms, as in high-headed osseous fishes, in lizards, turtles, crocodiles, and birds, this crest is continued as far as to the exit of the optic nerves, and thus is formed an orbito-nasal septum, on the top of which the fore part of the brain rests behind, the nasal capsules being on either side, and opening into the cavity of the cranium. The orbits are simply deep depressions on each side, only divided in high-skulled types by the orbital septum, but by the whole width of the depressed cranium in a shark or frog. The auditory capsules are implanted in the posterior part of the walls, fitting into the space like a solid operculum. Posteriorly the chondrocranium articulates with the front of the spine, either by a mass of notochordal jelly intervening, or by one or two condyles. The inverted visceral arches primarily swing from the edges of the basal plate. In man, from the immense size of the brain, there is no tegmen except in the occi-

pital region, where it forms the supraoccipital, the lateral walls are but slightly raised above the floor. The orbito-septal plate is really well developed in man, as shown in sectional views; the inferior hind part being the presphenoid, the middle part the perpendicular lamina of the ethmoid, and the fore part the unossified nasal septum.

Chondrodes'ma. (Χόνδρος; δέσμα, a band.) A ligament of cartilaginous structure or consistenee.

Chondrodial'ysis. (Χόνδρος; διάλυσις, a loosing.) Mechanical or chemical decomposition of cartilage.

Chondrodyn'ia. (Χόνδρος; ὀδύνη, pain. G. *Knorpelschmerz.*) Pain in a cartilage.

Chondrogen'esis. (Χόνδρος; γένεσις, generation. G. *Knorpelbildung.*) The development of cartilage.

Chon'dro-glos'sus. (Χόνδρος, a cartilage; γλῶσσα, the tongue. G. *Knorpelzungenmuskel.*) That part of the hypoglossus muscle which arises from the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone.

Chondroglu'cose. Same as *Chondriglucose.*

Chondrograph'ia. (Χόνδρος; γράφω, to write. G. *Knorpelbeschreibung.*) A history of cartilage.

Chon'droïd. (Χόνδρος, a cartilage; εἶδος, likeness. G. *knorpelähnlich, knorpelartig.*) Resembling cartilage.

C. lay'er. (F. *couche chondroïde.*) The zone of epiphysial cartilage situated at the point of union of the cartilage of the epiphysis with the diaphysis. It is of a bluish colour, and consists of cartilage in course of proliferation.

C. tis'sue. Same as *C. layer.*

C. tu'mour. Same as *Enchondroma.*

Chondroit'ic ac'id. Bödeker's name for *Chondrose.*

Chondrol'ogy. (Χόνδρος, a cartilage; λόγος, a discourse. G. *Knorpellehre.*) A dissertation, or discourse, on cartilages.

Chondro'ma. (Χόνδρος. F. *chondrôme;* G. *Knorpelgebilde.*) A cartilaginous tumour. Same as *Enchondroma.*

By some writers the term chondroma is used to denote cartilaginous tumours generally, whilst enchondroma is reserved for heterologous cartilaginous tumours situated within the substance of a structure, and ecchondrosis signifies an outgrowth from a normal cartilage.

Chondromala'cia. (Χόνδρος; μαλακία, softness. F. *chondromalacie;* G. *Knorpelweichheit.*) Softness, or softening, of the cartilages.

Chondromalaco'sis. (Same etymon.) The progress, or formation, of *Chondromalacia.*

Chondromyces. (Χόνδρος; μύκης, a fungus. F. *chondromycète;* G. *Knorpelschwamm.*) Fungating granulations on a cartilage.

Chondroperiosto'ma. (Χόνδρος; *periostoma.*) Cartilaginous periostoma.

Chon'dro-pharyn'geus. (Χόνδρος, a cartilage; φάρυγξ, the pharynx. F. *chondropharyngien.*) The part of the middle constrictor muscle of the pharynx which arises from the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone.

Chondrophy'ma. (Χόνδρος; φύμα, a tumour.) A cartilaginous tumour.

Chon'drophyte. (Χόνδρος; φυτόν, a plant.) A growth, or tumour, or vegetation, arising from a cartilage.

Chondroplacen'ta. (Χόνδρος; *placenta.* F. *chondroplacente;* G. *knorplichter Mutterkuchen.*) A cartilaginous placenta.

Chon'droplast. (Χόνδρος; πλάσσω, to form.) A term applied to the cavities in the matrix of cartilage which contain the cartilage cells.

Chondrop'odous. (Χόνδρος; πούς, a foot.) Applied to Ophidia, having the rudiment of a foot, consisting in a simple cartilaginous filament.

Chondropteryg'ia. See *Chondropterygii.*

Chondropteryg'ii. (Χόνδρος, a cartilage; πτερύγιον, a little wing. F. *chondropterigien;* G. *Knorpelfische.*) An Order of the Class *Pisces*, having a cartilaginous skeleton, a skull without sutures, heterocercal tail, no air-bladder, and gills in a cavity with five to seven narrow external apertures.

Chondrorrhex'is. (Χόνδρος; ῥῆξις, a breaking.) Fracture of a cartilage.

Chon'dros. (Χόνδρος.) A cartilage.
Also, a name for the xiphoid cartilage.
Also, an old name for a grumous concretion.
Also, a kind of food used by the ancients.

Chondrosarco'ma. (Χόνδρος; *sarcoma.*) A sarcomatous tumour of the spindle-celled or small round-celled variety associated with a chondroma.

Chon'drose. Same as *Chondriglucose.*

Chondro'sis. (Χόνδρος. F. *chondrose;* G. *Knorpelbildung.*) The formation of cartilage.

Chondrospongo'sis. The formation of *Chondrospongus.*

Chondrospon'gus. (Χόνδρος; σπόγγος, a fungus.) The same as *Chondromyces.*

Chondrostern'al. (Χόνδρος; L. *sternum*, the breast-bone.) Relating to the sternum, and to the cartilages of the ribs.

C. articula'tions. The junction of the costal cartilages with the sternum. The first cartilage is directly united to the sternum, the rest by means of ligaments, with a synovial sac interposed; the synovial sacs of the second and seventh are divided into two by a ligamentous process arising from the junction of the presternum and the mesosternum in the one case, and that of the mesosternum and the metasternum in the other.

Chondrosyndes'mus. (Χόνδρος, a cartilage; σύνδεσμος, a ligament.) Old term, used by Galen, for the union of bones by fibro-cartilage.

Chondrot'omy. (Χόνδρος; τέμνω, to cut.) The dissection, or examination, or cutting, of cartilage.

Chondroxiph'oid. (Χόνδρος; ξίφος, a sword; εἶδος, likeness.) Relating to the xiphoid cartilage.

Chon'drus. (Χόνδρος, a cartilage. F. *cartilage;* G. *Knorpel.*) Term for cartilage, or gristle.
Also, the same as *Chondros.*
Also, the pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for *Chondrus crispus*, or Irish moss. See *Carrageen moss.*
Also, a Genus of the Family *Gigartinæ*, Order *Florideæ*, Class *Carposporeæ.*

C. al'ica. (L. *alica*, nourishing.) The *C. crispus.*

C. canalicula'tus, Greville. (L. *canaliculatus*, pipe-shaped, channelled.) Used for food.

C. cris'pus, Greville. The Irish moss. See *Carrageen moss.*

C. mamillo'sus, Greville. (L. *mamilla,* a pap.) A species collected with *C. crispus,* and used in like fashion. Also called *Gigartina mamillosa.*

C. membranifo'lius, Greville. (L. *membrana,* a skin; *folium,* a leaf.) Daberlochs. Common on the European coasts. Esculent.

C. polymorph'us, Lamx. (Πολύς, many; μορφή, form.) The *C. crispus.*

Cho'ne. (Χώνη, cont. from χοάνη, a funnel.) Old term, the same as *Choana;* used by Galen, *de Anat. Operat.* ix, 1.

Chonemorph'a antidysenter'ica. The *Holarrhena antidysenterica.*

Cho'nus. (Χῶνος, contr. for χόανος, a mould, a funnel.) The infundibulum of the brain.

Choo'rie. The product of the Indian butter tree, *Bassia butyracea.*

Cho'part, Fran'cois. A French surgeon, born in Paris 1743, died 1795.

C.'s opera'tion. Amputation of the foot, through the articulation between the astragalus and calcaneum on the one side, and the scaphoid and cuboid bones on the other.

Chop'ine. A pint measure.

Chop-nut. The Calabar bean.

Cho'ra. (Χώρα, a place, space, or region.) Formerly applied to the cavities of the eyes.

Also, applied to any empty space.

Choran'che. France; Département de l'Isère. A weak chalybeate water containing some hydrogen sulphide.

Chord. (Χορδή, an intestine; because strings for musical instruments are formed out of the intestines of certain animals.) A string of a harp.

Term for a right line drawn from one extremity of an arch to another; also called a subtense. See *Chorda.*

C., testic'ular. (L. *testes,* the testicles.) The spermatic cord.

Chor'da. (Χορδή. F. *corde;* G. *Saite, Strick.*) A string of a bow, or of a musical instrument; a collection of fibres; a chord or cord.

Also, applied to the tendon of a muscle.

Also, a Paracelsian name for the penis.

Formerly applied to the painful affection termed chordee.

C. dorsa'lis. (L. *dorsum,* the back.) A synonym of *Notochord.*

C. duc'tus arterio'si. The short fibrous cord connecting the pulmonary artery with the concavity of the arch of the aorta, being the remains of the fœtal *Ductus arteriosus.*

C. duc'tus veno'si. (L. *vena,* a vein.) The remains in adult life of the ductus venosus of the fœtus. It appears as a fibrous cord connected with the left branch of the vena portæ.

C. Hippoc'ratis. (*Hippocrates.*) The tendo Achillis.

C. longitudina'lis cor'poris callo'si. The *Striæ longitudinales* of the corpus callosum.

C. mag'na. (L. *magnus,* great.) A term for the tendo Achillis.

C. obli'qua. (L. *obliquus,* oblique.) The same as *C. transversa.*

C. pe'nis. (L. *penis,* the male organ.) A synonym of *Chordee.*

C. pistilla'ris. (*Pistil.*) The parenchymatous tissue forming the canal of the style.

C. transver'sa. (L. *trans,* across; *versus,* from *verto,* to turn.) The round cubitoradial or radioulnar interosseous ligament.

C. tym'pani. (Τύμπανον, a drum. F. *la corde du tympan* or *du tambour;* G. *Paukensaite.*) A branch of the facial nerve in the stylomastoid canal, which enters the tympanum through a distinct canal, opening between the base of the pyramid and the ring of bone for the membrana tympani; covered by mucous membrane it runs forwards between the handle of the malleus and the long process of the incus to the inner end of the Glaserian fissure, where it enters the canal of Huguier, passes downwards and forwards between the pterygoid muscles, meets the gustatory nerve at an acute angle, accompanies it to the submaxillary gland, and is distributed partly to the submaxillary ganglion, and partly to the lingualis muscle. By some, the chorda tympani is regarded as the continuation of the nervus petrosus superficialis major; by others, as the continuation of the portio intermedia of the root of the facial nerve.

C. ve'næ umbilica'lis. (L. *umbilicus,* the navel.) A fibrous band connected with the left branch of the vena portæ, and constituting the remains of the umbilical vein of the fœtus.

C. Ven'eris. (L. *Venus,* the goddess of love.) Chordee.

Chor'dæ. (*Chorda,* a chord or cord.) Cords.

Also applied by Paracelsus, *de Orig. et Cur. Morb. Gall.* vii, 11, and viii, 3, as a term for the pudenda, according to Castellus's view of the expression *curam cordarum.*

Also, a synonym of *Chordee.*

C. acus'ticæ. (L. *acusticus,* belonging to hearing.) The same as *Striæ acusticæ.*

C. arteria'rum umbilica'lium. (L. *umbilicus,* the navel.) The remains in the adult of the umbilical arteries of the fœtus. They lie in the lateral ligaments of the bladder.

C. Ferren'ii. Ferren's, or the vocal, cords.

C. internun'ciæ. (L. *internuncius,* a messenger between two persons.) Hunter's term for the nerves.

C. Lancis'ii. Same as *C. longitudinales Lancisii.*

C. longitudina'les Lancis'ii. (*Lancisi.*) The *Striæ longitudinales* of the corpus callosum.

C. tendin'eæ. (Τένων, a tendon. F. *cordes tendineuses;* G. *Sehnenfäden.*) Tendinous cord-like attachments which connect certain of the carneæ columnæ of the ventricles to the auricular valves of the heart.

C. transversa'les Willis'ii. See *Willis, cords of.*

C. voca'les. The *Vocal chords.*

C. Willis'ii. See *Willis, cords of.*

Chordap'sus. (Χορδή, a chord; ἅπτω, to tie.) Old term for a painful colic, in which the intestines seem tied into knots.

Also (G. *Darmeinschnürung*), an old term for internal strangulation of the intestines.

Chorda'ta gonorrhœ'a. (L. *chorda.*) A gonorrhœa attended with chordee.

Chor'dee. (F. *chordé,* from χορδή, an intestine, of which music strings are made; a string or cord. F. *cordée;* G. *Chorda, Verkrummung des Penis.*) A painful erection, with a downward curve of the penis, occurring in gonorrhœa; the curved condition is caused, according to some, by spasm of the muscular fibres surrounding the urethra, according to others, by inflammatory

effusion into the corpus spongiosum, whereby it is rendered less extensible than natural, and than the corpora cavernosa.

Chordeu'ma. (Χόρδευμα.) A sausage.

Chordi'tis. (*Chorda.*) Inflammation of a cord, as the spermatic cord or the vocal cords.

C. voca'lis. (L. *vocalis*, speaking. G. *Stimmbandentzündung.*) Inflammation of the vocal cords.

C. voca'lis infe'rior hypertroph'ica. (L. *vocalis; inferior*, lower; *ὑπέρ*, in excess; *τροφή*, nutrition.) A condition sometimes occurring as a result of chronic laryngitis, and consisting in a thickening of the connective tissue of the vocal cords.

Chordurethri'tis. (L. *chorda*, a cord; *urethritis.*) The same as *Chordee.*

Chore'a. (Χορεία, a dancing. F. *chorée, danse de St. Guy, danse de St. Wyt;* I. and S. *corea;* G. *St. Veitstanz.*) St. Vitus's dance. A convulsive disorder, usually occurring in early life, and more frequently in females than in males, characterised by irregular, non-rhythmical, clonic contractions of the voluntary muscles, at first usually of one side of the body, but afterwards becoming general; the face and arm are more frequently affected than the leg, and the movements cease during sleep. The affected muscles are enfeebled, and there is some impairment of general sensibility, as well as often of some special sense, as the eyesight. Recovery is usual. The disease frequently originates in fear or emotion, and is often associated with rheumatism and heart affections. It has been supposed to take origin in minute embolisms of the small arteries supplying the corpora striata and the neighbouring parts of the brain, but this view is by many believed to be too limited, and they look to some more general disturbance of the normal conditions of the central nervous system as the cause of the disease.

C. anglo'rum. (L. *Angli*, English.) Same as *C. minor.*

C. cardi'aca. (Καρδία, the heart.) Chorea associated with disease of the heart.

C., chron'ic. (Χρόνος, time.) A term given to spasm of the facial muscles, or convulsive tic.

C., congen'ital. (L. *congenitus*, born together.) Chorea existing at birth.

C. cor'dis. (L. *cor*, the heart.) Idiopathic irregularity of the action of the heart.

C., diaphragmat'ic. (Διάφραγμα, a partition wall.) A term applied to cases of facial spasm, accompanied by an involuntary cry, produced by contraction of the diaphragm.

C. dimidia'ta. (L. *dimidio*, to divide into halves.) Chorea of one side of the body only. See *Hemichorea.*

C., elec'tric. The name of a disease which has only been observed in Lombardy. It is characterised by rapid rhythmic, clonic, convulsive, shock-like movements, regularly succeeding at the rate of from 20 to 80 in the minute; generally beginning in the hand, and extending to the one or other of the limbs; general convulsions sometimes occur with or without insensibility; sometimes the affected limbs become paralysed; and there is often vertigo, headache, and delirium. The disease is very fatal.

C., epidem'ic. (Ἐπιδήμιος, among the people.) A term applied to the convulsive dances which, in different periods of the middle ages, spread among the people as an epidemic.

C., fa'cial. (L. *facies*, the face.) Spasm of the facial muscles, called also convulsive tic.

C. festi'nans. (L. *festino*, to hasten.) The form in which the patient is irresistibly compelled to run forwards or backwards.

C. Germano'rum. (L. *Germani*, the Germans.) Same as *C. magna.*

C. gesticulato'ria. (L. *gesticulator*, a pantomimic actor.) Chorea affecting, among other parts, the arms; being the ordinary form.

C. gravida'rum. (L. *gravidus*, pregnant.) Chorea occurring during pregnancy.

C., hyster'ical. Chorea accompanied by hysteria.

C., laryngе'al. (Λάρυγξ, the larynx.) Same as *C. diaphragmatic.*

C. mag'na. (L. *magnus*, great. G. *grosser Veitstanz.*) A term applied to severe associated muscular contractions of a choreic character, but which do not seem to be a special disease, but rather a form of hysteria, or some psychycosis, or it may be malingering. The epidemic disease *Tarantulism.*

C., ma'jor. (L. *major*, greater.) Same as *C. magna.*

C., method'ical. (Μεθοδικός, going to work by rule.) The form in which the movements take place at definite intervals.

C., mimet'ic. (Μιμητικός, imitative.) Chorea which has been caused, as sometimes happens, by imitation.

C., mi'nor. (L. *minor*, less.) A term formerly applied to that form of chorea in which the convulsive movements are moderate.

C. neural'gica. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; ἄλγος, pain.) A synonym of tic douloureux.

C. nu'tans. (L. *nuto*, to nod.) Chorea characterised by nodding movements of the head.

C. oscillato'ria. (L. *oscillo*, to swing.) The form characterised by irregular or measured oscillations, partial or general, of the head, trunk, or limbs.

C., paralyt'ic. (Παράλυσις, palsy.) A term applied to those cases in which muscular weakness is the prominent symptom, and incoordination of movement and choreic jerks are less noticeable; the affection is usually confined to one arm.

C., par'tial. A term for the spasm of the facial muscles, called convulsive tic.

C. procursi'va. (L. *procurso*, to run forth.) A synonym of *C. festinans.*

C., re'flex. (L. *reflecto*, to turn back.) Chorea originating in peripheral lesions or cicatricial contractions. The term is also applied to that form which occurs during pregnancy and ceases soon after delivery.

C., rhyth'mic. (Ῥυθμός, measured motion.) Same as *C. methodical.*

C. rotato'ria. (L. *rotator*, one who turns a thing round.) A form characterised by rotation, or oscillation of the head, trunk, or limb, many times in a minute. It is sometimes fatal.

C. saltato'ria. (L. *saltator*, a dancer.) A form in which the patient involuntarily makes jumps either rhythmically or irregularly.

C. Sanc'ti Johan'nis. St. John's dance; a synonym of *Chorea.*

C. Sanc'ti Modes'ti. A synonym of *Chorea.*

C. Sanc'ti Valenti'ni. A synonym of *Chorea.*

C. Sanc'ti Vi'ti. (F. *dance de St. Guy;* G. *Veitstanz.*) St. Vitus's dance; a synonym of

ordinary *Chorea*. The name was originally given to the epidemic of dancing madness in the fourteenth century, because it was supposed to be cured by the help of St. Vitus (called Guy in France, Veit in Germany) at his chapels at Ulm, Zabern, and other places.

C. scripto'rum. (L. *scriptor*, a writer.) A synonym of *Writer's cramp*.

C. seni'lis. (L. *senilis*, belonging to old age.) A synonym of paralysis agitans, and also of the trembling of old age; as well as true chorea occurring in old people.

C., symptomat'ic. (Σύμπτωμα, a symptom. F. *chorée chronique*.) Chorea lasting many years or throughout life; usually consequent on lesions of the brain and cord.

C. vibrato'ria. (L. *vibro*, to set in tremulous motion.) A variety in which the movements are rhythmically vibratile.

Chore'a-demonoma'nia. (Χορεία; δαίμων, a demon; μανία, madness.) Same as *Choromania*.

Chore'gia. (Χορηγία.) Used by Hippocrates to signify the whole armamentum of a medical man.

Chore'ic. Appertaining to, or suffering from, *Chorea*.

C. convul'sion. The twitching movement which occurs in chorea.

C. insan'ity. A form of insanity in which chorea-like attacks occur. It is often associated with rheumatic symptoms, which condition is regarded by some as the causative agent both of the insanity and the chorea.

The term is also applied to the mental weakness which occasionally accompanies chorea.

Chorema'nia. (Χορεία, a dancing; μανία, madness.) Same as *Choromania*.

Choreodei'tis. Same as *Choroiditis*.

Choreoma'nia. Same as *Choromania*.

Choriocapilla'ris. (*Choroid; capilla*, a hair.) The inner or capillary layer of blood-vessels of the choroid coat of the eye.

Choriocapil'lary la'yer of the cho'roid. The same as *Choriocapillaris*.

Chor'iocele. (*Chorion*; κήλη, a tumour.) A hernial protrusion of the chorion.

Chorio'des. Same as *Choroid*.

Chorioi'dea. The choroid tunic of the eye.

Chorioï'des. Same as *Choroid*.

Chorioïdi'tis. Same as *Choroiditis*.

Cho'rion. (Χόριον, the membrane that encloses the fœtus. F. *chorion*; I. and S. *corio*; G. *Lederhaut*.) The external membrane of the mammalian fœtus, which originates in a few days after the arrival of the fecundated ovum in the uterus, in a manner which has not yet been completely ascertained, but probably from an extension of the epiblast. At an early period the chorion exhibits on its surface a large number of villous processes, which speedily become vascular from extension of the umbilical vessels of the allantois, and are implanted into the uterine lining membrane or into a development of that membrane, which, becoming separated at birth, is called the decidua. The villi in time become concentrated on one spot, either by ceasing to grow in other parts or by a development of non-villous chorion, and become the fœtal part of the placenta.

In oviparous animals the chorion lies immediately under the shell, and is formed from the outer primitive coat of the amnion and the remains of the vitelline membrane; it is the membrane of the shell of the egg.

Also, the same as *Corium*.

Also, a synonym of the *Zona pellucida*.

Also, in Botany, Malpighi's term for the third coat of the nucleus of the ovule before fecundation, usually called *Tercine*.

C., cys'tic degenera'tion of. Same as *Mole, vesicular*.

C., cyst'ic disea'se of. Same as *Mole, hydatidiform*.

C., embryon'ic. (Ἔμβρυον, an embryo.) A name given to the zona pellucida or vitelline membrane.

C. frondo'sum. (L. *frondosus*, leafy.) The shaggy chorion of the human fœtus.

C. fungo'sum. (L. *fungosus*, spongy.) The decidua.

C., hydatid'iform disease' of. Same as *Mole, vesicular*.

C. læ've. (L. *lævis*, light.) The non-villous part of the chorion.

C. of mu'cous mem'branes. (F. *chorion de muqueuses*.) The layer of connective tissue subjacent to the epithelium of mucous membranes.

C., prim'itive. (L. *primitivus*, the earliest of its kind. F. *chorion primitif, c. premier*.) The vitelline membrane, or *Zona pellucida*.

C. reticula'tum. (L. *rēticulatus*, net-like.) The decidua.

C., sec'ond. (F. *chorion secondaire, chorion deuxième*.) The chorion at the time that it is composed of the vitelline membrane externally, and an epiblastic layer of cells internally. It is coincident with the formation of the amnios.

C., shag'gy. A term which has been applied both to the decidua and the chorion; latterly it has been restricted to the chorion when completely covered by villi.

C., smooth. (F. *chorion lisse*.) The *C., primitive;* in other words, the chorion before the formation of villi.

C., spong'y. The decidua.

C., third. (F. *troisième chorion*.) The chorion from the time of the coalescence of the allantois with the second chorion.

C. tomento'sum. (L. *tomentum*, a cushion stuffing.) The decidua.

C., vesic'ular degenera'tion of. Same as *Mole, vesicular*.

C., vil'li of. (*Villus*. G. *Chorionzotte*.) Projections from the surface of the chorion which penetrate the maternal structures. See *Chorion*.

Chorioni'tis. (Χόριον, for L. *corium*, the true skin. G. *Lederhautentzündung*.) Inflammation of the skin. A term applied to a slowly-progressing inflammation of the corium of the skin, producing thickening and contraction in irregular lines to such an extent as sometimes to impede the motions of the joints.

Choriop'tes. (Χόριον; κόπτω, to strike with a weapon.) A Genus of the Family *Sarcoptidæ*, Order *Acaridea*.

C. ecauda'tus, Megnin. (L. *e*, neg.; *cauda*, a tail.) A parasite living in the anfractuosities of the external ear, and in the auditory canal of cats, dogs, and ferrets. It is said to have caused epilepsy in dogs.

C. setif'erus, Megnin. (L. *seta*, a bristle; *fero*, to bear.) A parasite on the ears

and tail of the fox, in which it causes alopecia. A variety lives on the hyena.

C. spathif'erus, Megnin. (L. *spatha*, a broad blade; *fero*, to bear.) A parasite of the horse and cow on the limbs and hind quarters.

Chorioretini'tis. (*Choroid* tunic; *retina.*) See *Retino-choroiditis.*

C. centra'lis. (L. *centralis*, in the middle.) A form of plastic choroiditis affecting the macula lutea and the immediately surrounding parts. It is slow in its progress, but seriously impairs vision, the choroid and retina undergoing atrophy. See *Choroiditis disseminata circumscripta.*

C. pigmento'sa. (L. *pigmentum*, paint.) See *Retino-choroiditis pigmentosa.*

C. specif'ica. (L. *species*, outward form.) The same as *Choroiditis disseminata specifica.*

Choripet'alæ. (Χωρίς, separately; πέταλον, a leaf.) A synonym of *Eleutheropetalæ.*

Choripet'alous. (Χωρίς; πέταλον.) Having the petals distinct. Same as *Polypetalous.*

Chorisanth'erous. (Χωρίς, separately; *anther.*) Applied to plants which have distinct anthers.

Chorisa'tion. Same as *Chorisis.*

Chorisep'alous. (Χωρίς; *sepal.*) Having the sepals distinct. Same as *Polysepalous.*

Cho'risis. (Χώρισις, from χωρίζω, to separate.) The splitting of an organ into parts, each of which is perfect as its original, as the stamens of Hypericum.

C., collat'eral. (Mod. L. *collateralis*, from *col*, with; *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) The form in which the parts, being split off perpendicularly to the axis, stand side by side.

C., me'dian. (L. *medius*, in the middle.) Same as *C., transverse.*

C., trans'verse. (L. *transversus*, lying across.) The form in which the parts lie in front of each other, the splitting being transversely to the axis.

C., ver'tical. (L. *vertex*, the top.) Same as *C., transverse.*

Chorisolep'idous. (Χωρίς, separately; λεπίς, a scale.) Applied to the periclinium of the Compositæ when the scales forming it are free.

Cho'risophyte. (Χωρίς, separately; φυτόν, a plant.) Name by Necker for a plant with distinct stamens.

Choristophyl'lous. (Χωριστός, separated; φύλλον, a leaf.) Having separate leaves.

Choristospo'reæ. (Χωριστός; σπόρος, seed.) A Division of *Algæ*, according to Decaisne, in which the fronds are formed of articulated cells, and the spores are formed in fours or threes in a transparent perispore.

Cho'rium. Same as *Corium.*

Chorœfa'cients. (Χορεία, a dance; *facio*, to make.) Certain metallic agents, as mercury, which cause trembling of the limbs by their action on the nervous system.

Chorog'raphy. (Χώρα, a country; γράφω, to write.) A description of the physical conditions of a region, country, or district.

Chor'oïd. (Χόριον, the chorion; εἶδος, likeness.) Resembling the chorion as to its vascularity. A word often used alone to signify the *C. tunic.*

C., ap'oplexy of. (Ἀποπληξία. G. *Choroidealblutung*, *Blutergüsse der Choroidea.*) Effusion of blood into the substance or on the surface of the choroid. It is apt to occur in Bright's disease when, with diseased vessels, violent exertions are made, or when the tension of the globe is suddenly relieved, as in operations for the relief of glaucoma, or as a result of blows on the eye.

C. ar'tery. (F. *artère du plexus choroïde*, *a. choroïdienne*; G. *Adernetzschlagader.*) One of the four terminal divisions of the internal carotid artery; it passes backwards through the transverse fissure to the choroid plexus, which it contributes to form, and it gives branches to the hippocampus major, the corpus fimbriatum, the tubercula quadrigemina, and the optic thalamus. There is occasionally more than one.

C. ar'tery, ante'rior. Same as *C. artery.*

C. ar'tery, poste'rior. (L. *posterior*, hinder. F. *a. choroïdienne postérieure.*) A branch of the posterior cerebral artery external to the junction of the communicating artery; it runs backwards to the choroid plexus, with which it passes into the third ventricle; it supplies branches to the crus cerebri, the tubercula quadrigemina, and the velum interpositum.

C. coat of eye. Same as *C. tunic.*

C., colobo'ma of. (Κολόβωμα, the part taken away in mutilation.) A partial congenital defect of the choroid, due to imperfect closure of the fœtal fissure of the eye, and often associated with coloboma of the iris. It is recognised by the ophthalmoscope during life as a slightly pigmented or wholly unpigmented part of the fundus of the globe. The defective area is usually oval in form, extending in a meridianal direction at the lower part of the globe, from near the entrance of the optic nerve to the ciliary region. The borders of the area are usually deeply pigmented. Under the ophthalmoscope the area is whitish or greenish in hue, and the surface often shaded or marbled, owing to irregular protrusion of the sclerotic. The central vision of the eye is usually, but not always, defective. That part of the field which corresponds to the coloboma is blind or very defective. It may occur in both eyes or in only one, and in the latter case the left is most frequently affected. The area of the coloboma is occupied with connective tissue, partly continuous with the margins of the choroid, partly with the retina. The retina is sometimes absent, but sometimes present in an attenuated form, all the elements being present, but appearing, so to speak, stretched.

C., detach'ment of. (L. *de*, from; *tango*, to touch. G. *Abhebung der Choroidea.*) Separation of the choroid from the sclerotic. A rare affection; it has been observed in cases of circumscribed staphyloma of the sclerotic; as a consequence of choroiditis, and after cataract operations, with great loss of vitreous body.

C. gland. (G. *Choroïdealdrüse.*) A gland-like body described by Müller, composed of a close plexus of blood-vessels embedded in the choroid between the lamina argentea and pigment layer. It sometimes forms a ring around the optic nerve, sometimes a horseshoe-like swelling, with the opening towards the nerve. It is formed by an artery named the arteria ophthalmica magna, and is found in the osseous fishes.

C. mus'cle. Same as *Ciliary muscle.*

C., ossifica'tion of. (L. *os*, bone; *fio*, to make. G. *Knochenbildung in der Choroidea.*) True bone forms as a result of inflammation of the choroid, and chiefly on its inner surface, the blood-vessels of the bone being continuous with

those of the choriocapillaris. A complete shell, presenting the form of the two posterior thirds of the eye, extending from the optic disc to the ora serrata, is thus sometimes seen. At the ora serrata the borders of the shell may turn in, and even unite in the centre behind the lens, so as to form a capsule. The retina is atrophied or thickened, and often detached. It is usually the result of injuries. Slight injuries affecting such an eye, leading to nerve irritation or hæmorrhage, may cause, after the lapse of many years, sympathetic ophthalmia of the opposite eye.

C. plex'us. (L. *plexus*, a plaiting. F. *plexus choroïde*; G. *Adergeflecht*.) A long, reddish, highly vascular, cord-like border on each side of the velum interpositum in the lateral ventricle of the brain, tapering towards its anterior extremity, communicating with its fellow in the foramen of Monro, and descending into the middle cornu of the lateral ventricle, where it unites with the pia mater in the transverse fissure of the cerebrum. It is composed of arterial and venous branches and capillaries, connected by a villous membrane covered by an epithelium, which consists of large spheroidal corpuscles containing a central nucleus, several yellowish granules, and some oil globules. Vascular branches pass to the corpora striata and the neighbouring parts. The arterial supply is from the choroid and the posterior choroid arteries, and the veins converge to form the venæ Galeni.

C. plex'us of fourth vent'ricle. A small vascular process projecting on each side into the fourth ventricle, extending from the apex of the inferior vermiform process to the outer border of the restiform body.

C. plex'us of lat'eral vent'ricle. Same as *C. plexus*.

C. plex'us of third vent'ricle. Two slight vascular fringes depending from the under surface of the velum interpositum into the third ventricle; they are nearer to each other in front than behind.

C., rup'ture of. (L. *rumpo*, to break through. F. *rupture de la choroïde*; G. *Zerreissungen der Aderhaut, Aderhautriss.*) A rent of the choroid tunic, not uncommonly seen as a consequence of violent blows or gunshot wounds in or on the eye or the adjoining parts. It at first presents the aspect of a yellowish-red stria, with rounded margins, surrounded by an ecchymosis of the choroid; at a later date it is yellowish-white. It is usually found in the region between the optic disc and the yellow spot, its greatest breadth being about one third of the diameter of the disc. Small rents may heal up and leave no after results; large ones may lead to detachment of the retina and permanent impairment of vision.

C., sarco'ma of. The form of sarcoma affecting the choroid is usually melanosarcoma. Myosarcoma has been only seen once. In the former variety the pigment is contained in long fusiform cells, or occasionally in spheroidal cells. The tumour usually springs from the anterior or ciliary region of the choroid. It grows for a time with little pain, but detachment of the retina and glaucomatous symptoms ensue, rendering removal of the eye necessary. It is apt to recur.

C., separa'tion of. (L. *separatio*, a sundering.) The same as *C., detachment of*.

C. tu'nic. (F. *choroïde*; I. *coroide*; G. *Gefässhaut*.) The vascular coat of the eye, situated between the sclerotic and the retina, and extending from the periphery of the optic disc to the iris, with which it is continuous. Its thickness is in front 0·08, behind from ·11 to ·15 mm. It is composed of connective tissue, with numerous stellate pigment cells containing *Fuscin* distributed through it. The larger veins, named the *venæ vorticosæ*, and the arteries which are derived from the short ciliaries, form an external layer, covered by a fine plexus of elastic fibres, the membrana suprachorioidea, whilst the capillaries form an internal layer, named the *choriocapillaris* or *Tunica Ruyschiana*. The choroid contains also many ciliary nerves from the third, fifth, and sympathetic. Bounding the capillary layer internally is a basement membrane, the lamina vitrea. At the anterior part the choroid presents the ciliary processes internally, and the ciliary muscles externally.

C. vein of cer'ebrum. A vein in the outer border of each choroid plexus, receiving supply also from veins from the hippocampus major, the fornix, and the corpus callosum, and uniting with the vein of the corpus striatum to form the vein of Galen.

Also, a name given to the *Vena Galeni*.

C. web. The *Velum interpositum* or tela choroïdea.

Choroï'dal. (Same etymon.) Relating to the choroid tunic.

C. at'rophy. (Ἀτροφία, want of nourishment. F. *atrophie choroïdienne*.) A condition presenting various degrees of intensity, from diminution of the pigment to complete abolition of the choroid membrane. In the slight degrees the pigment and capillary vessels disappear, either generally or in patches of variable extent, permitting the venæ vorticosæ to be perceived. The pigment is often irregularly accumulated, and the choroid becomes so attenuated that the sclerotic shines through it. It is generally the result of inflammatory changes.

C. fis'sure. (L. *fissura*, a cleft.) An aperture on the under surface of the rudimentary eye produced by the absence of growth at this part of the optic cup; it remains open only a short time. In mammals it closes after the mesoblast process which passes through it has formed the vitreous humour; in birds a process of mesoblast, in addition to that which fills it up, forms the pecten.

C. fold. (Sax. *fealdan*, to double together.) The edge of the *C. fissure*.

C. hyper'trophy. (Ὑπέρ, excess; τροφή, nutrition.) Thickening of the choroidal tissue from hyperplasia of the connective-tissue elements.

C. rup'ture. (L. *rumpo*, to break through.) See *Choroid, rupture of*.

C. sarco'ma. (G. *Choroidealsarkom*.) See *Choroid, sarcoma of*.

Choroide'a argente'a. (Χόριον; εἶδος; L. *argenteus*, made of silver.) A well-defined lamina, composed of iridescent crystals, found in osseous fishes between the membrana fusca and the choroid coat.

C. infe'rior. (L. *inferior*, that which is below. I. *tela choroidea inferiore*.) The choroid plexus of the fourth ventricle.

C. supe'rior. (L. *superior*, that which is above. I. *tela choroidea superiore*.) The choroid plexus of the lateral ventricles.

C. te'la. (L. *tela*, a web.) The *Velum interpositum*.

C. tu'nica. See *Choroid tunic*.

Choroï'deæ ve'næ. The veins of the choroid plexus, and the *Venæ Galeni.*

Choroïdei'tis. Same as *Choroïditis.*

Choroïdere'mia. (*Choroid;* ἐρημία, want or imperfection.) Absence of the choroid. In one case observed by Mauthner the patient suffered from night blindness.

Choroï'des. Same as *Choroid.*

Choroï'deus. Same as *Choroid.*

Choroïdi'tis. (*Choroid.* F. *choroïdite;* I. *coroidite;* G. *Chorioiditis, Gefässhautentzundung, Aderhautentzündung.*) Inflammation of the choroid tunic of the eye. It may occur alone or associated with inflammation of the iris and ciliary body, the retina, and the sclera. It is met with at all ages, and sometimes without apparent cause. There is more or less perikeratic redness, punctiform deposit on the membrane of Descemet, hyperæmia of the iris, cloudiness of the vitreous, and exudation, which may either be serous, plastic, or purulent, into the choroid coat. See *Cyclitis, Irido-cyclitis, Irido-choroiditis, Sclero-choroiditis, Retino-choroiditis,* and *Sympathetic ophthalmia.*

C. areola'ris. (L. *areola,* dim. of *area,* an open space.) A form of choroiditis disseminata simplex, from which it only differs in the areolated form of the knots and cicatrices produced by their partial coalescence.

C. atroph'ica. (Ἀτροφία, want of nourishment. F. *choroidite atrophique.*) Term applied to that form of choroidal atrophy which accompanies progressive myopia. The inflammatory symptoms of choroiditis are often but little accentuated, though the choroidal tissues almost entirely disappear.

C. circumscrip'ta. The same as *C. disseminata circumscripta.*

C. dissemina'ta circumscrip'ta. (L. *circumscriptus,* part. of *circumscribo,* to enclose in a circle.) A form of choroiditis in which the pathological changes are limited to the macula lutea and immediately surrounding parts. It is a swelling commencing in the choroid, and composed of cells, irregular masses of pigment, and fibrillar connective tissue, which projects into the retina and reduces it to a fibrous tissue. Under the ophthalmoscope it at first appears as a reddish, and subsequently as a white or yellow, sharply defined, round or oval spot, the margins of which are pigmented. The symptoms are metamorphopsia, amblyopia, and a strongly expressed scotoma in the centre of the field of vision; lateral vision is long preserved.

C. dissemina'ta sim'plex. (L. *disseminо,* to spread abroad; *simplex,* plain.) Spots of inflammatory or degenerative change chiefly confined to the equatorial region of the choroid; one form affects the lamina vitrea of the choroid, and another the stroma of the venous tunics. The former appears as yellowish, rounded spots, which are outgrowths of the hyaline lamella. These may subsequently become free, and come to lie in the nerve fibre layer of the retina. The other form commences in the equatorial zone by slight swellings, composed of closely compressed cells and of masses of exudation, resembling, in the absence of fibrils, tubercular knots, and of a yellowish colour. These gradually disappear, leaving a kind of cicatrix, to which the retina becomes adherent by its radial fibres, whilst pigment accumulates in the adjoining cells. Atrophied spots of various form and size are thus produced, which appear white or yellowish under the ophthalmoscope, owing to the sclerotic shining through them, and which are surrounded by a zone of pigment. Even when well marked they are not attended as a rule with much impairment of vision.

C. dissemina'ta specif'ica. (L. *disseminо; specificus,* forming a particular kind.) A disease in which the vitreous body exhibits at first fine dust-like mobile particles, subsequently uniting into flocculi. The retina becomes greyish and cloudy, and there is a peripapillary halo. Sometimes the choroid presents bright red or whitish spots near the macula. It may clear up without trace, or be followed by atrophy of the retina and choroid, and the occurrence of white spots and irregular accumulation of pigment.

C., embol'ic. (Ἐμβόλισμα, that which is put in.) See *C. parenchymatosa.*

C. exsudati'va. (L. *exsudo,* to sweat out.) The same as *C. plastica.*

C. metastat'ica. (Μετάστασις, a being put in a different place.) The same as *C. parenchymatosa.* Occurring in pyæmic and septicæmic states of the system.

C. parenchymato'sa. (Παρέγχυμα, that which is poured in. F. *choroïdite exsudative, c. plastique.*) Inflammation of the choroid and uveal tract resulting from emboli and thrombi. This affection has been observed in various puerperal and pyæmic conditions of the system. The choroid and other tissues, as the retina, vitreous, lens, and even the cornea, become infiltrated with pus, and sometimes with blood, the external coats of the eye slough or break down, and the globe atrophies. It usually affects only one eye, and runs a rapid course. The eye appears intensely inflamed, the pupil early gives a dull grey reflex from the infiltrated vitreous body, so that no ophthalmoscope examination of the fundus can be made. Posterior synechiæ form early. Vision quickly fails.

C. plas'tica. (Πλαστικός, fit for moulding.) Inflammation of the choroid, attended with the exudation of lymph and the proliferation of cells; it is held to include *C. disseminata simplex, C. areolaris, C. disseminata circumscripta,* and *C. disseminata specifica.*

C., puer'peral. (L. *puerpera,* a woman recently confined.) The same as *C. parenchymatosa,* when occurring after childbirth.

C. purulen'ta. (L. *purulentus,* festering.) A violent form of *C. parenchymatosa* passing into suppuration.

C. sero'sa. (L. *serum,* the watery part of a thing.) A term synonymous with *Glaucoma.*

C. suppurati'va. (L. *suppuro,* to form pus. G. *eitrige Choroïditis.*) Inflammation resulting in infiltration of the choroid with pus, following penetrating wounds, rupture of the globe, and the entrance of foreign bodies into the eye. The iris becomes discoloured and thickened, the aqueous cloudy, synechiæ form, and the choroid and vitreous suppurate. The globe of the eye becomes an abscess, which bursts at some point through the sclerotic or cornea, and atrophy of the bulb results. Vision is early lost. The pain during the maturation of the abscess is usually intense.

C., syphilit'ic. The same as *C. disseminata specifica.*

C., tuberculo'sa. (F. *choroïdite tuberculeuse.*) The formation in the substance of the choroid, usually of both eyes, near the optic discs,

either of small isolated masses of tubercles, or of a more general tubercular infiltration.

Choroïdo-cycli'tis. (Κύκλος, a circle. I. *coroido-ciclite.*) Inflammation of the choroid and of the ciliary processes, characterised by a strongly-marked zone of redness around the cornea, turbidity of the vitreous, pain, and impairment of vision.

Choroidoiri'tis. See *Iridochoroïditis.*

Choroma'nia. (Χορός, a dance; μανία, madness. F. *choromanie;* G. *Tanzwuth, Tanzsucht.*) The dancing madness, or chorea. The dancing mania which at different times and in different places has seized certain persons, and then spread amongst the people like an epidemic.

Choromegi'na. (Κόρη, pupil; μέγας, great.) A synonym of *Atropine*, on account of its power of dilating the pupil.

Chorosyn'clonus. (*Chorea; synclonus.* F. *chorosynclone;* G. *allgemeine Veitstanz.*) A name for general or universal chorea.

Chortasth'ma. (Χόρτος, hay; ἄσθμα.) Name for hay-asthma, or hay-fever.

Chorto'diphyte. (Χορτώδης, like grass; φυτόν, a plant.) Name by Necker for a plant which resembles the grasses.

Chortopyr'etus. (Χόρτος, hay; πυρετός, a fever. F. *chortopyrète;* G. *Heufieber.*) Hay-asthma or fever.

Cho'sis. (Χῶσις, a heaping up.) A synonym of *Arenation.*

Chrematol'ogy. (Χρῆμα, property; λόγος, a discourse.) A collection of useful things or doctrines; the opposite of *Onomatologia.*

Chrem'ma. (Χρέμμα, spittle.) Saliva.

Chremp'sis. (Χρέμψις, a hawking and spitting.) The expectoration of buccal and faucial secretion.

Chris'is. (Χρίσις, from χρίω, to anoint. G. *Einsalben.*) Old term for the inunction or anointing of any part.

Chris'ma. (Χρῖσμα.) Ointment, or other substance, used for inunction.

Also, the act of inunction.

Christ's thorn. The *Paliurus aculeatus*, or Palestine buckthorn.

Chris'tau, Saint. See *Saint Christau.*

Chris'ti ma'nus. (L. *Christus*, Christ; *manus*, the hand.) A term applied to troches made of purified sugar dissolved in rose water.

C. ma'nus perla'ta. (Mod. L. *perlatus*, of pearls.) The same as the above, with the addition of pearls.

Christ'mas rose. (Because of the time of its flowering and the shape of its corolla.) The *Helleborus niger*, or black hellebore.

Chris'tophe-en-Bri'onnais, Saint. See *Saint Christophe-en-Brionnais.*

Chris'topher, herb. The *Actæa spicata.*

Christophoria'na america'na. The *Actæa spicata.*

C. canaden'sis racemo'sa. The *Actæa racemosa.*

C. spica'ta. The *Actæa spicata.*

Chris'tus. (Χριστός, anointed.) An ointment or liniment.

Chro'a. (Χρόα, Attic for χροιά.) The surface of the body; the skin; the colour of the skin, or of a thing.

Chroï'zolytes. (Χρωΐζω, to colour; λυτός, soluble.) A name by Ampère for a class of elementary bodies, comprising the metals, which give, with colourless acids, coloured solutions.

Chro'ma. (Χρῶμα.) Same as *Chroa.*

Chro'maphore. (Χρῶμα, colour; φέρω, to bear. F. *chromophore.*) Applied to the coloured follicles or globules on the body of the Cephalopoda, first observed by San-Giovanni.

Chro'mascope. (Χρῶμα; σκόπεω, to see.) An instrument, invented by Ludicke, for the determination of the refractive index of coloured rays of light.

Chroma'sia oc'uli. (Χρῶμα, colour; L. *oculus*, the eye.) A term applied to the dispersion of light that takes place in the eye, owing to the violet rays of white light being more refrangible, and therefore brought to a focus sooner than the red rays. The distance between the focus of the violet and red rays is about 0·6 mm.

Chro'mate. (F. *chromate;* G. *chromsaures Salz.*) A salt of chromic acid.

Chromatelop'sis. (Χρῶμα, colour; ἀτελής, imperfect; ὄψις, sight.) Imperfect sight as to colours. Same as *Daltonism.*

Chromat'ic. (Χρῶμα, colour. F. *chromatique;* G. *gefärbt, farbig.*) Of, or belonging to, or possessing, colour.

C. aberra'tion. See *Aberration, chromatic.*

C. vis'ion. (L. *visus*, sight.) The subjective perception of coloured rings and haloes observed in glaucoma, consequent in part upon irritation of the retina, and in part upon the hazy condition of the media of the eye.

Chromat'ics. (Χρῶμα.) The investigation and laws of colours.

Chromatig'enous. Same as *Chromatogenous.*

Chro'matin. (Χρῶμα.) A term applied to the convolution wreath, star, and double star appearing in various embryonic cells undergoing division, which stain with dyes, and have been thus named by Fleming in opposition to the spindle or fusiform mass of fibrils connecting the double stars, which does not stain with dyes.

Chro'matism. (Χρωματίζω, to tinge or colour. F. *chromatie;* G. *Farbung.*) The natural tinge or colour of anything.

Term in Optics for the aberration of refrangibility, by which the rays of light are decomposed, and the correctness of their transmission through a convex lens destroyed.

Chromatodysopsi'a. Same as *Dyschromatopsia.*

Chromatog'enous. (Χρῶμα, colour; γεννάω, to generate. G. *farbenerzeugend.*) Generating or forming colour.

C. appara'tus. A term applied to a supposed glandular parenchyma placed on the true skin, whose function it was to secrete the colouring matter.

C. disea'ses. Diseases accompanied by discolorations of the skin.

Chromatol'ogy. (Χρώμα, colour; λόγος, a discourse. F. *chromatologie;* G. *Farbenlehre.*) The doctrine of colour.

Also, a term applied by Sorby to the investigation of colouring matters by spectrum analysis and other modes of research.

C., compar'ative. (L. *comparativus*, from *comparo*, to put in connection.) The relationship between colouring matters, as exhibited by the spectroscope.

Chromatometablep'sia. (Χρῶμα, colour; μετά, prefix signifying change; βλεπω, to look. G. *Falschfarbensehen.*) Term for false vision as to colours. See *Colour-blindness.*

Chromatopho'bia. (Χρῶμα; φοβέω, to terrify.) Morbid sensibility of the eye in regard to certain colours.

Chro'matophore. (Χρῶμα; φορέω, to bear.) A connective-tissue cell containing pigment, and possessing contractile processes, found in layers in the integument of Cephalopoda. By their contraction and change of shape the skin of the animal is changed in colour. To similar cells in Batrachia, Mollusca, and other animals, is given the term *Chromoblast.*

Chromatoph'orous. Bearing chromatophores.

Chromatopseudoblep'sia. (Χρῶμα; ψευδής, false; βλέπω, to see.) False perception as to colours. See *Colour-blindness.*

Chromatopseudop'sia. (Χρῶμα; ψευδής; ὄψις, sight.) False perception as to colours. See *Colour-blindness.*

Chromatop'sia. (Χρῶμα, colour; ὄψις, vision. F. *chromatopsie;* G. *Farbensehen.*) Term for coloured vision; chromatic vision. It may result from irritation of the retina, or from the use of certain drugs, as santonin.

Chromatoptom'etry. (Χρῶμα; ὤψ; μέτρον, a measure. G. *Prüfung der Farbensinnes.*) Testing the sensibility of the eye for colours. One mode consists in placing squares of coloured paper on black velvet, and ascertaining the distance at which they can be severally distinguished. Donders found that bright-coloured squares of paper of 1 mm. size could be distinguished at 5 meters' distance. More exact methods may be practised with a revolving disc, on which the primary colours are painted, or with the spectroscope.

Chromatos'copy. (Χρῶμα; σκοπέω, to view.) The examination of the colour of bodies.

Chromato'sis. (Χρῶμα.) Same as *Melanosis,* or *Pigmentation.*

Chromatoskiam'eter. (Χρῶμα, colour; σκία, a shade; μέτρον, measure.) A means, suggested by Holmgren, of testing the sense of colour possessed by the eye. It consists of a lamp and a screen of white porcelain, on which the shadow of a pencil placed in front of different coloured glasses is received. A scale attached enables the observer to state when the shadows are of equal brightness.

Chromatu'ria. (Χρῶμα; οὖρον, urine.) The existence of an abnormal colour in the urine.

Chrome. Same as *Chromium.*

C. al'um. $K_2SO_4+Cr_2(SO_4)_3+24H_2O$. Potassium chromic sulphate obtained in the manufacture of artificial alizarine from anthracene, or by reducing potassium dichromate by means of sulphuric acid, and passing sulphur dioxide or alcohol through the solution. An astringent.

C.-or'ange. A mixture of *C.-red* and *C.-yellow.*

C.-red. Pb_2CrO_5. Basic lead chromate.

C.-yel'low. $PbCrO_4$. Lead chromate.

Chromhidro'sis. (Χρῶμα, colour; ἱδρώς, sweat. G. *farbiger Schweiss.*) Term for the abnormal coloration of the perspiratory secretion. The colouring matter is usually bluish or black, but it may be green or red, and the disorder is almost invariably confined to some part of the face, especially the eyelids, although it has been observed on other parts of the body. The colouring substance has been supposed to be indican altered by exposure to the air, though occasionally the colour has appeared to be derived from salts of iron or copper. The disease has been simulated, and it generally occurs in hysterical women.

C., blue. See *Cyanhydrosis.*

C., red. See *Hæmathidrosis.*

Chro'mic. (F. *chromique;* G. *chromsaur.*) Of, or belonging to, chromium.

C. ac'id. (F. *acide chromique;* G. *Chromsäure.*) CrO_3H_2O. Chromium trioxide. Obtained by adding 1·5 volumes of concentrated sulphuric acid to one of a cold saturated solution of potassium bichromate, from which it crystallises in long needles, forming a red woolly mass, or as crimson-red rhombic prisms. It is deliquescent and very soluble in water; it has a sp. gr. of 2·78, and melts at 193° C. (379·4° F.) It is a very active caustic, and is used for the purpose of removing warty growths, condylomata, and urethral caruncle, for the destruction of lupus and foul ulcers, and for the relief of uterine hæmorrhage.

C. anhy'dride. (Ἄνυδρος, without water.) A synonym of *Chromium trioxide.*

Chro'mides. (Χρῶμα.) A term by Ampère for a family of elementary bodies containing chromium, tungsten, molybdenum, vanadium, and columbium.

Chromidro'sis. Same as *Chromhidrosis.*

Chro'mism. (Χρῶμα.) A term applied to the abnormal excess of coloration in plants.

Chro'mite. (Χρῶμα.) A term applied to animal and vegetable colouring matters.

Chro'mium. (Χρῶμα, colour; because it gives colour to all its combinations. F. *chrome;* G. *Chrom.*) Sym. Cr; atomic weight 52·4. A hexad metal found in conjunction with lead or iron chromate, but never free. It is a light green, glistening powder, consisting of an aggregation of crystals, and has a sp. gr. variously stated as 6·81 and 7·3. It forms two basic oxides, chromous and chromic oxides; and one acid-forming oxide, chromium trioxide or chromic acid.

C., hy'drated sesquiox'ide of. $Cr_2(OH)_6+4H_2O_2$. Obtained as a pale blue precipitate by adding ammonia to a solution of a chromic salt. It has been used as an astringent in infantile diarrhœa.

C. tri'oxide. CrO_3. The substance called *Chromic acid.*

Chro'moblast. (Χρῶμα; βλαστός, a sprout.) A variety of connective-tissue corpuscles found under the skin and in the parenchyma of Batrachia, Mollusca, Annelida, and some fishes. It possesses ramified processes, and contains a black pigment. See *Chromatophore.*

Chromocrin'ia. (Χρῶμα; κρίνω, to separate. F. *chromocrinie.*) The secretion of coloured matter, as by the skin.

Chro'mogen. (Χρῶμα, colour; γεννάω, to generate.) A former term for a supposed vegetable colouring matter which is acted upon by acids and alkalies in producing red, yellow, or green tints.

Chro'mophan. (Χρῶμα; φαίνω, to bring into sight.) A generic term applied to the different colouring matters of the inner segments

of the cones of the retina of animals where they are held in solution by a fat. They may be extracted by exhausting with ether; they give a blue colour when treated with iodine solution; and are decolorised by light and even in the dark. Three varieties have been described—*Chlorophan*, *Rhodophan*, and *Xanthophan*.

Chromopseudop'sis. (Χρῶμα; ψευδής, false; ὄψις, vision.) False perception of colours.

Chromop'sia. (Χρῶμα, colour; ὤψ, the eye. G. *Farbensehen*.) The perception of subjective sensations of light in the form of white or coloured clouds or rings in cases of hyperæsthesia of the retina.

Chromoptom'eter. (Χρῶμα, colour; μέτρον, a measure.) An instrument for determining the sharpness of the colour sense in man, suggested by A. Weber. It consists of a number of small coloured pieces of paper, pasted on black velvet, and increasing in size at a fixed ratio. The distance at which the colour of the disc can be recognised constitutes a measure of the acuteness of perception for colour of the subject. The individual limits of colour perception vary greatly. In Cohn's experiments the distance at which red pieces of 1 mm. square appeared distinctly red was 11·5, 13·13, 14 and 15 meters in five different persons; green 8, 9, 13, 13 and 14; blue 0·5, 1, 2, 3, and 8; yellow 1, 3 4, 5, and 6; orange 3, 3, 3, 7, and 8; violet 1, 1·5, 2, 3, 4.

Chromospo'reæ. (Χρῶμα; σπόρος, seed.) A Section of the *Agaricini* having coloured spores.

Chromosteato'des. (Χρῶμα; στεατώδης, tallowy.) A disorder consisting in alteration in the colour of the sebaceous secretion of the skin.

Chro'mule. (Χρῶμα, colour; ὕλη, any material from which a thing is made.) A term applied to the various coloured principles, not being chlorophyll, obtained from the leaves and flowers of plants.

Also, by De Candolle, to chlorophyll.

Chroniarteri'tis. (Χρονικός, concerning time; *arteritis*.) Chronic arteritis.

Chron'ic. (Χρονικός, concerning time. F. *chronique;* G. *chronisch, zeitlich, langwährend, langwierig*.) Long continued; a term applied to diseases and affections, and used in contradistinction to acute or such as are sudden in their access and rapid in their progress.

Chronic'ity. (Same etymon.) The condition of long duration.

Chronizo'ic. (Χρονίζω, to last long.) A term applied to preparations of drugs which, being unchangeable for a longer or shorter period, should always be kept ready made.

Chronizo'ospore. (Χρονίζω; ζῷον, an animal; σπόρος, a seed.) A form of motile spore in certain Algæ which, retaining its life after dying, may propagate at the end of a long time.

Chronogyn'ea. (Χρόνος, time; γυνή, a woman.) A term for *Menstruation*.

Chronom'etry. (Χρόνος; μέτρον, a measure.) The measuring of time.

C. of life. A term which has been used to express the relationship which exists between the organic processes of living beings and time, independent of external conditions.

Chronon'osus. (Χρόνος, time; νόσος, a disease. F. *mal chronique;* G. *chronische Krankheit*.) Chronic disease.

Chronopathi'a. (Χρόνος, time; πάθος, affection. F. *chronopathie;* G. *chronisches Leiden*.) A chronic affection.

Chronother'mal. (Χρόνος, a period of time; θέρμη, heat.) Relating to time and temperature. Term applied by Dr. S. Dickson to a system based on the theory that all diseases occur in fits, and have periodic intermissions, with alternate chills and heats, and that remedies for diseases must alter the motions of the system and modify the electricity.

Chroölepoid. (Χρόος, for χρῶς, colour; λεπίς, a scale.) Having small coloured scales.

Chroöp'sia. (Χρόα, colour; ὄψις, vision. G. *Farbensehen*.) Coloured vision. Subjective sensation of light in the form of flashes and rings. A symptom often noticed as premonitory of an attack of glaucoma.

Chro'tici. (Χρῶς, the skin.) Skin diseases.

Chrotop'sia. Same as *Chroöpsia*.

Chrup'sia. Same etymon and meaning as *Chroöpsia*.

Chry'sa fibraur'ea. (Χρυσός, gold; L. *fibra*, a thread; *aureus*, golden.) The *Coptis trifolia*.

Chrysa'lea. An old name of nitromuriatic acid.

Chrys'alid. Same as *Chrysalis*.

Chrys'alis. (Χρυσαλλίς, from χρυσός, gold. F. *chrysalide;* I. *crisalide;* S. *crisalida;* G. *Puppe*.) The pupa or second stage in the growth of a lepidopterous insect, so called because of its golden colour in some species.

Chrysam'mic ac'id. (Χρυσός; ἄμμος, sand.) $C_{14}H_2(NO_2)_4(OH_2)O_2$. Obtained in golden-coloured scales by heating aloes with strong nitric acid.

Chrysam'mos. (Χρύσαμμος, from χρυσός, gold; ἄμμος, sand.) Golden sand, or sand in which gold was found.

Chrysan'ilin. (Χρυσός; *anilin*.) $C_{20}H_{17}N_3$. Aniline yellow. A secondary product of the process for obtaining rosanilin.

Chrysanthel'lum. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

C. indicum, De Cand. David's flower. Used by the natives in India as an aperient in affections of the brain; also in calculus and to remove despondency.

Chrysanth'emous. (Χρυσός, gold; ἄνθεμον, a flower. F. *chrysanthème;* G. *gelbblüthig*.) Having yellow flowers.

Chrysanth'emum. (Χρυσός, gold; ἄνθεμον, a flower. G. *Wucherblume*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

Also, the *Calendula officinalis*.

C., corn. The *C. segetum*.

C. corona'rium, Linn. (L. *coronarius*, belonging to a wreath.) Flowers used as a discutient of sebaceous tumours.

C. Dioscor'idis. The *C. coronarium*.

C., gar'den. The *C. coronarium*.

C. leucanth'emum, Linn. (Λευκός, white; ἄνθεμον, a flower. G. *grosse Masliebe*.) The great ox-eye daisy, or maudlinwort. Used in chest diseases.

C. parthen'ium, Pers. (Παρθένιον. F. *matricaire officinale;* G. *Mutterkraut*.) Feverfew. The volatile oil contains a lævo-rotatory camphor. Used in flatulent dyspepsia, amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, intermittent fever, and nervous debility. Externally the infusion is used in toothache, rheumatism, and suppurations.

C. Roxburgh'ii, Desv. Hab. India.

Flowers used as ordinary chamomile. They and the root communicate a tingling sensation to the tongue. Used by the natives with black pepper in gonorrhœa.

C. seg'etum, Linn. (L. *seges*, a cornfield.) Corn marigold. Used in asthma and jaundice; externally as a discutient.

Chrysanth'ous. (Χρυσός; ἄνθος, a flower. G. *goldblumig.*) Having yellow flowers.

Chrysar'oba. Same as *Chrysarobin.*

Chrysar'obin. (Χρυσός; *araroba.*) A synonym of *Goa powder.*

Chry'sē. (Χρυσός, gold.) Old name, from its yellow colour, for a plaster which was applied to bloody wounds, according to Paulus Ægineta, vii, 17. It was composed of frankincense, alum, lead, colophony, resin, oil, and orpiment, boiled in vinegar.

Chryselec'trum. (Χρυσός, gold; ἤλεκτρον, amber.) Name for amber of a golden yellow colour.

Chry'sene. (Χρυσός, gold.) $C_{18}H_{12}$. A solid substance extracted by distillation from pitch; it is a pure crystalline powder of a golden colour, which fuses by heat, and sublimes without much decomposition; so called from its colour.

Chry'sides. (Χρυσός, gold.) Name by Ampère for a class of simple bodies, having gold for their type, and containing also rhodium, iridium, platinum, and palladium.

Chry'sin. (Χρυσός.) A yellow crystallisable colouring matter found in the buds of the poplar, *Populus nigra.*

Chrysin'ic ac'id. (Χρυσός.) A crystallisable acid found in the buds of the *Populus nigra.*

Chrysi'tis. (Χρυσός, gold.) Old term for a certain herb, supposed to be the *Gnaphalium Orientale.*

Also, a term used by Dioscorides, v, 102, for lithargyrum auri, or litharge of gold.

Chrysobalana'ceæ. Same as *Chrysobalaneæ.*

Chrysobalan'eæ. (*Chrysobalanus.*) A Suborder of the Order *Rosaceæ*, having simple leaves, free stipules, a solitary carpel, two erect ovules, and a basilar style.

This is by some erected into a natural order.

Chrysobal'anus. (Χρυσός, gold; βάλανος, a nut.) Old term for a certain fruit; supposed to be the nutmeg, according to Galen, *de C. M. sec. Loc.* viii, 3.

Also, a Genus of the Suborder *Chrysobalaneæ*, Nat. Order *Rosaceæ.*

C. Gale'ni. The nutmeg.

C. ica'co, Linn. Cocoa plum. Hab. West Indies, Brazil. Fruit edible; root, bark, and leaves used in leucorrhœa, diarrhœa, and dysentery.

C. lu'teus. (L. *luteus*, yellow.) Hab. Sierra Leone. Fruit esculent.

C. oblongifo'lius, Michx. Hab. Southern United States. Fruit esculent.

Chrysocar'pous. (Χρυσός, gold; καρπός, fruit. F. *chrysocarpe;* G. *goldfruchtig.*) Having golden or yellow fruit.

Chrysocerau'nius. The same as *Cerauniochrysos.*

Chrysochal'cos. (Χρυσός, gold; χαλκός, brass or copper.) The same as *Aurichalcum.* (Ruland and Johnson.)

Chrysochlo'rous. (Χρυσός, gold; χλωρός, green.) Of a golden or yellowish green.

Chrysococ'cous. (Χρυσός; κόκκος, a berry. G. *goldbeerig.*) Having golden-coloured berries.

Chrysocol'la. (Χρυσός, gold; κόλλα, glue or cement.) Old name for native borax, because employed in soldering gold.

Chrysoc'oma. (Χρυσός, gold; κόμη, hair.) A name for the *Linosyris vulgaris*, or goldielocks, from its golden hair-like appearance.

Also, a Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ.*

C. seric'ea, Linn., fil. (L. *sericeus*, silky.) Hab. Canary Islands. Used in toothache.

Chrysoc'omē. (Same etymon.) The *Helichrysum orientale.*

Chrysogon'ia. (Χρυσός, gold; γονή, seed.) Old alchemical term for an auritic tincture of a gold or reddish colour.

Chrysogonid'ium. (Χρυσός; *gonidium.* G. *gelbe Brutzelle.*) A golden-coloured gonidium.

Chrysog'onum. The *Leontice chrysogonum.*

Chrysolach'anon. (Χρυσός, gold; λάχανον, a pot-herb; from its yellow leaves.) The *Chenopodium bonus-Henricus.*

Chrysol'apis. (Χρυσός; L. *lapis*, a stone.) The *Lapis boloniensis.*

Chrysolep'ic ac'id. (Χρυσός; λεπίς, a scale.) A synonym of picric acid, because it occurs in yellow scales.

Chrys'olite. (Χρυσός, gold; λίθος, a stone. F. *chrysolithe.*) Name anciently given to the topaz, which was used as a cardiac.

Chrys'olith. Same as *Chrysolite.*

Chrysome'la. (Χρυσός; μῆλον, an apple.) A Genus of cryptopentamerous *Coleoptera.*

C. fastuo'sa, Linn. (L. *fastuosus*, superb. G. *Goldhahnkäfer, Blattkäfer.*) Used as an adulterant of cantharides.

Chrysome'lon. (Χρυσός; μῆλον, an apple.) A kind of quince.

Also, a name of the orange.

Chrys'ophan. (Χρυσός; φαίνω, to bring into sight.) $C_{16}H_{18}O_8$. An orange-coloured bitter substance obtained from rhubarb. It is soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether; when acted on by acids it is decomposed into a sugar and chrysophanic acid.

Chrysophan'ic ac'id. (Χρυσός, gold; φαίνω, to bring into sight. F. *acide chrysophanique;* G. *Chrysophansäure.*) $C_{15}H_{10}O_4$. One of the two modifications of dioxymethylanthraquinone. It was first obtained from the lichen *Parmelia parietina;* since then it has been found in the root of many species of Rheum and Rumex, in the leaves of *Cassia lanceolata* and *C. obovata*, but chiefly in Goa powder. It is a granular, pale or orange-yellow, inodorous, almost tasteless powder, crystallising in brilliant, yellow, partially sublimable prisms, which fuse at 162° C. (323·6° F.) It is almost insoluble in water, slightly in alcohol, and easily in ether. It is said to be a purgative in doses of seven or eight grains. Externally, 15 to 60 grains to an ounce of lard, it is used in psoriasis, pityriasis, and tinea tonsurans. It stains the skin yellow, and the clothing a dirty purple colour.

Also called *Rhein.*

Chrysoph'anin. (Χρυσός; φαίνω.) One of the principles which, according to Bourgoin, goes to make up cathartin.

Chrys'ophyll. (Χρυσός, gold; φύλλον, a leaf.) The yellow colouring matter of plants.

Chrysophyl'lum. (Χρυσός; φύλλον, a

leaf. G. *Goldblatt.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Sapotaceæ.*

C. buran'hem, Riedel. Yields *Monesia bark.*

C. cainī'to, Linn. Hab. West Indies. Furnishes an excellent fruit called star apple, the juice of which when unripe is very astringent.

C. glyciphlœ'um, Casaretti. (Γλυκύς, sweet; φλοιός, the inner bark of trees.) The *C. buranhem.*

C. jamaicen'se. A variety of *C. cainito.*

Chrysopic'rin. (Χρυσός; πικρός, bitter.) A bitter principle found in the *Parmelia parietina.*

Chry'sops. (Χρυσός; ὤψ, the eye.) A Genus of the Suborder *Brachycera,* Order *Diptera.*

C. cæcu'tiens, Linn. (L. *cæcutio,* to be blind. F. *petit taon aveuglant;* G. *Blindbremse.*) An African fly which attacks the eyes of horses.

Chrys'opus. (Χρυσόπους, golden-footed.) Gamboge.

Chrysore'tin. A yellow resin found in senna.

Chrysorham'nin. (Χρυσός.) Same as *Rhamnin.*

Chrysosperm'um. (Χρυσός, gold; σπέρμα, seed.) The *Sempervivum tectorum.*

Chrysosple'nium. (Χρυσός, gold; ἄσπληνον, spleenwort. G. *Milzkraut.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Saxifragaceæ.*

C. alternifo'lium, Linn. (L. *alternus,* by turns; *folium,* a leaf. G. *Goldmilz, Steinkresse.*) Golden saxifrage. Used as *C. oppositifolium.*

C. oppositifo'lium, Linn. (L. *oppositus,* placed opposite; *folium.*) Common golden saxifrage. Used as an aperient, diuretic, antiasthmatic, and pectoral.

Chrysul'ca. (Χρυσός, gold; ἕλκω, to suck.) Old name for aqua regia, because it dissolves gold.

Chry'sun. (Χρυσοῦν.) A name formerly applied either to a collyrium or to a pessary in inflammations of the womb, according to Aëtius, vii.

Chry'sus. (Χρυσός.) Gold.

Chthonascid'iæ. (Χθών, the earth; *ascidia.*) A synonym of *Ascidioïda.*

Also, an Order of the Class *Tunicata,* containing the fixed ascidians.

Chthonog'raphy. (Χθών, the ground; γράφω, to write. F. *chthonographie;* G. *Bodenkunde.*) A history or description of soils.

Chthononosol'ogy. (Χθών, the earth; νόσος, disease; λόγος, an account. F. *chthononosologie.*) The geography of diseases.

Chthonopha'gia. (Χθών, the earth; φαγεῖν, to eat.) Dirt eating. See *Cachexia aquosa.*

Chu. Same as *Chus.*

Chub. A fresh-water fish, *Leuciscus cephalus,* so called from its shortness and stoutness. Its flesh is eaten, but it is coarse.

Chu'lin. Same as *Chymlen.*

Chumo'sis. Same as *Chymosis.*

Chu'nu. A name given in Peru to a form of eczema produced by extreme heat.

Chuquira'ga. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ.*

C. insig'nis, Juss. (L. *insignis,* remarkable.) Hab. Peru. Used in fevers.

Church. (Κυριακόν, a church.) The Lord's house.

C. bug. The *Oniscus asellus.*

C. louse. The *Oniscus asellus.*

Church Hill al'um wa'ter. United States; Virginia, near Richmond. A mineral water, containing ferrous sulphate 29·99 grains, ferric sulphate (neutral) 51·27, ferric sulphate (one third basic) 83·355, aluminium sulphate 72·928, magnesium sulphate 86, calcium sulphate 88·8, and silica 10·429 grains in a gallon, besides smaller quantities of other substances.

Churn'ing sound. A term applied to a sound, such as is produced in a churn, heard within the pleura or the pericardium during breathing or cardiac action, when there is fluid entangled in the meshes of exudation substance.

Chur'rus. Name given to *Cannabis indica.*

Churwald'en. Switzerland; near Chur, 3976 feet above sea level. An air-cure place for chest affections; also frequented for the whey cure.

Chus. (Χοῦς, a vessel in which water was given for the hands at table.) Old name of a liquid measure of various capacity, according to the substance measured; commonly about nine pints.

Chy'azate. A name for hydrocyanate. See *Chyazic.*

Chya'zic. (Initial letters of carbon, hydrogen, and azote.) Of, or belonging to, a combination of carbon, hydrogen, and azote; applied to prussic acid.

Chy'bur. (Arab.) Old name for sulphur. (Paracelsus, Johnson.)

Chyla'queous. (Χυλός, juice; L. *aqua,* water.) Composed of chyle and water.

C. canals'. (L. *canalis,* a channel.) Four or more radiating canals found in the Medusæ, consisting of a prolongation of the endodermal lining of the central polypite or manubrium, which run to the periphery of the nectocalyx, where they are connected by a circular canal. An analogous set of vessels are found in Rotifera, where they appear as pyriform or ovate vesicles, each containg a cilium, and which communicate on the one hand with the so-called respiratory tubes, and on the other with the perivisceral cavity.

C. flu'id. (L. *fluidus,* liquid.) A transparent colourless fluid, consisting partly of water derived from without and partly of the products of digestion occupying the somatic cavity or perivisceral space in various Annelids and Echinoderms; special vessels, *Chylaqueous canals,* serve in some instances for its conduction.

C. ves'sels. The same as *C. canals.*

Chylar'iose. (Χυλάριον, dim. of χυλός.) A term for levulose or fruit sugar when obtained from honey.

Chyle. (Χυλός, juice. F. *chyle;* I. *chilo;* S. *quilo;* G. *Chylus, Milchsaft, Nahrungsmilch, Nahrungssaft.*) The fluid contained in the lacteals, or, in other words, the lymph of the intestinal lymphatics. It is a white opaque fluid, neutral or slightly alkaline, of a saltish taste and a faint odour; in the thoracic duct it is sometimes reddish; when removed from the vessels it coagulates, and the surface of the clot sometimes becomes pink after exposure to the air. It consists of chyle corpuscles like white blood corpuscles; a small number of apparently immature red corpuscles; numerous oil globules, and of various sizes; a large number of very minute granules, soluble in ether, and uniform in size, called the molecular base of chyle; certain minute

spheroids insoluble in ether; and a liquid, the plasma, holding these in suspension, and containing fibrin. The composition of chyle varies in different animals, and in the same animal at different times; analysis shows serum- and other albumins, with a little fibrin, varying from 2 to 7 per cent.; fats from 4 to 7, or much more, in dogs largely fed on fat; extractives, containing cholesterin, leucin, tyrosin, pepton, urea, sugar, and other matters, 1 to 3 per cent.; the gas is carbonic acid, with a very little nitrogen. The chyle of fasting animals contains much less fat than that of animals recently fed, and hardly any of the molecular basis; it is clear and transparent. The amount entering the blood in twenty-four hours is supposed to be equal to half the whole amount of the blood; and an equivalent proportion supplied by the general lymphatics.

The term has been used to designate the fluid in the intestines just before absorption.

C. clot. The solid matter resulting from the coagulation of chyle. It consists of fibrin entangling the corpuscles, the molecular basis, and much of the other solid matters of the chyle.

C. cor'puscles. (L. *corpuscula*, a small body. F. *leucocytes du chyle*; G. *Chyluskörperchen.*) The bodies contained in chyle which resemble white blood corpuscles. They are probably in part formed from Peyer's patches, the solitary glands of the intestine, and the lymphoid intestinal tissue, but the larger number proceed from the mesenteric glands.

C., distribu'tion of. See *Anadosis.*

C. fer'ment. A diastatic ferment has been found by Grohé to be present in the chyle, which is probably absorbed from the intestine.

C. glob'ules. Same as *C. corpuscles.*

C. gran'ules. (L. *granula*, a small grain. G. *Chyluskörnchen.*) The granules of the molecular basis of chyle.

C., molec'ular ba'sis of. (L. *molecula*, dim. of *moles*, a mass; *basis*, that on which a thing rests.) Very minute and uniform granules exhibiting the Brownian movement. They are probably fatty, as they are almost entirely soluble in ether, which renders the chyle almost transparent; by some they are said to be surrounded by an albuminous envelope.

C. plas'ma. (Πλάσμα, anything formed.) The liquid part of the chyle before coagulation. It contains the fibrin and crystalloids.

C., res'ervoir of. The *Receptaculum chyli.*

C. se'rum. (L. *serum*, the watery part of a thing.) The fluid matter resulting from the coagulation of chyle. It consists of water holding the salts in solution, and retaining much of the fatty matter and the molecular basis.

C. spa'ces. (G. *Chylusraum.*) The central cavity of a villus into which the fluid absorbed from the intestine enters to be transmitted to the plexus of chyle vessels in the wall of the intestine.

C. ves'sels. (G. *Chylusgefässe.*) The *Lacteals.*

Chylec'chysis. (Χυλός; ἔκχυσις, a pouring out. F. *chylecchyse*; G. *Ergiessung des Chylus.*) An overflow of chyle.

Chylec'tica. (*Chylé; hectic.* F. *chylectique*; G. *Milchhektik.*) Chylous hectic. A generic term for diseases with discharge of a milky fluid from different parts, as in chylodiabetes, chylodiarrhœa, chyloptyalismus.

Chylhidro'sis. (Χυλός; ἵδρωσις, a sweating. F. *chylidrose*; G. *Milchschweiss.*) Chylous sweat.

Chylifa'cient. (L. *chylus*, chyle; *facio*, to make.) Forming chyle.

Chylif'erous. (L. *chylus*, chyle; *fero*, to bear. F. *chylifère.*) Bearing or carrying chyle.

C. ves'sels. (G. *Chylusgefässe.*) The *Lacteals.*

Chylif'ic. (L. *chylus*; *facio*, to make.) Chyle producing.

C. stom'ach. The dilatation of the alimentary canal in insects, which succeeds the proventriculus or gizzard; it is the true digestive cavity.

Chylifica'tion. (L. *chylus*, the chyle; *facio*, to make. F. *chylification*; G. *Milchsaftbereitung.*) Term for the process by which chyle is separated from the chyme. The process by which the fatty particles ingested as food are broken up to form an emulsion, are absorbed by the villi of the small intestine, and are then propelled along the lymphatic vessels to the lacteals lying in the mesentery.

Chyli'nĕ. The *Cyclamen europæum.*

Chylis'ma. (Χυλός, juice.) Old term (Gr. χύλισμα), used by Dioscorides, iii, 25, for expressed juice, especially of vegetables.

Chyloclep'sis. (Χυλός; κλέπτω, to steal.) The gradual loss or diminution of the chyle.

Chylocys'tis. (Χυλός; κύστις, a bag.) A name for the *Receptaculum chyli*, the chylous bag.

Chylo'des. (Χυλώδης, juicy.) Resembling chyle; chylous.

Chylodiabe'tes. (*Chyle; diabetes.* G. *chylose Harnruhr.*) A synonym of *Chyluria.*

Chylodiarrhœ'a. Same as *Diarrhœa chylosa.*

Chylodoch'ium. (Χυλός; δέχομαι, to receive.) A chyle receiver, the *Receptaculum chyli.*

Chyloleucorrhœ'a. (*Chyle; leucorrhœa.*) An old term for a leucorrhœa supposed to contain chyle.

Chyloph'orous. (Χυλός; φέρω, to bear.) Chyle-bearing.

Chylophthar'sis. (Χυλός; φθάρσις, corruption.) Decomposition or putrefaction of the chyle.

Chylopoïe'sis. (Χυλός; ποιέω, to make. F. *chylopoïèse*; G. *Bereitung des Chylus.*) The preparation of chyle. See *Chylification.*

Chylopoiet'ic. (Χυλός; ποιέω, to make. F. *chylopoiétique.*) Belonging to, or connected with, the formation of chyle.

Chyloptyalis'mus. (Χυλός; πτύω, to spit. G. *chyloser Speichelfluss.*) Salivation when the saliva is milky looking.

Chylorrhœ'a. (Χυλός; ῥοία, a flow. F. *chylorrhée.*) A morbid overflow of chyle.

The term is applied to cases of catarrhal diarrhœa in which the evacuations have a milky appearance.

C. pec'toris. (L. *pectus*, the chest.) Same as *Chylothorax.*

C. rena'lis. (L. *ren*, the kidney.) Same as *Chyluria.*

C. urina'lis. (L. *urina*, urine.) Same as *Chyluria.*

Chylo'sis. (Χύλωσις. F. *chylose.*) Another term for chylification, or the converting of the food into chyle.

Chylostag'ma. (Χυλός, juice; στάζω, to fall in drops.) Term for the distillation or expression of any juice, or humid part, from the rest.

C. diaphore'ticum Mindere'ri. A distillation of Venice treacle, mithridate, and other alexipharmics, with tormentil, ash bark, and some other substances.

Chylotho'rax. (Χυλός; θώραξ, the chest.) Effusion of chyle into the thorax from rupture of the thoracic duct.

Chy'lous. (Χυλός. F. *chyleux.*) Having, or full of, or resembling, chyle.

C. asci'tes. See *Ascites, chylosus.*

C. blood. Same as *Piarrhœmia.*

C. flu'id. A liquid resembling chyle.

C. u'rine. See *Chyluria.*

Chylu'ria. (Χυλός; οὖρον, urine. F. *chylurie;* I. *chiluria;* G. *Chyluria.*) An affection characterised by the passage of milky-looking urine, which coagulates on standing, and subsequently liquefies again, when it throws up a fatty scum, and deposits a sediment often coloured by changed blood-corpuscles; it contains fat, fibrin, and albumen; the fat is most plentiful after meals, and occasionally it is absent. It has been suggested in explanation that by some defect of assimilation the chyle does not undergo its normal change into blood, and so is removed as such by the kidneys; and also that in some cases the unnatural constituents of the urine proceed from ruptured dilated lymphatic vessels on the mucous surface of the bladder. Late observations make clear the presence of the *Filaria sanguinis hominis* in the blood of some persons suffering from chyluria. It is most common in the tropics, and in adult females.

Chylurophthi'sis. (*Chyluria; phthisis.*) A name for the wasting accompanying chyluria.

Chy'lus. (Χυλός, juice extracted by decoction.) The substance termed chyle.

Also, a decoction.

Also, any juice.

Chyme. (Χυμός, juice. F. *chyme;* I. *chimo;* S. *quimo;* G. *Chymus, Speisebrei.*) The pulpy, acid contents of the small intestine, consisting of the semi-digested food which has undergone gastric digestion. In its passage down the intestine it is subjected to the action of the bile, the pancreatic juice, and the secretion of the intestinal glands, and becomes fitted for absorption as chyle.

Also, a term for the sap of plants.

C. mass. The central semifluid sarcode in the interior of Infusoria.

Chymec'chysis. (Χυμός; ἔκχυσις, a pouring out.) A discharge of chyme, as from a wound of the bowel.

Chy'mi. (Χυμός.) Humours.

Chymi'a. (Χυμεία.) Chemistry.

C. organ'ica. Organic chemistry.

C. pharmaceut'ica. Pharmaceutical chemistry.

Chymia'ter. (Χυμεία, chemistry; ἰατρός, a physician.) Old term for a chemical physician, or one whose practice was guided by the result of experimental chemistry; also called iatrochymicus.

Chymiatri'a. (Χυμεία, chemistry; ἰατρεία, medical treatment.) Old term for the art of healing disease by applying chemistry to the uses of medicine.

Chym'ical. (Χυμικός, of juices.) Relating to *Chymistry.*

Chymicohistol'ogy. (Χυμική, chemistry; ἱστός, a web; λόγος, an account.) The chemical constitution of the tissues.

Chymicophan'ta. (Χυμική, chemistry; φαίνω, to bring to light.) A chemist.

Chymif'erous. (L. *chymus; fero,* to bear.) Bearing, or containing, chyme.

Chymifica'tion. (L. *chymus; facio,* to make.) The conversion of food into chyme by gastric digestion; or the whole process of digestion until the food is made into chyle, including the action of the salivary, gastric, and intestinal glands, with the influence of the biliary and pancreatic secretions.

Chymis'mus. (Etymon as *Chymistry.*) Same as *Chemismus.*

Chym'ist. (Etymon as *Chymistry.*) Same as *Chemist.*

Chym'istry. (Χυμεία, a mingling; through Ar. *alchymy,* a variant of *alchemy.*) Same as *Chemistry.*

Chymoche'zia. (Χυμός; χέζω, to ease one's self.) A synonym of *Diarrhœa chylosa.*

Chymodiarrhœ'a. Same as *Chylorrhœa.*

Chymod'ochus. (Χυμός; δέχομαι, to take.) Taking up, or carrying, chyme.

Chy'mophore. (Χυμός; φορέω, to bear.) A term applied to the laticiferous vessels of plants and to other juice-bearing canals.

Chymoph'orous. (Χυμός; φέρω, to bear.) Same as *Chymiferous.*

Chymopla'nia. (Χυμός; πλάνη, a wandering. F. *chymoplanie;* G. *Saftversetzung.*) Deviation, or transposition, or retention, of the chyme.

Chymorrhœ'a. (Χυμός; ῥοία, a flow.) A discharge of chyme, either by wound into the peritoneum, or outwardly.

Also, a synonym of *Diarrhœa chylosa.*

Chymosep'sis. (Χυμός; σῆψις, putrefaction. F. *chymosepsie;* G. *Fäulniss des Speisebreies.*) A corrupt condition of the chyme.

Chy'mosin. (Χυμός.) A synonym of *Pepsin.*

Chymo'sis. Same as *Chemosis.*

Also, the same as *Chymification.*

Chy'mous. (Χυμός. F. *chymeux.*) Relating to, or resembling, chyme.

Chymoze'mia. (Χυμός; ζημία, loss.) A morbid increase of the intestinal evacuations.

Chy'mus. Same as *Chyme.*

Chyn'len. A cylindrical root, of the thickness of a goose-quill, brought from China, bitter, and giving a yellow tinge to the saliva; esteemed as stomachic by the Chinese. It is said to belong either to the *Strychnos colubrina,* or to the *Ophioxylum serpentinum.*

Chyt'lon. (Χύτλον, from χέω, to pour.) Old term for an inunction, or anointing with oil and water. (Galen, Foësius.)

Chytridæ. Same as *Chytridiaceæ.*

Chytridia'ceæ. (Χυτρίδιον, a small cup.) An Order of Fungi having no mycelium, and often consisting of a single cell, which itself becomes a sporangium and develops zoogonidia. They are parasitic in the cells of many phanerogamous plants.

Ci'atome. (Κίων, a column; τέμνω, to cut.) An instrument for dividing pseudo-membranous bands in the rectum and bladder.

Ciba'rious. (L. *cibarius*, pertaining to food.) Fit for food.

Ciba'rium. (L. *cibarius*, pertaining to food.) Meal or flour which is somewhat coarse.

C. vi'num. (L. *vinum*, wine.) Wine used at a meal.

Ciba'rius pa'nis. (L. *cibarius; panis*, bread.) Coarse bread.

C. sal. (L. *sal*, salt.) Common salt.

Ciba'tion. (L. *cibus*, food. F. *cibation;* G. *Speizung, Nährung, Fütterung.*) Term for the taking of food.

Also, an alchemical term of various signification, having reference to that act: thus, it is said to signify "corporation;" again, "nutrition of our dry material, or substances;" and "a making gross or stout of what is delicate;" and "a refining of what is gross."

Cibis'itome. (Κίβισις, a pouch; τομή, section.) A term applied by Petit-Radel to an instrument for lacerating the capsule of the lens in the operation for removal of cataract.

Cibo'rion. The fruit of the *Nelumbium speciosum.*

Cibo'rium. (Κιβώριον, a drinking cup made from the leaves of the Nelumbium. G. *Becher.*) A goblet.

Cibo'til pa'leæ. (L. *palea*, chaff.) The same as *C. pili.*

C. pi'li. (L. *pilus*, a hair. I. *pelidi cibozio;* G. *Farnhaar.*) Articulated, golden-yellow, or bronze-tinted hairs, obtained from various species or varieties of *Cibotium.* They are 1½ to 2 cm. long; the articulations flat. They have been used to arrest hæmorrhage.

Cibo'tium. (Κῖβωτός, a wooden chest.) Arborescent ferns belonging to the Tribe of Dicksonias, the indusium resembling a casket.

C. assam'icum. (*Assam*, a country of India.) A species or variety of *Polypodium barometz.*

C. barometz, Kuntze. (*Barometz*, a Russian fern, the root of which when dressed in a particular way resembles a lamb.) The Russian or Tartarian lamb.

A Sumatran fern, yielding the pili or paleæ cibotii. Probably the same as *Polypodium barometz.*

C. Cuming'ii, Kze. (*Cuming*, name of a naturalist.) A species or variety of *Polypodium barometz.*

C. djambia'num, Hassk. A species or variety of *Polypodium barometz.*

C. glauces'cens. (L. *glaucus*, bluish grey.) A species or variety of *Polypodium barometz.*

C. Schiedea'num, Schldl. A fern growing in Mexico and in Central and South America, yielding hairs that have been used to arrest hæmorrhage.

Ciboul. (F. *ciboule*, from L. *cæpulla*, dim. of *cæpa*, an onion.) The *Allium fistulosum.*

Ciboulet'te. (F. dim. of *ciboule.*) The *Allium schœnoprasum*, or chives.

Ci'bur. See *Chybur.*

Ci'bus. (Corr. σῖτος, aliment, but especially any kind of grain or corn for bread. F. *aliment, nourriture;* G. *Speise, Fütter.*) Food; ormerly it meant all kinds of aliment; strictly, the more solid kinds of aliment, and this acceptation is the most common; more strictly, it signified wheaten or rye bread, and fermentaceous aliments prepared from wheat; figuratively, it was used to denote the chylous mass elaborated from the aliments taken into the stomach.

C. al'bus. (L. *albus*, white.) A kind of jelly, formed of milk 4 pints, sweet almonds 2 ounces, and the breast of a boiled capon, which are beaten and boiled, and to which are added 3 ounces of rice meal, 8 ounces of white sugar, and 5 ounces of rose water.

C. deo'rum. (L. *cibus*, food; *deus*, god.) Assafœtida.

C. satur'ni. (L. *Saturn*, Roman god.) A synonym of *Equisetum.*

Cica'da. (L. *cicada*, the tree cricket. Gr. τέττιξ; F. *cigale;* I. *cicala;* S. *cigarra;* G. *Gielle.*) A Genus of the Suborder *Homoptera*, Order *Hemiptera*, Class *Insecta.*

C. frax'ini, Fabr. (L. *fraxinus*, the ash tree.) This insect and its larva were eaten by the Greeks and Romans under the name of Tettigometra.

C. or'ni, Linn. (L. *ornus*, the mountain ash tree.) The insect which causes an exudation of manna from the ash at the point where it pierces it. It was worn as an ornament for the hair by the Athenians. These insects, dried and burnt, were formerly used in colic and in stone as a solvent.

C. plebe'ia. (L. *plebeius*, of the people.) This insect was used by the ancients in the same way as *C. fraxini.*

Cicada'ria. (L. *cicada*, the tree cricket.) A synonym of *Homoptera.*

Cic'atrice. Same as *Cicatrix.*

Cicatri'ces ovario'rum. (L. *cicatrix*, a scar; *ovarium*, an egg-keeper.) The scars on the ovary indicating the points at which ova have escaped from its substance.

Cicatric'ial. (L. *cicatrix*, a scar.) That which belongs to a cicatrix or forms it.

C. contrac'tion. (L. *contraho*, to draw together.) The contraction which always takes place in a cicatrix, especially that of a burn.

C. regenera'tion. (L. *regenero*, to bring forth again.) The repair of an injured structure by connective or cicatricial tissue.

C. tis'sue. (F. *tissu*, from *tisser*, to weave; from L. *texo*, to weave.) The tissue which connects the lips of a wound, or which replaces the skin after a burn. It is the ultimate development of vascularised granulation tissue into a close similarity to connective tissue; the small round inflammatory cells decrease in number, the large cells become spindle-shaped and develop into fibrils, the vessels diminish in number, the structure becomes more dense and gradually contracts; the varying relative proportion of fibres and cells determines some varieties of the structure.

Cica'tricose. (L. *cicatrix*, a scar.) In Botany, applied to organs marked with cicatrices. Same as *Cicatrose.*

Cicatric'ula. (L. dim. *cicatrix*, a scar. F. *cicatricule;* G. *Närbchen.*) A little scar.

Also, term applied in Botany to the hilum of grains, and to the (G. *Blattnarbe*) the mark of attachment of leaves to branches.

In Biology (F. *cicatricule;* G. *Hahnentritt*), the small, circular white spot situated in the equator of the bird's egg, and consisting of the germinal vesicle, surrounded by a mass of yolk which is capable of segmentation; it lies under the vitelline membrane.

Cica'triform. (L. *cicatrix; forma*, shape.) Scar or cicatrix-like.

Cicatri'sant. (L. *cicatrizo*, to heal or skin over. F. *cicatrisant, épulotique;* G. *genarbt*,

vernarbend.) Having power to cause wounds or ulcers to heal and take on a skin.

Cicatrisant'ia. Same etymon and meaning as *Cicatrisant.*

Cicatrisa'tion. (L. *cicatrizo*, to heal, leaving a scar. F. *cicatrisation;* G. *Vernarbung.*) Term for the process by which a cicatrix is formed. It consists essentially in the formation of an embryonic tissue, which has a tendency gradually to take on the characters of the tissue in which it is formed; in certain tissues, as the connective tissue and bone, the cicatrisation is complete; the new tissue is like the old. In more highly organised structures, as nerve and muscle, the reproduction of the adult form is much less frequently, according to some never, complete.

Cicatrisa'tus. (L. *cicatrizo*, to heal, leaving a scar. F. *cicatrisé.*) Having a scar; scarred. Cicatrized; applied to the irregular appearance of the skin of healed ulcers and wounds.

Cica'trix. (L. *cicatrix*, a scar. Gr. *ὀυλή;* F. *cicatrice;* I. *cicatrice;* S. *cicatrix;* G. *Narbe.*) Term for the scar or seam of a healed wound, sore, or ulcer.

Also, a term for the truncated apex of the basal joint of the antennæ of some *Longicorn coleoptera.*

In Botany, the scar left by the fall of a leaf, or other organ.

C., che'loid. (Χηλή, the nippers of a lobster; εἶδος, likeness.) That form in which the cicatrix is thick, more or less projecting, irregular, dense, and perhaps adherent. Such cicatrices often contract, and produce deformity or impair function.

C., exu'berant. (L. part. of *exubero*, to swell out.) A synonym of *C. cheloid.*

C., lin'ear. (L. *linea*, a line.) A narrow long scar.

C., pain'ful. The same as *Neuroma.*

C. vari'olæ. (Dim. of L. *varus*, a pimple.) The scar or pit left after an attack of smallpox.

C., vic'ious. (F. *cicatrice vicieuse.*) A cicatrix which impairs the function or movement of any part.

Cic'atrose. (L. *cicatrix.*) Showing scars or cicatrices.

Cic'ca. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Euphorbiaceæ.*

C. dis'ticha, Willd. (Δίς, twice; στίχος, row.) Long-leaved cicca, country gooseberry. An Indian bush, the leaves of which are sudorific, and have been used as an antisyphilitic. The root and the seeds are violently purgative. The fruit is subacid, cooling, and wholesome.

C. nodiflo'ra. (L. *nodus*, a knot; *flos*, a flower.) The *C. disticha.*

C. racemo'sa. (L. *racemosus*, clustering.) This plant resembles in its properties the *C. disticha.*

Cic'cum. The same as *Ciccus.*

Cic'cus. (Κίκκος, the core of a pomegranate. G. *Kerngehäuse im Obste.*) Ancient term for the dissepiments of the fruit of the pomegranate.

Cicely. (Σεσελι, an umbelliferous plant.) The *Myrrhis odorata.*

C., rough. The *Cancalis anthriscus.*

C., sweet. The *Myrrhis odorata;* also, *Chærophyllum odoratum;* also, *Osmorrhiza longistylis;* also, *Sandix odorata.*

C., wild. The *Chærophyllum sylvestre.*

Cicen'dia. (G. *Bitterblatt.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Gentianaceæ*, Tribe *Chironiæ*, Subtribe *Erythræa.*

C. hyssopifo'lia, Wight and Arnold. (L. *hyssopum*, hyssop; *folium*, a leaf. Hind. *chota-chiretta;* G. *Bitterblatt.*) Hab. India. A stomachic, with mild laxative properties.

Cic'er. (L. *cicer*, from Persian *kirkir*, a pea, the plant from which the Cicerones took their name; or from Heb. *kikar*, round. F. *chiche;* G. *Kichererbse.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ*, Suborder *Viceæ.*

C. arieti'num, Linn. (L. *aries*, a ram, from the gibbous and mucronate form of the seeds. F. *pois chiche, garvance, pesette;* I. *cece;* S. *garbanzos;* G. *Zweigerbse, Kichererbse;* Dut. *sisers;* Swed. *kikoerter.*) The plant yielding gram, or chick peas. An acid fluid is extracted by the hairs of the stalk, leaves, and pods, which contains acetic, oxalic, and, perhaps, malic acids. The peas and leaves were formerly employed, in the form of decoction, as diuretics and lithontriptics. The seeds are by some toasted and used as coffee; by others ground into a flour for bread. The arillus of the seed is white, red, or black, and so the plant is distinguished into *Cicer album, rubrum,* and *nigrum.*

C. lens. (L. *lens*, a louse's egg. F. *lentille.*) The lentil.

C. sati'vum flo're can'dido. (L. *sativus*, that which is sown; *flos*, flower; *candidus*, white.) The same as *C. arietinum.*

Cic'era. (L. *cicer*, the vetch.) Old name for a small pill of the size of a vetch.

C. tar'tari. Old term for a small pill, made of turpentine and cream of tartar, of the size of a vetch.

Cicer'bita. A name applied by Pliny to the *Sonchus arvensis*, and now, in Italy, to the *Sonchus oleraceus.*

C. alpi'na, Wallr. The *Mulgedium alpinum.*

Cicer'cula. (L. dim. of *cicer*, the chick pea.) Name applied in the Renaissance period to various leguminous plants, as Lathyrus and Cicera.

Cicer'ic ac'id. (F. *cicérique.*) An acid exuding from the hairs of the stem of the *Cicer arietinum.*

Cich. The same as *Cicer.*

Ciches. The same as *Cicer.*

Cich'ling. The vetch.

Cichora'ceæ. (*Cichorium.* F. *chicoracées;* G. *Cichoriengewächse.*) A Suborder of the *Compositæ.* Herbs with milky juice; leaves alternate, radical; capitula homogamous; flowers usually all hermaphrodite; corolla gamopetalous; tube short, and ligulate.

Cichora'ceous. (L. *cichorium*, the plant succory, or cichory. F. *chicoracé.*) Having an arrangement of parts, as in the Genus *Chichorium.*

Cicho'reum. The same as *Cichorium.*

Cichoria'ceæ. The same as *Cichoraceæ.*

Cicho'rium. (Κίχορα, or κιχόρεια, endive.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ.*

Also, the officinal name, U.S. Ph., of the root of *C. intybus.*

C. agres'te. (L. *agrestis*, belonging to the fields.) The *C. intybus.*

C. angustifo'lium. (L. *angustus*, narrow; *folium*, a leaf. F. *scariole, escarole.*) A species cultivated for salad.

C. endivi'a, Linn. (F. *chicorée des jardins,*

endive; G. *endivie.*) **Chicory, succory.** Hab. East Indies. Cultivated in gardens. It is slightly bitter; when partially etiolated it is largely employed as a winter salad; it is also used when cooked.

C. intybus, Linn. (Supposed to be from L. *in,* in; *tubus,* a tube, from the hollow form of the stem. F. *chicorée sauvage, c. crèpue, intybe;* I. *cicoria;* S. *chicorea;* G. *Cichorie, Wegwart;* Port. *almeiras;* Arab. *agon, scicoria.*) Wild succory, chicory. Hab. Banks on chalk or gravel all over Europe. It contains a volatile oil and a bitter principle. The plant is cultivated for the root, which, when roasted, is ground and added to coffee. It is bitter to the taste, and is regarded as a laxative. The etiolated leaves are also sold in Paris under the name of Barbe-de-capucin. The milky juice taken in large quantities, frequently repeated, is stated to have been found an efficacious remedy in phthisis pulmonalis, in jaundice, cachexy, intermittent fevers, and in chronic cutaneous disease.

C. officina'rum. (L. *officina,* a shop.) The same as *C. intybus.*

C. sylves'tre. (L. *sylvestris,* living in woods.) The same as *C. intybus.*

Cich'ory. Same as *Chicory.*

Cic'i. (Κίκι. G. *Wunderbaum.*) The *Ricinus communis.*

Cicilia'na. The *Hypericum androsæmum.*

C. dichot'omy. (Δίχα, in two parts; τομή, division.) A scorpioid form of division resembling some monopodial systems. It is common in shoots of Selaginella.

Cic'inal. Same as *Cicinnal.*

Cicinde'la. (L. dim. *candela,* from the light it emits. F. *ver luisant;* G. *Johanniswurm.*) The *Lampyris noctiluca,* or glow-worm. Formerly supposed to be anodyne and lithontriptic.

Cicin'nal. (Κίκιννος, a curl of hair.) Curled.

C. cyme. See *Cyme, cicinnal.*

Cicin'nus. (Κίκιννος, a curl of hair.) The hair on the temples.

Cicinob'olus fruit. (Κίκιννος; βόλος, a thorn.) A term applied to a form of fructification of the vine fungus *Erysiphe Tuckeri,* which consists of a terminal oval body with a cellular coat, and containing sporules, which it discharges through an apical dehiscence in a tendril-like form, hence its name. At one time this structure was supposed to be a distinct genus.

Cic'inum o'leum. (Κίκι, the Ricinus.) Name for an oil obtained by boiling the seeds of the *Jatropha curcas,* somewhat resembling castor oil.

Cic'inus. (Κίκινος.) A synonym of *Ricinus.*

Ci'cla. A name for the *Beta alba,* or white beet, from which sugar can be obtained.

Cicon'gius. A measure containing twelve pints.

Cico'nia. (L. *Cicones,* the people of Thrace, who held this bird in veneration. F. *cicogne;* G. *Storch.*) The stork.

Cicu'ta. (L. *cicuta,* a Roman name for hemlock.) Nat. Order *Umbelliferæ,* Tribe *Ammineæ,* Subtribe *Euammineæ.*

Also, name for the hemlock, *Conium maculatum.*

C. amo'mum, Cranz. The *Sium amomum.*

C. angustifo'lia, W. and Kit. (L. *angustus,* narrow; *folium,* a leaf.) A small-leaved variety of *C. virosa.*

C. aquat'ica. (L. *aquaticus,* living in water.) A name for the *Cicuta virosa.*

C. cyna'pium, Targ. The *Æthusa cynapium,* Linn.

C. macula'ta. (L. *maculatus,* spotted.) A synonym of *Conium maculatum.*

Also, American water hemlock. An indigenous North American plant, having similar properties to the *C. virosa.*

C. ma'jor. (L. *major,* greater.) The same as *Conium maculatum.*

C. ma'jor fœ'tida. (L. *major,* greater: *fœtidus,* stinking.) An old name for *Conium maculatum.*

C. mi'nor. (L. *minor,* lesser.) An old name for *Æthusa cynapium.*

C. Stork'ii. The *Conium maculatum.*

C. terres'tris. (L. *terrestris,* belonging to the earth.) The *Conium maculatum.*

C. viro'sa, Linn. (L. *virosus,* poisonous. F. *ciguë vireuse, cicutaire aquatique;* I. *cicutaria;* G. *Wasserschierling, Wütherich;* Dan. *wandpaslinak, selsnape, spengrod.*) Water hemlock, cow bean, cowbane. Hab. Ditches and river sides. Indigenous. An active poison, apt to be eaten by mistake for the *Apium graveolens.* It contains cymol. It is said to be used as a local application in gout, rheumatism, and neuralgia. The active principle is *Cicutoxin.*

Cicutæ fo'lia. (L. *cicuta,* hemlock; *folium,* a leaf.) Same as *Conii folia.*

C. her'ba. (L. *cicuta; herba,* springing vegetation.) The same as *Conium maculatum.*

Cicuta'ria. (L. *cicuta,* hemlock.) A name for the *Anthriscus sylvestris,* or bastard hemlock.

C. aquat'ica. The *Cicuta virosa,* and also the *Phellandrium aquaticum.*

C. fat'ua. (L. *fatuus,* foolish.) The *Æthusa cynapium.*

C. odora'ta. The *Chærophyllum odoratum.*

C. viro'sa. A name for the *Cicuta virosa.*

C. vulga'ris. (L. *vulgaris,* common.) The *Anthriscus sylvestris.*

Cicu'tene. (L. *cicuta.*) A volatile oil obtained from *Cicuta virosa;* apparently identical with that of cumin and isomeric with oil of turpentine.

Cicu'tin. (L. *cicuta,* hemlock. F. *cicutine.*) The same as *Conein.*

Also, a volatile alkaloid, found in *Cicuta virosa,* probably *Cicutoxin.*

Cicutox'in. (L. *cicuta.*) The resinous, active constituent of *Cicuta virosa.* It stimulates the medulla oblongata, causing peculiar convulsions, acceleration and then arrest of the respiration and diminution of blood pressure. It excites the vagus; the brain and spinal cord are either not at all or only secondarily affected.

Cidar'iform. (Κίδαρις, a bonnet; L. *forma,* likeness. F *cidariforme.*) Formed like a bonnet.

Ci'der. (F. *cidre,* from L. *sicera,* from Gr. σίκερα, from Heb. *shékár,* strong drink. I. *sidro;* S. *sidra;* G. *Obstwein, Apfelwein.*) The fermented juice of the apple, *Pyrus malus.* It is bright light yellow, sparkling, with sweetish, subacidulous taste and pleasant odour. The highest average of alcohol found by Brande was 9·87, and the lowest 5·21 by measure. Blyth

found the composition by weight of a good specimen to be water 938·36, alcohol 40, sugar 10, ash 3, volatile acid (acetic?) 1·55, fixed acid (malic?) 3·35, extractives 3·74. A wholesome drink. It has been found useful in scurvy.

C. col'ic. Colic occasioned by drinking acid cider.

C. tree. Australian name for *Eucalyptus Gunnii*.

C. vin'egar. See *Vinegar, cider.*

Ci'dera. Same as *Cider.*

Ci'derage. (F. *cidrage.*) The *Polygonum hydropiper.*

Cido'nium ma'lum. (L. *malus*, an apple. F. *le coing ;* G. *Quitte.*) The quince or fruit of the *Pyrus cydonia.*

Ciechocinek. Russia; a village in Poland, not far from Warsaw. Here is a strong common salt or sool bath.

Cienkowskia'ceæ. A Tribe of the Order *Calcareæ*, Suborder *Myxomycetes*, the chief character of which is its reticulated capillitium. The peridium is encrusted with amorphous calcareous granules.

Cievola'me. A term applied to various species of mullet, mugil, cephalus, capito, auratus, and others on the Italian coasts.

Cigar. (S. *cigarro.* F. *cigare ;* G. *Cigarre.*) The dried leaves of tobacco rolled into a fusiform body, about three or four inches in length, and from half to one inch in diameter.

C., aromat'ic. Species aromaticæ, Fr. Codex, rolled into a cigar.

C., cam'phor. See *Camphor cigars.*

C., med'icated. A cigar made of the leaves of stramonium, hyoscyamus, or other plant, sometimes with the addition of other drugs.

C., o'pium. Three grammes of belladonna leaves soaked in a solution of ·15 gramme of extract of opium, dried, and made into a cigar for smoking in asthma.

Cigare'tæ antiasthmat'icæ, Belg. Ph. Belladonna leaves 60 parts, henbane leaves 30, stramonium leaves 30, seeds of *Œnanthe phellandrium* 10, extract of opium 3, made into cigarettes with cherry-laurel water. Used in asthma.

C. arsenica'les. See *Arsenical cigarettes.*

C. balsam'icæ. Same as *C. benzoicæ.*

C. belladon'næ. A gramme of cut belladonna leaves enclosed in a combustible tube. Used in asthma.

C. benzo'icæ, Belg. Ph. Filter paper, soaked in a solution of 1 part of nitre to 16 of water, is dried and charged with a fluid composed of 1 part of benzoic acid dissolved in 8 of tincture of benzoin. Smoked in aphonia and asthmatic troubles.

C. hyoscy'ami. Made with hyoscyamus leaves like *C. belladonnæ*, and used for smoking in asthma.

C. ioda'tæ. See *Cigarettes, iodised.*

C. mercuria'les. Filter paper, soaked in a solution of 1 part of corrosive sublimate and 2 of nitre in 25 of water. Smoked in syphilitic ulcerations of throat and larynx.

C. stramo'nii. Prepared with stramonium leaves as *C. belladonnæ*, and smoked in asthma.

Cigaret'tes. The leaves of tobacco or other medicinal plants finely divided and rolled in paper.

C., antispasmod'ic. Thirty grammes of stramonium leaves, soaked in a watery solution of extract of opium 2 to 25 parts, dried, and rolled in cigarette paper.

C., aromat'ic. Cigarettes made of *Species aromaticæ* rolled in paper.

C., arsen'ical, of Bou'din. Cigarettes made of paper impregnated with an arsenical solution.

C., cam'phor. See *Camphor cigars of Raspail.*

C., fu'cus. Made with the fronds of *Fucus vesiculosus*, to which are sometimes added stramonium and sage leaves. Employed in phthisis.

C., i'odised. Prepared with the *Species aromaticæ* soaked in tincture of iodine.

C., i'odo-camph'orated. Granulated camphor impregnated with iodine vapour, placed in a glass tube stopped with cotton wool, for inhalation.

C., iod'oform. Made of belladonna leaves soaked in an alcoholic solution of iodoform.

C., naph'thaline. Made like the *Camphor cigars of Raspail*, substituting naphthaline.

C., Ras'pail's. Same as *Camphor cigars of Raspail.*

Cigar'ra. A cigar.

Cig'nus. Old name for a liquid measure of two drachms, mentioned by Rhodius, *ex Avic.* lxii, 6, and 31.

Cil'ia. (L. *cilium*, an eyelash. F. *cils ;* G. *Cilien, Augenwimpern.*) The cilia or eyelashes of the eyelids. They are short, stiff-curved hairs, growing by roots of from 1—2 mm. in depth from the anterior border of the edge of the upper and lower eyelids, and arranged in two or three rows; there are from 100—150 in the upper, and from 50—75 in the lower lid; the convexity of the hairs of the upper lid is directed downwards, that of the lower upwards; the length of the longest in the upper lid is from 8—12 mm., in the lower 6—8 mm.; each cilium lives about 100 days; the sebaceous glands in connection with them are small. See also *Cilium.*

Also, hairs on any part of the body.

Also, same as *C., vibratile.*

Also, in Botany, marginal hairs on a leaf or flower.

C., extrac'tion of. (L. *extraho*, to draw out.) A proceeding often adopted in cases of ciliary blepharitis, and for the relief of the inconvenience arising from distichiasis and inversion of the lids. Each hair should be seized separately near the root and slowly extracted without breaking it.

C., inver'sion of. (L. *inverto*, to turn back.) Turning in of the eyelashes to the ball of the eye. See *Distichiasis* and *Trichiasis.*

C., transposit'ion of. (L. *transpono*, to transpose.) A mode of treating *trichiasis* and *distichiasis.* A fine needle is threaded double with a hair, so as to form a loop. The point is then entered at the base of the cilium, and brought out at the point of the future position of the cilium; as the hair follows the needle, the loop catches the cilium and alters its direction.

C., vi'bratile. (L. *vibro*, to set in tremulous motion. F. *cils vibratiles ;* G. *Wimperzilien.*) Fine hyaline, transparent, homogeneous hair-like processes on the surface of structures, such as an epithelial cell, a zoospore, or a spermatozoon.

Cilia'res glan'dulæ. (L. *cilium*, an eyelid; *glandula*, dim. of *glans*, an acorn.) A synonym of the *Meibomian follicles*, from their position at the margin of the eyelids.

Cilia'ris. (L. *cilium*.) Relating to vibratile cilia, or to an eyelash, or to the eyelid.

In Botany, the same as *Ciliate*.

C. Riola'ni. (*Riolan.*) That portion of the orbicularis palpebrarum muscle which traverses the eyelids.

Cil'iary. (L. *cilium*, the eyelid, or eyelash. L. *ciliaris*; F. *ciliaire*; G. *Wimperartig*.) Of, or belonging to, the eyelid, or eyelash.

C. appara'tus. (L. *apparatus*, a preparing for.) The several tissues situated in immediate relation with the ciliary processes, as the ciliary muscle, ligament, and nerves, the root of the iris, and the canals of Schlemm and Fontana.

C. ar'teries, ante'rior. (L. *arteriæ ciliares anticæ*; G. *vorderen Ciliararterien*.) Small twigs given off from the branches of the ophthalmic artery supplying the recti muscles; two from each, except from that of the external rectus, which only supplies one. They give off some superficial branches to the conjunctiva, sclerotic, and cornea, and, after perforating the sclerotic near the tendon of each muscle, join with the branches of the long and short ciliary arteries to supply the ciliary processes and to aid in forming the *Circulus major*.

C. ar'teries, long. The same as *C. arteries, posterior*.

C. ar'teries, poste'rior, long. (G. *langen hinteren Ciliararterien*.) These are two in number, arise from the ophthalmic artery or its first branches, perforate the sclerotic obliquely at the posterior part, but in front of the short ciliaries and near the horizontal meridian of the eye, one on the inner and the other on the outer side. They supply the iris, the ciliary body, and the anterior part of the choroid. See *Circulus major* and *C. minor*.

C. ar'teries, poste'rior, short. (G. *kurzen hinteren Ciliararterien*.) These are four to six in number, and arise from the ophthalmic artery or its first branches. They accompany the optic nerve, divide into about twenty branches, which penetrate the sclerotic round the entrance of the optic nerve, and supply the nerve and the sclerotic, as well as the posterior part of the choroid.

C. blephari'tis. (Βλέφαρον, the eyelid.) Inflammation of the margins of the lids implicating chiefly the roots of the hairs. It may result from want of cleanliness, bad ventilation, and exposure to cold, especially in scrofulous persons, and from errors of refraction, especially hypermetropia. In the last-named case long-continued efforts of accommodation fatigue the eye, and lead to congestion of the conjunctiva and hypertrophy of the epithelium; the excessive secretions cause the lids to adhere after sleep, and if the lids are rudely separated the edges become swollen, raw, and painful, and small scabs, the result of abscesses and ulcers at the root of the hairs, are formed. It is persistent, unless the cause be removed.

C. body. (L. *corona ciliaris, orbiculus ciliaris*. F. *corps ciliaire*; G. *Strahlenkörper*.) A term first applied by Fallopius to the thickening of the anterior part of the choroid, which includes the ciliary muscle and the pars plicata and non-plicata of the ciliary processes. Henle limits it to the ciliary muscle and the pars plicata.

C. canal'. (L. *canalis*, a channel.) The canal of Fontana.

C. cir'cle. (F. *cercle*, or *ligament ciliaire*; G. *Strahlenband*.) Another term for the ciliary muscle.

C. crown. (G. *Ciliarkranz*.) The same as *C. zone*.

C. disk. The same as *C. zone*.

C. ducts. The canals of the Meibomian glands.

C. epithe'lium. Same as *Epithelium, ciliated*.

C. for'ceps. (L. *forceps*, pincers.) Forceps with either smooth or transversely fluted gripping surfaces, fitting accurately. Used for extracting the cilia.

C. gan'glion. (Γάγγλιον, a kind of swelling.) A ganglion, about 2 mm. in diameter, situated at the back part of the orbit between the optic nerve and the external rectus muscle, and below or on the outer side of the ophthalmic artery. It has three roots, one long, from the nasal branch of the ophthalmic, which enters its upper border; a second, short, from the branch of the third which supplies the inferior oblique and enters it below; and a third, from the cavernous plexus of the sympathetic. It is sometimes connected with the sphenopalatine ganglion, with the branches of the third to the superior, inferior, and internal recti, and with the sixth. It gives off ten or twelve small branches in two groups from its upper and lower angles in front, which, running forwards, perforate the sclera, and run between the sclera and the choroid to the ciliary muscle and iris, and it also supplies a branch to the lachrymal gland.

C. glands. (F. *glandes ciliaires*.) The Meibomian glands.

C. li'gament. (L. *ligamentum*, a band. F. *cercle*, or *ligament ciliaire*; G. *Strahlenband*.) Term for the grey-coloured ring, about a line and a half or two lines in breadth, which corresponds to the junction of the iris with the choroid membrane, and of the cornea with the sclerotic coat of the eye. It is now known to consist chiefly of unstriated muscular tissue, the ciliary muscle, with nerve. The term was at one time applied to the processus ciliares. See *C. muscle*.

C. mar'gin. (L. *margo*, a border. F. *bord ciliaire*; G. *Augenlidrande*.) The free border of the eyelid, to which the cilia are attached, and on which the Meibomian glands open.

C. mo'tion. (L. *motio*, a moving.) The flexion and extension which constitutes the regular undulating movement of the cilia of epithelium and other structures. It is intensified by heat and alkaline solutions, diminished by cold and acids, arrested by chloroform, and uninfluenced by electricity; it is retained for some time after death, but ceases when decomposition sets in. By the movement of the cilia of epithelium foreign bodies and secretions are moved on, and by the vibration of the cilia of zoospores and spermatozoa locomotion is effected.

C. mus'cle. (L. *musculus*, a muscle. G. *ciliarmuskel*.) A band of unstriated muscular tissue situated beneath the sclero-corneal junction, behind the iris and around the margin of the lens, from which it is separated by the ciliary process and a small interval which is bridged over by the suspensory ligament of the lens. The fibres run in two directions, circularly as regards the border of the lens, and meridionally. The meridional fibres are externally placed, and arise from the inner surface of the sclerotic and cornea, just at the point of junction of these two

parts. At first forming a thick mass they gradually become less prominent as they radiate backwards over the choroid coat, in which they are lost; this part of the muscle is sometimes called the tensor choroideæ of Brücke. The circular fibres, also known as the compressor lentis of H. Müller, lie internally to the meridional fibres, and just over the ciliary processes. The muscle is supplied by the third, fifth, and sympathetic nerves, which form a plexus containing many ganglion cells. Its action is to draw the choroid forward, and by thus relaxing the elastic ligament of the lens to permit this body to become thicker in the antero-posterior direction, and hence adapted for vision of near objects. In animals many pigment cells are distributed through the muscle. It is highly developed in birds, in which it consists essentially of meridional fibres, and in which its independence of the choroid, except where inserted into it, may be seen. It is absent in the frog, and probably in fishes.

C. mus'cle of Riola'nus. (*Riolan.*) That part of the orbicularis palpebrarum which traverses the upper lid from side to side. The term is specially applied also to a few fasciculi of this muscle situated near the free margin of the lid, partly lying between the Meibomian follicles and the posterior row of cilia, and partly between the Meibomian follicles and the conjunctiva.

C. nerves, long. (L. *nervus*, a nerve.) Two or three filaments given off from the nasal nerve as it crosses the optic nerve. They lie on the inner side of the optic nerve, join the short ciliary nerves, and accompany them in their distribution.

C. nerves, short. (L. *nervus*, a sinew or nerve. F. *nerfs ciliaires.*) Delicate nerves springing from the upper and lower anterior angles of the ophthalmic ganglion in two bundles of six or eight each. They run forwards, perforate the sclerotic near and around the entrance of the optic nerve, and run between the sclerotic and the choroid to the ciliary muscles, where by their intercommunication they form a circular plexus. Some of the fibres from this plexus traverse the sclerotic again, and then enter the superficial layers of the cornea, others ramify in the ciliary muscle and in the iris.

C. neural'gia. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; ἄλγος, pain.) Pain extending over the brow, temple, and side of the nose. It is common in inflammatory and glaucomatous affections of the eyes, and is attributed to irritation of the long and short ciliary nerves extending to other branches of the fifth nerve. Bertherand has described an epidemic of this affection, in which several persons were simultaneously affected with pain, photophobia, and lachrymation.

C. ophthal'mia. (Ὀφθαλμία, a disease of the eyes, accompanied with discharge.) The same as *C. blepharitis.*

C. plex'us of veins. A plexus of veins, varying in number, situated in front of, and external to, the canal of Schlemm. Leber regards the canal of Schlemm itself as part of this plexus.

C. pro'cesses. (L. *processus*, a going forward. F. *procès ciliaris, rayons sousiriens;* I. *processi ciliari;* G. *Ciliarfortsätze, Ciliarfalten.*) A series of about seventy small folds or plaits of the anterior part of the choroid membrane of the eye, arranged circularly around the lens immediately behind the iris, with which they are continuous in front. They are composed of blood-vessels lying in connective tissue, with much pigment; externally, and between them and the sclerotic, is the ciliary muscle. Posteriorly they become less and less prominent, and some smaller plaits, the *plicæ ciliares*, intervene between them.

C. re'gion. (L. *regio*, a tract.) That part of the globe of the eye which corresponds to the ciliary muscle and the ciliary processes. It is just external to the cornea.

C. ring. The same as *C. ligament.*

C. staphylo'ma. (Στάφυλή, a bunch of grapes.) A single projection, or several nodular protrusions, of the sclerotic near its corneal margin.

C. stri'æ. (L. *stria*, a furrow.) Delicate elevations of the choroid coat, which extend from the ora serrata towards the ciliary processes. Some of them are continuous with the ciliary processes, whilst others run between them and are lost.

C. veins, ante'rior. (L. *venæ ciliares anticæ.* G. *vordere ciliarvenen.*) Branches of veins which commence in the ciliary muscle, and discharge themselves into the veins of the recti muscles. They are smaller than the corresponding arteries.

C. veins, poste'rior. (L. *venæ ciliares posticæ.*) The chief of these, sometimes called the *venæ vorticosæ*, are four trunks, which receive the blood from the choroidal vessels and iris, and after perforating the sclerotic at opposite points, a little behind its equator, discharge themselves into the ophthalmic vein or the muscular veins. There are, in addition, many smaller veins, which issue irregularly from the sclerotic.

C. ves'sels. (L. *vas*, a vessel. G. *Ciliargefässsystem.*) Branches of the ophthalmic artery supplying the sclerotic, choroid, and iris. They communicate directly and indirectly with the retinal vessels. Direct connection takes place between the vessels forming the inner border of the opening in the choroid through which the optic nerve passes, and the vessels in the optic nerve itself. Indirect connection occurs through the intermediation of the *circulus arteriosus nervi optici*, which is formed by the short posterior ciliary arteries, and which communicates, on the one hand, with the vessels of the optic nerve, and on the other with those of the choroid coat.

C. zone. (Ζώνη, a belt.) Term for the appearance which the pigment between the ciliary processes leaves on the hyaloid membrane, like the disc of a flower; also called the *Corona ciliaris*, or ciliary crown, and the ciliary disc.

C. zone of Zinn. See *Zinn, zone of.*

Cilia'ta. (L. *cilium*, an eyelash.) A Section of *Infusoria*, which were formerly divided into *Ciliata*, or those provided with cilia; and *Flagellata*, or those with one or more long whip-like cilia.

Cil'iate. (L. *cilium*, an eyelash. F. *cilié;* G. *gewimpert.*) Provided with cilia or fine hairs.

In Botany, applied to parts or organs, the margins of which are fringed with hairs.

Cil'iated. (L. *cilium.*) The same as *Ciliate.*

C. cells. Cells, such as epithelium, with many cilia, or as a spermatozoon with one cilium.

C. epithe'lium. See *Epithelium, ciliated.*

Ciliatifo'liate. (L. *cilium; folium*, a

leaf. F. *ciliatifolié*; G. *wimperblättrig*.) Having ciliated leaves.

Ciliatopet'alous. (L. *cilium*; *petalum*, a petal.) Having a ciliated or fringed petal.

Cilici'nus. (L. *cilicium*, a covering originally made of Cilician goat's hair. G. *Haarenverfertigt*.) Made of haircloth.

Cilic'ium. (L. *cilicium*. G. *Haardecke*.) Haircloth. Tissue woven from hair. A sieve made of hair.

Cilicor'nis. (L. *cilium*; *cornu*, a horn.) Having hairy antennæ.

Cilif'erous. (L. *cilium*, an eyelid; *fero*, to bear. F. *cilifère*; G. *augenlidtragend*.) Having eyelids or cilia.

Cil'iform. (L. *cilium*, an eyelash; *forma*, likeness.) Like an eyelash, or a cilium.

Cilig'erous. (L. *cilium*; *gero*, to bear.) Same as *Ciliferous*.

Ciliobrachia'ti pol'ypi. (L. *cilium*, an eyelash; βραχίων, the arm; πολύπους, many-footed.) A synonym of *Polyzoa*.

Ciliobranchia'ta. (L. *cilium*; *branchiæ*. F. *ciliobranche*.) Applied to a Class of the *Mollusca* having the mantle bordered with cilia, supposed to be branchiæ.

Also, a synonym of *Polyzoa*.

Cilioflagella'tæ. (L. *cilium*, an eyelash; *flagellum*, a scourge.) A Group of flagellate *Infusoria*, characterised by the presence of a row or whorl of cilia on the body. Examples are found in Peridinium and Ceratium.

Ciliogra'da. (L. *cilium*, an eyelash; *gradior*, to walk.) The Order of *Acalephæ* which swim by the action of cilia, a typical example of which is the Beroe. A synonym of *Ctenophora*.

Cil'iograde. (Same etymon.) Progressing by means of cilia.

Cili'olum. (L. dim. of *cilium*.) A small hair-like body.

Ciliospi'nal cen'tre. See *Centre, ciliospinal*.

Cil'ipes. (L. *cilium*; *pes*, a foot. F. *ciliopède*.) Having the feet garnished with cilia.

Cil'ium. (L. *cilium*, an eyelid. F. *cil*; G. *Wimper, Wimperhaar*.) The eyelid, but more strictly the utmost edge of the upper eyelid; also, an eyelash.

Cil'lo. (L. *cillo*, to stir or move.) Old term for one in whom the upper eyelid is continually trembling.

Cillo'sis. (L. *cillo*, to stir or move. F. *cillose*; G. *ein chronisches Blinzeln*.) Term for a spasmodic trembling or agitation of the eyelids; the sensation of what is called live blood.

Ci'ma. (G. *Spross, Keim*.) A sprout or bud.

Cim'bia. (Κυμβίον, a word used in Architecture to denote a band or fillet about a pillar.) A slender, white band, which crosses the ventral surface of the crus cerebri. It forms a distinct ridge in the cat.

Ci'mex. (L. *cimex*, a bug. F. *punaise*; G. *Wanze, Wandlaus, Häuswanze, Bettlause*.) A Genus of the Family *Membranacei*, Suborder *Heteroptera*, Subclass *Ametabolica*, Class *Insecta*.

C. cilia'ta. (L. *cilium*, an eyelash.) Hab. Réunion. Larger than the *C. lectularius*.

C. columba'rius, Jen. (L. *columbarium*, a dove-cot.) A species common in pigeon-cots; probably the same as *C. lectularius*.

C. hirun'dinis, H. S. (L. *hirundo*, a swallow.) A species found in swallows' nests; probably the *C. lectularius*.

C. lectula'rius, Fab. (L. *lectus*, a bed; G. *Bettwanze*.) The bed bug, introduced into England in the sixteenth century. Six or seven of this species have been given internally, to cure ague, just before the fits come on, and like other things which excite disgust, have sometimes proved effectual. Bug-bites produce in some persons a form of urticaria, and the itching induces such severe scratching that excoriations sometimes result.

C. rotunda'tus. (L. *rotundus*, round.) Hab. Kasau. The bite is very painful, and produces much inflammation.

Cimic'ic ac'id. $C_{15}H_{28}O_2$. A yellowish, crystallisable, rancid-smelling acid, obtained from the secretion of the bug, *Raphigaster punctipennis*.

Cimicif'uga. (L. *cimex*, a wall louse; *fugo*, to drive away.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Ranunculaceæ*.

C. fœ'tida, Linn. (L. *fœtidus*, stinking.) Hab. Siberia. Used to kill bugs.

C. racemo'sa, Ell. (L. *racemosus*, clustering.) Black cohort, bugbane. Hab. United States. Also called *Actæa racemosa*, which see.

C. serpenta'ria, Pursk. The *C. racemosa*.

Cimicifu'gæ ra'dix. (L. *cimex*, a bug; *fugo*, to fly; *radix*, a root. G. *schwarze Schlangenwurzel*.) Black snake root, black cohort, bugbane. The root of *Cimicifuga racemosa*.

Cimicif'ugin. (L. *cimex*, a bug; *fugo*, to fly.) An impure resin obtained from the *Actæa* or *Cimicifuga racemosa*, in which it exists in the proportion of about 3·5 per cent.

Cimicin'ic ac'id. Same as *Cimicic acid*.

Cimic'inous. (L. *cimex*, a bug.) Having the odour of a bug.

Ci'micoïd. (L. *cimex*; εἶδος, likeness.) Resembling a bug.

Cim'iez. France. A health resort, about three miles from Nice. It is at a moderate elevation, and is well sheltered from cold winds and from the glare of the sea; the air is not so keen as that of Nice.

Cimina'lis pneumonanth'e, Borkh. The *Gentiana pneumonanthe*.

Cim'mol. A synonym of *Cinnamyl hydride*.

Cim'myl. C_9H_7. The radical of cinnamic acid.

Cimo'lia. (Κιμωλία, from Cimolus, an island in the Cretan sea, where it is found.) A generic term (*terra* being understood) for cimolite or Cimolian earth. See *Cimolite*.

C. al'ba. (L. *albus*, white.) White cimolite or *Cimolia terra*.

C. purpures'cens. (L. *purpurasco*, to become purple.) The systematic name of fuller's earth.

C. ter'ra. (L. *terra*, the earth. G. *Walkerde, Wascherde*.) See *Cimolite*.

Ci'molite. (Κιμωλία.) A term for fuller's earth, of a greyish-white colour, consisting of silex, alumina, oxide of iron, and water. Formerly used as an astringent; also termed *Cimolia terra*.

Ci'na, Aust. Ph. (F. *armoise santonique*; G. *Wurmsamen, Zittwersamen*.) The flowers or capitula of *Artemisia contra*, Vahl, and *A. Vahliana*, Kostel. They are small, elongated, prismatic, greenish-yellow, smooth flowerets,

about 2 mm. long, with imbricated, keeled bracts, the outermost of which are oval; taste and smell disagreeable. See *Santonica.*

C. ci'næ. A synonym of *Cinchona.*

C. levant'ica. The *Artemisia Vahliana.*

Cinab'aris. Cinnabar.

Cinaba'rium. Cinnabar.

Cinab'ra. (Κινάβρα, the rank smell of a he-goat.) A rank smell like that of the armpit.

Cinæ'bene. $C_{10}H_{16}$. A hydrocarbon obtained from *Artemisia maritima*, santonica or wormseed; isomeric with terebinthene.

C.-cam'phor. $C_{10}H_{18}O$. A camphor contained in oil of *Artemisia maritima*, santonica or wormseed.

Cinæ'dia. (Κιναιδία, unnatural lust. G. *Knabenschänderei.*) Unnatural sexual connection with a boy; also, masturbation.

Cinæ'dus. One on whom *Cinædia* is practised.

Cin'ara. (Κινάρα, the artichoke. F. *artichaut;* G. *Artischocke.*) The artichoke.

C. horten'sis. (L. *hortus*, a garden.) The same as *C. scolymus.*

C. scol'ymus. (F. *l'artichaut commun.*) The artichoke, *Cynara scolymus.*

Cinaraceph'alous. (Κινάρα, the artichoke; κεφαλή, the head. F. *cinarocéphale.*) Artichoke-headed.

Cin'cater. A person who has entered his fiftieth year. (Halliwell.)

Cinchoful'vic ac'id. (*Cinchona;* L. *fulvus*, reddish-yellow.) A synonym of *Cinchonic red.*

Cincho'leïn. Same as *Quinoleïn.*

Cinchomeron'ic ac'id. A product of the action of heated hydrochloric acid on quinine.

Cincho'na. (Named after the Countess of Chinchon, at Lima, who was signally cured by its use in 1638. F. *quinquina;* G. *Chinabaum.*) The pharmacopœial name for several species of cinchona; Peruvian bark.

Also, a Genus of the Nat. Order *Cinchonaceæ.* The cinchona, or Peruvian-bark tree.

The different species of the genus have been arranged by Weddell in five families or stirpes, the Stirps cinchonæ officinalis, Stirps cinchonæ rugosæ, Stirps cinchonæ micranthæ, Stirps cinchonæ calisayæ, and Stirps cinchonæ ovatæ.

C. acade'mica, Guib. (L. *academicus*, belonging to the academy.) A synonym of *C. Condaminea.*

C. ac'ids. *Kinic acid, Cinchotannic acid,* and *Quinovic* or *Chinovic acid.*

C. acutifo'lia, Ruiz and Pav. (L. *acutus*, sharp-pointed; *folium*, a leaf.) A species of little worth.

C. affi'nis, Weddell. (L. *affinis*, allied.) A variety, with oblong oboval leaves, of *C. micrantha*, Weddell.

C. al'ba granaten'sis. (L. *albus*, white.) The *Quinia blanca* of Mutis, the bark of *Ladenbergia macrocarpa.*

C. al'kaloids. The principal are *Quinine, Quinidin, Cinchonin, Cinchonidin,* and *Quinamin;* smaller quantities of *Paricin, Paytin, Aricin,* and some other doubtful alkaloids, have been described.

C. almagueren'sis. The same as *C. Pitaya.*

C. amygdalifo'lia, Wedd. (L. *amygdalus*, an almond; *folium*, a leaf.) A species of Weddell's *Stirps cinchonæ officinalis.* Hab. Peru, Bolivia. Yields a poor bark not now imported.

C. angustifo'lia, Ruiz and Pavon. (L. *angustus*, narrow; *folium*, a leaf.) A variety of *C. lancifolia.*

C. asperifo'lia, Wedd. (L. *asper*, rough; *folium*, a leaf.) A species of Weddell's *Stirps cinchonæ rugosæ.* Hab. Bolivia. Bark not collected.

C. austra'lis, Wedd. (L. *australis*, southern.) A species of Weddell's *Stirps cinchonæ micranthæ.* Hab. South Bolivia. Bast cells very thin. An inferior kind of bark mixed with Calisaya.

C. Barbacoën'sis, Karsten. (*Barbacoa*, a town of Granada.) A doubtful species of this genus.

C. bark. (F. *écorce de quinquina;* G. *Chinarinde.*) Under this name the bark of about thirty-six species of Cinchona is included. They are all natives of the western side of South America, inhabiting the mountain regions of Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, New Granada, and Venezuela, but the species found to be most valuable have been cultivated in India, Java, Jamaica, and Ceylon. See *Cinchonæ flavæ cortex, C. pallidæ cortex,* and *C. rubræ cortex.*

C. bark, pale. See *Cinchonæ pallidæ cortex.*

C. bark, red. This bark is yielded by *C. succirubra.* It occurs in flat or channelled pieces, sometimes half an inch in thickness. It contains from 3 to 4 per cent. of alkaloids. The quill red bark of the Indian plantations yields 5 to 10 per cent. of alkaloids, more than a third of which is quinine, and a fourth cinchonidin, the remainder being cinchonin and quinidin. See *Cinchonæ rubræ cortex.*

C. bark, yel'low. This bark is produced by *C. calisaya.* See *Cinchonæ flavæ cortex.*

C. bicolora'ta. (L. *bicolor*, of two colours.) A name for the bark of a species of Ladenbergia, growing in Guayaquil, from its patchy appearance.

C. Bolivia'na, Wedd. (*Bolivia*, the country of that name.) The same as *C. calisaya*, var. *morada*, Planch. It is thinner than ordinary Calisaya bark. The bast cells form 4—6 closely-arranged series.

C. Bonplandia'na, How. (*Bonpland*, the botanist.) A variety of *C. officinalis.*

C. brachycar'pa, Swartz. The *Exostemma brachycarpum.*

C. brasilien'sis. (*Brazil*, the name of a country.) The same as *C. rubra of Rio de Janeiro.*

C. caducifio'ra, Bonpl. (L. *caducus*, falling; *flos*, a flower.) A species not known to be used as a supply of bark.

C., Calisay'a, Wedd. (*Calisaya*, incorrectly said to be a Bolivian province; according to Weddell, derived from the local words *colli*, red, and *saya*, sort. F. *quinquina calisaya;* G. *Königschina.*) The type of Weddell's *Stirps cinchonæ calisayæ*, and of Berg and Garcke's *Cortices flavi*, v. *aurantiaci.* Hab. Bolivia and Peru, at a height of 4500—4600 feet. Cultivated in India, Ceylon, Java, Jamaica, and Mexico. A lofty tree. Leaves 3—6 inches long, usually oblong; flowers in panicles, pink; capsules ovate. Yields the barks named Calisaya bark, Bolivian bark, and yellow bark. Some of it is imported with the epidermis, named China calisaya tecta, or convoluta; (F. *quinquina*

calisaya roulé; G. *bedeckte Calisaya*); and some without the epidermis, named, China calisaya nuda, or plana; (F. *quinquina calisaya plât;* G. *unbedeckte Calisaya*).

C. calop'tera, Miq. (Καλός, beautiful; πτερόν, a feather.) Probably a variety of *C. pubescens.*

C. Candol'lii. (*De Candolle*, the great botanist.) The *C. macrocalyx.*

C. Carabayen'sis, Wedd. (*Carabaya*, the name of a place.) A species of Weddell's *Stirps cinchonæ rugosæ.* Hab. Peru, Bolivia. The bark of this species is not collected.

C. Caribæ'a. (*Caribean* Sea, in which Jamaica lies. G. *Jamaikanische Fieberrinde.*) The systematic name of the bark of *Exostemma caribæa*, s. *jamaicensis*, the Caribean-bark tree, growing in Jamaica, and there called seaside beech; its bark is similar in power to the Peruvian bark, but less astringent.

C. carolinia'na. The *Pinkneya pubens.*

C., Carthage'na. (*Carthagena*, a seaport of the United States of Columbia.) The bark of *C. lancifolia.*

C. ca'va, Pavon. (L. *cavus*, hollow.) Probably a cascarilla.

C. Chahuargue'ra, Pav. A variety of *C. officinalis*, How. Hab. Ecuador. A tree, 6—12 feet high, growing in the provinces of Loxa and Quito, at an altitude of 6000—9000 feet. One of the species producing Loxa bark.

C. Chomelia'na, Weddell. A doubtful species of this genus.

C. ciner'ea. (L. *cinereus*, ash-coloured.) The pharmacopœial name (E. and D. Ph.) of the bark of the *C. micrantha;* the grey bark, silver bark, or Huanuco bark.

C. coccin'ea, Pav. (L. *coccineus*, scarlet.) A bark similar to *C. micrantha*, or perhaps a variety of *C. officinalis.*

C. Condamin'ea, Humb. and Bonp. (*Condamine*, the naturalist.) A name including several species now separated, as *C. Uritusinga, C. obtusifolia, C. chahuarguera, C. macrocalyx, C. Pitayensis.* Formerly held to be a species producing pale cinchona bark.

C. conglomera'ta, Pavon. (L. *conglomero*, to crowd together.) Probably a variety of *C. Humboldtiana.*

C. cordifo'lia, Mutis. (L. *cor*, heart; *folium*, a leaf.) A species of Weddell's *Stirps cinchonæ ovatæ.* A tree 30 feet high. Hab. New Granada and Peru. Yields part of the supply of Columbian bark, and is used in the manufacture of quinine. Karsten considers it valueless; but others have obtained 1·2—4 per cent. of quinine and 0·5—0·6 per cent. of cinchonin sulphate.

C. coria'cea. The *Exostemma coriaceum.*

C. coro'næ. (L. *corona*, a crown.) The former pharmacopœial name (E.) for the bark of the *C. condaminea*, the crown bark.

C. corymbo'sa, Karsten. (L. *corymbus*, a cluster of flowers.) A New Granada species.

C. crassifo'lia, Pavon. (L. *crassus*, thick; *folium*, a leaf.) An uncertain species.

C. cris'pa, Tafalla. (L. *crispus*, curly.) A variety of *C. officinalis*, How. Hab. Mountains of Loxa and Cuença.

Also, a variety of *C. Mutisii.*

C. cu'prea. (L. *cupreus*, of copper.) A copper-coloured bark, containing a little quinine, of unknown origin.

C., Cus'co. (*Cuzco*, a town of Peru.) The bark of *C. pubescens*, Wedd. It is identical with the *Ecorce d' Arica* of Pelletier and Coriol.

C. de Para'. (*Para*, a province of Brazil, at the mouth of the Amazon.) A bark which is probably the produce of a Ladenbergia.

C. decurrentifo'lia, Pavon. (L. *decurro*, to run down; *folium*, a leaf.) The *C. purpurascens.*

C. Delondria'na, Wedd. A variety of *C. scrobiculata.*

C. dichot'oma, H. Per. (Δίχα, doubly; τέμνω, to divide.) An uncertain species.

C. dis'color, Weddell. (L. *discolor*, having different colours.) The bark of this species is seldom or never seen.

C. du'ra læ'vis. (L. *durus*, hard; *lævis*, light.) A bark yielded by *C. cordifolia*, Mutis, from New Granada.

C. du'ra subero'sa. (L. *durus*, hard; *suberosus*, made of cork.) Cinchona bark yielded by *C. pubescens*, Weddell, and *C. lutea*, Pav.

C. ellip'tica, Wedd. (L. *ellipticus*, elongated, circular.) A species of Weddell's *Stirps cinchonæ calisayæ.* Hab. Peru; yields Carabaya bark.

C. erythranth'a, Pav. (Ἐρυθρός, red; ἄνθος, a flower.) Perhaps a variety of *C. officinalis.*

C. erythroder'ma. (Ἐρυθρός, red; δέρμα, skin.) The *C. succirubra.*

C. euneu'ra, Miq. (Εὖ, well; νεῦρον, a nerve.) Probably the same as *C. elliptica.*

C. excel'sa, Roxb. (L. *excelsus*, lofty.) An Indian tree. The bark contains neither quinine nor cinchonin.

Also called *Hymenodictyon excelsum.*

C. ferrugin'ea, St. Hilaire. The *Remijia ferruginea.*

C. fla'va, U.S. Ph. (L. *flavus*, yellow. F. *la quinquina calisaya* or *jaune royal;* G. *gelbe* or *Königs Chinabaum.*) The bark of *C. calisaya*, yellow bark or yellow cinchona. See *Cinchonæ flavæ cortex.*

C. fla'va du'ra. (L. *flavus*, yellow; *durus*, hard.) Two kinds of bark with this name occur in commerce, the *C. dura lævis* and the *C. dura suberosa.*

C. fla'va fibro'sa. (L. *flavus*, yellow; *fibrosus*, full of fibres.) The bark of *C. lancifolia*, Mutis, Bogota bark, Carthagena bark.

C. floribun'da. (L. *flos*, a flower; *abundo*, to be numerous.) The systematic name of the tree which affords the St. Lucia bark. It is astringent and bitter, somewhat like gentian. Used in intermittent fever, typhoid dysentery, and dyspepsia, but requires to be joined with some aromatic substance; in its recent state it is emetic and cathartic.

C. fus'ca. (L. *fuscus*, reddish brown.) The same as *C. grisea.*

C. glandulif'era, Ruiz and Pav. (L. *glandulus*, dim. of *glans*, an acorn; *fero*, to bear.) A species of Weddell's *Stirps cinchonæ rugosæ.* Hab. Peru. Bark not known as a distinct sort.

C. Gondotia'na, Klotzsch. A synonym of *C. cordifolia.*

C. granaten'sis. (*Granada.*) The bark of *C. cordifolia*, Mutis.

C. grandiflo'ra, Ruiz and Pavon. (L. *grandis*, great; *flos*, a flower.) The *Buena obtusifolia.*

C. grandifo'lia. (L. *grandis; folium*, a leaf.) The *C. oblongifolia.*

C. gris'ea. (L. *griseus*, grey.) Grey bark.

A term employed by Berg and Garcke to include Huanuco, Loxa, Pseudoloxa, Huamalies, and Jaen pallida barks. They present the characters in common of being in tubes or half cylinders, externally grey or brownish, internally reddish brown, delicately fissured externally, with smooth or short splintery fracture.

C. Guama'lies. The same as *C. Huamalies.*

C., Guano'co. The same as *C. Huanuco.*

C. heterophyl'la, Pavon. (Ἕτερος, other; φύλλον, a leaf.) A species the bark of which is sometimes found mixed with Calisaya bark.

C. hexand'ra. The *Buena hexandra.*

C. hirsu'ta, Ruiz and Pavon. (L. *hirsutus*, hairy.) A species of Weddell's *Stirps cinchonæ rugosæ.* Hab Peru.

C. Howardia'na, Kuntze. One of four species into which Kuntze proposes to reduce all the forms of cinchona which grow in Java.

C. Huama'lies. (*Huamalies*, a province of Peru.) The thicker pieces of *C. micrantha*, *C. glandulifera*, *C. Palton*, and *C. lanceolata.*

C., Huanu'co. (*Huanuco*, a town of Peru.) The younger bark of *C. micrantha*, Ruiz and Pav., *C. subcordata*, Pav., *C. suberosa*, Pav., and *C. umbellulifera*, Pav. A smaller kind is yielded by *C. purpurea*, Ruiz and Pav.

C. Humboldtia'na, Lamb. (After *Humboldt*, the naturalist.) A species of Weddell's *Stirps cinchonæ rugosæ.* Hab. Peru. Produces false Loxa bark or Jaen bark. A bad bark.

C. Ja'en ni'gricans. (*Jaen*, a town of Peru; L. *niger*, black.) Pseudoloxa bark. The younger bark of *C. nitida*, Ruiz and Pav., *C. stuppea*, Pav., and *C. scrobiculata*, Hb. and Bpl.

C. Ja'en pal'lida. (L. *pallidus*, pale.) Pseudoloxa bark from Guayaquil.

C. jamaicen'sis. (*Jamaica*, the island of that name.) The *Exostemma caribæum.*

C. Josephia'na. A shrub-like variety of *C. calisaya.*

C. laccif'era. (L. *lac*, milk-like juice; *fero*, to bear.) A synonym of *Condaminea tinctorea.*

C. lanceola'ta, Ruiz and Pavon. (L. *lanceolatus*, lancet-shaped.) A species of Weddell's *Stirps cinchonæ officinalis.*) Hab. Peru. It yields Carthagena bark.

C. lancifo'lia, Mutis. (L. *lancea*, a lance; *folium*, a leaf.) A species of Weddell's *Stirps cinchonæ officinalis.*) Hab. New Granada. It yields Columbian bark.

C. lancifo'lia oblon'ga. Same as *C. oblonga.*

C., Lox'a. (*Loxa*, a district of Ecuador.) The bark of the younger branches of *C. uritusinga*, Pav., *C. Condaminea*, Humb., *C. chahuarguera*, Pav., *C. macrocalyx*, Pav., *C. conglomerata*, Pav., *C. glandulifera*, Ruiz and Pav., *C. heterophylla*, Pav., *C. hirsuta*, Pav., *C. Palton*, Pav., *C. microphylla*, Pav. The pieces are grey externally, with circular fissures at some distance from each other.

C. lucumæfo'lia, Pav. (L. *lucuma*, a plant of that name; *folium*, a leaf.) A species of Weddell's *Stirps cinchonæ officinalis.* A tree 30 feet high. Hab. Ecuador, Peru. Supplies some Carthagena bark.

C. lu'tea, Pavon. (L. *luteus*, yellow.) A variety of *C. cordifolia.*

C. Luzia'na. The *Exostemma floribundum.*

C. macroca'lyx, Pav. (Μακρός, long; κάλυξ, a calyx.) A species of Weddell's *Stirps cinchonæ officinalis.* Hab. Peru and Ecuador. A tree 18—20 feet high. It yields ashy crown bark, which contains but a small quantity of the alkaloids, quinine, cinchonin, and cinchonidin.

C. macrocar'pa, Vahl. (Μακρός; καρπός, fruit.) The *Cascarilla macrocarpa*, Weddell.

C. magnifo'lia, Ruiz and Pavon. A false cinchona, the *Cascarilla magnifolia*, Weddell.

C. Martinicen'sis. The bark of *Exostemma floribundum*, Willd.

C. micran'tha, Wedd. (Μικρός, small; ἄνθος, a flower.) A species and the type of Weddell's *Stirps cinchonæ micranthæ.* Hab. Peru. A tree 60—90 feet high. The mesoderm contains few or no stone cells and no laticiferous vessels. Bast cells 60—100 μ in thickness, for the most part with interrupted radial arrangement. It is one of the sources of grey Huanuco or Lima bark.

C. microcarp'a, Wedd. (Μικρός; καρπός, fruit.) A variety of *C. Calisaya.*

C. microphyl'la, Mutis. (Μικρός; φύλλον, a leaf.) A variety of *C. Mutisii.*

C., monta'na, Badier. (L. *mons*, a mountain.) The *Exostemma floribundum*, Willd.

C. mora'da, Planch. A variety of Calisaya bark. The same as *C. Boliviana*, Wedd.

C. Mutis'ii, Lamb. (*Mutis*, a naturalist of that name.) A species of Weddell's *Stirps cinchonæ rugosæ.* Hab. Ecuador. This bark only contains aricin.

C. Muzonen'sis. An uncertain species.

C. nitida, Ruiz and Pavon. (L. *nitidus*, shining.) A species of Weddell's *Stirps cinchonæ micranthæ.* It is one of the sources of grey Huanuco or Lima bark, which is chiefly used on the Continent.

C. no'va. (L. *novus*, new.) The bark of *C. nova granatensis*, *Quina roja*, Mutis, *Ladenbergia oblongifolia*, Karst, *L. magnifolia*, Kl.

C. oblon'ga, Howard. (L. *oblongus*, elongated.) A variety of *C. lancifolia.* It yields soft Columbian bark.

C. oblongifo'lia, Mutis. (L. *oblongus* oblong; *folium*, a leaf.) The *Cascarilla magni, folia.*

C. obtusifo'lia. (L. *obtusus*, blunt; *folium*, a leaf.) A tree, twelve feet high. Hab. Ecuador. A variety of *C. officinalis.*

C. officina'lis, Hook. (L. *officinalis*, official.) One of the three kinds of cinchona barks admitted for pharmaceutical use. Hab. Ecuador and Peru. Cultivated in India, Ceylon, and Java. A large tree, with lanceolate or ovate leaves, glabrous superiorly, scrobiculate inferiorly. The flowers small, in lax panicles, succeeded by oblong capsules. Yields Loxa, or brown bark, pale bark. It is the type of Weddell's *Stirps cinchonæ officinalis.*

C. ovalifo'lia, Mutis. (L. *ovalis*, egg-shaped; *folium*, a leaf.) The *Cascarilla macrocarpa.*

C. ova'ta, Ruiz and Pav. (L. *ovatus*, egg-shaped.) The type of Weddell's *Stirps cinchonæ ovatæ.* Hab. Peru and Bolivia. Yields inferior brown and grey barks.

C. Pahudia'na, Howard. A species of Weddell's *Stirps cinchonæ rugosæ.* Hab. Peru and Bolivia, at an altitude of 5000 or 6000 feet. Formerly, but not now, cultivated in India and Java. A poor bark, containing only about 0·5 per cent. of cinchonidia. This is one of Kuntze's four typical forms of Java cinchona.

C. pal'lida, U.S. Ph. (L. *pallidus*, pallid. F. *quinquina gris;* G. *braune* or *graue Chinarinde.*) The bark of *C. officinalis* and *C. micrantha.* See *Cinchonæ pallidæ cortex.*

C. Pal'ton, Pav. Hab. Loxa. A tree, twenty-five feet high, yielding Palton bark. The bark closely resembles that of *C. macrocalyx.*

C. parabol'ica, Kinol. (Παραβολή, the conic section parabola.) The *C. Mutisii,* var. *Crispa.*

C. Pavonia'na. (*Pavon,* the botanist.) One of the four typical forms to which Kuntze reduces the cinchonas growing in Java.

C. pelal'ba, De Cand. A doubtful species.

C. Pelletieria'na. (*Pelletier,* a chemist of that name.) A variety of *C. pubescens,* furnishing Cusco bark.

C. Peruvia'na, How. (*Perú,* a country of South America.) A species of Weddell's *Stirps cinchonæ micranthæ.* It contributes, with *C. nitida* and *C. micrantha,* to yield grey Huanuco or Lima bark. Hab. Peru. Cultivated in India.

Also, the bark obtained from *C. lutea,* Pav., and *C. pubescens,* Wedd.

C. Pitay'a. The bark of *C. Pitayensis,* Wedd., and probably of *C. lancifolia,* Mutis.

C. Pitayen'sis, Wedd. (*Pitayo,* an Indian village east of Popayan.) A species of Weddell's *Stirps cinchonæ rugosæ.* A tree 60 feet high. Hab. New Granada. Cultivated in India. It yields the valuable Pitaya bark, from which large quantities of quinine, and especially of quinidin, are made.

C., Pi'ton. The bark of *Exostemma floribundum.*

C. pseudolox'a. (Ψευδής, false; *Loxa,* a district of Ecuador.) Cinchona bark obtained from the younger branches of *C. nitida,* Ruiz and Pav., *C. stuppea,* Pav., and *C. scrobiculata,* Hb. and Bpl.

C. pubes'cens, Vahl. (L. *pubescens,* covered with short, soft hairs.) A species of Weddell's *Stirps cinchonæ ovatæ.* Hab. Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia. A tree 60 feet high. Yields Arica bark (Cusco bark, from var. Pelletieriana). Some of the varieties contain aricin.

C. purpuras'cens, Wedd. (L. *purpurascens,* purplish red.) A species of Weddell's *Stirps cinchonæ ovatæ.* Hab. Bolivia. The bark is unknown in commerce.

C. purpu'rea, Ruiz and Pavon. (L. *purpureus,* purplish red.) A species of Weddell's *Stirps cinchonæ ovatæ.* Hab. Peru (Huamalies). Yields Huamalies bark, not now imported. It also forms a part of Huanuco cinchona.

C. quercifo'lia, Pav. (L. *quercus,* an oak; *folium,* a leaf.) The *C. Mutisii,* var. *Crispa.*

C. red. Same as *Cinchonic red.*

C. re'gia. (L. *regius,* royal. G. *Königschina.*) Term applied to the yellow or orange-coloured barks coming from Ecuador and Peru, and especially the true Calisaya bark.

C. ro'sea, Ruiz and Pavon. (L. *roseus,* rose-coloured.) Infusion not bitter, but astringent.

C. rosulen'ta, Howard. (L. *rosula,* a little rose.) A New Granada species.

C. rotundifo'lia, Pav. (L. *rotundus,* round; *folium,* a leaf.) A variety of *C. cordifolia.*

C. ru'bra, U.S. Ph. (L. *ruber,* red. F. *quinquina rouge;* G. *rothe Chinarinde.*) The bark of *C. succirubra.* See *Cinchonæ rubræ cortex.*

C. ru'bra de Ri'o Janei'ro. The bark, according to Weddell, of *Ladenbergia Riedeliana,* a tree growing in Brazil.

C. rufiner'vis, Wedd. (L. *rufus,* red; *nervus,* a nerve.) A species of Weddell's *Stirps cinchonæ ovatæ.* Hab. Peru, Bolivia. Yields a kind of light calisaya bark.

C. rugo'sa, Hanb. and Flückiger. (L. *rugosus,* wrinkled.) Hab. Peru. Bark unknown, probably valueless. The type of Weddell's *Stirps cinchonæ rugosæ.*

C. rugo'sa, Pav. A variety of *C. Mutisii.*

C. Sanc'ta Fe'. Name for several species of cinchona at Santa Fé, affording bark, both pale and red.

C. Sanc'tæ Lu'ziæ, David. (G. *St. Lucienrinde.*) The *Exostemma floribundum.*

C. scrobicula'ta, Hb. and Bpl. (L. *scrobiculus,* dim. of *scrobis,* a ditch, or trench.) A species of Weddell's *Stirps cinchonæ micranthæ.* The bark formerly known as red Cusco bark, or Santa Anna bark. Hab. Peru; also in Provinces of Jaen Cuzco and Carabaya.

C. stup'pea, Lav. (L. *stuppeus,* made of tow.) One of the species supplying false Loxa bark.

C. subcorda'ta, Pav. (L. *sub,* under; *cordatus,* heart-shaped.) A species which supplies, according to some, the ash-coloured cinchona bark.

C. subero'sa, Pavon. (L. *suber,* the cork tree.) A species sometimes found mixed with grey bark.

C. succiru'bra, Pav. (L. *succus,* juice; *ruber,* red.) A species of Weddell's *Stirps cinchonæ ovatæ.* Hab. Ecuador. Cultivated in India, Ceylon, Java, and Jamaica. Yields red bark, an officinal species. A lofty tree, growing from 600—1500 feet above sea level.

C. Ta'ron-Ta'ron. The *Lasionema roseum.*

C., Ten. Cinchona obtained from *C. viridifolia,* Pav., and partly also from *C. ovata,* Ruiz, *C. purpurea,* and a variety of *C. lucumæfolia,* Pav. According to Weddell, it is yielded by his *C. pubescens,* which is not identical with the *C. pubescens,* Vahl.

C. Tria'næ, Karst. (*Triana,* a naturalist of that name.) The same as *C. pitayensis.*

C. trifio'ra, Wright. (L. *tres,* three; *flos,* a flower.) A Jamaica species, the bark of which is emetic.

C. Tucujen'sis, Karst. A species of Weddell's *Stirps cinchonæ ovatæ.* Hab. Venezuela and New Granada. Yields Maracaybo bark.

C. umbellulif'era, Pav. (L. *umbellula,* dim. of *umbella,* an umbel; *fero,* to bear.) A species of Weddell's *Stirps cinchonæ rugosæ.* Hab. Peru. Characters of bark not well known.

C. undula'ta, Kinol. (L. *undulatus,* waved.) The *C. glandulifera.*

C. Uritusin'ga, Pavon. A variety of *C. officinalis.*

C. ve'ra. (L. *verus,* true.) An old name for a variety probably of *C., Calisaya.*

C. villo'sa, Pavon. (L. *villosus,* hairy.) The *C. Humboldtiana.*

C. viola'cea. (L. *violaceus,* violet-coloured.) The *C. officinalis.*

C. Virginien'sis. (L. *Virginia,* the State of that name.) The *Magnolia glauca.*

C. viridifo'lia, Pav. (L. *viridis,* green; *folium,* a leaf.) A species of grey cinchona yielding pale Jaen or Ten bark.

C. vulga'ris. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) One of the varieties of *C. ovata*.

C. Weddelia'na. (*Weddell*, the botanist.) One of the four typical forms to which Kuntze reduces the Java cinchona trees.

C. wine. See *Vinum cinchonæ*.

C. Yuama'lies. The same as *C. Huamalies*.

Cinchona'ceæ. (G. *Cinchonengewächse*.) An Order of epigynous corolliflora Exogens, having epipetalous stamens, straight anthers bursting longitudinally, and leaves with interpetiolar stipules.

Cinchona'ceous. (*Cinchona*, the Peruvian-bark tree. F. *cinchonacé*.) Having an arrangement of parts, as in the Genus *Cinchona*.

Cin'chonads. The plants of the Order *Cinchonaceæ*.

Cincho'næ fla'væ cor'tex, B. Ph. (L. *flavus*, yellowish; *cortex*, bark.) Yellow cinchona or Calisaya bark, obtained from *Cinchona calisaya*, and collected in Bolivia and Southern Peru. It is in flat pieces, uncoated, or deprived of periderm, rarely in coated quills, 6″ to 18″ long, 1″ to 3″ wide, and 2‴ to 4‴ thick; outer surface brown, marked by broad, shallow, irregular, longitudinal depressions; inner surface tawny-yellow, fibrous; transverse fracture short and finely fibrous; powder cinnamon-brown, somewhat aromatic, persistently bitter. Yellow cinchona bark contains quinine, quinidin, cinchonin, cinchonidin, and quinamin, combined with quinic, quinovic, and cinchotannic acids, cinchonic red, a butyraceous volatile oil, wax, gum, sugar, and ash; paricin, aricin, cinchovatin, cusconin, are found in some of the other barks. Cinchona is essentially an antiperiodic; for this purpose sulphate of quinine is preferred. It is used as a tonic. Dose, 10 to 60 grains.

C. pal'lidæ cor'tex, B. Ph. (L. *pallidus*, pale.) Pale cinchona bark, obtained from *Cinchona condaminea*, De Cand., vars. *chahuarguera*, Pavon, and *crispa*, Tafalla, and collected about Loxa in Ecuador. It is ·5‴ to 1‴ thick, in single or double quills 6″ to 15″ long, 2″ to 8‴ in diameter, brittle, easily splitting longitudinally, and breaking with a short transverse fracture; outer surface brown and wrinkled, or grey and speckled with adherent lichens, with or without numerous transverse cracks; inner surface bright orange or cinnamon brown. Powder pale brown, slightly bitter, very astringent. Used as *C. flavæ cortex*.

C. ru'bræ cor'tex, B. Ph. (L. *ruber*, red.) Red cinchona bark, obtained from the *Cinchona succirubra*, Pavon, and collected on the western slopes of Chimborazo. It is in flat or incurved pieces, less frequently in quills, coated with the periderm, varying in length from a few inches to two feet, from 1″ to 3″ wide, and 2‴ to 6‴ thick, compact and heavy; outer surface brown or reddish brown, rarely white from adherent lichens, rugged or wrinkled longitudinally, frequently warty, and crossed by deep transverse cracks; inner surface redder, fractured surface often approaching to brick red; transverse fracture finely fibrous. Powder red-brown, taste bitter and astringent. It contains, in addition to the ordinary cinchona alkaloids, paricin. In addition to its antiperiodic properties, red cinchona bark has latterly been vaunted as a cure for drunkenness.

Cinchona'les. (*Cinchona*.) In Lindley's classification an Alliance of epigynous Exogens, with the flowers dichlamydeous and monopetalous, and a small embryo lying in a large quantity of albumen. It includes *Vaccinieaceæ*, *Columelliaceæ*, *Cinchonaceæ*, *Caprifoliaceæ*, and *Galiaceæ*.

Cincho'neæ. A Suborder or Tribe of the Order *Cinchonaceæ*, or a Subfamily of the Family *Rubiaceæ*, having scaly stipules and many-seeded loculi.

Cinchon'etin. A product of the disintegration of cinchonin under the action of sulphuric acid and peroxide of lead. It is amorphous, deliquesces in moist air, dissolves with red tint in water and spirit of wine, is insoluble in ether, and tastes bitter.

Cincho'nia. The same as *Cinchonin*.

C., ac'id sulph'ate of. $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O.H_2SO_4.4H_2O$. Obtained by dissolving sulphate of cinchonin in dilute sulphuric acid and crystallising.

Cincho'niæ sulph'as, U.S. Ph. $2(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O).H_2SO_4.2H_2O$. Obtained by adding a solution of soda to the mother-water left after the preparation of sulphate of quinine, washing the precipitate formed in water, drying and then washing with small quantities of alcohol, afterwards it is heated with dilute sulphuric acid, boiled with animal charcoal, and set aside to crystallise. It occurs in hard, transparent, glassy oblique prisms. Used in intermittents as sulphate of quinine, but in larger doses. It is said to produce frontal pain in large doses, but not buzzing in the ears.

Cincho'nic. (*Cinchona*.) Of, or belonging to, cinchona.

C. ac'id. $C_{11}H_{14}O_9$. An amorphous acid substance obtained from cinchomeronic and oxycinchomeronic acids by the action of sodium amalgam in alcoholic solution.

C. bit'ter. (F. *amer cinchonique*.) Kinovic acid.

C. red. (F. *rouge cinchonique*.) $C_{28}H_{22}O_{14}$. Found in all cinchona barks in greater or less quantity; soluble in alcohol and alkalies, nearly insoluble in water and ether.

Cinchonic'ia. Same as *Cinchonicin*.

Cinchon'icin. $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O$. A product of the action of diluted sulphuric acid, at a temp. of 120°—130° C. (248° F.—271° F.), upon cinchonin and cinchonidin sulphate. It is a strong base, dissolving easily in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and acetone, but less easily in water. Its solutions possess a feeble dextro-rotatory power on light, and taste bitter.

Cinchonid'ia. Same as *Cinchonidin*.

Cinchonid'iæ sulph'as. See *Cinchonidin sulphate*.

Cinchon'idin. $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O$, or $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O$. A substance obtained from various cinchona barks. On spontaneous evaporation of the alcoholic solution it forms large brilliant prisms. These melt at 206·5° C. (391° F.) It dissolves easily in chloroform. Its solution in dilute sulphuric acid presents no fluorescence, and the ammoniated alcoholic solution is not coloured green with chlorine. It is powerfully lævorotatory.

C. hydrobro'mate. Recommended for hypodermic injection on account of its unirritating properties.

C. sulph'ate. $2(C_{20}H_{24}N_2O).H_2SO_4.4H_2O$. Obtained by concentrating the mother-liquor, after the crystallisation of the sulphate of quinine, in thin quadrangular silky needles; soluble

in alcohol and in 100 parts of water, insoluble in ether. Has the same action as, but weaker than, quinine.

Cin'chonin. $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O$. A substance commonly associated with quinine in various cinchona barks. It appears in the form of anhydrous white prisms, which begin to sublime at 220° C. (428° F.), and melt and carbonise at 240° —250° C. (464° F.—482° F.) At 10° C. it dissolves in 3810 parts of water, and consequently has only a feebly bitter taste. Its solutions have a powerful dextro-rotatory power over light.

C. hydrochlo'rate. $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O.HCl.2H_2O$. Obtained by treating an excess of cinchonin with dilute hydrochloric acid. It crystallises in white needles, soluble in 24 parts of water, and in 1·3 parts of alcohol; it is not fluorescent in an acid solution. Used as an antiperiodic.

C. ki'nate. See *C. quinate.*

C. qui'nate. Bitter, astringent, soluble in water and alcohol; crystallises with difficulty. Used as an antiperiodic.

C. sulph'ate. See *Cinchoniæ sulphas.*

Cinchoni'num, G. Ph. The same as *Cinchonin.*

C. sulphu'ricum, G. Ph. (G. *schwefelsaures Cinchonin.*) Same as *Cinchoniæ sulphas.*

Cin'chonism. A disordered condition of the system, due to the excessive use of quinine, characterised by pallor, yellowness of conjunctivæ, trembling of the limbs, singing in the ears, and headache.

Cincho'nium. Same as *Cinchonin.*

C. chlorhy'dricum. The same as *C. muriaticum.*

C. muriat'icum. (G. *salzsaure Cinchonin.*) Same as *Cinchonin hydrochlorate.*

Cinchonol'ogy. (*Cinchona;* λόγος, a discourse.) A treatise, or discourse, devoted to the subject of the varieties, composition, and cultivation of the cinchona barks.

Cinchonom'etry. (*Cinchona;* μέτρον, a measure.) The mode of determining the proportionate amount of alkaloids in cinchona bark.

Cinchotan'nic ac'id. This is precipitated from a decoction of bark by acetate of lead, after the decoction has been freed from cinchona red by means of magnesia. The cinchotannate of lead, decomposed by H_2S and evaporated, yields an amorphous hygroscopic substance, readily soluble in water, alcohol, and ether.

Cincho'tenin. $C_{18}H_{20}N_2O_2+3H_2O$. A substance obtained by the action of 19 parts of potassium permanganate on cinchonin sulphate dissolved in a little sulphuric acid. It forms brilliant white crystals, dissolves with difficulty in water and alcohol, easily in acids and dilute alkalies. Its solutions have a dextro-rotatory power on polarised light.

Cin'chotin. The same as *Quinidin.*

Also, a name proposed by Strauss for *Hydrocinchonin.*

Cincho'vatin. The same as *Aricin,* which again is identical with *Cinchonidin.*

Cin'chovin. The same as *Cinchonidin.*

Cincia'no. Italy; between Florence and Sienna. A mineral water, containing small quantities of sodium and magnesium sulphates and carbonates, with a little iron. Used as a tonic in relaxations of the various mucous membranes.

Cincin'nal. (L. *cincinnus,* a curl.) In Botany, a term applied to a scorpioid cyme, the secondary axes of which are uniparous.

Cincinna'lis. (L. *cincinnus,* a curl. G. *lockenartig, gelockt, gekräuselt.*) Curled, or curly, folded, rolled up.

Cincin'nulus. (L. dim. of *cincinnus.*) A small lock, or curl, of hair.

Cincin'nus. (L. *cincinnus,* akin to κίκινος, a ringlet. G. *Wickel.*) A curl of hair. Applied to the hair on the temples.

In Botany, the name of a uniparous scorpioid cyme, as seen in the forget-me-not.

Cin'clides. (Κιγκλίς, a latticed gate.) Small openings found in the Actinozoa, through which the craspeda protrude.

Cin'clisis. The same as *Cinclismus.*

Cinclis'mus. (Κίγκλισις, a quick jerking movement. F. *cinclese, cinclisme.*) Old term for repeated motion of the eyelids.

Also, the rapid movement of the thorax in dyspnœa.

Cin'clus. (Κίγκλος.) The dipper, one of the Turdidæ.

Cinc'tipes. (L. *cinctus,* surrounded; *pes,* a foot.) Having feet surrounded by a coloured ring.

Cine. A synonym of *Ruscus aculeatus.*

Cine'bene. Same as *Cinæbene.*

Cinefac'tion. (L. *cinefacio,* to reduce to ashes. G. *Einäscherung, Verbrennung.*) Burning to a cinder; incineration.

Cinefica'tum. (L. *cineficatus,* made into ashes.) The same as *Calcined.*

Cine'ma. (Κίνημα, from κινέω, to move.) Motion.

Cinen'chyma. (Κινέω, to move; ἔγχυμα, that which is poured in.) Laticiferous tissue, composed of anastomosing vessels conveying latex. See *Laticiferous vessels.*

Cinenchym'atous. (Same etymon.) Having laticiferous vessels.

Ci'nene. A hydrocarbon, probably with the composition $C_{10}H_{16}$, obtained from wormseed, *Semen cinæ.*

Cinera'ceous. (L. *cinis,* ash. G. *aschenähnlich, aschgrau.*) Of an ash-grey colour.

Cinera'ria. (L. *cinis,* ashes. G. *Aschenpflanze.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ.*

C. corymbo'sa, Mönck. The *Stenactis annua.*

C. heterophyl'la, Pursk. ("Ετερος, other; φύλλον, a leaf.) The *Senecio tomentosus.*

C. marit'ima. (L. *maritimus.* F. *jacobée maritime, armoise blanche.*) A plant growing on the coasts of the Mediterranean. It is reputed to be antihysterical, diuretic, deobstruent, and emmenagogue. It is supposed to be the *Achaovan abiat* of ancient writers.

Also called *Senecio cineraria.*

C. sibir'ica, Linn. The *Ligularia sibirica.*

Cinera'rium. (L. *cinis,* ashes.) Name for the ash-pit of a furnace.

Cineras'cent. (L. *cinis,* ashes. G. *hell aschgrau.*) Of an ash-grey colour.

Cinera'tion. (L. *cineratio,* a reducing to ashes. G. *Einäscherung.*) The reduction of an organic body to ashes.

Ciner'ea. (L. *cinereus.*) Ash-coloured.

C. gelatino'sa substan'tia. (L. *substantia,* substance.) The grey matter of the nervous organs.

Ciner'eo-al'bidus. (L. *cinereus; albus*, white. G. *weisslichgrau.*) Greyish white.

C.-argen'teus. (L. *argenteus*, silvery. G. *silbergrau.*) Silvery white.

C.-flaves'cens. (L. *flavescens*, gold-coloured. G. *gelblichgrau.*) Yellowish grey.

C.-fus'cus. (L. *fuscus*, brown. G. *graubraun.*) Greyish brown.

C.-ni'ger. (L. *niger*, black. G. *grauschwarz.*) Greyish black.

C.-tomento'sus. (L. *tomentum*, a stuffing for couches. G. *graufilzig.*) Hairy grey.

Ciner'eous. (L. *cinis*, the ash remaining after burning any substance. F. *cendré;* G. *aschgrau.*) Of, or belonging to, ashes; ash-like. Of an ash colour.

Cin'eres. (L. *cinis*, ash. F. *cendres;* G. *Asche.*) A name for impure potash; ashes.

C. clavella'ti. (L. *clavus*, a nail.) Term for the wood ashes from which potash is prepared, because the wood has been cut into slips before burning, or because the ashes were sharpened like nails owing to the separation of the insoluble parts.

C. rus'sici. The *Potassii carbonas impura.* Potash.

Cinerit'ious. (L. *cinis*, the ash remaining after burning any substance. F. *cendré;* G. *aschgrau.*) Of, or belonging to, or resembling, ashes. Of the appearance, or colour, of ashes.

C. sub'stance. The grey cortical substance of the brain.

C. tu'bercle. The *Tuber cinereum.*

Cinerit'ium. (L. *cinis*, ashes.) Old term for a cupel, because vegetables or bones are reduced to ashes in it, or because it was often made of vegetable or bone ash. (Ruland.)

Ciner'ula. (Dim. L. *cinis*, ashes.) Term for the dross of burnt metals, not unlike to ashes; formerly applied to the substance otherwise called spodium.

Cine'sia. (Κίνησις. F. *cinesie.*) The art, according to Dally, of bodily exercises and curative movements in their relation to the natural movements of the human body.

Cinesial'gia. (Κίνησις, motion; ἄλγος, pain. F. *cinesalgie.*) A term applied by Gubler to the state of a muscle, the contractility of which cannot be put into action without exciting in it a pain often severe and always sufficient to prevent the free use of the muscle.

According to him, the term includes all painful muscular conditions not included in the term myalgia, which is to be restricted to rheumatoid conditions.

Cinesiol'ogy. (Κίνησις; λόγος, an account.) A term used by Dally to denote the educational, hygienic, or therapeutic applications of the artificial or natural movements of the organism, thus including gymnastics and calisthenics, the movement cure, and shampooing.

Cinesiomet'ric. (Κίνησις; μέτρον, a measure.) Relating to the measurement of motion.

C. sense. (G. *Sinn der Bewegungsreaction.*) The seventh of the sixteen senses, according to Recamier, being the sense by which movement is recognised.

Cinesion'osus. (Κίνησις; νόσος, a disease.) A disease or disorder of the organs of motion.

Cinesip'athy. (Κίνησις; πάθος, disease.) The mode of cure of disease by movements. See *Cinesiology.*

Cinesither'apy. (Κίνησις; θεραπεία, medical treatment. F. *cinésithérapie.*) Dally's term for the cure of disease by movements.

Cineth'mics. (Κινέω, to move.) The science of motion.

Cine'tic. (Κινητικός, for moving.) Having reference to motion.

Cine'tica. (Κινητικός, for moving.) An Order of Mason Good's Class *Neurotica*, being diseases affecting the muscles.

Also, a term applied to agents affecting the voluntary and reflex spinal movement. Some affect the tone, others the irritability of the muscles, some increase, others diminish, the influence of the will over the muscles; while some exalt, others depress, the reflex activity of the spinal cord.

Cine'tus. (Κινητός, movable.) An old name for the diaphragm. Used by Bartholin, *Anat.* ii, 3.

Cingil'lum. (L. dim. of *cingulum*, a girdle.) A small girdle or band.

Cin'gula. (L. *cingulum*, a girdle.) The same as *Cingulum.*

Cingula'ria. (L. *cingulum*, a girdle.) A name for a plant supposed to be the *Lycopodium selago* of Linnæus, because it grows in that shape.

Cin'gulate. (L. *cingulum.* G. *gürtelartig.*) Having a belt or band.

Cin'gulum. (L. *cingulum*, a girdle; from *cingo*, to gird around. G. *Gürtel.*) A girdle or cincture. A belly band; a broad quilted belt to keep the bowels in position in those who are fat and of flabby habit of body.

The waist of the body, being the part to which a girdle is applied.

Also (G. *Zwinge*), a band of white nerve fibres running along the lateral border of the corpus callosum to the median side of the corpus medullare of the hemisphere; anteriorly bending round at the side of the genu of the corpus callosum, it enters the frontal lobes, and posteriorly lying at the side of the posterior genu of the corpus callosum it enters the occipital lobule, and, uniting with the medullary substance of the lobulus cinnatus, passes downwards and forwards into the temporal lobe, terminating in the gyrus hippocampi. Its inferior median fasciculus is the stria longitudinalis corporis callosi.

Also, a band of dental substance surrounding the base of the crown of the tooth in some animals; it may develop accessory cusps.

Also, a synonym of *Clitellum.*

Also (G. *Gürtelflechte*), a synonym of *Herpes zoster*, from its usual shape.

C. abdom'inis musculo'so-aponeurot'icum. (L. *abdomen*, the belly; *musculus*, a muscle; *aponeurosis.*) The muscles and fasciæ forming the anterior walls of the abdomen.

C. Hilda'ni. (*Hildanus.* F. *ceinture de Hildane.*) A leathern girdle formerly employed in the reduction of dislocations.

C. mercuria'le. Old term for a mercurial girdle invented for the purpose of exciting salivation, described by Hartmannus. One form is: Mercury 3 drs., shaken with 2 oz. of lemon juice till the globules disappear, then separate the juice, and mix with the extinguished half the white of an egg, gum dragon 20 grs., and spread the whole on a belt of flannel.

C. pudicit'iæ. (L. *pudicitia*, chastity.) The hymen.

C. Sanc'ti Johan'nis. (L. *Sanctus*,

Saint; *Johannes*, John.) A name for the *Artemisia vulgaris*. (Quincy.)

C. sapien'tiæ. (L. *sapientia*, wisdom.) The same as *C. mercuriale*.

C. stultit'iæ. (L. *stultitia*, folly.) The same as *C. mercuriale*.

Ci'nin. Same as *Santonin*.

Cini'num. A synonym of *Santoninum*.

Ci'nis. (Κόνις, dust. F. *cendre*; G. *Asche*.) The ash which remains after burning anything. The oxides, stable on exposure to heat, obtained by burning the metals, were formerly named *Cinis*. Hence *Cinis antimonii*, *C. jovis*, *C. stanni*, and *C. zinci*.

C. antimo'nii. Antimony ash. An ash-grey powder produced by heating sulphuret of antimony to redness in contact with the air.

C. fæ'cum. (L. *fæx*, lees.) Commercial potash obtained from the ashes of lees of wine.

C. infecto'ria. (L. *infectorius*, that serves for dyeing.) Same as *C. fæcum*.

C. os'sium. (L. *os*, a bone.) The *Ossa usta alba*, Belg. Ph.

Cin'nabar. (Κιννάβαρι, a pigment obtained from dragon's blood. L. *cinnabaris*; F. *cinabre*; G. *Zinnober*, *rothes Schwefelquecksilber*.) A term for the red sulphuret of mercury or mercuric sulphide, as it is met with in nature, from its similarity of colour.

C., factit'ious. (L. *factitius*, made by art. F. *vermillon*; G. *künstlicher Zinnober*.) Term for vermilion when prepared artificially.

C. of an'timony. (F. *cinnabre d'antimoine*; G. *Spiessglaszinnober*.) Name for cinnabar, or sulphuret of antimony, which was formed during an old process for making butter of antimony, in which mercury was used.

Cin'nabarine. (*Cinnabar*. F. *cinnabarin*; G. *Zinnoberroth*.) Of, or belonging to, cinnabar; of the colour or appearance of cinnabar, and the light red of the *Papaver orientalis*; a yellowish scarlet.

Cinnab'aris. Same as *Cinnabar*.

Also, a name of the madder, *Rubia tinctorum*, from its colour.

C. factit'ia. See *Cinnabar, factitious*.

C. Græco'rum. (L. *Græcus*, a Greek.) Old term for the *Sanguis draconis*, dragon's blood. (Quincy.)

C. minera'lis. (L. *mineralis*, mineral. G. *Bergzinnober*.) Native or mineral cinnabar.

C. nati'va. (L. *nativus*, natural. G. *Bergzinnober*.) Native or mineral cinnabar.

Cinnab'rion her'ba. (*Cinnabar*; *herba*, a herb.) A name of madder, *Rubia tinctorum*, from the colour of the dye which it furnishes.

Cinnamal'dehyde. Same as *Cinnamic aldehyde*.

Cinnamē'in. $C_{16}H_{14}O_2$. A brownish aromatic liquid, sp. gr. 1·1, obtained by the evaporation of a solution of balsam of Peru in bisulphide of carbon. Also called benzylic cinnamate.

Cin'namene. C_8H_8. A substance identical with styrol, obtained by the dry distillation of cinnamic acid with baryta.

Cinnam'ic ac'id. $C_9H_8O_2$. (G. *Zimmtsäure*.) This acid is contained in Siam benzoin, balsams of Peru and Tolu, and may be obtained from storax by boiling it in water with sodium carbonate and lime, which yield sodium cinnamate, easily decomposable by acids. The acid is inodorous, has an acrid taste, fuses at 129° C. (264° F.), at a dull red heat is resolved into carbonic acid and styrol, and dissolves easily in ether, alcohol, and hot water, sparingly in cold water. It crystallises in shining colourless prisms.

C. al'dehyde. C_9H_8O. A colourless heavy oil which forms the greater part of the oil of cinnamon.

Cinnam'icyl. C_9H_6O. The supposed biatomic radical of cinnamic acid.

Cinnamoden'dron. (Κίνναμον, cinnamon; δένδρον, a tree.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Canellaceæ*, or of the Tribe *Canelleæ*, Nat. Order *Magnoliaceæ*. Trees, inhabiting tropical America, with alternate exstipulate leaves.

C. axilla're, Mart. (L. *axillaris*, from *axis*, an axle-tree.) A tree growing in Brazil, yielding a bark of strong and aromatic flavour, named paratudo (good for everything) aromatico by the Brazilians, who employ it in the treatment of many diseases. The pieces are from two to six inches in length, one or two inches broad, and about one third of an inch thick, flat, hard, brown, and presenting a granular fracture.

C. cortico'sum, Miers. (L. *cortex*, bark.) A tree, inhabiting Jamaica, supplying a bark which is often substituted and sold for true winter's bark.

Cin'namol. A synonym of *Cinnamene*.

Cinnamo'meous. (L. *cinnamomum*, cinnamon. F. *cannellé*; G. *zimmtfarbig*.) Of, or belonging to, cinnamon; of the colour or quality of cinnamon.

Cinnamo'mi cor'tex, B. Ph. (L. *cortex*, bark. F. *cannelle de Ceylan*; G. *Zimmt, Zeylonzimmt, Kaneel, feiner Zimmt*.) Ceylon cinnamon; the inner bark of the young shoots of *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*, gathered in May and June and in November and December after the wet season; the bark of the smaller shoots is placed within that which has been stripped from the larger. The rolls are then dried in the sun. They are of a bright brown colour, brittle, fragrant, and of a saccharine, pungent, and aromatic taste. The quills consist chiefly of the endophlœum. On section there appear under the microscope one to three rows of thick-walled cells, ten rows of parenchymatous thin-walled cells, and internally other thin-walled cells intersected by medullary rays. Ceylon cinnamon contains ethereal oil 3·77, resin soluble in ether 7·4, tannic acid 2·06, starch 2·82, mucus 3·7, ashes 4·96 per cent., and contains besides sugar and mannite. It is chiefly used as a spice, but also as a cordial and stimulant. It is often adulterated with cassia, and, when powdered, with baked wheat flour or baked starch.

Cinnamon is mentioned in the Mosaic writings, and in many ancient authors, as by Herodotus, Galen, and Dioscorides.

C. chinen'sis cor'tex. (L. *chinensis*, Chinese; *cortex*, bark. F. *cannelle de chine*; G. *Zimmtkassie, Chinesischer Zimmt*.) Chinese cinnamon; also called *Cassia bark*.

Cinnamo'mic ac'id. Same as *Cinnamic acid*.

Cinnamo'min. The same as *Mannite*.

Cinnamo'mum. (Κιννάμωμον, cinnamon.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Lauraceæ*.

Also, cinnamon, the pharmacopœial name, U.S.A., of both the Ceylon and the Chinese cinnamon. See *Cinnamomi cortex* and *C. chinensis cortex*.

C. acu'tum. (L. *acutus*, pointed.) Ceylon cinnamon, the bark of *C. zeylanicum*.

C. al'bum. (L. *albus*, white.) Same as *Canellæ albæ cortex.*

C. aromat'icum, Ch. Nees. (L. *aromaticus*, fragrant.) The same as *C. cassia*, Blume.

C. Burman'ni, Blume. A tree supposed to be the source of part of the supply of Sumatra and Java cassia bark.

C. cam'phora, Nees. The *Camphora officinarum.*

C. cas'sia, Blume. (G. *Zimmtkassie, brauner Kaneel.*) A tree growing naturally in China and Cochin China and cultivated elsewhere. The bark of the larger branches yields cassia bark and cassia buds.

C. Ceylonen'se. (L. *Ceylon*, the island of that name.) The same as *Cinnamomi cortex.*

C. Chinen'se. Chinese cinnamon, or *Cassia bark.*

C. Culil'awan, Blume. Hab. Indian islands. From this plant is obtained the Indian clove bark, so named on account of its odour. The bark is in large flat pieces.

C. eucalyptoï'des, Nees. (*Eucalyptus*, the plant of that name; εἶδος, likeness.) The *C. nitidum.*

C. glandulif'erum, Meissner. (L. *glandula*, a little acorn; *fero*, to bear.) A species which supplies the sassafras of Nepaul.

C. In'dicum. (L. *indicus*, Indian.) The same as *C. chinense.*

C. in'ers, Reinw. (L. *iners*, inactive.) A variable species growing in Continental India, Ceylon, Java, and Sumatra. Believed to yield the cassia bark or wild cinnamon of Southern India. The seeds and dried buds are used in diarrhœa, dysentery, and coughs, and the bark as a condiment. Probably a form of *C. zeylanicum.*

C. Javan'icum, Blume. (L. *Java*, the island of that name.) The tree producing true Sintoc bark.

C. Ki'amis, Nees. The plant producing *Cortex Massoy.*

C. Lourei'rii, Nees. A tree inhabiting Cochin China. It yields in part the cassia buds of commerce.

C. Magellan'icum. (L. *Magellan*, a celebrated navigator.) The same as *Cortex Winteranus.*

C. malabath'rum, Batka. Said to supply *Cortex malabathri.*

C. nit'idum, Hooker. (L. *nitidus*, shining.) The plant yielding part of the *Folia malabathri* of India. Probably the same as *C. iners.*

C. obtusifo'lium, Nees. (L. *obtusus*, blunt; *folium*, a leaf.) A tree growing at 1000 to 4000 feet above the sea level in the Khasya Mountains in Eastern Bengal. It yields part of the supply of cassia. Probably a form of *C. zeylanicum.*

C. parthenox'ylon, Meissner. (Παρθένος, a virgin; ξύλον, wood.) Hab. Penang, Sumatra, Java. Fruit yields an oil which is used in rheumatism; root used in infusion as sassafras root.

C. pauciflo'rum, Nees. (L. *paucus*, few; *flos*, flower.) A tree growing 1000 to 4000 feet above the sea level in the Khasya Mountains in Eastern Bengal. It yields part of the supply of cassia bark.

C. perpetuoflo'rens, Burmann. (L. *perpetuus*, continuous; *floreo*, to bloom.) A species said to be one of those furnishing cassia buds.

C. Ranwolf'ii, Blume. Probably the same as *C. iners.*

C. ru'brum, Blume. (L. *ruber*, red.) The plant producing the *Cortex Culilawani ruber.*

C. sinen'se. (Mod. L. *sinensis*, from China.) Chinese cinnamon, the same as *Cassia bark.*

C. Sin'toc, Blume. A plant yielding a bark smelling of cloves, and analogous in its properties to the Culilawan bark.

C. sylves'tre america'num. (L. *sylvestris*, belonging to a wood.) The *Nectandra cinnamoides.*

C. Tam'ala, Nees. (G. *Mutterzimmt.*) A tree growing in the East Indies. It yields part of the supply of *Folia* and *Cortex malabathri*, and of *Cassia bark.*

C. ve'rum. (L. *verus*, true.) The Ceylon cinnamon.

C. xanthoneur'on, Blume. (Ξάνθος, yellow; νεῦρον, a nerve.) The plant producing the *Cortex Culilawani papuanus.*

C. zeylan'icum, Breyne. (F. *cannellier.*) A tree, from 20 to 30 feet in height, inhabiting Ceylon, and cultivated in Brazil and some of the West India islands. Yields cinnamon. See *Cinnamomi cortex.*

Cin'namon. (Heb. *ginnámon*, cinnamon.) See *Cinnamomi cortex.*

C. bark. See *Cinnamomi cortex.*

C., Ceylon'. See *Cinnamomi cortex.*

C., Chine'se. The produce of various species of cinnamon growing in the provinces of Kwangsi and Kweichan in Southern China. See *Cassia bark.*

C. chips. The smaller fragments or trimmings obtained in stripping the shoots of the cinnamon tree.

C., In'dian. Same as *C., Chinese.*

C. leaf, oil of. A brown, viscid, essential oil, of clove-like odour, sometimes exported from Ceylon. Sp. gr. 1·053. It is a mixture of eugenic acid, with a neutral hydrocarbon, having a formula $C_{10}H_{16}$, and a little benzoic acid.

C., Mal'abar. (G. *Holz Kassie, Malabar Zimmt.*) Cinnamon obtained from a variety of *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* growing on the Malabar coast of Southern India. The pieces are simple, not rolled one within the other, and are characterised by the large quantity of mucus they contain.

C. of San'ta Fé. The bark of *Nectandra cinnamoides.*

C. of the Isle of France. The bark of *Oreodaphne cupularis*, growing in the Mauritius.

C., oil of. A golden yellow liquid, sp. gr. 1·035, distilled from cinnamon bark. It has a strong odour of cinnamon, a sweet and aromatic, but burning taste, and slight lævogyratory power on polarised light. It is composed chiefly of cinnamic aldehyde, C_9H_8O, and a variable proportion of hydrocarbons. At low temperatures it deposits camphor. It easily absorbs oxygen.

C. root, oil of. A yellow liquid, lighter than water, having a mixed odour of cinnamon and camphor and a strong camphoraceous taste.

C. su'et. A concrete oil probably obtained from the fruit of *Cinnamomum zeylanicum.*

C., Tellicher'ry. Cinnamon of exceedingly good quality from the district of Tellicherry in Southern India.

C., Tinneve'lly. Cinnamon obtained from the district of Tinnevelly in Southern India.

C. tree. (F. *cannellier;* G. *Zimmtbaum.*) The *Cinnamomum zeylanicum.*

C. tree, wild. The *Canella alba.*

C. wood. A synonym of *Sassafras wood.*

Cinnamos'ma. (Κίνναμον, cinnamon; ὀσμή, odour.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Canellaceæ*, or of the Tribe *Canelleæ*, Nat. Order *Magnoliaceæ.*

C. fra'grans, Baillon. (L. *fragrans*, sweet scented.) A species having the properties of canella bark.

Cin'namoyl. C_9H_7. A monatomic radical. (Weltzien.)

Cin'namyl. C_9H_7O. The radical supposed to exist in cinnamic acid. (Fehling.)

C. al'cohol. $C_{18}H_{10}O_2$. (G. *Zimmtalkohol.*) Same as *Cinnyl alcohol.*

Cinnamyl'ic cin'namate. The same as *Styracin.*

Cin'nyl al'cohol. $C_9H_{10}O$. A compound obtained by heating styracin with caustic alkalies. It crystallises in silky needles, which are sweet to the taste and pleasant to the smell; it boils at 33° C. (91·4 °F.)

Also, called cinnamyl alcohol.

C. cin'namate. Same as *Styracin.*

C. e'ther. (G. *Zimmtäther.*) (C_9H_9) O. An oily fluid heavier than water, and not soluble in it, obtained by heating cinnyl alcohol with anhydrous boracic acid.

C. ox'ide. The same as *C. ether.*

Cinon'osi. (Κινέω, to move; νόσος, a disease.) Diseases affecting muscular motion.

Cinon'osus. (Κινέω, to move; νόσος, disease. G. *Krankheit der Bewegung.*) A disease affecting muscular motion.

Cin'oper. The same as *Cinnabar.*

Cinoplanę'sis. (Κινέω, to move; πλάνησις, a making to wander. F. *cinoplanèse.*) Irregularity of motion. An anomaly or aberration of muscular motion.

Cinq raci'nes. (F. *cinq*, five; *racine*, a root.) In the French Codex this name is applied to the dried roots of asparagus, wild celery, fennel, parsley, and butcher's broom. Used to make an aperient syrup.

Cinq'uefoil. (F. *cinq*, five; *feuille*, a leaf. F. *quintefeuille;* G. *Potentilla.*) The species of the Genus *Potentilla.*

C., com'mon. The *Potentilla canadensis*, Linn.

C., creep'ing. The *Potentilla reptans*, Linn.

C., hoar'y. The *Potentilla argentea.*

C., marsh. The *Comarum palustre*, or *Potentilla comara.*

C., Nor'way. The *Potentilla norvegica.*

C., shrub'by. The *Potentilla fruticosa*, Linn.

C., sil'very. The *Potentilla argentea*, Linn.

Cinzil'la. The same as *Zona.*

Ci'on. (Κίων, a column. F. *louette;* G. *Zäpfchen.*) Old name for the uvula.

Also, the septum between the nostrils.

Cio'nis. (Dim. κίων, a column. F. *cionis.*) The same as *Cion.*

Also, an old term for an enlargement and painful swelling of the uvula. (Quincy.)

Cioni'tis. (Κίων, uvula. F. *cionite;* G. *Entzündung des Zäpfchens, Zäpfchenbräune.*) Inflammation of the uvula.

Cionocra'nia. (Κίων; κρανίον, the skull.) A Suborder of the Order *Sauria* or *Lacertilia*, which includes the British lizards, the scincoids, iguanas, and agamas. They are procœlian lizards, with a columella, united pterygoid quadrate horns, and an interorbital septum. The parietals are fused and the frontals separate. They have usually eyelids and are scaly. It includes the *Cyclosaura* and *Geissosaura* of some authors.

Cionopto'sis. (Κίων; πτῶσις, a falling down. G. *Zäpfchenvorfall.*) A dropping down or elongation of the uvula.

Cionorrhaph'ia. (Κίων; ῥάφη, a seam. F. *cionorraphie;* G. *Zäpfchennath.*) The same as *Staphylorraphy.*

Cio'notome. (Κίων, uvula; τέμνω, to cut.) Bent scissors, adapted for the removal of the uvula.

Cionot'omy. (Κίων, uvula; τομή, section.) Excision of the uvula when hypertrophied or elongated.

Cipi'pa. (F. *moussache.*) The Brazilian name for tapioca.

Cipol'lo. Italy; in the Valley of Nivole, on the right bank of the Salsero. A strong salt water, temperature 26° C. (78·8° F.), containing magnesium sulphate 12·5 grains, sodium chloride 166, magnesium chloride 8, potassium iodide ·799, with some calcium and magnesium carbonate, in 16 ounces.

Circæ'a. (Κίρκη, *Circe*, the enchantress; because supposed to have been used by her; or, according to Lemery, because its fruit, which is bristly, adheres to the clothes and attracts men, as the Circe of the poets attracted them by her enchantments. G. *Hexenkraut.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Onagraceæ.*

C. lutetia'na, Linn. (L. *Lutetia*, Paris. F. *herbe de Saint Etienne;* G. *Hexenkraut.*) The enchanter's nightshade. Formerly used as a resolvent, now fallen into disuse.

C. ovalifo'lia, Gray. (Mod. L. *ovalis*, egg-shaped; *folium*, a leaf.) The *C. lutetiana.*

C. pubes'cens, Pohl. (L. *pubesco*, to put on down.) The *C. lutetiana.*

C. vulga'ris, Mönch. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) The *C. lutetiana.*

Circæa'ceæ. A synonym of *Onagraceæ.*

Circel'li. (L. dim. of *circulus*, a ring.) Small circles or rings.

C. veno'si foram'inum intervertebra'lium. (L. *venosus*, full of veins; *foramen*, an opening; *inter*, between; *vertebra*, a spine bone.) Small venous circles surrounding the inner orifice of the intervertebral foramina.

C. veno'si spina'les. (L. *venosus; spinalis*, belonging to the backbone.) A plexus formed in the vertebral canal, opposite each vertebra, by communicating branches between the anterior and posterior spinal veins.

C. veno'si vertebra'les. (L. *venosus; vertebra.*) The same as *C. venosi spinales.*

Circel'lus. (L. dim. of *circulus*, a ring.) A ring or small circle.

See also *Circelli.*

C. veno'sus hypoglos'si. (L. *venosus; ὑπό*, beneath; *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.) A small plexus of veins surrounding the hypoglossal nerve in the anterior condyloid foramen. It communicates with the occipital sinus and the sinus circularis foraminis magni on the one hand, and with the internal jugular vein or termination of the sinus petrosus inferior on the other.

Cir'cinal. (L. *circino*, to make round. G.

schneckenförmig, eingerollt.) Rolled up from the tip into a coil.

Cir'cinate. (L. *circino*, to make round. G. *kreisrund, schneckenförmig, eingerollt.*) Measured or compassed about; rounded; involute from the apex into a coil, as in the young fronds of ferns, sometimes coiled into a ring only.

C. prefolia'tion. (L. *præ*, before; *folium*, a leaf. G. *schneckenförmige Knospenlage.*) The arrangement of the leaves or fronds in an involute manner, like a bishop's crosier.

C. verna'tion. (L. *vernus*, belonging to the spring.) The same as *C. prefoliation.*

Circin'nus. A term for the hair on the temples. Probably a misspelling of *Cincinnus.* See *Capillus.*

Cir'cinus. (L. *circinus*, a circle.) Herpes zoster, from its shape.

Cir'cium arven'se. A name for the *Serratula arvensis.*

Cir'cle. (L. *circulus*, a ring. F. *cercle*; G. *Zirkel.*) A ring. A figure entirely bounded by one line, having all the right lines that can be drawn from its central point to any part of it equal. The periphery of every circle is supposed to be divided into 360 equal parts, called degrees.

C., a'rea of. The area of a circle is found by multiplying the square of the diameter by ·7854.

C., cil'iary. See *Ciliary circle.*

C., circum'ference of. The circumference of a circle is found by multiplying the diameter by 3·1416.

C., diam'eter of. The diameter of a circle is equal to the circumference divided by 3·1416.

C., galvan'ic. See *Galvanic circle.*

C. of diffu'sion. (L. *diffundo*, to diffuse.) The confused image cast by a cone of monocentric light, which has passed through a convex lens, in front of or behind the true focus of that lens.

C. of dispers'ion. (L. *dispergo*, to disperse.) The halo of colours which surrounds the image formed by a lens, in consequence of the unequal refrangibility of the different colours.

C. of Hal'ler. See *Circulus callosus Halleri.*

C. of sensibil'ity. (L. *sensibilis*, that can be perceived by the senses.) The area of distribution of one nerve fibre, being the area within which the separated points of a pair of compasses are incapable of being distinguished as two.

C. of Will'is. See *Circulus arteriosus Willisii.*

C., po'lar, low'er. (L. *polus*, the end of an axis.) A term applied by Barnes to an imaginary latitudinal circle at about one fourth of the height of the gravid uterus, which divides the cervical from the equatorial zone.

C., po'lar, up'per. (L. *polus.*) A term applied by Barnes to an imaginary latitudinal circle at about three fourths of the height of the gravid uterus, which divides the fundal from the equatorial zone.

C., volta'ic. See *Voltaic circle.*

Circ'let. (L. *circellus*, a little circle.) A small circle. Applied to such things as the circular row of hooks on the head of *Tænia solium.*

Cir'cocele. A corruption of *Cirsocele.*

Cir'cuit. (F. *circuit*, from L. *circuitus*, a going about; from *circum*, around; and *eo*, to go.) The space enclosed in a circle, an orbit, a path.

Also, the period of a disease.

Also, the course traversed by an electric current.

Cir'cular. (L. *circulus*, a ring. F. *circulaire*; I. *circolaire*; G. *kreisförmig, zirkelrund.*) Ring-shaped.

C. amputa'tion. See *Amputation, circular method of.*

C. ban'dage. See *Bandage, circular.*

C. cau'tery. See under *Cautery, actual.*

C. crys'tals. A term applied to the groups of radiating needles which form when solutions of oxalurate of ammonia, salicine, and other substances are evaporated in a thin layer on a microscopic slide. The groups attain a circular form, determined in size by contact with a neighbouring group; they are beautiful objects under the micropolariscope.

C. insan'ity. See *Insanity, circular.*

C. mag'netism. The action of a magnetic current which causes the connecting wire of a galvanic chain to rotate.

C. mus'cle of Santori'ni. See *Santorini, circular muscle of.*

C. polarisa'tion. (G. *Kreispolarisation.*) See *Polarisation, circular.*

C. si'nus. See *Sinus, circular.*

C. si'nus of Rid'ley. A synonym of the *C. sinus.*

Cir'culating. (L. *circulatio*, a going round.) Moving in a circle.

C. albu'men. (G. *circulirendes Eiweiss, vorraths Eiweiss.*) A term applied by Voit to albumen absorbed from the intestine and circulating in a loosely-combined condition in the body generally. He regards it as a kind of store which, in the event of hunger, is used up before the tissues are oxidised.

Circula'tion. (L. *circulo*, to encircle, or to circulate. F. *circulation*; G. *Kreislauf, Umlauf.*) The act or process of circulating; especially applied to movement of the blood and other fluids in or around the living body.

In Chemistry, applied to a form of distillation in which the first distilled vapour returns to the still to be again distilled.

C., allan'toid. (*Allantois.*) The early stage of fœtal circulation soon after the fifth week in the human fœtus, when the umbilical vessels developed in the allantois are taking the place of the omphalo-mesenteric vessels of the umbilical vesicle.

C., arte'rial. (L. *arteria*, an artery.) The course pursued by the blood in traversing the arteries, of which there are two sets: those connected with the left ventricle through the aorta, and conducting arterialised or bright blood to the system at large; and those connected with the right ventricle through the pulmonary artery, and conducting venous blood to the lungs. The former constitute the systemic, the latter the pulmonary arterial circulation. The blood contained in the arteries, as a rule, passes into the capillaries, though occasionally anastomoses exist between arteries, and between them and veins.

C., cap'illary. (L. *capillus*, the hair of the head.) The passage of the blood through the minute thin-walled vessels which intervene between the arteries and the veins. The limits on either side are not very well defined, but, as a rule, the vessels are so small that only one or two corpuscles can move abreast.

C., collat'eral. (L. *collatero*, to admit on both sides. I. *circulazione collaterale.*) Circulation carried on through lateral or secondary channels after stoppage or obstruction in the main vessels.

C., deriv'ative. (L. *derivo*, to draw off from.) A term applied to a direct communication shown by Sucquet to occur between arteries and veins, without the intermediation of capillaries. The connecting vessels are large and highly muscular, and, when dilated, permit the passage of so much blood as to reduce the capillary circulation beyond to a minimum. Such vessels are found in the extremities of the fingers and toes, over the knee and elbow, in the lips, cheeks, nose, eyelids, and mucous membrane of nose and tongue.

C., em'bryonal. (Ἔμβρυον, the fruit of the womb before birth.) The circulation of blood in the embryo which commences as soon as the omphalo-mesenteric vessels and the branches of the primitive aorta connect the vascular area of the umbilical vesicle and the heart.

C., fœ'tal. (L. *fœtus*, offspring. F. *circulation fœtale*; G. *der Kreislauf des Blutes beim Fœtus.*) The fœtal blood is not distinguishable into venous and arterial, but everywhere presents a dark red appearance. Proceeding from the placenta, the blood is conducted by the umbilical vein as far as the transverse fissure of the liver, where it divides into several branches, supplying the right and left lobes of the liver, the lobulus Spigelii, and the lobulus quadratus. The branch to the right lobe is joined by the portal vein. The umbilical vein is then continued, under the name of the ductus venosus, to join the left hepatic vein, where this vessel enters the inferior vena cava. In the inferior vena cava the blood carried by the ductus venosus and hepatic veins becomes mixed with that returning from the lower extremities and viscera of the abdomen. It enters the right auricle and, guided by the Eustachian valve, passes into the left auricle through the foramen ovale, where it mingles with a small quantity of blood returned from the lungs by the pulmonary veins. It is driven by the contraction of the left auricle into the left ventricle, and thence into the aorta, by which it is conducted chiefly to the head and upper extremities, though a small quantity enters the descending aorta. From the head and upper extremities it is returned by the branches of the superior vena cava to the right auricle, and from thence into the right ventricle. This descending current is in front of that passing from the inferior cava to the foramen ovale. From the right ventricle the blood passes into the pulmonary artery, but owing to the small size and absence of functional activity of the lungs, only a small portion is transmitted to these organs, the greater part entering the right pulmonary artery, and then traversing a large trunk named the ductus arteriosus, by which it is conducted to the third part of the arch of the aorta to be distributed to the lower extremities and the viscera of the abdomen and pelvis; the greater part is conducted through the umbilical arteries, which are branches of the internal iliacs, to the placenta. The effects of this arrangement are that the blood of the fœtus, aerated in the placenta, is sent almost directly to the head and upper extremities. Immediately after birth the umbilical arteries and veins cease to convey blood to and from the placenta; the foramen ovale closes, and the whole of the blood entering the right auricle passes into the right ventricle, and as respiration now commences the ductus arteriosus becomes obliterated, and the blood is conducted by the pulmonary arteries to the lungs, from whence it returns to the left auricle.

C., great'er. (G. *grosser Kreislauf.*) Same as *C., systemic.*

C., intracel'lular. (L. *intra*, within; *cellula*, a small cell.) The rotation of protoplasm in a vegetable cell.

C., lacu'nar. (L. *lacuna*, any natural cavity.) A more or less irregular current in the fluid occupying the lacunar spaces in Mollusca and Articulata. Its existence as a distinct circulation is doubtful.

C., les'ser. (G. *kleiner Kreislauf*; I. *circolazione piccole.*) The same as *C., pulmonary.*

C. of blood. See *Circulatory system.*

C. of chyle. The chyme, as it flows over the villi, is believed by some to enter the columnar epithelial cells lining the intestine, and to be transmitted through one or more cell-like dilatations to the central lacteal of the villi. Others think special goblet cells are the main agents in the absorption of the chyme; and others again that the chyme makes its way between the cells. All agree that it reaches the central lacteal, and then, assuming the characters of chyle, is conducted to a plexus of lacteals at the base of the villi; and from these it passes to the larger lacteals, in which valves appear, and to the mesenteric glands, and ultimately to the thoracic duct. The movement of the chyle absorbed into the villi seems to be effected by the contraction of the muscular fibre cells in the villi and in the larger lacteals by the contractions of the muscular coats of the intestines, aided by the valves of the lacteals themselves.

C. of la'tex. (L. *latex*, fluid.) The descending current of fluids elaborated by the leaves in plants. In some plants the circulation is chiefly effected through the cells and intercellular spaces, but in others there are true vessels. See *Latex*, *Laticiferous vessels*, *Sap.*

C. of lymph. (*Lymph.*) The lymph appears to occupy interspaces of the tissues, which in many places, if not everywhere, are lined with endothelium. These becoming more distinctly tubular and possessing valves, ultimately pour their contents, in man, into the thoracic duct, whence it passes into the left innominate vein. The pressure under which it circulates varies greatly, and is chiefly derived from the action of the heart, aided by the contraction of the surrounding muscles, and also in part from the contraction of the walls of the lymphatics, this contractility being in some animals developed at particular points into hearts, which pulsate rhythmically.

C. of pro'toplasm. (Πρώτος, first; πλάσμα, anything formed.) A term applied to those currents in the protoplasm of a vegetable cell which proceed from the nucleus to the periphery, as distinguished from the rotation of protoplasm.

C. of sap. (F. *circulation de sève.*) A complete account of this would include the intercellular movements of the vegetable fluids (see *Cyclosis* and *Protoplasm*), the movement of the fluids absorbed from without and destined to be elaborated in the green cells, and lastly the movement of the materials formed in the green cells to various parts of the plants, and destined either for their nutrition or to be kept in reserve for subsequent use. The fluids absorbed from the soil enter the cells of the root by endosmose, and ascend through the porous fibro-vascular

tissue of the stem to the leaves, the movement being aided partly by capillarity, partly by imbibition, and in part also being a result of transpiration from the leaves; under certain conditions the leaves may also absorb moisture from the atmosphere. The chief channels of the ascending current from the soil are the woody fibres of the alburnum, part traversing their lumen, and the pores by which adjoining cells communicate, and part passing along their walls by imbibition. The descending current from the leaves probably takes place through other but similar porous cells. In some groups the intercellular spaces or "resin passages" exist, through which certain fluids elaborated by the leaves inspissate. In some *Compositæ* it is a yellow or red odoriferous oil; in *Umbelliferæ*, a mixture of gum mucilage and oily or resinous substances; and in *Terebinthinaceæ*, a clear balsam. See *C. of latex.*

C., placen'tal. The circulation of the blood in the placenta is double; fœtal from the umbilical arteries through the capillaries of the villous tufts to the umbilical veins, and maternal from the coiled branches of the uterine arteries through the blood spaces, into which the villi project, and the utero-placental veins to the uterine veins.

C., placent'ary. (*Placenta.*) The latter stage of fœtal circulation when the allantois has carried the umbilical vessels to the villi of the chorion, which they have penetrated, and the placenta is formed.

C., por'tal. (*Portal* vein.) The circulation of the blood derived from the spleen, stomach, and intestines. The capillaries of these parts unite to form the portal vein. This divides (see *Portal vein*) into branches, supplying the lobules and the capillaries, reunites to form the hepatic vein, which discharges its contents into the inferior vena cava. The pressure under which the blood moves is low; it is derived from the heart. The veins contain no valves.

C., pri'mary. (L. *primus*, first.) Same as *C., embryonal.*

C., pul'monary. (L. *pulmones*, the lungs. F. *circulation du poumon;* I. *circolazione pulmonale.*) The circulation of the blood from the right ventricle through the pulmonary artery, capillaries, and veins to the left auricle.

C., se'cond. The *C., fœtal.*

C., spi'ral. (L. *spira*, a coil.) Term applied by Schleiden to the peculiar circulation observed in the central cell of Chara.

C. stage. An apparatus enabling the circulation of the blood to be studied under the microscope. Mr. Reeves's consists of two parts, which can be separated, permitting the eyelid or tongue to be placed between two cover glasses, and kept moist by a stream of serum.

C., system'ic. (I. *circulazione generale*, or *grande* or *del corpo;* G. *korperlichen Kreislauf.*) The circulation of the blood through the heart, aorta, capillaries, and veins, exclusive of the lungs.

C., third. The circulation of blood as it exists in the adult.

C., umbili'cal-vesic'ular. Same as *C., embryonal.*

C., veloc'ity of. (L. *velox*, swift. F. *vitesse du sang;* G. *Geschwindigkeit der Blutbewegung.*) In the carotid of the calf the blood moves at the rate of about 232 mm., in the dog of 261 mm., and in the horse of 300 mm. per second. In the capillaries the rate in the frog is 0·5 mm. per second, in mammals about 0·8 mm. per second. In the veins the rate of movement is about one half that in the arteries. The duration of a complete circuit is accomplished in 27 systoles of the heart, and therefore in the horse in 31·5 seconds, in the squirrel 4·39, cat 6·69, hedgehog 7·61, rabbit 7·79, dog 16·7, cock 5·17, buzzard 6·73, duck 10·64, goose 10·86, and in man it is estimated at 23 seconds.

C., ve'nous. The passage of the blood through the veins. It is effected partly by the action of the heart, which is here greatly diminished, partly by the contractility of the veins, and by muscular contraction, which, by means of the valves of the veins, assist the current onwards, and partly by the action of inspiration, which, by enlarging the thoracic cavity, effects by atmospheric pressure a freer passage of blood into it.

Cir'culator. (L. *circulo*, to move round.) Old name for a mountebank, or itinerant quack.

Circulato'rium. (L. *circulo*, to move round about.) Name for a digesting vessel in which the fluid is made to perform a circulatory motion.

Cir'culatory. (L. *circulo.*) Relating to the circulation.

C. an'guish. (F. *angoisse circulatoire.*) The more or less uncomfortable or distressing sensations which occur in a part when the flow of blood is nearly or altogether cut off.

C. appara'tus. Same as *Circulatory system.*

C. displa'cement. See *Displacement, circulatory.*

C. sys'tem. (Σύστημα. F. *système circulatoire;* G. *Kreislaufsystem.*) The totality of the organs which serve for the circulation of the blood.

In INVERTEBRATA the circulatory system presents many types; in the lowest forms consisting of a pulsatile cavity only, but becoming gradually differentiated and specialised till it ultimately, as in Cephalopoda, becomes almost as complicated as in the higher vertebrata.

In *Protozoa*, represented by the Rhizopods and Sponges, the homogeneous nature of the body, and their relatively small size, render any circulatory apparatus unnecessary.

In *Cœlenterata* the circulatory system is entirely absent, its place being supplied by the more or less branched gastrovascular apparatus, by which the materials for the nutrition of the body are conveyed to all parts, and the essential function of a circulatory system fulfilled.

In the *Echinodermata* a highly-developed, closed, vascular system suddenly appears. The Asteriadæ present two rings, one ventral around the mouth, the other dorsal around the anus, from which vessels pass into the rays, supplying the intestine and ambulacral vesicles. The circulation is maintained by a contractile vessel connecting the two rings; a similar disposition of parts is found in the Echinidæ. In the Holothuriadæ and Siphunculidæ—worm-like types—an artery or aorta runs along one side of the intestine, and a vein on the other. In Holothuria the artery ends anteriorly in a vascular ring surrounding the gullet, and gives off branches to the generative organs, Poli's vesicles, and adjoining parts. The aorta presents contractile enlargements or hearts. The blood, after entering the veins, is transmitted to the branchiæ for aeration, and from thence passes again to the aorta. There

is here, therefore, a double circulation, branchial and systemic.

In MOLLUSCA the circulation presents many grades of development; in the lowest the blood being only irregularly driven hither and thither in the body cavity, whilst the highest present many analogies with that of Vertebrata.

In *Tunicata* an elongated heart, acting peristaltically, drives the blood in one direction, and then, after a pause, in the opposite direction, so that the vessels in connection with it are alternately venous and arterial. The circulation is not closed, but the vessels end in lacunar passages and dilatations.

In *Lamellibranchiata* the heart, enclosed in a pericardium, lies at the posterior part of the back beneath the ligament in front of the rectum. It is composed of two auricles and a thicker ventricle, which is sometimes (Arca) double. Anteriorly it gives off two arms, which encircle the rectum, giving rise to the appearance that the heart is perforated by the intestine. From the ring the anterior aorta springs. The smaller vessels break up into erectile plexuses, especially in the mantle, foot, and in the septum between the branchiæ, and they in part lose themselves in lacunar passages. The veins collect and return the blood to two sinuses at the base of the branchiæ, and an azygous sinus for the foot veins. Part of the venous blood then passes into Bojanus' organ, part directly into the auricles, and part goes to the gills. There is a kind of portal circulation in Bojanus' organ, and the blood returns from that plexus into vessels which go to the gills (branchial arteries). The oxidised blood collects into three trunks, which convey the blood to the auricle.

In *Gasteropoda* the heart, enclosed in a pericardium, lies usually on the side opposite to the generative organs. It consists of a single ventricle and auricle, the latter being occasionally double. It sometimes surrounds the rectum. The aorta divides into an anterior and posterior branch, and is distributed to the body. The returning blood enters veins, which conduct it to the branchiæ, from whence, after aeration, it is returned to the auricle. The large veins of the pulmonata form a vascular ring, the *circulus venosus*, which surrounds the lungs. The veins have also large openings, through which the blood that has circulated through lacunar passages in the tissues is received. The Prosobranchiata have a renal portal circulation. The blood is colourless or bluish. It contains much lime and some copper. Planorbis has red blood, but the spectrum differs from hæmoglobin.

Cephalopoda present a systemic and, in the dibranchiate division, two branchial hearts. The systemic heart lies in the middle line towards the posterior and inferior part of the body. It consists of two (or in nautilus four) auricles and a muscular ventricle, from which an anterior and posterior aorta arises. The vessels terminate partly in capillaries, partly in lacunar passages. The veins of the arms unite to form a circular sinus in the head, and the blood from this, in company with that of all the other veins, discharges itself into two pear-shaped and rhythmically contracting sinus venosi at the root of the branchiæ. In Tetrabranchiata there are four sinuses, but they are not contractile. From the gills the blood returns to the auricles of the systemic heart by two or four trunks. The blood is white, or bluish, greenish, or yellowish. The blood-corpuscles are granular, and often nucleated.

In VERTEBRATA the circulation is reducible to three parts, arterial, venous, and lymphatic. The heart, enclosed in a pericardium, is absent only in Amphioxus. In fishes it is venous or branchial; in the Amphibia and Reptilia partly pulmonary or branchial, and partly systemic, and in the rest divisible into two parts, of which one is systemic and the other pulmonary.

In *Fishes* the heart, enclosed in a pericardium, lies above the pectoral fins and behind the gills. In Myxine, Plagiostomi, and Acipenseridæ, the pericardium communicates with the peritoneal cavity. The heart consists of an auricle, which receives the venous systemic and portal blood, and of a strong ventricle, which is separated from the auricle by valves, and drives the blood, by rhythmical contraction of about twenty or thirty beats per minute, into a conus or bulbus arteriosus, the interior of which presents valves. Continuous with this is the aorta, which gives off on each side four or five branches to the gills, when they break up into capillaries; the oxygenated blood returns to large veins or epibranchial arteries, which then join to form a dorsal vessel, and is distributed to the body. Secondary hearts are found in the caudal vein of the eel and in the portal vein of the Myxine. A portal vein transmits part of the venous blood of the intestines to the liver. In some fishes there is a renal portal circulation. The blood-corpuscles are circular in the Cyclostomata, but flat, elliptic, and nucleated elsewhere.

In *Amphibia* the heart has one ventricle, and present in the lower form one, and in the higher two, auricles. From the ventricle springs a bulbus arteriosus, which is continuous with the aorta. The aorta gives off branches to the gills when present. The returning vessels, as in fishes, form a dorsal aorta, the lower ones each giving off a branch to the lungs, which becomes greatly developed in those Batrachia that undergo a metamorphosis. There is an hepatic and a renal portal circulation. Blood-corpuscles biconvex, nucleated, large.

In *Reptilia* the heart has two auricles and a single ventricle. The right auricle receives the systemic, the left the pulmonary veins. In the higher members of this class the ventricle is nearly perfectly divided into two chambers by a vertical septum, though a mixture of the blood of the two chambers still takes place through the foramen of Panizza, and through a communicating branch between the right and left aortic arches before they join to form the aorta descendens.

In *Birds* there is a complete double circulation, the heart, situated in the middle line, consisting of two auricles and two ventricles, one auricle and ventricle being destined to drive the blood through the lungs for the purpose of aerating it, the other through the system; the ventricles sometimes communicate through a foramen ovale. The aorta is short and splits into three branches, the descending aorta and the right and left brachiocephalic arteries. There are two superior venæ cavæ and an inferior vena cava. The veins have valves. The blood is warm, the corpuscles elliptic.

In MAMMALIA there is, as in birds, a complete double circulation effected by a heart with four chambers, one auricle and ventricle being pulmonic, the other systemic. The blood, poured by the ascending and descending vena cava into

the right auricle of the heart, is sent into the right ventricle; whence it is transmitted through the pulmonary artery to the lungs, where, having undergone its peculiar change from venous to arterial, it is carried back by the pulmonary vein to the left auricle of the heart, and is then discharged into the left ventricle, whence it is propelled through the aorta to every part of the system, to be returned by the veins to the venæ cavæ as before.

Circula'tum. A Paracelsian term for an oily liquor prepared from sea salt.

C. mi'nus. (L. *minor*, less.) An old term for spirit of wine.

Cir'culus. (L. dim. *circus*, a ring. F. *cercle;* G. *Zirkel.*) A little ring. A circle. Applied to objects or parts that are of a circular form.

Applied to an iron instrument formerly used for dividing circular portions of glass; the instrument being heated and pressed close to the neck or rod of glass, and then cold being applied, division at the point desired was effected.

A name for several circular instruments used by the older surgeons.

C. arterio'sus i'ridis ma'jor. (L. *arteria*, an artery; *iris; major*, greater.) An arterial plexus situated in the periphery of the iris, formed chiefly by the two long ciliary arteries, each of which divides into two branches after arriving at the anterior border of the ciliary muscle. These branches run in opposite directions till they meet and are joined by some branches of the anterior ciliary arteries. The circle supplies the iris and the ciliary processes.

C. arterio'sus i'ridis mi'nor. (L. *minor*, smaller.) A delicate arterial plexus situated on the anterior surface of the iris, near the pupillary border. It indicates the part to which the pupillary membrane of the fœtus was attached, and, according to Arnold, it is only fully developed after the disappearance of this membrane.

C. arterio'sus mus'culi cilia'ris. (L. *cilium*, an eyelash.) An arterial plexus formed by the long ciliary arteries as soon as they have entered the substance of the ciliary muscle. This circle is posterior to the circulus arteriosus iridis major.

C. arterio'sus ner'vi op'tici. (L. *arteria; nervus*, a nerve; *opticus*, relating to the eye. G. *hintern Skleralgefässkranz.*) An arterial circle, first observed by Zinn, situated round the optic nerve as it traverses the sclerotic. It is composed of three or four small branches from the short posterior ciliary arteries, which form a plexus, and from which some branches pass outwards like the remaining short ciliary arteries into the choroid, whilst others pass inwards to the optic nerve. There is no corresponding venous circle.

C. arterio'sus umbilica'lis. (L. *arteria*, an artery; *umbilicus*, the navel.) The same as *C. umbilicalis.*

C. arterio'sus Willis'ii. (*Willis*, the anatomist. G. *Willisschen arteriellen Gefässkranz.*) An arterial anastomosis formed at the base of the brain by the basilar and internal carotid arteries and their branches. The basilar, running forwards, divides at the anterior border of the pons into the two posterior cerebral arteries, which almost immediately give off posterior communicating arteries, which join with the internal carotid; the internal carotids of each side gives off the anterior cerebral, and then after a short course communicate by a cross branch named the anterior communicating artery.

C. artic'uli vasculo'sus. (L. *articulus*, a joint; *vasculosus*, full of vessels.) The circle of anastomosing vessels which surrounds a joint.

C. callo'sus Halle'ri. (L. *callosus; Haller*, the physiologist.) The fibro-cartilaginous ring to which the mitral and tricuspid valves of the heart are attached.

C. cephal'icus. (Κεφαλή, the head.) A vascular circle found in the head of osseous fishes, which is either formed directly from the epibranchial arteries of the upper arches, or by the junction of the main trunks.

Also, the arterial vessels at the base of the brain forming the *C. arteriosus Willisii.*

C. cilia'ris. (L. *cilium*, an eyelash.) The *Ciliary muscle.*

C. Halle'ri. See *C. callosus Halleri* and *C. venosus Halleri.*

C. i'ridis ma'jor. See *C. arteriosus iridis major.*

C. i'ridis mi'nor. See *C. arteriosus iridis minor.*

C. ma'jor. Same as *C. arteriosus iridis major.*

C. membrano'sus. (L. *membranosus*, membranous.) The hymen.

C. mi'nor. Same as *C. arteriosus iridis minor.*

C. oc'uli. (L. *oculus*, the eye.) The globe of the eye.

C. os'seus. (L. *osseus*, bony. F. *cercle osseux.*) A name for a ring-like bone at the bottom of the cartilaginous meatus externus of the ear, and supporting the membrana tympani in the fœtus. It is united to the meatus in the adult.

C. quad'ruplex. (L. *quadruplex*, fourfold.) The quadruple or fourfold circle. An old name for a particular kind of bandage.

C. tonsilla'ris. (L. *tonsilla*, the tonsil.) A nervous plexus formed by the branches of the glossopharyngeal nerve around the base of the tonsil.

C. umbilica'lis. (L. *umbilicus*, the navel.) An arterial plexus found in the subperitoneal connective tissue around the navel. It is formed by branches of the superior and inferior epigastric arteries, the superior vesical artery.

C. veno'sus. (L. *venosus*, from *vena*, a vein.) The same as sinus terminalis or the marginal vessel surrounding the vascular area of the embryo.

Also, a large venous sinus, found in the pulmonate division of Gasteropoda, surrounding the lung, into which the veins returning the blood from the body open.

C. veno'sus are'olæ. (L. *areola*, a small open space.) Same as *C. venosus mammæ.*

C. veno'sus cilia'ris. (*Ciliary body.*) A plexus situated near the insertion of the ciliary muscle in the substance of the sclerotic. According to Leber, it is represented by the canal of Schlemm and its tributaries. It is connected with the anterior ciliary veins and the veins of the ciliary muscle, but not with the veins of the iris, nor does it have any direct communication with the anterior chamber.

C. veno'sus cor'neæ. (*Cornea.*) The same as *C. venosus ciliaris.*

C. veno'sus Halle'ri. (*Haller*, the physiologist.) The same as *C. venosus mammæ.*

C. veno'sus Ho'vii. (*Hovius*, a Dutch anatomist of the eighteenth century.) A plexus of blood-vessels described by Hovius in the ciliary region of the eye. Brücke has shown that it does not correspond either to Schlemm's or Fontana's canals, but is probably formed by the anterior branches of the venæ vorticosæ.

C. veno'sus i'ridis. (L. *iris*.) The plexus formed near the periphery of the iris by the anastomosis of the veins of that membrane.

C. veno'sus ischiad'icus. (Ἰσχιαδικός, of the hips.) A communication formed between the vena circumflexus femoris posterior and the vena ischiadica.

C. veno'sus mam'mæ. (L. *mamma*, a teat.) A plexus with polygonal meshes formed by the subcutaneous veins around the base of the nipple of the breast under the areola.

C. veno'sus obturato'rius. (L. *obturo*, to stop up.) A circle of veins surrounding the obturator foramen. The veins communicate below with the internal circumflex vein, and above with the external and internal iliacs.

C. veno'sus of nip'ple. Same as *C. venosus mammæ*.

C. veno'sus ret'inæ ante'rior. A terminal, but not complete, plexus of veins found in many mammals, as, for example, the ox, at the *ora serrata*. It is connected posteriorly with the retinal veins.

C. veno'sus Ridley'i. (G. *Ridley's venenkranz*.) The circle of veins formed round the sella turcica by the cavernous sinuses laterally, the anterior intercavernous sinus in front, and the posterior intercavernous sinus behind. Also called *Sinus circularis Ridleyi*.

C. veno'sus tracheal'is. (L. *trachea*, the windpipe.) A plexus formed by the inferior thyroid veins and the inferior laryngeal vein on the trachea below the isthmus of the thyroid body.

Circumac'tio. (L. *circum*, around; *ago*, to drive. G. *Herumführung, Umlauf*.) Revolution; a turning round.

Also, the same as *Amphisphalsis*.

Circumac'tus. (L. *circum*, around; *ago*, to drive. G. *umgebogen, gekrümmt*.) Curved, bent, crooked.

Circumagen'tes. (L. *circum*; *ago*, to drive in a circle.) The oblique muscles of the eyes; from their action of rotation.

Circuma'late. (L. *circum*; *alatus*, part. *alo*, to fly. G. *ringsum geflügelt*.) Provided with alæ in the form of a ring.

Circumamic'tus. (L. *circum*; *amicio*, to wrap around. G. *umhüllt, bedeckt*.) Invested; enveloped.

Circuma'nal. (L. *circum*, around; *anus*, the fundament.) Around the anus.

C. glands. (G. *Circumanaldrüsen*.) A set of large and closely-arranged sweat glands, with cylindrical epithelium, arranged circularly around the anus of man in a zone of 1 to 1·5 cm. breadth.

Circumax'ile. (L. *circum*, about; *axis*. F. *circumaxile*.) Situate round an axis.

Circumalua'lis. An old term for the tunica conjunctiva of the eye. (Quincy.)

Cir'cumcised. (L. *circumcido*, to cut around.) Having had the prepuce removed by circumcision.

In Botany, applied to an apothecium, which is separated by a chink from the thallus. (Cooke.)

Circumci'sio. See *Circumcision*.

C. fœmina'rum. (L. *fœmina*, a woman.) The removal of portions of the nymphæ, and sometimes of the clitoris, of the female, as practised by some Eastern nations.

Circumcis'ion. (L. *circumcido*, to cut around. F. *circoncision*; G. *Beschneidung*.) Term for the operation of cutting off a circular piece of the prepuce, as is sometimes necessary to be done in cases of phymosis.

C. of the conjuncti'va. The same as *Peritomy*.

Circumcisu'ra. Same etymon and meaning as *Circumcision*.

Circumci'sus. (L. *circumcido*.) One who has been circumcised.

Circumclu'sion. (L. *circumcludo*, to shut in.) A mode of compression of a blood-vessel by passing a needle through the skin, under the vessel, then out through the skin again, and tying a ligature over the two ends of the needle, so as to exercise pressure between itself and the part of the needle under the blood-vessel.

Circumduc'tion. (L. *circum*, about; *duco*, to lead. G. *Herumführen, Umkreisen*.) A term for that movement of a limb by which it is made to describe a cone around an imaginary axis, with the apex at the joint. See also *Amphisphalsis, Perisphalsis*.

Circumductio'nis o'pifex. (L. *circumduco*; *opifex*, a worker.) An epithet for the superior oblique muscle of the eye.

Circum'ference. (L. *circum*, around; *fero*, to carry. G. *Umkreis, Peripherie*.) The outline, contour, or periphery of a circular figure.

Circumferen'tia. Same etymon and meaning as *Circumference*.

C. articula'ris. (L. *articulus*, a joint.) The lateral articulating surface on the head of the radius. It is partly in contact with the lesser sigmoid cavity of the ulna, partly with the annular ligament.

Circumferen'tial. (L. *circumfero*, to carry round.) Relating to the circumference of a thing.

C. fi'bro-car'tilage. A rim of fibro-cartilage surrounding and serving to deepen some articular cavities, like the glenoid of the scapula and cotyloid of the os innominatum.

Cir'cumflex. (L. *circum*, around; *flecto*, to bend. F. *circonflex*; I. *circonflesso*; S. *circunflejo*; G. *umgebogen, gewunden*.) Bent circularly or around a thing.

C. art'eries of the knee. (G. *Gelenkarterien der Kniekehle*.) The articular arteries of the knee-joint.

C. ar'tery of the arm, ante'rior. (L. *arteria circumflexa humeri anterior*; F. *artère circonflexe antérieure*; G. *vordere Kranzschlagader des Armes*.) A small branch of the axillary which, running outwards beneath the coraco-brachialis and short head of the biceps, reaches the bicipital groove, and divides into an ascending branch, which supplies the joint, and a descending branch to the deltoid. It anastomoses with the posterior circumflex and acromial thoracic arteries.

C. ar'tery of the arm, poste'rior. (L. *arteria circumflexa humeri posterior*; F. *artère circonflexe postérieure*; G. *hintere Kranzschlagader des Armes*.) This artery arises from the axillary opposite the lower border of the subscapularis muscle, passes through the quadrangular space, bounded above by the teres minor,

below by the teres major, externally by the humerus, and internally by the long head of the triceps. It then runs round the back of the neck of the humerus, and supplies the joint and deltoid muscle. It anastomoses with the anterior circumflex, suprascapular and acromial thoracic arteries.

C. ar'tery of the scap'ula. (L. *arteria circumflexa scapulæ;* G. *Rückenast der Unterschulterblattschlagader.*) The same as *Scapular artery, dorsal.*

C. ar'tery of the thigh, ante'rior. The same as *C. artery of the thigh, external.*

C. ar'tery of the thigh, exter'nal. (F. *artère circonflexe externe de la cuisse;* G. *äussere Kranzarterie des Oberschenkels.*) A branch of the profunda artery which runs outwards beneath the sartorius and rectus muscles, and divides into ascending, descending, and transverse branches. The ascending run beneath the tensor fasciæ femoris, and anastomose with the glutæal and circumflex iliac arteries; the descending lie on the vasti beneath the rectus, and anastomose with the superior articular branch of the popliteal artery; the transverse run over the cruræus, and anastomose with the internal circumflex, sciatic, and superior perforating arteries.

C. ar'tery of the thigh, inter'nal. (F. *artère circonflexe interne de la cuisse;* G. *innere Kranzarterie des Oberschenkels.*) This artery arises from the inner and back part of the profunda, and winds round the inner side of the femur, first between the psoas and pectineus and then between the obturator externus and adductor brevis. On reaching the tendon of the obturator externus it gives off two branches, one of which runs upwards and supplies the adductor muscles, anastomosing with the obturator artery; whilst the other descends beneath the adductor brevis to supply it and the adductor magnus. The continuation of the trunk supplies the hip-joint, and appears between the adductor magnus and quadratus femoris muscles. It joins here the crucial anastomosis.

C. ar'tery of the thigh, lat'eral. The same as *C. artery of the thigh, external.*

C. ar'tery of the thigh, mid'dle. The same as *C. artery of the thigh, internal.*

C. ar'tery of the thigh, poste'rior. The same as *C. artery of the thigh, internal.*

C. il'iac ar'tery, deep. (L. *arteria circumflexa ilii superficialis;* F. *artère circonflexe iliaque;* G. *Kranzschlagader der Hüfte.*) This artery arises from the outer side of the external iliac artery nearly opposite the epigastric artery. It runs upwards and outwards behind Poupart's ligament to the crest of the ilium, and about the middle of the crest pierces the transversalis. It then passes backwards between the transversalis and the internal oblique to anastomose with the ilio-lumbar and glutæal arteries.

C. il'iac ar'tery, superfic'ial. (L. *arteria circumflexa ilii externa;* F. *artère circonflexe iliaque superficiale;* G. *äussere Kranzschlagader der Hüfte.*) A small branch arising from the femoral artery about half an inch below Poupart's ligament. It perforates the fascia lata, and, running towards the crest of the ilium, supplies the skin of the groin and the inguinal glands. It anastomoses with the circumflex iliac, the gluteal, and the external circumflex arteries.

C. il'iac vein, deep. This vein, composed of two branches, accompanies the artery of the same name, and joins the external iliac vein.

C. il'iac vein, superfic'ial. This vein, composed of two branches, accompanies the artery of the same name, and joins the internal saphenous vein at the saphenous opening.

C. nerve of arm. (F. *nerf axillaire* or *circonflexe;* G. *Achselnerv.*) This nerve arises from the posterior cord of the brachial plexus in common with the musculospinal nerve. It passes down behind the axillary artery and in front of the subscapularis, giving off a branch to the shoulder-joint. At the lower border of this muscle it divides into two branches: the upper winds round the neck of the humerus, and supplies the deltoid and skin; the lower supplies the teres minor and deltoid muscles and the skin. The nerve to the teres minor muscle has a ganglion upon it.

C. veins of arm. These accompany the arteries of the same name, and open into the axillary vein.

C. veins of Kohl'rausch. Branches of veins which proceed from the lower and anterior part of the corpus cavernosum of the penis, and, curving around the sides of the organ, join the dorsal vein of the penis.

Circumflex'ion. (L. *circum,* around; *flecto,* to bend or turn. G. *Biegung, Wendung.*) Turning, winding, or bending round.

Circumflex'us. (L. *circumflecto,* to bend about. F. *circonflexe;* G. *umgebogen.*) Bowed, or bent about. Applied to arteries, veins, nerves, and to the tensor palati muscle.

C. pala'ti. A synonym of the *Tensor palati muscle.*

Circumfora'neus. (L. *circum,* around; *forum,* a market place. F. *charlatan;* G. *Marktschreier, Quacksalber.*) Wandering idly about market places. Applied to an itinerant quack (*C. medicus*) or pretender to knowledge of medicine.

Circumfu'sa. (L. *circum; fundo,* to pour out.) An old term signifying all the circumstances which surround man, as climate, air, mode of life, and such like, and which influence him from without.

Circumfu'sion. (L. *circum,* around; *fundo,* to pour. G. *Umfliessung, Umgebung.*) A pouring around.

Circumgyra'tion. (L. *circum; gyro,* to turn round.) Movement in a circular manner.
Also, a term for giddiness.

Circumligatu'ra. (L. *circum,* around; *ligo,* to bind. F. *circumligature;* G. *Umbindung, Umwickelung.*) Casting a ligature around.
Also, the same as *Paraphimosis.*

Circumlit'io. (L. *circumlino,* to anoint all over.) Term for a liniment, particularly one for the eyelids. Scribonius Largus, *n.* 29.

Circumnu'tate. (L. *circum,* around; *nuto,* to sway to and fro.) To bend from side to side in a circular, oval, spiral, or elliptical manner.

Circumnuta'tion. (L. *circum,* around; *nuto,* to nod.) A movement which has been observed by Darwin to occur in all growing parts of plants, but most easily demonstrable in the stems of climbing plants, which bend successively to all points of the compass, so that the tip revolves. The movement is not quite regularly circular, but irregularly oval or elliptical, being influenced by light, heat, moisture, gravitation, and growth. It sometimes consists of innumerable

small oscillations. It is believed that through its modification many movements highly beneficial or necessary to plants have been acquired.

Circumoc'ular. (L. *circum*, around; *oculus*, the eye. G. *das Auge umgehend.*) Running or extending round the eye.

Circumœsophage'al. (L. *circum; œsophagus*, the gullet.) Lying around the œsophagus.

Circumossa'lis. (L. *circum*, about; *os*, a bone.) Covering, or being around, a bone. Applied to the periosteum and to the conjunctiva.

C. membra'na. A term for the periosteum. (Castellus.)

Circumpo'lar. (L. *circum*, around; *polus*, the pole.) Being around the pole or axis of a thing.

Circumpolarisa'tion. (L. *circum; polarisation* of light.) Same as *Polarisation, circular.*

Circumscis'sile. (L. *circum; scindo*, to divide.) Cut circularly and transversely; divided transversely.

C. dehis'cence. (L. *dehisco*, to gape wide.) Term applied to an irregular form of dehiscence in which the upper part of the fruit falls off like a lid. It occurs in purslain, plantain, pimpernel, henbane, and amaranths.

Circumscis'sus. (L. *circumscindo*, to cut round about. F. *circoncis;* G. *ringsumschnitten.*) Having a circular cut or fissure; divided transversely; cut round about.

Cir'cumscribed. (L. *circum; scribo*, to write. F. *circonscrit;* I. *circonscritto;* S. *circumscrito;* G. *umgränzt.*) Bounded; confined within a distinct limit.

Circumscrip'tion. (L. *circum*, around; *scribo*, to write. G. *Umschreibung, Umgrenzung, Umfang.*) The general outline or margin of a surface.

Circumsec'tion. (L. *circumseco*, to cut round. G. *ringsum beschneiden, umschneiden.*) The cutting circularly around, as in an amputation.

Also, a synonym of *Circumcision.*

Circumse'pient. (L. *circumsepio*, to hedge around.) A term applied formerly to what was called the sleep of plants when the leaves, which in the day are more or less horizontal, assume in the night an upright position, so as to form a kind of funnel.

Circumspec'tion. (L. *circum; specto*, to look at. F. *circonspection;* I. *circonspezione;* S. *circunspeccion;* G. *Behutsamkeit, Vorsicht.*) According to Gall, a capacity of foresight existing in man and animals, and more or less developed in different species, races, and individuals.

Circumu'terine. Same as *Periuterine.*

Circumval'late. (L. *circumvallo*, to surround on every side with a wall. G. *umschanzt.*) Enclosed by means of a prominence.

C. papil'læ. The *Papillæ circumvallatæ.*

Circumvolu'tion. (L. *circum*, around; *volvo*, to roll.) Applied both to the coils of the intestines in the abdomen and to the windings of the gyri of the brain. Same as *Convolution.*

Cir'cus. (Κίρκος, a circle.) Old name for a circular bandage.

C. mo'vements. (F. *mouvements de manège.*) A term applied to the movement in a circle which occurs in some unilateral diseases and injuries of the grey centres at the base of the brain.

Ciro'nes. Same as *Sirones.*

Cir'rate. (L. *cirrus*, a curl. G. *krausshaarig, gelockt.*) Having, or being like, a cirrus or tendril.

Cir'rhagra. (*Cirrus;* ἄγρα, a seizure. F. *cirrhagre;* G. *Weichselzopf.*) Term for *Plica polonica.*

Cirrha'tæ. (L. *cirrus.*) A synonym of *Cucurbitaceæ.*

Cir'rhate. Same as *Cirrate.*

Cir'rhi. The same as *Cirri.*

C. au'ditory. See *Cirri, auditory.*

Cirrhif'erous. Same as *Cirriferous.*

Cir'rhiform. Same as *Cirriform.*

Cirrho'des. Same as *Cirroid.*

Cirrhon'osis. (Κιρρός, tawny; νόσος, disease.) A synonym of *Cirrhosis*, from the yellow colour of the liver when thus affected.

Cirrhon'osus. (Κιρρός, tawny; νόσος, a disease. F. *cirrhonose;* G. *Lohfarbkrankheit.*) A peculiar disease of the fœtus in which the pleura, peritoneum, and similar membranes, are of a golden yellow appearance. (Lobstein.)

Cirrhoph'orous. (Φορέω, to bear.) Same as *Cirriferous.*

Cirrhop'oda. Same as *Cirripedia.*

Cir'rhose. See *Cirrose.*

Cirrho'sis. (Κιρρός, reddish yellow, or tawny. F. *cirrhose;* I. *cirrosi;* S. *cirrosis;* G. *Cirrhose.*) A term originally applied by Laennec to a long-known disease of the liver, in consequence of the presence of yellowish granules, which he believed to be a deposit of new matter; this is now shown to be an error; there is new matter, but it is a thickening of the connective tissue, and the granules are the compressed, isolated, and bile-tinged acini of the organ. See *C. of liver.*

The term has been extended beyond its etymological meaning to diseases of other organs of like pathological character, but having no yellowness.

C., an'nular. (L. *annulus*, a ring.) Cirrhosis affecting larger or smaller groups of lobules in the liver which are thus encircled by a fibrous ring, in opposition to *C., insular.*

C., atroph'ic. (Ἀ, neg.; τροφή, nutrition.) The ordinary form of cirrhosis of the liver where contraction of the organ takes place.

C., bil'iary. (L. *bilis*, bile.) A form of cirrhosis of the liver supposed to originate in simple biliary stasis, from obstruction of the bile-ducts. It was at one time believed that the new formation of biliary ducts was confined to this form, but it is now known not to be so.

C. cor'dis. (L. *cor*, the heart.) Same as *Fibrosis, cardiac.*

C. hep'atis. (Ἧπαρ, the liver. G. *Lebercirrhose.*) See *C. of liver.*

C., hypertroph'ic. (Ὑπέρ, above; τροφή, nutrition.) A term applied to that form of cirrhosis of liver in which contraction of the morbid interstitial tissue does not occur.

C., in'sular. (L. *insula*, an island.) A form of cirrhosis of the liver, in which the fibrous new growth first assumes the form of small islets in the interlobular spaces, then invests each lobule, and penetrates beneath the rows of hepatic cells, which finally undergo atrophy.

C. intestino'rum. (L. *intestina*, the intestines.) Same as *Fibrosis of intestines.*

C. jecin'oris. (L. *jecur*, the liver.) See *C. of liver.*

C. mam'mæ. (L. *mamma*, the female

breast.) A term which has been applied to those cases of scirrhus of the breast in which shrinking has taken place; also called *Carcinoma atrophicum* and *C. cicatriciale*.

C., monolob'ular. (Μόνος, single; *lobulus*, dim. of *lobus*.) A term applied to cirrhosis of the liver when, by the farther growth of the insular form, a single lobule only is surrounded by the fibroid tissue.

C., multilob'ular. (L. *multus*, many; *lobulus*.) The same as *C., annular*.

C. of kid'ney. A synonym of *Nephritis, interstitial*.

C. of liv'er. A disease of the liver occurring most frequently in spirit drinkers, and consisting in a morbid change of the interlobular and the intercellular connective tissue, which becomes infiltrated with a material containing many small round and some spindle-shaped embryonic cells; this structure subsequently becomes fibrillated, and in the end resembles very closely cicatricial tissue. Early in its life a network of capillaries grows in it, probably from the interlobular arterioles, subsequently, as it becomes more fibrous, it undergoes contraction and shrivelling, and then blood-vessels disappear, the acini are compressed, and the hepatic cells become atrophied. Generally the morbid change, which is essentially an interstitial hepatitis, commences in the connective tissue around the smaller branches of the portal vein, and, spreading onward, involves the intercellular connective tissue of the whole organ; in the early stages the part of the liver involved is enlarged; in the later stages by the contraction of the morbid substance it is diminished in size; the two processes are in action often at the same time.

In certain cases, and especially in the form called biliary cirrhosis, biliary canaliculi are developed in the portal canals.

The early stages of the disease present no well-defined symptoms, but, as the liver atrophies, ascites and jaundice occur, and hæmatemesis and melæna are frequent accompaniments.

C. of lung. A term applied to indurations of lung tissue produced by a development of cellular and fibroid tissue in or about the pulmonary connective tissue. See *Pneumonia, interstitial, Phthisis, fibroid*, and *Fibrosis of lung*.

C. of the spleen. (F. *cirrhose de la rate*.) A term applied to a condition of atrophy of the spleen. The surface presents many sulci resembling cicatrices, corresponding to fibrous bands, which traverse the surface of the organ. Ulcerations of the intestines, Bright's disease, and general dropsy often precede death.

C. ova'rii. (L. *ovarium*, an egg-keeper.) A term applied to a hard, atrophied, fibrous ovarium, the degenerative result, probably, of chronic inflammatory thickening of the parenchyma.

C. peritonæ'i. A synonym of *Peritonitis deformans*.

C. pulmo'nis. (L. *pulmo*, the lung.) See *C. of lung*.

C. pulmo'num tuberculo'sa. (L. *pulmones*, the lungs; *tuberculous*.) A term defined by Rindfleisch to signify a new growth of connective tissue caused by tubercular lymphangitis, which, proceeding from the root of the lung, accompanies and invests the chief bronchus and the pulmonary vessels. From this the hyperplasia extends to the secondary bronchi in the form of membranous-like septa, which limit and isolate wedge-shaped portions of the lung. The whole process is accompanied by a chronic desquamative pneumonia. The sublobular divisions of the lung are brought into strong relief by a glistening, whitish, indurated tissue.

C. re'num. (L. *ren*, the kidney.) A synonym of *Nephritis, interstitial*.

C. ventric'uli. (L. *ventriculus*, the stomach.) Same as *Fibrosis of stomach*.

Cirrhot'ic. (Κιρρός, yellow.) Presenting the characters of cirrhosis.

C. crack'ling. A term applied to a crepitating rhonchus of medium fineness, which is not altered by coughing, heard in the contracted lung of interstitial pneumonia.

Cir'rhus. Same as *Cirrus*.

Cir'ri. (F. *cirres*.) Plural of *Cirrus*. In Mycology the term is applied to the spiral filaments surrounding the aperture of the perithecum, or of the pycnidia, of certain Sphæriaceæ. They are formed of a gelatinous substance, investing spores or stylospores, and which, propelled outwards in a soft state, assume a spiral form, and become friable in dry weather, or liquefy in moist, so as to set free the reproductive organs.

The cirri are fleshy organs in the head of some fishes, which may probably remedy the imperfection of other organs of touch.

Applied to organs similar in their nature to those last mentioned, in different parts of various animals. See also *Cirrus*.

C., au'ditory. (L. *audio*, to hear.) Fine hairs projecting from the specially modified epithelial cells which clothe the equatorial septum of the ampullæ of the semicircular canals. Some think the hairs are the termination of the nerves, and run up between the epithelial cells.

Cirrif'erous. (L. *cirrus*, a fringe; *fero*, to bear. G. *rankentragend*.) Term applied to a plant or animal provided with cirri.

Cirriflo'rous. (L. *cirrus; flos*, a flower. F. *cirriflore*.) Applied to a peduncle changed into a cirrus; and also to a petiole fulfilling the functions of a cirrus.

Cir'riform. (L. *cirrus; forma*, shape. G. *rankig*.) Like a cirrus.

Cirrig'erous. (L. *cirrus; gero*, to carry. G. *rankentragend, lockentragend*.) Bearing cirri or tendrils.

Cir'rigrade. (L. *cirrus; gradior*, to walk. F. *cirrigrade*.) Progressing by means of cirri.

Cirripe'dia. (L. *cirrus; pes*, a foot. G. *Rankenfüsser*.) A Subclass of the Class *Crustacea*, being animals enclosed in chitin, which, by the deposit of lime salts, forms an investment composed of several pieces. Articulated cirri project through the opening of the mantle. In the adult condition they are sessile; they are usually hermaphrodite, and have a regressive metamorphosis.

Cirrobranch'ia. (L. *cirrus; branchiæ*, gills. F. *cirrobranche*.) A synonym of *Scaphopoda*.

Cir'ro-cu'mulo-stra'tus. A cloud partaking of the characters of the three components of its name. Same as *Nimbus*.

Cirrocu'mulus. (L. *cirrus; cumulus*, a heap.) Small, roundish, well-defined masses of cloud, more or less regular in horizontal arrangement. They are spoken of as a mackerel sky and fleecy clouds.

Cir'roid. (L. *cirrus;* εἶδος, likeness. G. *rankenförmig*.) Like a curl or a tendril.

Cirroph'orous. (L. *cirrus; φορέω*, to bear.) Same as *Cirriferous*.

Cirrophthal'mia. Same as *Cirsophthalmia*.

Cirrop'odous. (L. *cirrus; πούς*, a foot.) Having cirri on the feet.

Cir'rose. (L. *cirrus*. G. *rankig*.) Tendril-like; having cirri.

Cirros'tomi. (L. *cirrus; στόμα*, mouth.) An Order of *Hæmatoxya* in Owen's classification of animals; it is represented by the Genus *Branchiostoma*. Same as *Pharyngostomi*.

Cir'ro-stra'tus. (L. *cirrus; stratus*, the thing spread out, a bed.) Small whitish clouds, arranged in somewhat horizontal strata, appearing at the zenith as a number of thin clouds, at the horizon as a narrow band.

Cir'rous. (L. *cirrus*, a tendril or clasper. F. *cirrheux; G. rankig*.) Terminating in, having, or full of, cirri, tendrils, or claspers.

Also, being like the clouds called *Cirrus*.

Cir'rus. (L. *cirrus*, a lock of curled hair, a fringe. F. *cirre; I. cirro; G. Ranke, Wickelranke*.) An organ having the shape of a curl.

In Botany, a tendril.

In Zoology, a tendril-like appendage, such as the beard or fringe about the mouth of fishes.

Also, the male copulatory organ of some of the *Platyelmintha*.

Also, the feet of Cirripedes, from their shape.

Also, the lateral processes of the arms of Brachiopoda.

In Meteorology, small, light, whitish clouds, having a brush-like or wispy appearance, lying very high, and probably consisting of frozen particles. They are also called mare's tails.

See also *Cirri*.

C. bag. (G. *Cirrusbeutel*.) The sheath containing the penis or cirrus of trematode and other worms.

C. corolla'ris. (*Corolla*.) A tendril arising from the petals of a flower.

C. folia'ris. (L. *folium*, a leaf.) A tendril formed by an extension of the midrib of a leaf, as in the *Gloriosa superba*.

C. peduncula'ris. (*Pedunclc*.) A tendril formed by the branching of the peduncle at the base of the lamina of a leaf.

C. petiola'ris. (L. *petiolus*, a stalk.) A tendril formed by the elongated petiole of a pinnate leaf, as in *Lathyrus aphaca*.

Cirsel'lium hu'mile. The *Atractylis humilis*.

Cirshydroscheoce'lē. (Κιρσός, a varix; *ὕδωρ*, water; *ὄσχεον*, the scrotum; *κήλη*, a tumour. F. *cirsydroschéocèle*.) A complication of varicocele and hydrocele.

Cir'sion. (Κίρσιον.) A name, by Dioscorides, for a plant used in the cure of varix (*κίρσος*), probably *Carduus parviflorus*, Linn.

Cir'sium. (Κιρσός, a varix.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*. So called from the reputed value of some of the species in varix. The Chinese eat the roots and young plants of various species of Cirsium, which they regard as nutritive and antiscorbutic. They also employ them to restrain diarrhœa, and in puerperal affections.

Also, a synonym of *Cnicus*.

C. arven'se. The *Serratula arvensis*.

C. erioph'orum, Scop. (Ἔριον, wool; *φορέω*, to bear.) A species which has been used as a cure for cancer.

C. lana'tum, Spreng. (L. *lanatus*, woolly.) Distaff thistle. Hab. India. Root used as a depurative.

C. lanifio'rum, Bieb. (L. *lana*, wool; *flos*, a flower.) Friar's crown. Receptacle used as food.

C. macula'tum, Scop. (L. *maculatus*, spotted.) The *Carduus marianus*.

C. monspessula'num, All. (L. *monspessulanus*, Montpellier.) Melancholy thistle. Hab. Spain, South of France. Used to relieve the pain of varicose veins.

C. olera'ceum, All. (L. *oleraceus*, herb-like.) Hab. Europe, Middle and Central. Used as a pot-herb.

C. trispino'sum, Mönch. (L. *tres*, three; *spina*, a thorn.) The *Chamæpeuce casabonæ*, De Cand.

C. tubero'sum, All. (L. *tuberosus*, full of swellings.) Said to relieve the pain of varices.

Cirsobleph'aron. (Κιρσός, a varix; *βλέφαρον*, the eyelid. F. *cirsoblépharе*.) Varicose eyelid.

Cir'socele. (Κιρσός, a varix; *κήλη*, a tumour. F. *cirsocele; G. Samenaderbruch, Samenadergeschwulst*.) A varicose distension and enlargement of the spermatic vein whilst in the spermatic cord.

Also, a synonym of *Varicocele* in whatever part it occurs, either in the scrotum or the spermatic canal.

Cirsoïd. (Κιρσός, a varix. F. *cirsoïde*.) Resembling a varix; applied to the upper part of the brain, and also to the spermatic veins.

C. an'eurysm. See *Aneurysm, cirsoid*.

Cirsom'phalos. (Κιρσός, a varix; *ὀμφαλός*, the navel. F. *cirsomphale; G. eine Adergeschwulst am Nabel*.) Term for a varicose condition of, or aneurismal varix around, the navel.

Cirsophthal'mia. (Κιρσός, a varix; *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye. F. *cirsophthalmie; G. ein varicoser Zustand des Augapfels*.) Term for a varicose condition of the conjunctival blood-vessels.

Cir'sos. (Κιρσός. F. *varice; G. Aderknoten, Blutaderknoten, Krampfaderknoten, Venenbruch*.) Old term for a varix or dilated vein.

Cirsos'cheum. (Κιρσός; *ὄσχεον*, the scrotum.) Scrotal varicocele.

Cirsot'omy. (Κιρσός, a varix; *τέμνω*, to cut. F. *cirsotomie; G. Krampfaderschnitt*.) Extirpation of a varix with the knife.

Cirsoxero'sis. (Κιρσός, a varix; *ξήρωσις*, a drying up. F. *cirsoxérose; G. Austrocknung der Krampfadern*.) A drying up of varices.

Cirsul'cus. (Κιρσός, a varix, *ἕλκος*, an ulcer. F. *cirsulcère; G. varicoses Geschwür*.) Varicose ulcer.

Cir'sus. (Κιρσός. G. *Kramfader*.) Varix.

Cis'matan. A name of the seeds of *Cassia absus*.

Ciss. An abbreviation of *Cicely*.

Cis'sa. (Κίσσα.) Old name for the magpie. Also, the disease called *Pica*.

Cissampe'lia. Same as *Cissampelin*.

Cissam'pelin. An alkaloid found in *Pareira brava*, which Flückiger has identified with *Buxin*.

Cissam'pelos. (Κισσάμπελος, from *κισσός*, ivy; *ἄμπελος*, the vine. F. *cissampelos; G. Kissampelos*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Menispermaceæ*.

C. abu'tua, Vell. The *Chondodendron tomentosum.*

C. caape'ba, Linn. One of the sources of Caapeba root, which closely resembles that of *Pareira brava.* It is a powerful diuretic, and is believed by the Brazilians to be specific against the poison of serpents; the root was formerly in repute as lithontriptic.

C. capen'sis. (*Cape* of Good Hope.) Root used as an emetic and cathartic by the Boers.

C. convolvula'cea, Moon. (*Convolvulus.*) The *Menispermum fenestratum.*

C. ebractea'ta, St. Hil. Possibly an occasional source of *Pareira brava,* and also used against serpent bites.

C. glaber'rima, St. Hil. (L. sup. of *glaber,* smooth.) An occasional source of *Pareira brava;* also used in Brazil against the bites of snakes.

C. gla'bra. (L. *glaber,* smooth.) Root acrid.

C. hernandifo'lia, Wall. Root used in India as *Pareira brava.*

C. mauritan'ica, Dup. Thouars. A plant used as a tonic by the Mascarenes, very similar to *Pareira brava.* Perhaps *C. Mauritiana.*

C. Mauritia'na, Dup. Thouars. (After Prince *Maurice* of Nassau.) A tonic and diuretic like *Pareira brava.*

C. obtec'ta. (L. *obtectus,* covered up.) Juice of root supplies an intoxicating spirit on fermentation.

C. ovalifo'lia, De Cand. (L. *ovalis,* oval; *folium,* a leaf.) A Brazilian plant used as a tonic.

C. parei'ra, Lamb. One of the sources of the root named *Pareira brava,* but, according to Hanbury, *Chondodendron tomentosum* is the real or chief source.

Cissan'themon. The same as *Cissanthemum.*

Cissan'themum. (Κισσάνθεμον, from κισσός, ivy; ἄνθεμον, a flower.) Old name for the cyclamen, or sow-bread.

Cis'saron. (Κίσσαρος, ivy.) One of the ancient names for ivy.

Cis'sarus. (F. *ciste de Crête.*) A name for the *Cistus creticus.*

Cis'sinum. (Κίσσινος, of ivy.) Name of a plaster of ivy leaves formerly prescribed for wounds of the tendons.

Cis'sion. (Κισσίον, dim. of κισσός, ivy.) The name given by Dioscorides to *Vincetoxicum officinale.*

Cis'soid. (Κισσός, ivy; εἶδος, likeness.) Climbing like ivy.

Cissophyl'lon. The same as *Cissophyllum.*

Cissophyl'lum. (Κισσός, ivy; φύλλον, a leaf.) An old name for the cyclamen, or sow-bread.

Cis'sos. (Κισσός.) A synonym of the *Ivy.*

Cis'sus. (Κισσός.) A synonym of the Genus *Vitis,* Linn.

Also, a Genus of the Nat. Order *Ampelidaceæ.*

C. ac'ida, Linn. (L. *acidus,* sour.) Leaves applied to promote suppuration in tumours and also to piles.

C. arbor'ea, Försk. (L. *arbor,* a tree.) The *Salvadora persica.*

C. digita'ta, Lam. (L. *digitus,* a finger.) Hab. Arabia. Cooked leaves used in fever.

C. quadrangula'ris, Linn. The *Vitis quadrangularis.*

C. quinquefo'lia. (L. *quinque,* five; *folium,* a leaf.) The same as *Ampelopsis hederacea.*

C. rotundifo'lia, Vahl. (L. *rotundus,* round; *folium,* a leaf.) Hab. Arabia. Cooked leaves used for food.

C. saluta'ris, Kunth. (L. *salutaris,* pertaining to health.) Root used in dropsy.

C. seto'sa, Roxb. The *Vitis setosa.*

C. terna'ta, Gmelin. (L. *terni,* three each.) Hab. Arabia. Cooked leaves eaten as food.

C. tilia'ceæ, H. B. K. (L. *tilia,* a linden tree.) Hab. Mexico. Decoction of the plant used in rheumatism.

C. vitigin'ea, Linn. (L. *vitigineus,* vine-born.) Hab. India. Leaves and scraped roots applied to buboes.

Cist. An ancient measure of wine, equal to about four pounds. (Ruland.)

Cis'ta. (Κίστη, a basket. F. *ciste;* G. *Kiste.*) A chest; an enclosure.

Name for the triple envelope of seeds when the external and middle coats are membranous, and the internal fleshy.

Also, a pericarp to the vault of which the seeds are attached.

Also, same as *Cyst.*

Cista'ceæ. (*Cistus.*) A Nat. Order of thalamiflora Exogens, having trimerous or pentamerous flowers; usually indefinite distinct stamens, capsular fruit, and albuminous seeds.

Cis'tal alli'ance. Hypogynous Exogens, with monochlamydeous flowers, parietal or sutural placentæ, and a curved or spiral embryo, with little or no albumen. It comprises *Cistaceæ, Brassicaceæ, Resedaceæ,* and *Capparidaceæ.*

Cista'les. Same as *Cistal alliance.*

Cistel'la. (L. dim. of *cista,* a coffer.) Term applied by Acharius to the apothecia of Sphærophoron.

Cis'tern. See *Cisterna.*

C., lum'bar. (L. *lumbus,* the loin.) The *Receptaculum chyli.*

C. of Pec'quet. The *Receptaculum chyli.*

C. barom'eter. See *Barometer, cistern.*

C., lymphat'ic. (*Lymph*) A term applied to the lymph sacs of the Amphibia.

Cister'na. (L. *cisterna,* a subterranean reservoir for water.) F. *citerne.*) A vessel; a hollow vault; a cistern.

Formerly applied to the fourth ventricle of the brain, and to other hollows.

Also, applied to the concourse of the lacteal vessels in the mammæ of women who are suckling.

C. am'biens. (L. *ambio,* to go round.) The same as *Sinus arachnoidealis.*

C. chias'matis. (Χίασμα, two lines placed crosswise like the Greek letter X.) The sub-arachnoid space between the optic chiasma and the rostrum corporis callosi.

C. chy'li. (G. *Nahrungssaftsbehalter.*) The same as *Receptaculum chyli.*

C. fos'sæ Syl'vii. (L. *fossa,* a ditch; *Sylvius,* the anatomist.) The space between the arachnoid and the fossa Sylvii.

C. intercrura'lis profun'da. (L. *inter,* between; *crus,* a leg; *profundus,* deep.) The space between the peduncles of the cerebrum and the arachnoid.

C. intercrura'lis superficia'lis. (L. *intercruralis; superficialis,* superficial.) The

space between the pons Varolii and optic commissure, on the one hand, and the arachnoid on the other.

C. lam'inæ cin'eræ termina'lis. (L. *lamina*, a layer; *cinereus*, ashen grey; *terminus*, the end.) The same as *C. chiasmatis.*

C. lumba'ris. (L. *lumbus*, the loin.) The same as *Receptaculum chyli.*

C. mag'na. (L. *magnus*, large.) The space between the arachnoid and the transverse fissure of the cerebellum.

Cis'tharus. (Κίσθαρος. F. *ciste de Crête.*) A name for the *Cistus creticus.*

Cis'tides. (L. *cista*, a basket.) A term for the sterile cells of the hymenium of Fungi.

Cistiflo'ræ. (L. *cistus; flos*, a flower.) An Order of plants of the Subclass *Eleutheropetalæ*, having cyclic flowers with both calyx and corolla, generally pentamerous and hypogynous; gynœcium syncarpous; ovary with no false dissepiment.

Cistin'eæ. The same as *Cistaceæ.* Also, a Family of the Order *Cistifloræ.*

Cis'tocele. Same as *Cystocele.*

Cis'tolith. (L. *cista*; λίθος, a stone.) A collection of raphides in a cell.

Cisto'ma. (Κίστη, a box.) A prolongation of the cuticle penetrating into the stomata of plants and lining the subjacent cavity.

Cis'tome. Same as *Cistoma.*

Cistoph'orum. (Κίστη, a box; φέρω, to bear.) A name given to the stipe of various agarics.

Cistop'teris, See *Cystopteris.*

Cis'tula. (Dim. L. *cista*, a chest. F. *cistule*; G. *Kistchen.*) Name for the conceptacle of certain lichens.

Cis'tus. (Κίστη. F. *ciste*; G. *Cistenroschen.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cistaceæ.*

C. canaden'sis. (*Canada.*) The *Helianthemum canadense.*

C. cre'ticus, Linn. (Κρήτη, *Crete*, the island of that name. F. *ciste de Crête.*) The plant which yields the substance ladanum, or labdanum; native of Syria and the islands of the Archipelago; the gum resin is exuded on the leaves.

C. cyp'rius, Lam. (*Cyprus*, the island of that name.) The same as *C. creticus.*

C., dwarf. The *Helianthemum vulgare.*

C. fœ'mina. (L. *fœmina*, female.) The *C. salvifolius.*

C. fuma'na. The *Helianthemum fumanum.*

C., gum. The *C. creticus.*

C. gutta'tus. The *Helianthemum guttatum.*

C. helian'themum. The *Helianthemum vulgare.*

C. ladanif'erus, Linn. (L. *ladanum*, the gum of that name; *fero*, to bear. F. *ciste ladanifère.*) A species growing in Spain, Portugal, and Provence; the young branches yield, by boiling in water, a substance analogous to the ladanum of the *C. creticus.*

C. laurifo'lius, Linn. (L. *laurus*, a laurel; *folium*, a leaf.) The systematic name of a species growing in the South of France, which affords a kind of ladanum.

C. le'don, Lamb. A name for the *Ledum palustre*, or *Rosmarinus sylvestris.*

C. mas. (L. *mas*, a male.) The *C. villosus.*

C. monspelien'sis, Linn. Montpelier cistus. Used as an aromatic stimulant.

C. palus'tris. The *Parnassia palustris.*

C. salvifo'lius, Linn. (L. *salvia*, the sage; *folium*, a leaf.) Female holly rose. Leaves and flowers astringent.

C. Taur'icus, Presl. (L *tauricus*, belonging to the Tauri, who lived in what is now called the Crimea.) The *C. creticus.*

C. villo'sus, Lamb. (L. *villosus*, hairy.) Male holly rose. Hab. Spain. Leaves and flowers astringent.

Cis'tus rapes. The plants of the Order *Cistaceæ.*

Citemarit'mo. An instrument, invented by Ceradini, for estimating the globular richness of the blood.

Cith'arus. (Κίθαρος, the chest, from κίθαρα, a lyre.) Old name for the breast, and also the side, according to Hippocrates, from its resemblance in shape to a cithara, or probably from the appearance of the ribs in the lateral aspect of the thorax in the skeleton.

Citracon'ic ac'id. (G. *Citraconsäure.*) $C_5H_6O_4 = C_3H_4.(COOH)_2$. A product of the dry distillation of citronic and of lactic acids.

Citra'go. (L. *citrus*, a citron. F. and G. *mélisse.*) Old name for balm, *Melissa officinalis*, from its smell.

C. chin'icus. The same as *Quinæ citras.*

Citra'ria. (L. *citrus*, a citron.) Balm, *Melissa officinalis*, from its smell.

Cit'ras. A citrate.

C. ammonicofer'ricus. The *Ferri et ammoniæ citras.*

C. fer'rico-qui'nicus. The *Ferri et quiniæ citras.*

C. fer'ricus. The *Ferri citras.*

C. fer'ricus liq'uidus. (L. *liquidus*, fluid.) The *Liquor ferri perchloridi fortior.*

C. ka'licus. (*Kali.*) The *Potassæ citras.*

C. potas'sicus. The *Potassæ citras.*

Cit'rate. (F. *citrate*; G. *citronsaures Salz.*) A salt of citric acid.

Cit'rea ma'lus. (L. *citrus*, a citron; *malus*, an apple tree.) A name for the *Citrus medica*, or lemon tree.

Cit'rene. A colourless oil distilled, along with *Citrylene*, from oil of lemon.

Citre'olus. (Dim. of L. *citrus.*) The cucumber plant, *Cucumis sativus.*

Cit'reous. (L. *citreum*, the citron. G. *citronfarbig, citronartig.*) Lemon-coloured, like a lemon.

Cit'reum. (L. *citrus*, a citron. F. *citronnier*; G. *Citronenbaum.*) The citron tree, a variety of the *Citrus medica*, or lemon tree.

Cit'ric. (L. *citrus*, the citron tree. F. *citrique*; G. *Citronisch.*) Of, or belonging to, the lemon.

C. ac'id. (F. *acide citrique*; G. *Citronensäure.*) $C_6H_8O_7 = C_3H_4.OH(COOH)_2$. A tribasic tetratomic crystallisable acid found in many plants and parts of plants, as in roots, leaves, and fruits, and especially in the fruits of oranges, lemons, red and white currants, gooseberries, tamarinds, various species of vaccinium, the unripe fruits of *Solanum lycopersicon*, and in potatoes, and coffee. One ounce of lemon juice contains from 40—46 grains of citric acid, or about 9·5 per cent. It undergoes decomposition in the fresh fruit into glucose and carbonic acid, so that in lemons kept from February to December it is entirely absent. It is refrigerant and antiscorbutic, and is stated to allay the pain of cancerous ulceration.

C. e'ther. See *Ether, citric.*

Cit'ri cor'tex. Same as *Limonis cortex.*

Citrid'ic acid. A synonym of *Aconitic acid.*

Citridin'ic acid. A synonym of *Aconitic acid.*

Cit'rilene. ($C_{20}H_{16}$.) A liquid hydrocarbon obtained by decomposing the liquid camphor of oil of lemon by lime. It does not rotate a ray of polarised light.

Citrina'tion. (L. *resuscitatio;* G. *Aufferstehung.*) Alchemical term for complete digestion; also for revivification. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Cit'rine. (L. *citrus*, a lemon. G. *citrongelb.*) Lemon-coloured.

C. oint'ment. The *Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis*, so called from its colour.

Cit'rinous. (L. *citrus*, the citron tree. F. *citrin;* G. *citronenfarbig*). Lemon-coloured.

Citrin'ula. (L. dim. of *citrus*, a citron.) A small citron or lemon.

Also, the herb spearwort, which resembles a citron in smell. (Turton.)

Citrin'ulous. The same as *Citrinous.*

Citrin'ulus. (L. *crystallus pallidus;* G. *bleicher Crystall.*) White crystal, *i.e.* calcined sulphate of copper. (Ruland.)

Cit'rinus. Old name for a kind of stone between a crystal and a beryl; formerly called saxifragus, and believed to be lithontriptic. (Paracelsus.)

Citriod'orous. (L. *citrus; odor*, a smell. G. *citronduftend.*) Smelling like a lemon.

Cit'rion. (Κίτριον.) The citron tree, *Citrus medica.*

Also, an old term for lemon juice.

Cit'ron. (Κίτρον. F. *citrin;* G. *Citrone.*) The fruit of the *Citrus medica*, Risso.

C. cam'phor. The same as *Citropten.*

C. oil cam'phor. The same as *Citropten.*

C. tree. The *Citrus medica.*

Cit'ronade. (Fr.) The same as *Lemonade.*

Citronel'la oil. (G. *Citronellaöl.*) An ethereal oil obtained from the *Andropogon nardus.* Sp. gr. 0·874; boils at 200° C. (392° F.); odour agreeable.

Cit'ronelle. (Fr.) A name for the *Melissa officinalis*, the *Lippia citriodora*, and also the *Artemisia abrotanum*, from their odour.

Citronel'lol. $C_{10}H_{16}O$. An oxidised oil obtained from citronella oil.

Cit'ronworts. The plants of the Order *Aurantiaceæ.*

Cit'ronyl. A synonym of *Citrene.*

Also, a synonym of *Citryl.*

Citrop'ten. ($C_{10}H_{18}O_5$ or $C_{20}H_{30}O_9$.) A substance crystallising at low temperature in colourless transparent columns, found in the residue of the distillation of the fluid parts of oil of lemon. It dissolves easily in boiling water, in acetic acid, alcohol, and ether.

Citrotar'trate of so'da. See *Sodæ citrotartras effervescens.*

Cit'rul, Sicil'ian. A name for the *Cucurbita citrullus*, or water melon.

Citrul'lum. (F. *citrouille.*) The citrul, or water melon, the fruit of the *Cucurbita citrullus.*

Citrul'lus. (F. *citrouille.*) The *Cucurbita citrullus.*

Also, Schrad., a Genus of the Nat. Order *Cucurbitaceæ.*

C. ama'rus. (L. *amarus*, bitter.) Hab. Cape of Good Hope. Pulp cathartic.

C. colocyn'this, Schrad. The colocynth plant or bitter cucumbers. It supplies *Colocynthidis pulpa.*

C. vulga'ris, Schrader. (F. *pastique.*) The *Cucurbita citrullus.*

Cit'rulus. The same as *Citrullus.*

Cit'rus. (Κίτριον, the citron tree. F. *oranger;* G. *Pomeranzenbaum.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Aurantiaceæ.*

C. ac'ida. (L. *acidus*, sour.) The lime. A native of India and China, but long cultivated in the West Indies and the South of Europe. The fruit resembles, but is smaller than, the lemon, and is very acid.

C. a'cris, Miller. (L. *acer*, sharp.) The species which produces limes.

C. auran'tium, Risso. (L. *aurum*, gold. F. *oranger;* G *Apfelsinenbaum.*) The common or sweet orange tree.

C. auran'tium, var. **ama'ra,** Linn. The *C. bigaradia* or *C. vulgaris.*

C. auran'tium, var. **bergam'ia,** Linn. The *C. bergamia*, var. *vulgaris*, Risso and Poiteau.

C. bergam'ia, Risso. (F. *bergamotier;* G. *Bergamotte.*) Bergamotte. This plant is the source of bergamot oil, which is expressed from the rind of the unripe fruit; it is a variety of *C. limetta.*

C. bigara'dia, Duhamel. (F. *oranger;* G. *Pomeranzenbaum.*) The Seville or bitter orange. The leaves, flowers, and rind of the fruit are strongly aromatic. The ethereal oil has a sp. gr. of 0·85, rotatory power +85°.

C. ce'dra, Gall. A species of orange tree; the petioles are not alate.

C. decuma'na, Linn. (L. *decumanus*, of the tenth part, large.) The shaddock. A species grown in Java; the fruit is subacid and of pleasant flavour. The petioles of the leaves have alæ half an inch wide.

C. dul'cis, Lamk. (L. *dulcis*, sweet.) The *C. aurantium*, Risso.

C. japon'ica. The kumquat. Hab. China. Bears an edible fruit.

C. limet'ta, Risso. (F. *limettier.*) The sweet lime. A variety of the common lime cultivated in the South of Europe. This plant yields limetta oil, which is a terpen ($C_{20}H_{16}$); sp. gr. 0·93.

C. limet'ta bergam'ium. See *C. bergamia.*

C. limo'num, Risso. (F. *citronnier, limonier;* G. *Citronenbaum.*) The lemon tree. The *C. bergamia* and *C. vulgaris* are probably only varieties of this species. See *Limonis cortex* and *L. succus* and *Oleum limonis.*

C. lu'mia, Risso. A species growing in Sicily and Calabria. A transparent and colourless oil, sp. gr. 0·91, with rotatory power of + 34, is obtained from it.

C. med'ica, Risso. (L. *medicus*, belonging to medicine. F. *cédratier;* G. *Cedratcitrone.*) The citron tree. The fruit is larger and less succulent than the lemon, but intensely acid. The juice is antiscorbutic. The candied peel is used as a preserve. This species was formerly cultivated in Palestine. The rind contains two ethereal oils, cedrat oil and oil of citron.

C. med'ica, var. **limo'num,** Linn. The *C. limonum*, Risso.

C. med'ica ac'ida. (L. *acidus*, sour.) The *C. limonum*, Risso.

C. mel'la ro'sa, Lamark. A name for a variety of the *Citrus medica*, produced accidentally by grafting a citron on a stock of a bergamot pear tree; the fruit of which partook both of the citron tree and pear tree; the essence prepared from this fruit is called essence of bergamotte, and *Essentiu de cedra.* (Mayne.)

C. paradi'si. Name for the plant which yields the Paradise apple, or Forbidden fruit; thus called, because fancied to be the fruit with which Eve was tempted; it somewhat resembles the shaddock, *C. decumana*, of which it is probably a variety.

C. peret'ta, Risso. (G. *Peretten.*) Fruit pear-shaped, pulp acid.

C. pom'pelmoos. The pomelo or pompelmoos. Fruit closely resembling the shaddock, *C. decumana*, of which it is sometimes regarded as a variety.

C. sinen'sis. (L. *sinensis*, belonging to China.) The *C. aurantium*, Risso.

C. spataf'ora. A variety of *C. vulgaris.*

C. vulga'ris, Risso. (L. *vulgaris*, common. F. *bigaradier;* G. *Pommeranzenbaum.*) The bitter or Seville orange tree; also called *C. bigaradia.* See *Aurantium.*

Cit'ryl. $C_6H_5O_4$. The radical of citric acid, according to Blanchet-Sell.

Cit'rylene. A colourless oil distilled, along with *Citrene*, from oil of lemon.

Cit'ta. (Κίττα.) Same as *Cissa.*

Citta'ra. Italy; in the island of Ischia. Mineral waters, containing sodium chloride 10 grains, magnesium chloride 5, calcium chloride 2·2, sodium sulphate 12, and magnesium sulphate 12 grains, in a pint. Formerly believed in as a remedy for sterility.

Cit'tos. (Κιττός.) Same as *Kissos.*

Citto'sis. (Κίσσα, a craving for strange food.) A synonym of *Pica* and of *Chlorosis*, from the depraved appetite which frequently accompanies these disorders.

Civad'ic. Same as *Cevadic.*

Civadil'la. Same as *Cevadilla.*

Civ'et. (F. *civette*, from Ar. *zábad.* G. *Zibeth.*) The substance civet, an odoriferous, unctuous drug, obtained from more than one species of the Genus *Viverra.* It is a semi-liquid, unctuous, yellowish substance of a strong musky odour; it gets browner and thicker by time. It is secreted in a pouch which occurs in both sexes, and lies between the anus and the genital organs. It is used in perfumery, and was formerly employed in medicine as an antispasmodic and stimulant.

C. cat. (F. *la civette;* G. *Zibet Katze.*) The *Viverra cibetha.*

Civet'ta. See *Civet.*

Civ'iale. A French surgeon; born at Salittres, near Aurillac, in 1792, died in Paris in 1867. He first drew attention to lithotrity in 1817, when he constructed certain boring instruments. He performed the first operation of lithotrity on the living subject, January 13th, 1824.

C.'s lith'otrite. (Λίθος, a stone; τρίβω, to bruise. F. *écroubrise.*) This instrument is characterised by its mechanism enabling the operator to attach and release the male and female screw by turning a revolving cap.

C.'s opera'tion of lithot'omy. A modification of the median operation of lithotomy. It consisted in making a median perinæal incision, followed by a transverse section of the prostate, with a straight double-bladed lithiotome, which is passed into the bladder through the membranous urethra along the groove of the staff. The blades of the instrument are then separated and withdrawn.

C.'s tri'labe. (L. *ter*, three; *labium*, lip.) Another name for *C.'s lithotrite.*

C.'s ure'throtome. (Οὐρήθρα, the urethra; τομή, section.) An instrument in which a blade lies concealed in the bulbous extremity of a cylindrical sheath; by pressure on a disc connected with the sheath, the sheath is advanced and the blade protrudes. It is intended to cut from behind forwards.

Civilli'na. See *Recoaro.*

Clab'bergrass. The *Galium verum.*

Cladan'thous. (Κλάδος, a branch; ἄνθος, a flower.) Applied to the fructification or floral organs of mosses when they are found at the ends of lateral branches.

Claden'chyma. (Κλάδος; ἔγχυμα, from ἐγχέω, to pour in.) Vegetable tissue composed of branched cells, as in some hairs.

Cla'des glandula'ria. (L. *clades*, injury, calamity; *glandulæ*, swollen glands.) An old name of the plague, from the glandular swellings which occur.

Cladis'cus. (Κλαδίσκος, dim. of κλάδος, a young branch.) A small twig of a blood-vessel or such like.

Cladobranch'ia. (Κλάδος; βράγχια, gills.) A Division of nudibranchiate Mollusca, having foliate, plumose, or branched branchiæ.

Cladocar'pi. (Κλάδος, a shoot; καρπός, fruit. F. *cladocarpe.*) A Class of the *Musci*, having their fructification terminal and in form of a club.

Cladocar'pous. (Κλάδος, a branch; καρπός, fruit.) That which bears fruit on the smaller and finer branches.

Cladoc'era. (Κλάδος, a branch; κέρας, a horn. F. *cladocère.*) An Order of the Subclass *Entomostraca*, Class *Crustacea*, having the second antenna large, like an arm on each side of the head, and divided into two or three branches, which act as swimming organs. The head is distinct; the body is enclosed in a bivalve carapace, the valves of which are joined together on the back; the eye is single.

Clado'dial. (Κλάδος, a branch. F. *cladodial.*) Relating to a *Cladodium.* Applied to a peduncle when it grows on a phyllocladium or phyllodium.

Clado'dium. (Κλάδος, a branch.) Term applied by Martius to an axis that is flattened and more or less leaf-like, though neither the form nor the nervation, which resembles that of a leaf, are of great importance. Good examples are afforded by Xylophylla, Ruscus, Pachynema, and some Leguminosæ. The term has also been applied to some organs not flattened, but which, as in asparagus, occupy the axils of leaves and evidently result from the transformation of sterile axes. Their functions appear to be the same as those of leaves. They often present regularly-disposed foliar or floral organs.

Cladog'enus fruc'tus. (Κλάδος γένος, a race; *fructus*, fruit.) Term applied in the mosses to fructification supported on branches.

Clado'nia, Hoffm. (Κλάδος. G. *Becherflechte.*) A genus of gymnocarpous lichens.

C. coccif'era, Flk. (L. *coccus*, a berry; *fero*, to bear.) A species growing on heaths,

formerly used, under the name of *Muscus coccifer-us*, or *Herba ignis*, in intermittent fevers.

C. islan'dica. The *Cetraria islandica*.

C. pyxida'ta, Flk. (L. *pyxidatus*, formed like a box.) A species growing on sterile heaths, and formerly in use for pectoral complaints, hooping-cough, and intermittent fevers.

C. rangiferi'na, Hoffm. (Lap. *raingo*, the reindeer; L. *ferinus*, belonging to a wild beast. G. *Rennthierflechte*.) Reindeer moss. A plant formerly regarded as pectoral and stomachic, now employed as a material for obtaining alcohol. It is the chief food of the reindeer in winter, and is also used as human food.

C. sanguin'ea, Eschw. (L. *sanguineus*, bloody.) Hab. Brazil. Used, when rubbed down with syrup, in thrush in infants.

C. vermicula'ris, De Cand. The *Thamnolia vermicularis*, Ach.

Cladonia'ceæ. (*Cladonia*.) A Family of gymnocarpous *Lichens*, Order *Ascomycetes*, Class *Carposporeæ*, Group *Thallophyta*.

Clado'nic ac'id. An acid said to be found in the lichen, *Usnea barbata*, Hoffm.

Clad'ophyll. (Κλάδος, a branch; φύλλον, a leaf.) A branch assuming the form and function of foliage, as in *Ruscus aculeatus*, the butcher's broom. See also *Cladodium*.

Cladophy'tum. (Κλάδος; φυτόν, a plant.) A name given by Leidy to a supposed Genus of Microphyta which he found in animals.

C. coma'tum, Leidy. (L. *comatus*, having hair.) A species found in the small intestine of the *Julus marginatus*. It is probably the mycelium stage of a fungus.

Cladop'odous. (Κλάδος, a branch; πούς, a foot. F. *cladopode*.) Having a branched foot or stipes.

Clad'opous. Same as *Cladopodous*.

Cladopto'sis. (Κλάδος; πτῶσις, a fall.) In Botany, applied to the fall of branches as it occurs in Thuja, Taxodium, and others.

Cladorhi'zous. (Κλάδος; ῥίζα, a root. F. *rhize*.) Having a branched root.

Clad'os. (Κλάδος, a branch. L. *ramus*; G. *Zweig*, *Reischen*.) A branch.

Cladostach'yous. (Κλάδος; στάχυς, an ear. F. *stachyé*.) Having a branched ear, or spike.

Clad'othrix. (Κλάδος, a branch; θρίξ, the hair.) One of the Schizomycetæ. In this fungus the filaments, which are cylindrical, frequently bifurcate, and present a false ramification.

C. dichot'oma. (Δίς, twice; τέμνω, to cut.) A whitish mucilage which forms on the surface of liquids in a state of putrefaction. The filaments have a diameter of 0·3 μ.

Cladras'tis. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ*.

C. lu'tea. (L. *luteus*, yellow.) This plant yields a yellow dye to spirit.

C. tincto'ria. (L. *tinctorius*, belonging to dying.) Yellow ash; fustic tree, or yellow locust. A tree growing in America from Kentucky to Alabama. The bark of the tree and the roots are cathartic.

Clad'us. (Κλάδος, a branch.) A branch, as of an artery.

Clairvoy'ance. (F. *clair*, clear; *voir*, to see. G. *Hellsichtigkeit*, *Hellseherei*.) Term for the state of a person subjected to animal magnetism, in which, it is asserted, he sees perfectly, with his mind's eye, the most intricate internal arrangements of his own or of another's body, of any place, domicile, or building, however distant, and which he has never seen before.

C. Puysegu'rian. So called because the phenomena of clairvoyance originated in the experiments of the Marquis of Puységur, a disciple of Mesmer.

Clam. (Eng. from *clammy*, sticky; from Sax. *clám*, clay, a plaster.) To adhere as a viscous substance.

Clamato'res. (L. *clamo*, to call out.) A Suborder of Passerine birds. It includes the Australian lyre birds, the American ant bird, and others. The syrinxis is tracheal or simple, only with lateral muscles; first primary feather longest; legs scutate in front.

Also, a synonym of *Gallinæ*.

Clam'my. (Sax. *clám*, clay. F. *pâteux*.) Viscous, glutinous, adherent.

C. mouth. (F. *bouche pâteux*.) Applied to the mouth, when the inner surface of the cheeks and tongue are dry and adhere to each other.

C. weed. The *Polanisea graveolens*.

Cla'mor. (L. *clamo*, to call out. G. *Geschrei*, *Geräusch*.) A crying out.

Clamp. (Dut. *klamp*. F. *crampon*; G. *Klampe*.) An instrument employed for the purpose of compressing the pedicle of a tumour, before its removal by the knife or cautery, to fix it, and to prevent bleeding. Such an instrument is employed sometimes in ovariotomy, castration, in the removal of piles, and other operations; it consists essentially of two metal blades capable of being approximated and fixed by a screw movement or a spring. Very numerous varieties have been invented by different persons.

Also, to fasten tightly.

C., castra'tion. (L. *castro*, to remove the testes.) A clamp applied to the cord, before castration is performed, to prevent retraction of the vessels and the occurrence of uncontrollable hæmorrhage.

C., eye'lid. An instrument to compress the eyelid, and thus to prevent hæmorrhage during the performance of small operations. It resembles a pair of forceps, each blade of which is bifurcated at the extremity.

C., hare'lip. An instrument intended to approximate the edges of the wound in the operation for the cure of harelip, and retain them in apposition.

C., ovariot'omy. An instrument constructed for the purpose of compressing the pedicle of the cyst, after its removal, to prevent hæmorrhage. Various forms have been devised.

C., perinæ'al. A clamp intended to bring the edges of the wound together after perinæal section and maintain them in apposition.

Clandesti'na, Tournef. (L. *clandestinus*, hidden.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Orobanchaceæ*.

C. rectiflo'ra, Lam. (L. *rectus*, straight; *flos*, a flower.) Hab. Europe. Parasitic on the roots of the beech. Formerly esteemed as a remedy against sterility.

Clan'gor. (L. *clango*, to clang. G. *Geschrei*, *Geräusch*.) A noisy, shrill tone of voice.

C. infant'um. (L. *infans*, a young child.) A synonym of *Laryngismus stridulus*.

Clap. (Old French word *clapises*, which were public shops of infamous character.) Gonorrhœa.

C., exter'nal. (L. *externus*, outward.) Gonorrhœa spuria. Balanitis.

Clap'pedepouch. (Dutch *klappen*, to rattle.) The *Capsella bursa pastoris*.

Clap'wort. The *Orobanche americana*.

Claquement. See *Bruit de claquement*.

Clar'endon. United States of America; Vermont State. Mineral waters, temp. 9° C. to 12° C. (48·2° F. to 53·6° F.), containing carbonic acid, oxygen, and nitrogen, with little mineral constituent. Used in skin diseases and chronic catarrhs. (Dunglison.)

Clar'et. (Old F. *clairet*; from Low L. *claretum*, from *clarus*, clear.) The English name for a French wine from the district of Bordeaux. The amount of spirit varies in different growths from 7 to 13 per cent. of alcohol. Claret is a fully fermented wine, containing little sugar, and is considered an easily digestible stimulant.

Clare'ta. (L. *clarus*, clear.) Old term for the albumen of eggs. (Ruland.)

Clare'tum. (Low L. from L. *clarus*, clear. F. *clairet*; G. *Würzwein*.) The wine named claret.

Also, formerly applied to several factitious wines in which the wine was impregnated with an infusion of several aromatics sweetened with sugar. Hyppocras wine was named claretum because it was percolated and purified by a wine sac, through which it was drained from its dregs, called *Manica Hippocratis*.

C. laxati'vum. (L. *laxo*, to loosen.) Old name for wine impregnated with senna, mechoacan, turbeth, and aromatic substances; for purging of melancholy and pituitous humours.

C. purgato'rium. (L. *purgo*, to cleanse.) Old name for a vinous solution of glass of antimony with cinnamon water and sugar. Used as emetic and purgative.

Clarifica'tion. (L. *clarus*, clear; *facio*, to make. F. *clarification*; G. *Abklärung*.) Term for the process of purifying or freeing a fluid from heterogeneous matter or impurities. The act of clarifying.

Clar'ified. (Same etymon. F. *clarifié*; G. *abgeklärt*.) Freed from impurities.

C. hon'ey. See *Mel depuratum*.

Clarke, Jo'seph Lock'hart. An English microscopist of eminence; best known by his memoirs on the minute anatomy of the nervous system. Born 1817, died 1880.

C.'s col'umn. A vertical column of cells situated in the dorsal region of the spinal cord, and in cross section occupying the region to the outer and posterior part of the central canal.

Also, called the posterior vesicular columns of the cord.

Clarke's soap test. See *Soap test*.

Cla'ry. (Mod. Lat. *sclarea*, from *ex*, out of, and *clarus*, clear. F. *sauge des prés*; I. *schiarire*.) The *Salvia sclarea*. Hab. Middle of Europe. The apothecaries termed it Clear-eye, translated into *Oculus Christi*—Godes-eie and See-bright, and eye salves were made of it. It is stimulant, aromatic, and bitter.

C., pur'ple-top'ped. The *Salvia horminum*.

C., wild. The *Salvia verbenaca*.

Clas'is. (Κλάσις, from κλάω, to break.) A fracture.

Clas'ma. (Κλάσμα, from κλάω, to break.) The piece broken off in a fracture.

Clasp. (Mid. Eng. *claspen*.) A fastener. See *Ancier*. Also, to fasten.

Clas'per. (Same etymon. F. *tendron*.) A tendril.

Also, a term applied to an organ which exists in some male animals, as the Rays, and which is used for embracing the female in copulation.

Class. (F. *classe*, from L. *classis*, a class. G. *Klasse*.) A rank, a sort. Term for a primary division of bodies comprising one or several orders.

Classifica'tion. (L. *classis*, a distribution; *facio*, to make. F. *classification*; G. *Abtheilung in Classen*.) Term applied to the systematic arrangement of natural productions, and the morbid affections of the animal body, into sections or ranks of similar nature.

In Botany and Zoology, the sequence of the grades is KINGDOM, Series or Division, or Subkingdom; CLASS, Subclass, Cohort, or Alliance; ORDER or Family, Suborder; TRIBE, Subtribe; GENUS, Subgenus, Section, Subsection; SPECIES, Subspecies or Race, Variety, Subvariety.

C., artific'ial. (L. *artificialis*, of, or belonging to, art.) A classification in which one or more points of resemblance are singled out, and constitute the basis of the arrangement, convenience and facility of reference being the controlling principles. The classification of plants on the Linnæan system, in which the number of the stamens determines the class, and the number of the pistils the orders, and the alphabetical arrangement of words in a dictionary are examples of artificial classification.

C., natu'ral. (L. *natura*, nature.) A classification in which objects, as plants or animals, are arranged into groups in a series of grades on a consideration of all their characters, so that those presenting the greatest number of points of resemblance stand nearest to each other. The arrangement of the words of a language under their roots, and with the derivative terms placed under the more primitive forms, and the arrangement of plants in accordance with their similarities of structure and form, are examples of a natural classification.

Clas'sy. France; a town near Laon in Picardy. Here are chalybeate waters.

Clas'tic. (Κλάω, to break. L. *clasticus*, *fragilis*; F. *clastique*; G. *Zerbrechlich*.) Fragile; separable into fragments. Term applied to models which can be taken to pieces.

C. anat'omy. See *Anatomy, clastic*.

Clath'rate. (L. *clathri*, or Gr. κλῆθρα, a trellis. G. *schräg gegittert*.) In the form of a trellis or net-like.

In Botany, latticed.

Clath'rus. (L. *clathri*.) A Genus of the Suborder *Gasteromycetes*, Order *Basidiomycetes*, or of the Group *Phalloideæ*, Order *Fungi*.

C. cancella'tus, Linn. (L. *cancelli*, a lattice. F. *clathre*; G. *Gitterschwamm*.) A coral-like fungus of a fine red colour, branched so as to seem like a spherical lattice. It has a nauseous odour, and is said to be poisonous.

Claud'ent. (L. *claudo*, to shut in.) Enclosing, shutting in, drawing together.

Claudi'acon. (Κλαυδιακόν.) Old name for a certain collyrium, described by Paulus Æginèta.

Claudica'tio. See *Claudication*.

C. epizoöt'ica. ('Επί, upon; ζῷον, an animal. G. *Klauenseuche*.) The epidemic disease of cattle called foot-and-mouth disease.

Claudica'tion. (L. *claudico*, to halt, or be lame. F. *claudication, boitement*; G. *Hinken*.)

Old term for lameness or halting. It may be caused by shortening or lengthening of the lower limbs, by anchylosis of a joint, by pain in some part of the limb which hinders movement, or by loss of power over some sets of muscles.

C., sponta'neous. (G. *freiwillige Hinken.*) A symptom of the insidious approach of hip-joint disease in children, being a slight limp in walking.

Claud'itas. (L. *clauditus*, from *claudus*, limping. G. *Lahmsein.*) Same as *Claudication.*

Claud'ius, cells of. (*Claudius*, a German anatomist of the present century.) The cells in the internal ear, which form the external epithelium of the *Canalis cochlearis*, covering the *Zona pectinata* of Todd and Bowman. They consist of a single row of transparent, tesselated epithelium cells, with a granular nucleus; their free surface is rounded.

C., membra'na tecto'ria of. (L. *membrana*, a membrane; *tectorius*, belonging to a cover.) The same as *Corti, membrane of.*

Clausen'iæ. A Tribe of the Order *Aurantiaceæ*, having diplostemonous flowers and twin superposed ovules.

Clau'sile. (L. *clausus*, closed. F. *clausile.*) Enclosing. Applied to an embryo the radicle of which, soldered by its two borders, completely encloses the rest.

Clausil'ium. (L. *clausus*, closed.) A temporary covering secreted by the side of the foot of pulmonate Mollusca to close in the body of the animal within the shell during hybernation.

Claustropho'bia. (L. *claustra*, a bolt; *φόβος*, fear.) A name given by Raggi to a mental affection in which the patient cannot, without great distress of mind and body, bear to be in any closed chamber. It was named in opposition to *Agoraphobia.* Also called *Clethrophobia.*

Claus'trum. (L. *claudo*, to shut. F. *barrière.*) A barrier. Also, any aperture that has the power of contracting itself or of closing its orifice; hence applied to the throat, or claustrum gutturis, the bar or entrance of the pharynx. Also called *Cleithron.*

Also (G. *Vormauer*), a nearly vertical lamina of grey matter situated in the hemisphere of the brain externally to the lenticular nucleus, from which it is divided by the capsula externa. It is separated from the grey cortex of the convolutions of the island of Reil by a thin layer of white medullary substance which belongs to these convolutions. In vertical transverse section it appears as a slender line, becoming broader below, which does not rise quite so high as the lenticular nucleus; lesions of this part cause aphasia.

C. gut'turis. (L. *guttur*, the throat.) The isthmus faucium.

C. pala'ti. (L. *palatum*, the palate.) The velum pendulum palati.

C. virgina'le. (L. *virginalis*, belonging to a virgin.) The hymen.

C. virginita'tis. (L. *virginitas*, maidenhood.) The hymen.

Clausu'ra. (L. *claudo*, to shut. F. *imperforation;* G. *Undurchbohrtheit.*) Old term for an imperforated condition of any canal or cavity of the body.

C. a'ni. (L. *anus.*) Imperforate anus.

C. u'teri. (L. *uterus*, the womb.) An imperforate state of the womb.

Clau'sus. (L. part. of *claudo*, to close or shut. F. *clos, fermé, enfermé;* G. *geschlossen.*) Shut; inclosed; hid; closed; destitute of an aperture.

Clauth'mus. (Κλανθμός, from *κλαίω*, to weep.) Weeping; the shedding of tears observed in some forms of disease.

Cla'va. (L. *clava*, a club. G. *Keule.*) An enlargement at the upper part of the *Funiculus gracilis.* See *Clavæ.*

C. rugo'sa. (L. *rugosus*, wrinkled. F. *acore vrai;* G. *Kalmus.*) A name for the *Acorus calamus*, from the shape of its rhizome.

Cla'væ. (L. pl. of *clava.* G. *die Keulen.*) Term applied to the upper thickened extremities of the inner part of the two posterior pyramids or funiculi graciles where these abut on the inferior angle of the fourth ventricle.

Cla'væform. (L. *clava*, a club; *forma*, likeness.) Club-shaped.

Clava'ria. (L. *clava*, a club. F. *clavaire;* G. *Keulenschwamm.*) Club-shaped fungus, or club top. A Genus of the Suborder *Hymenomycetes*, Order *Basidiomycetes*, of which the fleshy receptacle is never corky or coriaceous. They are branched or simple, without a distinctly substantial stem. The dry hymenium invests externally the whole of the pseudoparenchyma.

C. amethys'tina, Bull. (L. *amethystinus*, of the colour of amethyst.) Branches many, round, obtuse, violet. In mossy places; esculent.

C. aur'ea, Schäf. (L. *aureus*, golden.) Golden clavaria. Stalk pale and thick, with stiff, upright, quadrangular, yet low, branches; grows in pine woods, and is esculent and of pleasant taste.

C. bot'rytis, Pers. (Βότρυς, a cluster of grapes. G. *rother Hirschschwamm, Bärentatze.*) Red-tipped clavaria. Stalk thick, fleshy; branches many, unequal, swollen, reddish or brownish. In woods; esculent.

C. cinere'a, Bull. (L. *cinereus*, ashy grey. F. *mainotte, barbe de bouc.*) The grey goatsbeard mushroom. A species sometimes eaten, but having little flavour, and perhaps somewhat injurious.

C. coralloï'des, Linn. (Κόραλλιον, coral; *εἶδος*, likeness. F. *clavaire coralloïde;* G. *Korallenschwamm.*) The goatsbeard mushroom, the *Fungus coralloïdes* of old writers. It is sometimes eaten, but has little flavour, and was formerly used as corroborant and astringent.

C. fla'va, Schäff. (L. *flavus*, yellow. G. *gelber Hirschschwamm, Ziegenbart.*) Branches alike in height, smooth, round; branchlets short, yellow. In woods; esculent.

C. formo'sa, Pers. (L. *formosus*, beautiful.) Grows in woods. Consists of many upright branches of a rosy orange colour. Esculent, and pleasant to the taste.

Clava'rieæ. (*Clavaria.*) A Suborder of the Order *Basidiomycetes*, being fungi having the fructification cylindrical, or clavate or branched, and covered with the hymenium.

Cla'vate. (L. *clava*, a club. F. *clavé;* G. *Keulenförmig, Kolbenförmig.*) Club-shaped; clubbed. Applied to stigmata, and other organs, having this appearance.

Clava'tio. (L. *clavus*, a nail. F. *clavation.*) The same as *Gomphosis.*

Clavat'ulate. (L. *clavus*, a nail. F. *clavatulé;* G. *nagelförmig.*) Formed somewhat like a nail.

Clavée. France; Département de la Vienne. Milky, sulphurous-smelling mineral waters, tem-

perature 12° C. (53·6° F.), containing minute quantities of sodium sulphuret, and calcium and iron carbonate, with some free carbonic acid. Used in skin diseases and bronchial affections.

Clav'ellate. (L. *clavellum*, dim. of *clava*, a club. F. *clavelle;* G. *keulenförmig*.) Formed like a small club. Applied to leaves, branches, and other structures.

Clavella'ti cin'eres. See *Cineres clavellati*.

Clavel'li. Plural of *Clavellus*.

C. cinnamo'mi. (L. *cinnamomum*, cinnamon.) Cassia buds.

Clav'ellose. Same as *Clavellate*.

Clavel'lus. (Dim. of L. *clavus*, a nail.) A small nail.

Cla'ver. (Dut. *klaver*.) The old and correct orthography of *Clover*.

Cla'ves. (L. plural of *clavis*, a key.) Keys.

C. calva'riæ. (L. *calvarium*, a skull.) The Wormian bones; as if they were the keys by which the other bones were locked.

Cla'vi. (L. plural of *clavus*, a nail.) Term anciently applied to various fungi resembling ergot, as *Clavus secalis*, *C. siliginis*.

Cla'viceps. (L. *clava*, a club; *caput*, the head. F. *claviceps;* G. *keulenkopfig*.) A Genus of the Suborder *Pyrenomycetes*, Order *Ascomycetes*, Class *Fungi*. So called from their somewhat club-shaped head.

C. purpu'rea, Tulasne. (L. *purpureus*, purple. G. *Mutterkornpilz*.) The fungus which produces ergot. It first appears as a filamentous mycelium investing and penetrating the upper part of the ovary of grasses, especially of rye; the surface of the fungus is deeply furrowed, and presents a large number of conidia or basidia, arranged radially, embedded in a yellowish sugary mucus, which exudes between the paleæ; in this stage it is called a sphacelia; and was at one time believed to be a distinct fungus, *Sphacelia segetum*. The conidia can germinate at once, and immediately again detach conidia, which can produce a sphacelia in other grasses. In the next stage the ovary of the rye becomes covered with a thick felt of firm hyphæ at its base, together with loose tissue of the sphacelia; the surface soon assumes a dark violet colour, and grows to a horn-shaped body, often one inch in length; this is the sclerotium. In the meantime the sphacelia ceases to grow, its tissue dies, and is ruptured beneath by the sclerotium and carried upwards on its summit, where it appears as a cap, and afterwards falls off. This stage also was formerly believed to be a distinct fungus, *Sclerotium clavus*. The ripe sclerotium remains dormant till the spring, when, upon exposure to moisture the formation of receptacles begins beneath the external surface; constituting the third stage of growth of the fungus. This is effected by a number of closely-packed branches developing at definite points from the medullary hyphæ, the bundle breaks through the skin and grows up to a receptacle or stroma, consisting of a long stalk and a globular head. In the latter a large number of flask-shaped perithecia appear, which do not possess a clearly-defined wall. Each perithecium is filled from the bottom by a number of asci, in each of which several slender filiform spores are produced. These spores swell in damp situations, and, attaching themselves to the young flowers of rye, germinate and close the circuit of development of the fungus. This stage also was constituted a distinct fungus, *Cordiceps purpurea*.

Clav'icle. (L. *clavicula*, dim. of *clavis*, a key, from its fancied likeness. F. *clavicule;* L. *clavicola;* G. *Schlüsselbein*.) The collar-bone. One of the elements of the shoulder-girdle, or pectoral arch. It is of sigmoid form, and occupies a horizontal position at the upper and front part of the thorax. It is rounded in its inner two thirds, flattened externally from above downwards. It articulates internally with the sternum through the intervention of an interarticular fibro-cartilage, and a double synovial membrane, and by a small facet with the cartilage of the first rib. Externally it articulates with the acromion process. The muscles attached to it are the sternomastoid, trapezius, pectoralis major, deltoid, subclavius, sternohyoid, and platysma. The ligaments are the acromio-clavicular, the coraco-clavicular or conoid and trapezoid, the sterno-clavicular, costo-clavicular or rhomboid, and the interclavicular. It ossifies from two centres: one for the shaft, which is the first point to ossify in the body, the ossifying point appearing in the cartilage at the fifth week of fœtal life; and one for the sternal end of the bone, which appears about the eighteenth year.

The clavicle consists of four originally separate parts, the body, or clavicle proper; the acromial end, meso-scapular segment; the sternal epiphysis; or precoracoid bone; and the omo-sternum, or episternum; this last is represented by the sterno-clavicular interarticular fibro-cartilage in man.

The clavicle is absent, among Mammals, in Ungulata and Cetacea, and in many Carnivora and Rodentia; it exists in a rudimentary form, attached by long ligaments to the scapula and sternum, in the rabbit, and some other Rodents; in the mole it assists, with the coracoid process of the scapula, to form a complex cuboid bone, connected with the scapula by a fibrous band. In most birds the clavicles are united centrally to form the furculum, or merry-thought. In Chelonia the precoracoid segment is predominant; in most lizards the clavicle proper is well developed, and in fishes enormously so.

The term also signifies a tendril, clasper, or cirrus.

C. disloca'tion of. The sternal and the acromial end of the clavicle may either of them, or, in rare instances, both, be dislocated. The sternal end may be displaced forwards, or upwards, or backwards; the acromial end may, when dislocated, lie on the upper surface of the acromion, on the anterior part of the spine of the scapula, under the acromion, or under the coracoid process.

C., frac'ture of. (L. *frango*, to break.) The clavicle may be broken by direct violence, or by muscular action, and at any point: the symptoms vary with the seat of the fracture.

Clavicor'nes. (L. *clava*, a club; *cornu*, a horn. F. *clavicorne*.) Club-horned. Applied to a Family of the *Coleoptera*, in which the antennæ are thick at the extremity.

Clavic'ula. (L. dim. of *clavis*.) The clavicle.

Clavic'ular. (L. *clavicula*, the clavicle. F. *claviculaire*.) Of, or belonging to, the clavicle.

C. ar'tery. A small branch of the acromio-thoracic artery, which supplies the subclavius muscle.

C. nerves. (F. *rameaux susclaviculaires;* G. *Oberschlüsselbeinnerven*.) Descending branches of the superficial cervical plexus. They

arise from the third and fourth cervical nerves, and supply the skin over the pectoral and deltoid muscles. They anastomose with the cutaneous branches of the upper intercostal nerves.

C. re'gion. The region of the chest which is covered by the clavicle; a term used in medicine.

Clavic'ulate. (L. *clavicula*, the clavicle. F. *claviculé*.) Having, or provided with, clavicles, as man and the Simiæ.

In Botany, furnished with claviculæ, that is, with tendrils, hooks, or other appliances for climbing.

C. an'imals. A term which includes the Linnæan Order *Primates* and some *Rodentia*.

Clavic'uli. (L. dim. plural of *clavus*, a nail.) Term applied to the fibres that connect or bind together lamellæ or plates of bone. They are sometimes called *Sharpey's fibres*.

Clavic'ulus. (L. dim. of *clavus*.) The clavicle.

Clavifo'liate. (L. *clava*, a club; *folium*, a leaf. F. *clavifolié*.) Having claviform leaves.

Cla'viform. (L. *clava*, a club; *forma*, resemblance. F. *claviforme, en forme de massue*; G. *keulenförmig*.) Having the form of a club; club-shaped.

Also (L. *clavus*, a nail. G. *Nagelförmig*), nail-shaped.

Clavima'nous. (L. *clava*, a club; *manus*, a hand.) Having the hand like a club.

Clavipal'pi. (L. *clava*; *palpus*.) A Division of tetramerous Coleoptera having the last three joints of the antennæ like the thick end of a club.

Cla'vi-pec'toral re'gion. (L. *clavicle*; *pectus*, the chest.) Term applied by Richet to the region situated superficial to and beneath the clavicle.

Cla'vipede. (L. *clava*, a club; *pes*, a foot.) Having the foot like a club.

Cla'vis. (L. *clavis*, a key. F. *clef*; G. *Schlüssel*.) A key, the instrument used for extracting a tooth.

Formerly used by Galen for the clavicle.

C. an'glica. (Mod. L. *anglicus*, English.) The tooth-extracting instrument called *Key*.

Cla'vism. (L. *clavus*, a nail; a modern term for ergot of rye. I. *clavismo*.) The same as *Ergotism*.

Clavister'nal. (*Clavicle*; *sternum*.) Having relation to the clavicle and to the sternum.

C. bone. Term applied by Béclard to the *Manubrium sterni*.

Cla'vulate. (L. *clava*, a club.) Club-shaped.

Cla'vule. (L. *clava*.) Term applied to the elongated claviform portion of the receptacle of various Sphæriaceæ.

Clavu'liger. (L. *clavulus*, a little nail; *gero*, to bear. F. *clavuligère*; G. *Nägelchentragend*.) Applied to a mushroom, from its form.

Cla'vus. (L. *clavus*, a nail; from *claudo*, to shut or close. F. *clavus, clou, cor*; G. *Hühnenauge*.) A corn, or horny round cutaneous formation, the effect of continued pressure from tight shoes, generally on the prominent parts of the toes; so called from its resemblance to the head of a nail. It has a hard, dry, central portion, being a collection of cells of the horny layer of the epidermis, which, on every renewal of pressure, acts on the acutely sensitive substance beneath, causing intense pain.

Also, a very acute pain confined to a small part of the head, as if a nail were being driven into it, usually connected with hysteria, and then called *Clavus hystericus*.

Also, applied to a condyloma of the uterus.

Also, to a tubercle on the white of the eye.

Also, to a certain degree of prolapse of the iris through an opening in the cornea, when it is pressed flat like the head of a nail.

Also, a name for the penis.

Also, the basal inner portion of the hemelytron of *Hemiptera*.

Also, the sclerotium stage of *Claviceps purpurea*.

C. hyster'icus. (L. *hystericus*, hysterical.) A pain felt in some single point of the head, as if a nail were being driven into the part; especially occurring in hysterical persons.

C. oc'uli. (L. *oculus*, the eye. F. *staphylôme*; G. *Staphyloma, Traubenauge*.) An old term for *Staphyloma*.

C. secali'nus. The same as *C. secalis*.

C. seca'lis. (L. *secale*, rye. F. *le seigle ergoté*; G. *Mutterkorn*.) A name for the ergot of rye, *Ergota*.

C. silig'inis. (L. *siligo*, a kind of wheat.) The same as *C. secalis*.

Claw. (Sax. *clâwu*. L. *unguis*; F. *griffe, ongle, serre*; G. *Klaue, Kralle, Nagel*.) The unguis or lower narrow part of the petal of a polypetalous corolla.

Also, the nail or talon of birds and other animals.

Claw'foot, hollow. (F. *griffe-pied creux*.) A deformity of the foot, usually congenital, which results from continued and excessive action of the extensors of the first phalanges of the toes, with atrophy or paralysis of the interossei and of the adductor and short flexor of the great toe. The first phalanges are extended almost to the extent of being subluxated upon the head of the metacarpal bone, whilst the last phalanges are flexed upon the first, and thus form a claw. The curve of the plantar arch is much increased.

Claw'hand. (F. *main en griffe*.) A condition in which the wrist is strongly extended whilst the fingers are flexed, especially at the joints of the first phalanges. It occurs in cervical pachymeningitis and in lateral symmetrical amyotrophic sclerosis. It is due to atrophy of certain groups of muscles.

Clay. (Sax. *clæg*. F. *argile*, or *argille*; G. *Thon*.) A tenacious, plastic kind of earth, consisting chiefly of aluminium silicate, resulting from the decomposition and disintegration of felspar by the action of air and water.

C. eat'ers. Tribes of men, among whom are the Agmaras, an Indian tribe living on a plateau of the Andes 11,000 feet above sea-level, and many African negroes, who use clay for mixing with food, especially grain; probably to make it more bulky.

C., pure. (F. *alumine, oxide d'aluminum*; G. *Aluminiumoxyd*.) A name for the substance alumina.

C. soils. See *Soils, clay*.

C. waters. See *Waters, clay*.

Clay'ey. (Same etymon.) Like clay.

C. motions. The pale, sticky, clay-like fæces which often occur when there is deficiency of bile.

Clayto'nia. (*Clayton*, an American botanist.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Portulaceæ*.

C. cuben'sis, Bonpl. (*Cuba.*) The *C. perfoliata*, Donn.

C. perfolia'ta, Donn. (L. *per*, through; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. West Indies. Used as a salad and potherb.

C. tubero'sa. (L. *tuber*, a swelling.) A Siberian plant, the tuberous root of which is edible.

Cleans'ings. (Sax. *clænsian*, to cleanse. L. *lochies;* G. *Kindbettreinigung.*) A popular term for the lochia.

Clear. (F. *clair;* from L. *clarus*, bright.) Without muddiness, bright, distinct.

C. sound. A term applied to a percussion sound which possesses a tone which is more or less clear or pure, as distinguished from dulness.

C.-weed. The *Pilea pumila.*

Clear'ing nut. The fruit of the *Strychnos potatorum.* The ripe seeds are used in India with which to rub the inside of coarse earthenware vessels, with the effect of precipitating the impurities of pond or river water.

Clea'vage. (Sax. *cleófan*, to split.) A splitting. A term for the property which crystalline bodies possess of splitting, or of being split, in certain determinate directions more easily than in others; foliated fracture.

Also, applied to the separation into parts by a natural line or process of any structure, such as occurs in the multiplication of cells by fission.

C., cell. (F. *formation celluläire par segmentation.*) Segmentation; the multiplication of cells by fission. Various modes have been described. In the Myxomycetæ, for example, when, owing to excessive dryness or moisture, the conditions are unfavorable for active life, the plasmodium breaks up into numerous fragments, which assume a spheroidal form and invest themselves with a cell membrane, in which state they remain quiescent till a change in the surrounding conditions occurs, when they become free. In Achlya, on the other hand, the whole mass of the granular protoplasma which fills the claviform sporangium divides into numerous polyhedric masses, which gradually become converted into spheroidal cells; this is sometimes termed endogenous cleavage. In other instances, again, as in Spirogyra, the cleavage of the cell protoplasm is accompanied by the formation of a septum composed of cellulose, which divides the mother-cell into two daughter-cells. The cell wall of Spirogyra consists of three layers, an external, thick, clear, gelatinous, frequently presenting lateral striæ; a middle layer, thin, and of a rosy hue; and a third twice as thick as the preceding. The first change observed in the process of cleavage is that the fusiform nucleus increases to four times its previous size, and becomes rectangular and transparent. The nucleolus also increases in volume and density. Filaments of protoplasm connect the angles of the nucleus with the four corners of the cell. The nucleolus disappears. The contents of the nucleus almost suddenly become filamentous, the filaments forming a series of laminæ parallel with the sides, whilst the mass of the nucleus forms a lamina at right angles to these, dividing the nucleus into two halves, and named by Strasburger the nucleolar plate or lamina. A circular projection now takes place from the inner wall of the cell, which pushes the protoplasm before it, and causes rapid absorption of starch grains, and gradually extends towards the nucleus. Meanwhile the nucleolar plate becomes double, and the nucleus, by the rupture of its outer coat, splits into two, and the protoplasm of the cell, collecting at the two extremities, also undergoes division, the two parts becoming perfectly divided by the completion of the cellulose septum. The whole process is completed in three or four hours.

C. forms. Those forms, described by the more or less smooth and shining faces, or planes, obtained by splitting a mineral.

C.-plane. (L. *planus*, flat.) The line through which division of a cell has commenced or is about to take place.

Also, the plane or direction in which a crystal may be split, leaving a more or less smooth face.

Clea'vers. (Sax. *cläfer;* from *clifian*, or *cleofian*, to stick.) The *Galium aparine.*

Cleave'wort. The *Galium verum.*

Cleft. (Eng. part. of *cleave;* from Sax. *cleófan*, to cleave or split. L. *fissus;* F. *fendu;* G. *gespalten.*) Split; cloven.

Also, a fissure, a crack.

In Botany, divided about half way down.

C., branch'ial. See *Branchial cleft*, and *Clefts.*

C. fun'gi. A name for the *Schizomycetes.*

C. i'ris. (L. *iris*, a rainbow.) The same as *Coloboma iridis.*

C. lip. Same as *Harelip.*

C. pal'ate. (L. *palatum*, the palate.) That condition in which, owing to faulty development of the palate processes of the superior maxillary and palate bones and of the soft parts covering these bones, the roof of the mouth is incomplete. The malformation causes much inconvenience by interfering with deglutition, and by rendering speech nasal and imperfect.

C. palate, opera'tion for. See *Staphylorrhaphy.*

C., vis'ceral. (L. *viscus*, the inner parts.) Same as *Branchial cleft.*

Clefts. A series of openings appearing in all Vertebrate embryos and persisting in the Branchiata, through which, in the latter, water currents pass from the mouth and pharynx outwards for aëration of the blood, the gills being papillary productions of the region of the cleft. In the lamprey and its congeners there are seven pairs. In sharks and skates there are generally six clefts behind the mouth, the foremost being placed high up and called the blowhole or spiracle. Most Ganoids have the spiracle, but this cleft does not open in Teleostei, which consequently have only five clefts. In the Urodela the first cleft does not open, and there are three or four behind. In most Anoura the first cleft, or tympano-Eustachian, opens largely within, but not externally, its opercular skin becoming the membrana tympani. In the Sauropsida (reptiles and birds) four clefts appear in the first instance; all but the first disappear. Four clefts may also be seen in the embryos of all mammals, the first becoming the tympano-Eustachian cavity, as in Sauropsida. See *Branchial cleft, Oral cleft, Visceral cleft.*

Cleidag'ra. The correct spelling for *Cleisagra.*

Cleidarthri'tis. (Κλεῖς, the clavicle; ἀρθρῖτις, gout. F. *cleidarthrite;* G. *Schlüsselbeingicht.*) Gout in the clavicle.

Cleidarthroca'cë. (Κλεῖς, the clavicle; *arthrocace.* F. *cleidarthrocace;* G. *Kleidarthro-*

kake.) A morbid condition of one or both articulations of the clavicle.

Cleid'ion. (Κλειδίον, dim. of κλείς, a key.) Old term for an astringent pastil, which was useful in dysentery and hæmoptysis.

Also, for an astringent epithem, according to Aëtius.

Also, a name of the clavicle.

Cleid'o-. (Κλείς.) A prefix signifying relation to the clavicle.

C.-cos'tal. (L. *costa*, a rib.) The same as *Costo-clavicular*.

C.-hy'oïd mus'cle. The *Sterno-hyoïd muscle*.

Cleidol'abis. (Κλείς, a key; λαβίς, a forceps. F. *cleidolabis;* G. *eine Pincette mit Schluss.*) Name for a small forceps with a closing apparatus.

Cleido'ma. (Κλείδωμα, a fastening.) A pastille or torch. (Turton.)

Also, the clavicle.

Cleidomastoï'deus. (Κλείς, the clavicle; *mastoid* process.) Of, or belonging to, the clavicle and mastoid process.

Applied to the posterior part of the sterno-cleidomastoideus muscle, which Albinus thus distinguishes as a distinct muscle.

Cleidonar'thex. (Κλείς; νάρθηξ, a ferule. G. *Schlüsselbeinschiene.*) A ferule or splint for a broken clavicle.

Cleis. (Κλείς.) A key; the clavicle.

Cleis'agra. (Κλείς, the clavicle; ἄγρα, a seizure. F. *cleisagre;* G. *die Gicht im Schlüsselbein.*) A faulty term for *Cleidagra;* gout in the clavicle.

Cleistocarp'æ. (Κλειστός, that can be closed; καρπός, fruit.) An Order of the Class *Musci* in which the sporogonium remains closed and the spores become free only by the pressing of the walls of the capsule.

Also called *Phascaceæ*.

Cleistogam'ic. (Κλείς, a key; γάμος, marriage.) Relating to *Cleistogamy*.

C. flow'ers. Term applied to small depauperated but fertile hermaphrodite flowers, found in some angiosperms, which never open, and are sometimes subterranean or submerged; and which may exist in addition to ordinary, perfect, but less fertile flowers. The flowers of Lamium, Salvia, Polygala, Hottonia, are cleistogamic, and also those of Ranunculus aquatilis, Alisma natans, and Menyanthes, which remain closely shut as long as they are submerged, and in this condition fertilise themselves. Their use is probably to preserve the species under variations of climate.

Cleistog'amous. Same as *Cleistogamic*.

Cleistog'amy. (Κλειστός, closed; γάμος, marriage.) Close fertilisation of plants in unopened blossoms. See *Cleistogamic flowers*.

Cleistogen'ic. (Κλειστός, closed; γένος, race.) The same as *Cleistogamic*.

Cleistog'enous. (Κλειστός; γίνος.) Same as *Cleistogamous*.

Cleistog'eny. (Same etymon.) The same as *Cleistogamy*.

Cleistothe'cic. (Κλειστός; θήκη, a case.) Term applied to fungi the spores of which remain enclosed in the mother-cell (theca), to which they become adherent. Hoffmann applies the term to fungi with so-called acrogenous spores.

Cleitho'rion. The clitoris.

Cleith'oris. The clitoris.

Cleith'ron. (Κλεῖθρον, from κλείω, to shut. F. *barrière.*) The entrance to the windpipe.

Cleito'rion. The clitoris.

Cleit'oris. (Κλειτορίς.) The clitoris.

Clematid'eæ. (*Clematis.*) A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Ranunculaceæ*, having the calyx valvate or induplicate, the sepals petaloid, and the fruit consisting of a number of achenia.

Clemat'idin. (L. *clematis.*) $C_9H_{10}O_6$, Walz. An amorphous yellow body, soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether, obtained from the root of *Aristolochia clematitis*.

Cle'matis. (Κληματίς, from κλῆμα, a tendril. F. *clématite;* G. *Waldrebe.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Ranunculaceæ*, so called on account of the climbing nature of some species.

C. angustifo'lia, Jacq. (L. *angustus*, narrow; *folium*, a leaf.) Used in Siberia as a kind of tea.

C. arthrag'ene. (Ἀρθραγένη.) The name given by Theophrastus to the *C. vitalba*.

C. cam'phor. Term applied to the white scales and flocculi which deposit from the fluid which distils over from the watery infusion of *C. flammula, vitalba,* and *viticella*.

C. cirrho'sa, Linn. (Κιρρός, yellow.) Has lately been recommended in the treatment of epilepsy; was formerly used as an evacuant, the seeds as a purgative, and the leaves against headache. According to Sibthorp, this is the κληματῖτις of Dioscorides.

C. corymbo'sa. (L. *corymbus*, a cluster.) The *C. erecta*.

C. cris'pa. (L. *crispus*, having curled hair.) A synonym of *C. vitalba*.

C. cylin'drica, Sims. (Κυλινδρικός, cylindrical.) Used as *C. vitalba*.

C. daphnoïdes. (Δάφνη, the laurel; εἶδος, likeness. F. *pervenche.*) The periwinkle, *Vinca minor*. A famous vulnerary. Used formerly in dysentery, epistaxis, menorrhagia, and discharging wounds.

C. daphnoïdes mi'nor. (L. *minor*, less. F. *la violette des sorciers;* G. *das kleine Singrün.*) A name for the *Vinca minor*.

C. dioï'ca, Linn. (Δίς, twice; οἶκος, a house.) A decoction of this plant, in sea water, is used in Jamaica as a hydragogue purgative.

C. erec'ta, All. (L. *erectus*, upright.) Hab. Europe. Leaves extremely acrid and epispastic; an unsafe vesicant. It has been used in syphilitic and cachectic diseases. The leaves of this plant are used by beggars to produce ulcers. Called also *Flammula jovis*.

C. flam'mula, Linn. (L. *flammula*, a little flame. F. *clematite odorante.*) Sweet-scented virgin's bower. The leaves of this plant are used by beggars to make ulcers.

C. hexapet'ala, Pall. (Ἕξ, six; πέταλον, a leaf.) The *C. angustifolia*.

C. mauritia'na, Lamk. (*Mauritiana*, Morocco. F. *liane arabique de Bourbon.*) This plant is used as a substitute for cantharides to produce blisters.

C. passiflo'ra. (L. *patio*, to suffer, from the cross formed by the stigma; *flos*, a flower. F. *grenadille;* G. *Passionsblume.*) The passion-flower, *Passiflora edulis*, and other species, the fruit of which is eaten under the name of *Granadilla*.

C. rec'ta, Linn. (L. *rectus*, upright. F. *clématite droite;* G. *aufrechte Waldrebe.*) The *C. erecta*.

C. se'pium. (L. *sepes*, a hedge.) A synonym of *C. vitalba.*

C. sinen'sis, Lour. (Mod. L. *sinensis*, Chinese.) Used as a diuretic and diaphoretic; it is also said to increase the secretion of milk.

C. sylves'tris. (L. *sylvestris*, belonging to a wood.) The *C. vitalba.*

C. trifolo'ra, Vahl. The *C. mauritiana*, Lamk.

C. vior'na, Linn. Leather flower. Hab. Southern United States. Has similar properties to *C. vitalba.*

Also, a synonym of *C. vitalba.*

C. virginia'na, Linn. Common virgin's bower. Hab. North America. Has similar properties to *C. vitalba.*

C. vital'ba. (L. *vitis*, a vine; *albus*, white. F. *viorne, obis, traineau coulmon, herbe aux gueux, cheveux de la vierge, clematite blanche;* G. *gemeine* or *steigende Waldrebe.*) The systematic name of the traveller's joy or lady's bower. Fruit and leaves acrid and vesicant. All the parts of this plant have an acrid taste. Beggars employ the bruised leaves to produce ulcers. They are drastic purgatives, and, in large doses, poisonous. The young shoots are said to be eaten in Italy like asparagus. It has been used internally to cure lues venerea, scrofula, and rheumatism, two or three drachms of the leaves being infused in a pound of boiling water, and taken in the course of twenty-four hours. The seeds are used as a diuretic.

C. viticel'la, Linn. (L. *viticella*, an unknown plant. F. *clématite bleue.*) Seeds purgative; leaves used as a poultice in leprosy.

Clemati'tis. The same as *Clematis.*

Cleo'mē. (Κλείω, to shut.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Capparidaceæ.*

C. as'pera, Kön. (L. *asper*, rough.) Used in Ceylon for epistaxis.

C. dodecan'dra, Linn. (Δώδεκα, twelve; ἀνήρ, a man.) The root of this plant is used as a vermifuge in the United States.

C. feli'na, Linn. (L. *felinus*, belonging to a cat.) The seeds of this plant are used as a vermifuge.

C. frutes'cens, Aubl. (L. *frutex*, a shrub.) Hab. Guiana. An active vesicatory.

C. gigante'a, Linn. (L. *giganteus*, gigantic.) Used as a rubefacient and stimulant.

C. icosan'dra, Linn. (Εἴκοσι, twenty; ἀνήρ, a man.) The seeds are used as a condiment, and the plant as a vermifuge.

C. pentaphyl'la, Linn. (Πέντε, five; φύλλον, a leaf.) Used in tropical countries as an antiscorbutic article of diet, like watercress.

C. polyg'ama, Linn. (Πολύς, many; γάμος, marriage.) Used as a balsamic and stomachic.

C. pru'riens. (L. *prurio*, to itch.) Hairs irritant; used as a sternutatory.

C. spino'sa, Aubl. (L. *spinosus*, thorny.) Used as a balsamic and stomachic.

C. triphyl'la, Linn. (Τρεῖς, three; φύλλον, a leaf.) Used in the same way as *C. pentaphylla*, and also as a diuretic.

C. visco'sa, Linn. (L. *viscosus*, sticky.) Seeds piquant. Used as a condiment like mustard; plant applied locally to relieve earache.

Cleom'panos ma'jor. (L. *major*, greater.) The *Sterculia fœtida*, Linn.

C. mi'nor. (L. *minor*, less.) The *Sterculia balanghas*, Linn.

Cleo'nis collyr'ium. (Κολλύριον.) Old name for a certain collyrium, described by Celsus, and composed of Samian earth and myrrh mixed with white of egg.

C. glu'ten. (L. *gluten*, glue.) Myrrh and frankincense mixed with white of egg, and used as an astringent.

Clepsy'dra. (Κλέπτω, to get rid of imperceptibly; ὕδωρ, water. F. *clepsydre;* G. *Wasseruhr.*) Name of an ancient instrument for measuring time, by allowing water to drop through a small hole from one vessel to another.

Also, an instrument perforated at the extremity for conducting fumigators to the uterus in hysterical cases.

Cleptoma'nia. (Κλέπτω, to steal; μανία, madness.) The same as *Kleptomania.*

Cler'gyman's sore throat. The name given to granular pharyngitis when occurring in clergymen, and others, who use the voice much.

Cler'mont-Fer'rand. France; Département du Puy-de-Dôme. Mineral waters, temperature 24° C. to 26° C. (75·2° F. to 78·8° F.), having very feeble mineralisation, a small quantity of iron, and much free carbonic acid. Used only in the neighbourhood in chronic diseases of mucous membranes and in scrofulous and chlorotic affections.

Cleroden'dron. (Κλῆρος, a lot; δένδρον, a tree.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Verbenaceæ.* The leaves of some of the species are employed to kill vermin on cattle in India.

C. heterophyl'lum, R. Brown. (Ἕτερος, other; φύλλον, a leaf.) Hab. Réunion. Used as a cataplasm in diphtheria.

C. infortuna'tum, Linn. (L. *infortunatus*, unfortunate.) Hab. India. Used as a tonic and antiperiodic, and the fresh juice as a vermifuge.

C. phlomoï'des, Linn. (Φλόμος, the mullein; εἶδος, likeness.) Hab. India. Juice bitter. Used for syphilitic pains.

C. serra'tum, Blume. (L. *serratus*, toothed like a saw.) Hab. India. Used in febrile and catarrhal affections.

C. visco'sum, Vent. (L. *viscosus*, sticky.) The *C. infortunatum.*

Cle'stine. (Κλῃστός, for κλειστός, closed.) A cell containing raphides.

Cle'thra. (Κλήθρα, the alder.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Ericaceæ.* The Greek term denoted either the *Alnus glutinosa*, Linn., or *A. oblongata*, Willd.

C. alnifo'lia. (L. *alnus*, the alder; *folium*, a leaf.) White alder. Hab. North America. The leaves and flowers are diaphoretic and excitant.

Clethropho'bia. (Κλῆθρον, a bolt; φόβος, fear.) Same as *Claustrophobia.*

Cle'toris. Same as *Clitoris.*

Cleve. A town in Rhenish Prussia; District of Düsseldorf. Here is a bathing establishment. The water is chalybeate, with a small quantity of free carbonic acid.

Clib'anus. (Κλίβανος, a vessel in which barley is boiled.) Old name for a portable furnace of iron, copper, or earthenware, in which bread or other eatables are made ready for food by putting hot embers round it.

Perhaps also a stove for heating a bath.

Click'ing. (E. *click*, a word imitative of the sound it denotes.) Making a sound like a quick sharp tick, but louder.

C. mur'mur. See *Murmur, clicking.*

C. rhon'chus. See *Rhonchus, clicking.*

Cli'ders. The *Galium aparine.*

Cli'do-. Same as *Cleido-.*

Cliffort'ia. (*Clifford*, a Burgomaster of Amsterdam.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rosaceæ.*

C. ilicifo'lia. (L. *ilex*, holly; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. South Africa. Used to promote expectoration in chest affections.

Clif'ton. A town in Gloucestershire, about three miles from Bristol, in a beautiful country, on the slope of a hill, with a mild winter climate, a diminished rainfall, and protection from winds. Here is a thermal spring, the Bristol Hot Well, temp. 23° C. (73° F.). The water contains 6·28 parts of salts in 10,000. The salts are chiefly calcium carbonate and sulphate, sodium chloride, and magnesium nitrate. Used, externally and internally, in dyspepsia, and in chronic affections of the urinary and bronchial mucous membranes.

Cli'ma. Same as *Climate.*

Climac'ter. (Κλιμακτήρ, from κλιμάζω, to proceed by degrees.) The step or round of a ladder. Term for the progression of human life, divided into periods of seven years.

Climacter'ic. (Κλιμακτήρ, the round of a ladder. L. *climactericus*; F. *climatérique*; G. *klimacterisch.*) The ordinary term of life, from three score to four score years, was observed to present particular epochs, at which the body is peculiarly affected and suffers considerable change. These were contemplated by the Greek physiologists as five, and termed climacterics, or climacteric periods. The first begins with the seventh year; the second with the twenty-first, or three times seven; the third with the forty-ninth, or seven times seven; the fourth with the sixty-third, or nine times seven; and the fifth with the eighty-first, or nine times nine. The sixty-third year is often termed the grand climacteric.

C. age. A term applied to that period of human life in which decline begins. In men it is the period between 45 and 60 years. The climacteric age in women is coincident with the cessation of the catamenia, which varies somewhat in different races. In Austria and Germany the cessation occurs, in the majority of women, between the ages of 45 and 50 years, though in a large number it occurs between 40 and 45. It is a little later in women of more northern climes, *cæteris paribus.* It is later in those who begin to menstruate early, in those who have had children, whilst it occurs earlier in those who are stout, or who have suffered from certain acute diseases, as typhus, ague, and from chronic metritis. Sudden occurrence of the menopause is apt to be followed by disturbance of the economy evidenced by excitement of the nervous system, flushes, palpitation, indigestion, and the like.

C. disease. (F. *mal climactérique*; G. *Uebel klimacterisch.*) A term for that sudden change which occurs in many instances of advanced life, by which the patient falls off in flesh and strength before any loss of appetite or dyspeptic symptoms are complained of; it steals on so insensibly that he is scarcely aware of his altered condition until his appetite fails, sleep leaves him, or what there is does not refresh him, his face becomes emaciated or bloated, his tongue white, his pulse more frequent; he has pains in his head and chest, his legs swell, but there is no deficiency in the quantity of the urine, nor any other sensible failure in the action of the abdominal viscera, except that the bowels are more sluggish than they used to be. That this is disease, and altogether distinct from a natural or constitutional decay, is proved by the fact that recovery often takes place; the change referred to generally occurs about the fourth, or in the interval between the fourth and fifth climacteric periods. (Littré and Robin.)

C., grand. See *Climacteric*, and *Annus climactericus.*

C. insan'ity. A form of insanity considered to depend upon the altered condition of the utero-ovarian apparatus in women, and selected by Dr. Skae to include the mental affections of males at the period of the grand climacteric. There is often a monomania of fear, despondency, remorse, hopelessness, passing occasionally into dementia; an intense craving for drink is sometimes the prominent or only symptom of the affection. The prognosis is unfavorable.

C., men'strual. (L. *menses*, the monthly periods of women.) The age at which menstruation ceases.

C. tee'thing. The eruption of new teeth in old age.

C. year. (G. *Stufenjahr.*) See *Annus climactericus.*

Climacte'rium. (Same etymon.) The time of cessation of the menses in women.

Cli'matal. Same as *Climatic.*

Cli'mate. (Κλίμα, a region. L. *clima*; F. *climat*; G. *Klima, Erdstrich, Himmelstrich.*) Originally a term for a portion of the earth comprehended between two circles parallel to the equator, so that from the beginning of one climate to that of another next to it, there is half an hour's difference in the longest summer's day; these are also divided into parallels, each of which is just half so much, but the former is small enough to distinguish the different constitution and temperaments of air which this term is generally used to express.

Now used for the constitution of the atmosphere of any region with respect to heat, cold, moisture, winds, impregnation with extraneous matter, and other like matters which have influence on the human body.

The climate of a region is essentially dependent on the duration of its exposure to the sun's rays, modified by the local conditions of the earth's surface. The distance from the equator determines the former, but the local conditions are very various. In considering the climate of a region the more important factors are the temperature, the elevation above the sea level, the moisture of the air and rainfall, the maritime or inland position, the prevalence of cloud or sunshine, the prevailing currents of wind, the nature of the soil, and the existence of forests, plains, elevated plateaus, and marshes.

C., cold. The region extending between the isothermic lines + 5° C. (41° F.) and — 5° C. (23° F.)

C., hot. The region extending between the Equator and the isothermic line of 25° C. (77° F.).

C., po'lar. The region extending between the isothermic lines — 5° C. (23° F.) and — 15° C. (5° F.)

C., tem'perate. The region extending between the isothermic lines, 15° C. (59° F.) and 5° C. (41° F.)

C., warm. The region extending between

the isothermic lines, 25° C. (77° F.) and 15° C. (59° F.)

Climater'ic. Same as *Climacteric.*

Climat'ic. (Κλίμα.) Relating to climate.

C. disea'ses. Diseases produced by climate.

Clima'tion. (Κλίμα, climate.) The same as *Acclimatisation.*

Climatol'ogy. (Κλίμα; λόγος, a discourse. F. and G. *climatologie.*) A history of climates. Sometimes used in the sense of *Meteorology.*

Cli'max. (Κλῖμαξ, a grade, or a ladder. F. *gradation.*) Applied formerly to certain medicines in which the quantity of each of the substances of which they were compounded was arranged in regular gradation—as of one, ʒiij; of another, ʒij; of a third, ʒj; and so on.

Also, the acme or height of a disease.

C. præ'cox artificia'lis. (L. *præcox*, premature; *artificialis*, belonging to art.) The artificial, permanent, arrest of menstruation by the removal of both ovaries.

Cli'mber. (Sax. *climban*, to climb.) A term applied to plants which in growing cling to a support.

C., wood'y. The *Ampelopsis quinquefolia.*

Cli'mbers. (Same etymon.) The *Clematis vitalba.*

Cli'mbing. (Sax. *climban*, to climb. L. *scandens*; F. *grimpant*; G. *kletternd, klimmend.*) Growing upwards by means of aerial roots, tendrils, twisting of the stem, or other means of support.

C. buck'wheat. The *Polygonum convolvulus*, Linn.

C. staff-tree. The *Celastrus scandens.*

C. stems. Shoots which bear strongly-developed foliage, leaves on long slender internodes, and which are capable of winding round supports. Examples are seen in Phaseolus, Convolvulus, and Humulus.

Clinan'drium. (Κλίνη, a bed; ἀνήρ, a man. F. *clinandre*; G. *Samenlager.*) Name for the excavation of the summit of the gynostemium of certain *Orchidaceæ*, above or below the stigma, in which the anther is fixed, which includes and protects the pollen masses. It is formed of the rudiments of the two anthers of the inner whorl, except in Cypripedium.

Clinan'thium. Same as *Clinanthus.*

Clinan'thus. (Κλίνη, a bed; ἄνθος, a flower. F. *clinanthe*; G. *der gemeinschaftliche Fruchtboden, Blüthenboden.*) A term for the enlarged and flattened top of a common peduncle which supports several sessile flowers; the receptacle of Compositæ.

Also, applied to the part which supports the perichætium, vaginula, and pedicles of mosses.

Clinia'ter. (Κλίνη; ἰατήρ, a surgeon or physician.) One who teaches or practises clinical medicine; a physician.

Clinia'tria. (Κλίνη, a bed; ἰατρεία, medical treatment. F. *cliniatrie*; G. *die klinische Heilkunde.*) Clinical medicine.

Clinia'trus. (Κλίνη; ἰατρός, a surgeon or physician.) One who practises clinical medicine.

Clin'ic. (Κλινικός, relating to a bed.) One who is bedridden.

Also (F. *clinique*), the teaching of medicine or surgery at the bedside of a sick person, or the class accompanying the teacher.

Clin'ica. (Κλίνη.) The things relating to clinical medicine.

Clin'ical. (Κλίνη, a bed. F. *clinique*; G. *klinisch.*) Of, belonging to, or concerning, a bed.

C. char'acters. Those conditions, anatomical or symptomatic, which may be observed in a sick person during life.

C. lec'ture. (L. *lego*, to read.) A lecture given upon a certain case or set of cases at the bedside of the patients, or comments upon a case of disease, which is exhibited to the audience, or has just been seen by them.

C. med'icine. Practical medicine. Medicine as learnt or taught at the bedside. Usually applied to hospital practice, in which the physician, in going round the wards, comments upon the cases under his care.

C. physic'ian. One who practises or teaches clinical medicine.

Clin'icist. (Κλίνη.) A clinical physician.

Clini'dæ. Same as *Clinosporeæ.*

Cli'nide. (Κλίνη.) A sporiferous cell forming part of a clinode, and producing spores by successive generation, and not, like the basidium, by simultaneous generation.

Cli'nides. (Κλίνη, a bed.) A Family of Fungi, the spores of which are produced upon a clinide.

Clinigle'ba. (Κλίνη, a bed; L. *gleba*, tilled earth.) Term applied to the gleba or internal portion of the receptacle of Gastromycetes.

Clini'que. (Fr.) Employed to designate the place occupied by the physician and the patients seen by him; the seeing of patients by a physician with a class of students.

Cli'nispore. (Κλίνη; σπόρος, a sowing.) Spore developed on a clinide.

Cli'nium. (Κλίνη.) A term entering into various compound words, and signifying receptacle. It has sometimes been applied to small elongated cells, simple or branched, supporting a spore at their extremity.

Clinocepha'lia. (Κλίνη; κεφαλή, the head.) A malformed condition of fœtal head in which the vertex is flattened, so that the cranium has the appearance of a couch or saddle.

Cli'node. (Κλίνη, a bed.) Term applied, in Mycology, to a group of small elongated, simple, or branched cells growing directly from the cells which form the receptacle, and bearing a spore at their extremity; these cells are called clinides. Like the hymenium, it is the seminiferous part of the receptacle, except that the sporiferous cells are not specialised like the basidia or the thecæ of basidiosporous or thecasporous hymenia. The clinode lines the conceptacles of Urediniæ and Sphæropsidæ, and invests the receptacle of the Ectocarineæ.

Clino'des. Same as *Clinoid.*

Clinohed'ric. (Κλίνω, to incline; ἕδρα, a base. F. *clinoëdrique.*) Applied to forms of crystals in which the co-ordinate planes are not perpendicular among themselves.

Cli'noïd. (Κλίνη, a bed; εἶδος, likeness. F. *clinoïde*; G. *bettförmig.*) Resembling a bed.

C. apoph'yses. (Ἀπόφυσις, an offshoot.) Same as *C. processes.*

C. plate. The posterior boundary of the pituitary fossa of the sphenoid bone.

C. pro'cess, ante'rior. (L. *anterior*, in front. F. *apophyse clinoïde antérieure.*) A smooth, round knob formed by the inner extremity of the lesser wing of the sphenoid bone; it

sometimes coalesces with the middle clinoid process.

C. pro'cess, mid'dle. An eminence which bounds the sella turcica of the sphenoid bone on each side.

C. pro'cess, poste'rior. (L. *posterior*, hinder. F. *apophyse clinoïde postérieure.*) The lateral angle, on each side, of the dorsum sellæ of the sphenoid bone; they vary in size, but are more prominent in man than in other animals.

C. ridge. Same as *C. wall.*

C. walls. A term applied to two transverse vertical walls of cartilage rising up before and behind the pituitary body in the cartilaginous cranium of the embryo fowl. They are situated in front of the anterior termination of the notochord, and are called anterior and posterior.

Clinoï'deus. Same as *Clinoid.*

Clinol'ogy. (Κλίνη, a bed; λόγος, discourse.) An account of the various kinds of bedding required for the sick.

Clinom'eter. (Κλίνω, to incline; μέτρον, a measure. F. *clinomètre*; G. *Klinometer, Neigungsmesser.*) Name given to several apparatus for measuring the inclination of a line in relation to a horizontal plane.

Clinop'alē. (Κλινοπάλη, bed wrestling.) Coitus.

Clinopod'ia. (Κλίνη; πούς, a foot.) The *Thymus mastichina.*

Clinopod'ium. (Κλίνη, a bed; πούς, a foot. F. *basilic;* G. *Basilikum.*) The basil, *Ocymum basilicum*, because its leaves are like the feet of a bed.

Also, a Genus of the Nat. Order *Labiatæ.*

C. arven'se. (L. *arvensis*, belonging to the fields.) The *C. vulgare.*

C. inca'num. The *Pycnanthemum incanum.*

C. ma'jus. (L. *major*, greater.) The *C. vulgare.*

C. mastichi'na gallo'rum. (L. *Galli*, the Gauls.) A name for the *Thymus mastichina.*

C. vulga're, Linn. (L. *vulgaris*, common. F. *grande basilic sauvage;* G. *Weichborste.*) The wild basil, indigenous in this country, and formerly used against the bite of serpents, and to facilitate labour; also, recommended for strangury and as an astringent in diarrhœa. Now called *Calamintha clinopodium.*

Clinorhom'boïd. (Κλίνη, a bed, or litter; ῥομβοειδής, like the figure of a rhombus.) Applied to a particular system of crystallization.

Cli'noscope. (Κλίνω, to incline; σκοπέω, to see. F. *clinoscope;* G. *Klinoskop.*) An instrument for indicating the inclination of one plane upon another though without furnishing the means of measuring it.

Clinospor'eæ. (Κλίνη; σπόρος, seed.) A division of Fungi, according to Léveillé; they are coriaceous or fleshy, with a fleshy, horny, or mucilaginous receptacle, covered by a clinode, or enclosing it; it includes ergot and smut, and is divided into *Ectoclineæ* and *Endoclineæ.*

Clinotech'ny. (Κλίνη, a bed; τέχνη, art.) The art of arranging bedding for the sick.

Clinot'richæ. (Κλίνω, to make to bend; θρίξ, a hair.) A Group of Fungi of the Division *Exosporeæ*, Order *Nemates.* They are filamentous moulds, consisting of reclining branches, and bearing on branchlets spores attached to definite points. They are subdivided into: *Clinidæ*, with spores isolated on spicules or clinides; *Cephalosporeæ*, with spores united into a head on the summit of branchlets; and *Catellatæ*, with the spores in short chains.

Clinot'rochos. A synonym of the *Acer campestre.*

Clinyme'ne. A synonym of *Clinode.*

Cliseom'eter. (Κλίσις, inclination; μέτρον, a measure. F. *cliseomètre;* G. *Beckenneigungsmesser, Klisiometer.*) An instrument, devised by Stein, for measuring the degree of inclination of the female pelvis, or the angle which the axis of the pelvis makes with that of the body.

Clis'sus. See *Clyssus.*

Clistopep'ter. (Κλειστός, closed; πέπτω, to cook. G. *ein verschlossenes Kochgeschirr.*) A closed vessel for effecting digestion by boiling under pressure; a Papin's digester.

Clit-bur. (F. *bardane;* G. *Klettendistel, Klettenkraut.*) A common name for the burdock, *Arctium lappa.* Also called clot-bur.

Clite. The *Galium aparine.*

Clitel'lum. (L. *clitellæ*, a pack-saddle. F. *clitellum.*) Applied to certain higher-coloured and prominent serrated rings which form a band towards the middle of the body of earth-worms, and enable the individual to fix itself to another during copulation. Also called *Cingulum.*

Clithe. The same as *Clite.*

Clito'ria. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ.*

C. spectabi'lis, Sal. (L. *spectabilis*, notable.) The *C. ternatea.*

C. ternate'a, Linn. The root of this plant is emetic. It, and the seeds, is employed in India as a purgative.

Clitoricarcino'ma. (Κλειτορίς, the clitoris; καρκίνωμα, cancer. F. *clitoricarcinome.*) Carcinoma of the clitoris.

Clitoridaux'ē. (Κλειτορίς; αὔξη, increase. G. *eine Vergrösserung des Kitzlers.*) Enlargement of the clitoris.

Clitoride'an. (*Clitoris.*) Of, or belonging to, the clitoris.

Clitoridec'tomy. (Κλειτορίς; ἐκτέμνω, to cut out.) The operation of excising the clitoris. It was adopted by Baker Brown on the ground that epilepsy, melancholy, hysteria, and pruritus vulvæ were often occasioned by masturbation, which excision of the clitoris put a stop to, but its value in this respect is contested. It is sometimes necessary in elephantiasis and cancerous degeneration of the clitoris. The operation is easily performed. The clitoris is seized and brought forwards with forceps and the crura divided with a knife. Bleeding is slight.

Clitor'idis inferio'res la'ti et pla'ni mus'culi. (L. *clitoris; inferior*, lower; *latus*, broad; *planus*, flat.) The two lateral halves of the sphincter vaginæ.

Clit'oris. (Κλειτορίς. F. *clitoris;* I. *clitoride;* G. *Klitoris, Kitzler, Schamzüngelchen.*) The homologue, in the female, of the penis. An erectile organ situated between the anterior extremities of the labia minora. It consists of a body, about 1·5″ long, which is in two halves, united by their flattened inner surface, so as to form an incomplete pectiniform septum, and composed of tissue resembling that of the corpora cavernosa of the penis. Posteriorly it is attached by two crura to the rami of the pubes and ischium, and covered by the erectores clitoridis; and anteriorly it terminates in the glans clitoridis, a

highly-sensitive imperforate organ, situated about one inch in front of the meatus urinarius externus. It is supported by a suspensory ligament, and partially covered by a prepuce.

C., ar'tery of, deep. One of the two terminal branches of the internal pudic artery, being the same as the artery of the corpus cavernosum of the penis. It is distributed to the body and crura of the clitoris.

C., ar'tery of, dor'sal. (F. *artère clitoridienne.*) One of the two terminal branches of the internal pudic artery, being the same as the dorsal artery of the penis; it is distributed to the upper surface and the prepuce of the clitoris.

C., fræ'num of. (L. *frænum*, a bridle. F. *frein du clitoris*; G. *Kitzlerbändchen.*) A structure attached to the lower surface of the clitoris, formed by the junction or the lower folds of the labia minora.

C., nerve-cor'puscles of. Bodies resembling the Pacinian bodies found in the smaller papillæ of the mucous membrane of the clitoris; some are small and spherical, some apparently compound; they consist of a finely granular, homogeneous central bulb, enclosed in a laminated envelope containing nuclei, and placed upon one or more nerve fibres, the cylinder-axis only of which penetrates to the central bulb.

C., nerve of. (F. *nerf clitoridien.*) A branch of the pudic nerve, the same as the dorsal nerve of the penis; it is distributed to the whole organ. According to Krause, its ultimate terminations are in special corpuscles, the terminal genital corpuscles, or *C., nerve-corpuscles of.*

C., papil'læ of. (L. *papilla*, a nipple.) The papillæ of the mucous membrane of the clitoris are of variable size and buried in the tesselated epithelium; the larger contain many blood-vessels, the smaller only one vascular loop and a nerve-corpuscle on its nerve.

C., pre'puce of. See *Præputium clitoridis.*

C., veins of. These accompany the branches of the arteries.

Clit'orism. Same as *Clitorismus.*

Clitoris'mus. (Κλειτορίς. F. *clitorisme.*) The condition in which there is a very large clitoris, when the woman was called *Androgyna.*

Also, the unnatural intercourse of a woman with a woman by reason of the enlarged clitoris.

Clitori'tis. (Κλειτορίς. F. *clitorite*; G. *Entzündung der Klitoris.*) Inflammation of the clitoris.

Clitoriti'tis. Same as *Clitoritis.*

Clito'rium. The vulva.

Cli'vers. The *Galium aparine.* See *Cleavers.*

Cli'vus, (L. *clivus*, a gently ascending height, a slope. G. *Hügel.*) A small elevation.

C. Blumenbach'ii. (*Blumenbach*, the naturalist. G. *die Abdachung am Keilbeine.*) The inclined plane of the upper surface of the sphenoid bone behind the clinoid processes, on which the medulla oblongata rests.

C. os'sis sphenoi'dis. (L. *os*, a bone; *sphenoid.*) Same as *C. Blumenbachii.*

Cloa'ca. (L. *cloaca*, a sewer; akin to Sansc. *klid*, to grow wet, and κλύζω, to purge, wash, or make clean. F. *cloaque*; G. *Kloaka.*) The cavity at the hinder end of the body into which the alimentary and the genito-urinary canals open. This condition exists in the Monotremata, Birds, Reptiles, Amphibia, and Tunicata. It is found also in some Insecta and Rotifera.

The cloaca of Tunicata is also called *Atrium.*

The cloaca is a primitive structure in Vertebrata, being found in the fœtal state of all, even of those which do not retain it in the adult form. It originates in a dilatation of the mesentereon, which constitutes its hypoblastic section, and uniting with an epiblastic invagination of the surface which forms the proctodæum, becomes perforated, and thus attains an external opening.

Cloa'cæ. (L. plural of *cloaca.*) A term applied to the openings in the bony case surrounding a piece of necrosed bone.

C. os. See *Os cloacæ.*

Cloa'cal. (Same etymon.) Relating to the cloaca.

C. ap'erture. The external opening of the fœtal cloaca.

Cloaci'nus. (L. *cloaca.*) Belonging to a night-stool, privy, or water-closet.

Cloacis'mus. (L. *cloaca.* F. *cloacisme*; G. *der Harnabgang durch der After.*) The excretion of the urine through the anus.

Clo'anx. An old name of orpiment.

Clod-bur. An incorrect spelling of *Clotbur.*

Clog'weed. (A shortened form of *Keyclogge*, from *lock*, A. S. *keck*, a hollow stalk; and of *leac*, a plant.) The *Heracleum spondylium*, (Prior.)

Clona'rium. The sporiferous conceptacle of Algæ and Characeæ.

Clon'ic. (Κλόνος, commotion. F. *clonique*; G. *klonisch.*) Of, or belonging to, an agitated or irregular movement.

C. convul'sions. Sée *Convulsions, clonic.*

C. spasm. (Σπασμός.) Applied to spasms of parts in which the contractions and relaxations are irregularly alternate and involuntary; such are the spasmodic contractions of epilepsy. See, also, *Convulsions, clonic.*

Clon'ici universa'les. (*Clonic*; L. *universalis*, belonging to the whole.) A synonym of *Synclonus.*

Clon'is. (Κλόνις. G. *das Heiligenbein.*) The os sacrum.

Clonis'mus. (Κλόνος, violent confused motion.) The condition in which there is a succession of clonic spasms.

Clono'des. (Κλονώδης, tumultuous, from κλόνος, violent confused motion; εἶδος, likeness.) Old term (Gr. κλονώδης), applied by Galen, *de Diff. Puls.* i, 28, and elsewhere, to that kind of pulse now called vibratory; having, or full of, commotion.

Clon'os. (Κλόνος, violent confused motion.) A tumultuous movement or gesture. Applied formerly to the convulsive motions in epilepsy.

Clonospas'mus. (Κλόνος; σπασμός, spasm. F. *clonospasme*; G. *der klonische Krampf.*) Clonic spasm.

Clon'us. (Κλόνος.) Irregular and forcible spasmodic action of a muscle or set of muscles.

C. nictita'tio. (L. *nicto*, to wink.) Twinkling of the eyelids, rapid and vibratory motion of the eyelids. (Mason Good.)

C. palpita'tio. Palpitation.

C. pandicula'tio. (L. *pandiculor*, to stretch oneself.) Stretching out of the limbs and body with deep inspiration and yawning.

C. pandicula'tio maxilla'rum. (L. *pandiculor; maxillæ*, the jaws.) Yawning.

C. singul'tus. (L. *singultus*, a sobbing.) Hiccup.

C. sternuta'tio. (L. *sternuto*, to sneeze.) Sneezing.

C. subsul'tus. Same as *Subsultus tendinum.*

Clopema'nia. (Κλοπή, theft; from κλέπτω, to steal.) Same as *Kleptomania.*

Clo'porte. A name given in the olden French pharmacopœias to the wood-louse, which was used in medicine as an aperient diuretic in many diseases. Several species of Oniscus and Armadillo were included under this term.

Clo'quet, Hip'polyte. A French surgeon born in Paris in 1787; died there in 1840.

C.'s gan'glion. (L. *ganglion*, a swelling.) A small ganglion situated on the palatine nerve of the fifth pair in the intermaxillary fissure.

Close. (F. *clos*, closed; from L. *clausus*, shut.) Shut up, confined.

C. fertiliza'tion. (L. *fertilis*, fertile.) Term applied to the fecundation of ova fertilised by pollen of the same flower.

C. sci'ences. (A misnomer by Gerarde of *Close sciney.*) The dame's violet, or *Hesperis matronalis.*

C. sci'ney. The double variety of *Hesperis matronalis*, the single variety being single sciney. Sciney, no doubt, has arisen from its specific name Damascena, understood as Dame's Scena. (Prior.)

C. stool. (Sax. *stol.*) An arrangement by which a chamber utensil is enclosed in a wooden or other box, so as to confine unpleasant odours when used for defæcation in a room.

Clo'sed. (E. part. of *close;* from F. *clos*, part. of *clore*, to shut in; from L. *clausus*, shut in.) Shut up, united.

C. bun'dles. Fibro-vascular bundles in the tissue of plants which consist entirely of wood and bast cells, and so are incapable of further growth.

Clo'strum. (Κλωστήρ, a spindle. F. *clostre;* G. *Saftröhren, Baströhren, Fasergefässe.*) Applied to cellules thinned at the two ends, thus resembling a spindle, that enter into the composition of wood and the cortical tissues; they are the small tubes of Mirbel; tubulated cellules of de Candolle; tubilli of Cassini.

Clot. (An English word, an earlier spelling of *clod*, the original sense of which was ball. F. *grumeau;* I. *grumo;* S. *grumo;* G. *Klump.*) The solid or semisolid mass into which a liquid changes on coagulation or curdling.

Also, to coagulate, or to cause to coagulate.

C., blood. (F. *caillot;* I. *grumo di sangue;* S. *coagulo;* G. *Blutkuchen.*) The solid part of the blood after coagulation. See under *Blood, Coagulation, Crassamentum*, and *Cardiac concretions.*

C., blood, an'te-mor'tem. (L. *ante*, before; *mors*, death.) A blood clot formed in the heart or large vessels before death. It may be formed in the act of dying, when it is more or less decolorised or fibrinous, much mixed up with the columnæ carneæ and the tendons, only slightly adherent to the heart-walls, and appears to be the result of churning of the blood by the irregular contractions of the heart during a prolonged death struggle, especially if there be a condition of blood which tends to rapid coagulation; or it may be formed earlier, during the progress of the fatal disease, and is then called a *Thrombus.*

C., blood, post-mor'tem. (L. *post*, after; *mors.*) A blood clot formed in the heart or large vessels after death. It is soft, not adherent to the heart-walls, sometimes entirely blood-coloured, sometimes divisible into a fibrinous and a bloody layer.

C.-bur. (Sax. *clatte*, a burr.) The *Arctium lappa*, because its heads cling to clothes.

C.-bur, spi'ny. The *Xanthium spinosum*, Linn.

C., heart. See *C., blood*, and *Cardiac concretions.*

Cloth. (Sax. *cldth.* F. *drap;* I. *tela;* G. *Tuch.*) A material or fabric woven of wool or other substance.

C. tree. The *Morus papyrifera*, from the use of the bark in making clothing.

Clo'thes' louse. The *Pediculus vestimenti.*

Clo'tho, Gray. (L. *Clotho*, one of the Fates.) A Genus of the Suborder *Solenoglyphæ*, Order *Ophidia.*

C. ar'ietans, Gray. (L. *arieto*, to butt like a ram, to strike violently.) The puff adder of the Cape. Hab. South Africa. A very poisonous snake.

Clot'ted. Changed into, or consisting of, a *Clot.*

Clot'ty. (*Clot.*) Consisting of, or containing, clots.

Cloud. (An English word probably originally signifying a mass of rock, and derived from Sax. *Clúd.*) A more or less dense mass of minute particles of condensed watery vapour. Clouds are divided into three principal kinds: *Cirrus, Cumulus*, and *Stratus*, with four subordinate modifications, *Cirro-cumulus, Cirro-stratus, Cumulo-stratus*, and *Cumulo-cirro-stratus*, or *Nimbus.*

The term is also applied to a more or less dense whitish opacity occurring in a clear tissue, as the cornea or the pia mater.

Cloud'berry. The *Rubus chamæmorus*, from its growing on the cloudy tops of mountains.

Cloud'ed. (*Cloud.*) Rather turbid, not quite clear.

Cloud'iness. (*Cloud.*) The condition of the atmosphere when obscured or overcast with clouds.

The cloud-like turbidity seen in liquids, or transparent solids, naturally clear.

Cloud'y. (*Cloud.* F. *nuageux;* I. *nuvoloso;* S. *nublado;* G. *wolkig.*) Belonging to, or like, a cloud.

C. swel'ling. A term applied by Rindfleisch to a condition of involution of tissue, which consists of an acute swelling and granular cloudiness of the protoplasmic mass in a cell, described by Virchow as a nutritive irritation, which appears to depend on the precipitation of some albuminous matter naturally held in solution; it is supposed by Rindfleisch to be somewhat analogous to rigor mortis, and may pass directly into fatty degeneration. It is seen in the renal epithelium in acute tubal nephritis.

Clo've. (S. *clavo*, from L. *clavus*, a nail. F. *clou de girofle;* G. *Gewürznelke, Gewürznägelein.*) The calyx and unexpanded flower of the *Eugenia caryophyllata.* See *Caryophyllum.*

Also (Sax. *cluf*, bulb), a bulblet growing in the axil of the scales of bulbs.

C. bark. See *Cortex caryophyllatæ.*

C. cas'sia. The bark of *Dicypellium caryophyllatum.*

C. gil'liflower. (F. *giroflée musquée;* G. *die gefüllte Nelke.*) Common name for the plant *Dianthus caryophyllus,* from the smell of its flowers.

C. hitch knot. A double loop, so called, made by making two successive loops close to each other on the same piece of cord or bandage, a half twist being given to the joining of each loop at the time of making it. Used as a means of extension of a dislocated limb when applied to its extremity. It can only be tightened by pulling the two ends transversely.

C. nut'megs of Madagas'car. The Ravensara nuts, the produce of *Agathophyllum aromaticum.*

C. pep'per. A synonym of *Pimenta.*

C. pink. The same as *C. gilliflower.*

C. stalks. See *Festucæ caryophyllorum.*

C. tree. (F. *giroflier;* G. *Gewürznägelchenbaum.*) The *Eugenia caryophyllata.*

C., wild. The *Myrcia aeris.*

Clo'ven. (Sax. *cleófan,* to cleave. L. *fissus;* F. *fendu;* G. *gespalten.*) Cleft; split.

C.-foot'ed. Having the foot divided in the middle, as the ox.

C. spine. Term for the disease spina bifida, a variety of hydrorachis or hydrorachitis, a congenital malformation, or deficiency of one or more, or even of the whole, spinous processes and arches of the vertebræ, by which the theca of the spinal cord being distended with serum, protrudes and forms a tumour under the skin.

Clo'ver. (Sax. *clæfer,* perhaps derived from *cleófan,* to cleave, on account of its leaf being three-cleft.) The *Trifolium pratense.*

C., win'ter. The *Mitchella repens.*

Cloves. See *Clove* and *Caryophyllum.*

C., moth'er. The ripe fruit of *Eugenia caryophyllata.*

C., oil of. See *Oleum caryophylli.*

Clove tongue. The *Helleborus niger.*

Clove'worts. The plants of the Nat. Order *Caryophyllaceæ.*

Clown. (Icl. *klunni,* a boorish fellow.) A boor, a rustic, a buffoon.

C.'s all'heal. The *Stachys palustris.*

C.'s lungwort. The *Lathræa squamaria.*

C.'s worm'wood. See *Wormwood, clown's.*

C.'s wound'wort. The *Stachys palustris.*

Club. (Scand. *clubbe.* F. *massue;* G. *Keule.*) A heavy stick or cudgel. Applied to structures and organs which have some part resembling a club.

Also, applied to several distortions of the foot.

C.-foot. A general term applied to several varieties of distortion of the foot. See *Talipes.*

C.-hand. A rare deformity, similar in nature to club-foot, in which the hand may be distorted by over-flexion or over-extension, with displacement of the carpus, or some of its bones.

C.-moss. (F. *lycopode;* G. *Kolbenmoos.*) The name of the different species of the Genus *Lycopodium.*

C.-moss, com'mon. The *Lycopodium complanatum.*

C.-moss, fir. The *Lycopodium selago.*

C.-moss, up'right. Common name for the *Lycopodium selago.*

C.-rush. The *Typha latifolia,* from the form of its inflorescence.

C.-rushes. The plants of the Genus *Scirpus.*

C.-sha'ped. (F. *clavé;* G. *keulenförmig.*) Having the form of a club; clavate. Gradually thickened upwards from a slender base.

C.-top. (F. *clavaire.*) A common name for the Genus *Clavaria.*

Club'bed. (Same etymon.) Like a club, thick at the end.

C. fin'gers. A term applied to the thin fingers with thickened ends, which are often seen in phthisical persons; they are also said to occur sometimes on the side affected in empyema.

C. pe'nis. A penis much enlarged about the glans.

Clubio'na, Latr. A Genus of the Suborder *Dipneumona,* Order *Araneidæ.* Spiders with eight eyes disposed in two lines, approaching each other behind; they are of a clear yellow or brown colour, with a velvety abdomen, and construct cellules of very white silk to conceal themselves in pursuit of prey. Their bite is said to be poisonous, but it is doubtful whether this be so in the case of man.

Clu'nes. (L. plural of *clunis,* a buttock.) The nates.

Clune'sia. (L. *clunis,* a buttock. F. *clunésie.*) Old term for inflammation of the buttock; also of the anus, according to Quincy.

Clu'nipede. (L. *clunis; pes,* a foot. F. *clunipède.*) Having the feet placed almost at the end of the body, seeming to walk on the rump, as do some birds.

Clu'nis. (L. *clunis,* from *cluo,* to purge. F. *fesse;* G. *Hinterheil, Hinterbacken.*) A buttock or haunch, from its vicinity to the anus.

Also, a term for the os sacrum.

Clup'ea. (L. *clupea.*) A Genus of the Order *Malacoptera,* or of the Group *Abdominalia,* Order *Teleostei,* Class *Pisces.*

C. alau'sa, Linn. The shad; also called *Alausa vulgaris.*

C. cat'ulus, Cuv. (L. *catulus,* the young of an animal.) The whitebait, the fry of the herring.

C. encrasicho'lus, Linn. The *Engraulis encrasicholus.*

C. haren'gus, Linn. (F. *hareng;* I. *arringa;* S. *arenqud;* G. *Häring.*) The herring.

C. pilchard'us, Linn. The pilchard; also called *Alausa pilchardus,* Bloch.

C. sar'dina, Cuv. The sardine.

C. sprat'tus, Linn. The sprat.

C. thrys'sa, Valenc. The yellow-billed sprat; a very poisonous fish of the West Indies.

Clu'sia. (*Clusius,* the botanist.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Guttiferæ.* Its several species, which are almost confined to South America, exude gum resins of various kinds, used for different purposes by the natives.

C. fla'va. (L. *flavus,* yellow.) The wild mango or balsam tree. The plant which, according to Endlicher, produces hog gum.

C. insig'nis. (L. *insignis,* remarkable.) A resin exudes from the flowers of this plant, which, when rubbed down with the butter of the chocolate nut, is employed by the women of Brazil to alleviate the pain of a sore breast.

C. ro'sea, Linn. (L. *roseus,* rose-coloured.) Hab. Antilles. Juice black, bitter. Used as a cathartic; resin used for plasters.

Clusia'ceæ. (*Clusius*, botanist.) A Family of *Guttiferæ*. Leaves simple, opposite, exstipulate, flowers symmetrical, anthers adnate, stigma sessile, radiating, seeds one or few.

Clu'sius. (Otherwise Jules Charles L'Ecluse.) A botanist, born 1526 at Arras; died 1609 at Leyden.

C.'s car'damoms. The fruit of *Amomum Clusii*.

Clus'ter. (Sax. *cluster*, a bunch.) A number of things collected together.

A collection or bunch of flowers or fruit; see *Racemus* and *Thyrsus*.

C. cher'ry. The *Prunus padus*.

C. pine. The *Pinus maritima*.

Clus'tered. (Same etymon.) Collected together, or into a bunch.

C. root. A root consisting of a number of tubercles attached to a common centre, as in the dahlia.

Clu'tia. Same as *Cluytia*.

Cluy'tia. (*Cluyt*, a Leyden apothecary.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Euphorbiaceæ*.

C. cascaril'la, Linn. The *Croton cascarilla*, Bennett.

C. colli'na, Roxb. The *Bridelia collina*, Hook and Arn.

C. elute'ria, Linn. The *Croton eluteria*, Bennett.

C. spino'sa. The *Bridelia spinosa*.

Cly'don. (Κλύδων, a wave or flowing.) Old term for fluctuation and flatulence; used by Galen.

Cly'ma. Old term for the fæces, refuse, or dross of gold and of silver.

Cly'menum. (Κλύμενον.) The plant so named by Dioscorides, having astringent properties, is supposed to be a species of Lathyrus by most authors, but some have believed it to be a Scorpiurus.

C. italo'rum. The *Hypericum androsæmum*.

Clypea'lis. (L. *clypeus*, a shield or buckler. F. *clypéolaire*.) Of, or belonging to, a shield. Same as *Thyroid*.

C. cartila'go. (F. *cartilage clypéolaire*.) Another term for the thyroid cartilage.

Clypeas'tridæ. (L. *clypeus*; *aster*, a star. F. *clypéastrides*.) Name of a Family of sea urchins, of an oblong or rounded form, with both mouth and anus below.

Clypeas'triform. Same as *Clypeiform*.

Clyp'eate. (L. *clypeus*.) Shield-shaped.

Clyp'eiform. (L. *clypeus*, a shield; *forma*, likeness. F. *clypéiforme*; G. *schildförmig*.) Formed like a shield.

Clypeo'la. (L. *clypeolum*, dim. of *clypeus*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cruciferæ*.

C. jonthlaspi, Linn. Hab. Europe. Used as an antiscorbutic.

Clyp'eolar. (L. *clypeolus*, a little shield. F. *clypéolaire*; G. *schildchenförmig*.) Formed like a little shield.

Clyp'eole. (L. *clypeolus*, dim. of *clypeus*, a shield.) Term applied to the lamina or receptacle on the inner surface of which the sporangia are attached in Equisetum.

Clyp'eus. (L. *clypeus*.) The broad shield-shaped part of the head of some insects to which the upper lip is attached; also called epistome.

Clysant'lion. (Κλύσις, a washing out; ἀντλίον, a bucket. F. *clysopompe*; G. *Klysterpumpe*.) Name for a clyster or enema syringe.

Clysant'lium. The same as *Clysantlion*.

Clys'is. (Κλύσις.) The administration of an enema.

Clys'ma. (Κλύσμα, from κλύζω, to wash away. F. *clystère, lavement*; G. *Klyster*.) Old term for a clyster or enema.

C. ton'icum. (Τόνος, tone.) The *Enema assafœtidæ*.

Clys'mata. Plural of *Clysma*.

Clysma'tium. (Dim. of *Clysma*.) A small enema.

Clys'mian. (Κλίζω, to wash. F. *clysmien*.) Applied to a class of soils of transport and alluvium, or of inundation and attrition, because evidently the product of transport and mechanical deposit, of which water has been the agent.

Clys'mic. (Κλύζω, to wash away. F. *clysmique*.) Washing off; carrying away by the rushing of waters.

Clys'mus. (Κλυσμός.) A clyster, an enema.

Clys'sus. (F. *clyssus*.) An old term, of various application, meaning compound mineral spirits, according to Rolfenkius. Also, the quintessence of a thing; also, the reunion of different principles, as oil, salt, and spirit, by long digestion; and most generally the product of the detonation of nitre with another substance, as the clyssus sulphuris, or nitre deflagrated with sulphur.

Clys'ter. (Κλυστήρ, from κλύζω, to wash away. F. *clystère*; G. *Klyster*.) Term for an injection thrown into the rectum; an enema; a glyster. See *Enema*.

C., domes'tic. The *Enema commune*.

C. pipe. The anal tube of an enema apparatus.

Also, the primitive apparatus itself; a bladder to which a pipe or tube was attached.

C. syr'inge. (Συρίγξ, a pipe.) The syringe by means of which an enema is administered.

Clyste'rion. (Κλυστήριον, dim. of κλυστήρ.) A small enema.

Clystex'ion. A clyster.

Cnaph'os. (Κνάφος. F. *chardon à carder*; G. *Kardendistel*.) Old name for the *Dipsacus fullonum*, or fuller's teazel or thistle.

Cnecelæ'um. (Κνῆκος, the *Carthamus tinctorius*; ἔλαιον, oil. G. *Saffloröl*.) Name for a kind of oil from the seeds of the *Carthamus tinctorius*.

Cne'cus. (Κνῆκος.) The safflower, *Carthamus tinctorius*.

Cne'me. (Κνήμη, the part of the leg between the knee and the ankle.) Old name for the tibia, or large bone of the leg.

Cnemelephanti'asis. (Κνήμη, the leg between the knee and the ankle.) Elephantiasis of the leg.

Cnemerysip'elas. (Κνήμη.) Erysipelas of the leg.

Cne'mial. (Κνήμη.) Relating to the tibia.

C. crest. A bony prominence of the upper end of the tibia in many birds, especially Grallatores and Natatores.

Cnemid'ium. (Dim. of κνημίς, a greave. F. *cnémidion*.) Name for the inferior part of the leg in birds stripped of feathers.

Cnemidos'tachys. (Κνημίς, a greave; στάχυς, an ear of corn.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Euphorbiaceæ*.

C. chamæ'lea. (Χαμαιλέων, the chamæleon.) Used in India as an antisyphilitic.

Cnemi'tis. (Κνήμη, the tibia. F. *cnémite*;

G. *Schienbeinentzündung.*) Inflammation of the tibia.

Cnemodactylæ'us. (Κνήμη, the tibia; δάκτυλος, a toe or finger.) Old term applied as a name for the extensor longus digitorum pedis muscle, which extends from the tibia to the phalanges of the toes.

Cnemodactyl'ius. (Same etymon.) Same as *Cnemodactylæus.*

Cnemolordo'sis. (Κνήμη; λόρδωσις, a curvature forward.) An anterior curvature of the bones of the leg.

Cnemoscolio'sis. (Κνήμη; σκολίωσις, obliquity.) Scoliosis or lateral bending of the leg.

Cneo'rum. (Κνέωρον.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rutaceæ.*

C. al'bum. (L. *albus*, white.) The *Convolvulus cneorum.*

C. ni'ger. (L. *niger*, black.) The *Daphne cneorum.*

C. pulverulent'um, Vert. (L. *pulverulentus*, dusty.) Hab. Canary Islands. Used as a substitute for quinine.

C. tricoc'cum, Linn. (Τρίκοκκος, with three berries.) Widow wail. Hab. South Europe. Acrid, caustic, and drastic. Used as a purgative and diuretic; poisonous in large doses.

Cne'sis. (Κνῆσις, a scratching.) Old term for a pricking or itching.

Cne'sma. (Κνάω, to scrape. F. *cnesme.*) Old term for a scraping or abrading, as after itching and scratching.

Also, itching itself.

Cne'smonē. (Κνησμονή, an itching.) An old name for scabies.

Cnesmopom'pholyx. (Κνησμός, an itching; πομφόλυξ, a water bubble.) Pompholyx accompanied by great itching.

Cne'smos. (Κνησμός, an itching. F. *cnesme.*) Old term used, by Galen, for an itching and scratching, particularly the latter; caused by latent pustules, acrimonious state of the secretions, or the like.

Cne'smus acari'asis. (*Acarus.*) A name by Fuchs of louse disease, in the olden acceptation of the word, when it was believed that the lice were developed spontaneously in the body; and as a substitute for phthiriasis, because he believed that the animal was not a pediculus, but a special Acarus or Gamasus.

Cne'stis. (Κνάω, to scratch.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Conneraceæ.*

C. gla'bra, Lam. (L. *glaber*, smooth.) Fruit covered with hairs, which may penetrate the skin and produce violent itching, like those of *Mucuna pruriens.*

C. polyphyl'la, Lam. (Πολύς, many; φύλλον, a leaf.) Properties as *C. glabra.*

Cne'strum. (Κνῆστρον.) The plant mentioned by Hippocrates under this name is said to be the *Cneorum tricoccum.*

Cnicelæ'on. See *Cnecelæum.*

Cni'cin. $C_{42}H_{46}O_{15}$. A bitter, inodorous, neutral, crystallisable principle, obtained from the leaves of *Cnicus benedictus* and the allied species. It has been used as a febrifuge and stomachic; in large doses it produces nausea and vomiting. It has been supposed to be the same as *Menyanthin.*

Cni'cus. (Κνήκος. F. *carthame;* G. *Burstenpflanze.*) Old name of the *Carthamus tinctorius.*

C. benedic'tus, Gärt. (L. *benedictus*, blessed. F. *chardon benit;* G. *Gottesgnadenkraut.*) Blessed thistle. Hab. South Europe. Used as a tonic and febrifuge, and formerly in almost all diseases. An infusion is said to be useful in atonic dyspepsia with hepatic disturbance.

C. casabo'næ, Willd. The *Chamæpence casabonæ*, De Cand.

C. cer'nuus. (L. *cernuo*, to nod.) The nodding cnicus, the tender stalks of which, boiled and peeled, are eaten by the Siberians.

C. erioph'orus, Hoffm. The *Cirsium eriophorum*, Scop.

C. lana'tus, Willd. (L. *lanatus*, woolly.) The distaff thistle, *Cirsium lanatum.*

C. lanifo'rus, Bieb. The *Cirsium laniflorum.*

C. maria'nus. The *Carduus marianus.*

C. olera'ceus. (L. *oleraceus*, herb-like.) The round-leaved meadow thistle. Its leaves are boiled in the northern parts of Europe, and eaten like cabbage.

C. sylves'tris. (L. *sylvestris*, belonging to a wood.) The same as *C. benedictus.*

C. tincto'rius. The *Carthamus tinctorius.*

Cni'dæ. (Κνίδη, a nettle. F. *cnides.*) Applied to the *Acalephæ*, from the sharp pain they cause by their urticating cells or *Nematocysts* when touched.

Also, a synonym of the *Nematocysts* themselves.

Cni'dē. (Κνίδη.) The plant of this name, mentioned by Hippocrates, is probably *Urtica dioica.*

Cnidelæ'um. (Κνιδέλαιον. G. *Kellerhalsöl.*) Name for oil from the seeds of the *Daphne gnidium* or *mezereum.*

Cnidephe'mera. (Κνίδη, a nettle; ἐφήμερος, living but a day.) A feverish attack, with nettlerash, lasting only a day.

Cnid'ian school. (*Cnidus*, now Tekir, an ancient city of Caria, in Asia Minor, situated at the extremity of the peninsula which forms the southern side of the Gulf of Cos.) A school of medicine which, anterior to Hippocrates, continued to his time. He criticised the teaching of this school as tending to too great a subdivision of diseases, and their practice as too simple, for it consisted mainly in the use of milk and purgatives; on the other hand, it must be admitted that the Cnidians recognised the friction sound of pleurisy, they removed purulent collections in the thorax by tapping, and they opened the loins for suppurations in the kidney, or, it may be, for lumbar abscess. (Littré and Robin.)

Also, spelled *Gnidian.*

Cnid'ii gra'na. Properly *Gnidii grana.*

Cnid'ium. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Umbelliferæ.*

C. sila'us. The *Silaus pratensis.*

C. tenuifo'lium. (L. *tenuis*, slender; *folium*, a leaf.) The *Ptychotis fœniculifolia.*

Cnido'ma. (Κνίδη, a nettle. G. *Nesselausschlag.*) The same as *Urticaria.*

Cnidomecphlogio'ïs. (*Cnidoma; ecphlogiōis.* F. *cnidomecphlogioïde.*) Urticarious, modified variola.

Cnidopsydra'cia. (Κνίδη, a nettle; *psydracium.* F. *cnidopsydracie.*) Urticated psydracia.

Cnidopy'ra. (Κνίδη, a nettle; πῦρ, a fever. G. *Nesselfieber.*) A name for *Urticaria* with feverishness.

Cnidosco'lus quinquelo'bus. The *Jatropha urens.*

Cnidosecphlogio'is. See *Cnidomecphlogiosis.*

Cnido'sis. (Κνίδωσις, from κνίδη, the nettle. F. *cnidosis.*) Old term (Gr, κνίδωσις), used by Hippocrates, for a pungent itching or burning sensation, such as is excited by the sting of the nettle.

Cni'potes. (Κνιπότης, pruritus, or a dry itchiness of the eyes.) Old term, used by Hippocrates, supposed to be the same with xerophthalmia, or dry ophthalmy.

Cni'sin. Same as *Cnicin.*

Cnismoreg'mia. (Κνισμός, itching; ῥήγνυμι, to break forth.) A term applied to pyrosis and heartburn; so called because a burning or itching heat seems to break forth with acidity.

Cnis'mos. Same as *Cnesmos.*

Cnissoreg'mia. (Κνίσσα, the odour of roasted fat; ὀρέγω, to stretch out. F. *cnissoregmie.*) Eructation of gas having the odour of rancid fat or of a spoiled egg.

Cnissorrhon'chus. (Κνίσσα; ῥόγχος, a snoring.) Term for a crackling râle, perhaps by extending the true meaning of κνίσσα, from the odour of burning fat, to the crackling noise made by its burning.

Cny'ma. (Κνῦμα, from κνύω.) Itching.

Co. (L. prefix, a modification of *cum*, with.) In compound words, together with.

Coacer'vate. (L. *co*, with; *acervo*, to heap up. F. *agglomeré*; G. *gehäuft, gedrängt.*) Associated together in clumps. Thus the pollinic masses of some Asclepiads are said to be composed of coacervate granules.

Coa'con. A black plaster in use amongst the ancients, composed of litharge boiled in oil and resin.

Coad'nate. (L. *coadnatus*; from *co*, with; *adnascor*, to grow in addition.) Congenitally united to; as the calyx tube of the gooseberry to the ovary, or the anther when it is apparently borne on the outer or inner face of the filament. The same as *Adnate.*

C. leaves. Leaves consisting of leaflets united at the base.

Coad'unate. (L. *coaduno*, to join together. F. *coaduné*; G. *vereinigt, verwachsen.*) Clustered; joined together.

Coagmenta'tio. (L. *coagmento*, to join together.) The same as *Gomphosis.*

Coag'ula. Plural of *Coagulum.*

C. cor'dis fibrino'sa. (L. *cor*, the heart; *fibra*, a filament.) Pale whitish or reddish masses of fibrin occasionally found in the large vessels near the heart, especially after death from chronic diseases. They are probably formed during the last hours of life, and are recognised by the irregular action of the heart, and by a soft blowing murmur. See *Cardiac concretions.*

C. vena'rum fibrino'sa. (L. *vena*, a vein; *fibra*, a fibre.) Thrombi in the veins.

Coagulabil'ity. (G. *Coagulabilität.*) The capacity of undergoing *Coagulation.*

Coag'ulable. (L. *coagulo*, to curdle. F. *coagulable*; G. *gerinnbar.*) Having the property of coagulation.

C. lymph. (F. *lymphe coagulable.*) See *Lymph, coagulable.*

Coag'ulant. (L. *coagulo*, to curdle. F. *coagulant*; G. *gerinnenmachend.*) Having the power of curdling or coagulating. Formerly applied to medicines, coagulants, supposed to effect a greater degree of coagulability of the blood, or of the consistence of the other fluids.

Also, that which produces *Coagulation.*

C. lymph. See *Lymph, coagulant.*

Coag'ulated. (L. *coagulo.*) Having undergone the process of coagulation.

C. pro'teids. A class of proteinous substances produced by heating to 70° C. (158° F.) solutions of ovalbumin or serumalbumin, globulins or fibrins suspended in water or dissolved in saline solutions, or precipitated acid albumin and alkali albumin suspended in water. By the action of the gastric juice in an acid medium, or of pancreatic juice in an alkaline medium, they are converted into peptones. They are insoluble in water, dilute acids and alkalies; soluble, with decomposition, in strong acids and alkalies. They give Millon's reaction.

Coagula'tio. See *Coagulation.*

C. cali'da. (L. *calidus*, hot.) Ancient term applied when heat occasioned coagulation.

C. frig'ida. (L. *frigidus*, cold.) Old term applied when a substance was dissolved by heat, but solidified by cold.

C. per comprehensio'nem. (L. *per*, by means of; *comprehensio*, a seizing.) Term formerly applied when all the substances of a mixture, after being thoroughly mingled, undergo solidification.

C. per segregatio'nem. (L. *per*; *segregatio*, a parting.) Term formerly applied to cases in which, on the escape of some vapour or fluid, the remainder solidifies.

Coagula'tion. (L. *coagulo*, to curdle. F. *coagulation*; G. *Gerinnung.*) Term applied to that setting, solidification, or conversion into a tremulous jelly-like substance, which occurs in various animal and vegetable fluids shortly after being shed, and exposed to ordinary temperature. It may be well seen in the fluid exuding from the cut surface of an actively growing cucumber, and in lymph or blood withdrawn from the body.

Also, applied to the solidification of a fluid by chemical or other agents, as the curdling or coagulation of milk by acids.

Also, applied to the solidification of the various forms of albumen which results from their exposure to a temperature at, or near, 150° C.

C. mur'murs. See *Murmurs, coagulation.*

C. necro'sis. (Νέκρωσις, death. G. *Coagulations necrose.*) Death of any tissue or organ depending on coagulation of blood in the vessels of, or leading to, the part affected. The coagulation of blood and lymph may be looked upon as a kind of coagulation-necrosis, since it is the last act of their life. The term is usually applied to that form of death of tissue in which one or more of the constituents or the whole mass of any organ becomes converted into a substance resembling coagulated fibrin. It appears to occur in all tissues composed of protoplasm, and the dead tissue may preserve the form of the living tissue, as in the case of cells and vessels, but is changed into a fibrous or scaly granular mass, which may be either cloudy or bright. As a rule the tissue must be freely permeated with lymph, and no ferment must be present. The type of that form in which the whole organ or part of an organ undergoes coagulation-necrosis occurs in cases of infarctus of the chief or only blood-vessel, and may be seen in the lung, intestine, and spleen, or in the subcutaneous or submucous tissue, *e.g.* the tongue of the frog. Small

portions of the tissue (G. *Fibrinkeile*) are often found thus necrosed in the kidney, spleen, and heart. Coagulation necrosis may be observed also in the walls of atheromatous arteries, in the cheesy masses presented by the mesenteric glands in typhus, in the spleen and marrow of bones in recurrent fever, and in various organs in scrofula and tuberculosis. They occur as the result of the local operation of mycotic growths in the liver and on the surface of mucous membranes in diphtheritis, and, lastly, in tumours where caseous degeneration is said to have taken place. Particular tissues may be affected as (1) the epithelia of glands, especially those of kidney and liver, which may result from the temporary arrest of blood supply, providing this is not so protracted as to kill the vessels themselves; from the action of chemical agents, as chromic acid and cantharides; from mycotic processes; and from the unknown causes of various forms of nephritis; and (2) the investing epithelia, as in the efflorescence of variola, the artificial croup of the trachea of the rabbit, and that affection of the mucous membrane of the throat which accompanies scarlet fever, and is sometimes erroneously called diphtheritis; (3) muscular fibre, as in the waxy degeneration of muscle; and (4) inflammatory cells or migrating white corpuscles, or even the white corpuscles in the blood may, under pathological conditions, undergo coagulation necrosis, as may be seen in pseudo-diphtheritis, white thrombi, many inflammations of serous membranes and of the endocardium, and in cheesy exudations.

C. of blood. (F. *coagulation du sang*; G. *Blutgerining.*) The process commences on the surface of the fluid about three minutes after withdrawal, the whole mass becoming clotted in about eight or nine minutes; contraction of the clot then commences, and serum begins to exude from it, and continues to be squeezed out for three or four days. The coagulation of the blood is retarded by cold, by the addition of alkalies and solutions of neutral salts, of acetic acid or carbonic acid gas, by solution of ovalbumen, sugar, glycerin, or much water. It coagulates slowly under pressure. Hepatic, venous, and menstrual blood coagulate with difficulty, or not at all. It is accelerated by moderate warmth, by exposure to the air, and by contact with all foreign bodies, especially if rough. It is generally believed to be due to the solidification and contraction of fibrine, a substance formerly regarded as a natural constituent of living blood, but which is now usually believed to take origin at the time of coagulation, by the union of two albuminous substances, paraglobulin and fibrinogen, under the influence of a ferment.

Coag'ulum. (L. *coagulo*, to curdle.) A clot, the result of coagulation.

Also, that which causes coagulation.

Also, specially (F. *caillot*; G. *Blutkuchen*) a clot of blood.

Also (G. *Geronnene*), any clotted mass.

C. alu'minis. (L. *alumen*, alum.) A name for a preparation made by beating the white of egg with alum till they form a coagulum. Used as astringent to the conjunctiva membrana of the eye.

C. alumino'sum. (L. *alumen*, alum.) The same as *C. aluminis.*

C. lac'tis. (L. *lac*, milk.) Curds.

C. lymph'æ. (*Lymph.*) The clot of lymph.

C. san'guinis. (L. *sanguis*, blood.) Blood clot.

C. specif'icum. (L. *species*, a peculiar kind; *facio*, to make.) In old writings, the solidification of what was regarded as the earthy material.

C. vitrio'li. This was made of calcined tartar and vitriol. It was considered to act as a purgative.

Coal. (Sax. *col*, coal. F. *charbon, c. de terre*; I. *carbone*; S. *carbon de piedra*; G. *Kohle, Steinkohle.*) Originally applied to a piece of wood or other inflammable substance alight or charred. Now used to denote the well-known form of carbon, the product of submerged peat mosses or pine woods or forests of a long back time, which, by giving off water, carbonic acid, and marsh gas, leave a bituminised residue containing a large proportion of carbon mixed with mineral matter.

C. cre'asote. (Κρέας, flesh; σώζω, to preserve.) A synonym of *Carbolic acid.*

C. fish. The Norway Ley, *Gadus carbonarius*, so called from its dark colour. A fish which is abundant on the coasts of Norway, England, and Scotland. It resembles, but is darker in colour, than the cod; is edible, and is a source of cod-liver oil.

C. gas. This gas is a compound of hydrogen, olefiant gas (ethene), and other heavy hydrocarbons, light carburetted hydrogen (methane), ethine or acetylene, carbon mono- and di-oxide, hydrogen sulphide, ammonia, oxygen, nitrogen, and vapour of carbon bisulphide. The illuminating power is chiefly due to the combustion of methane and ethene. It is highly poisonous when respired, the carbon monoxide being probably the most active agent. It produces headache, vomiting, unconsciousness, convulsions, followed by loss of muscular power and asphyxia. It is easily recognised by its peculiar odour, which is due to naphtha vapour.

C. gas liq'uor. Same as *Gas water.*

C. lung. A synonym of *Anthracosis pulmonum.*

C.-mi'ners' phthi'sis. (Φθίσις, consumption.) Same as *Anthracosis pulmonum.*

C. naph'tha. One of the products of the distillation of coal. It is lighter than water, and burns with a smoky flame. It acts as a narcotic poison, producing intoxication and delirium, followed by coma.

C. oil. A synonym of *Petroleum.*

C. tar. One of the products of the dry distillation of coal. It is of thick viscid consistence, dark colour, and of variable and complex constitution. It has been used as a disinfectant.

C. tar cre'asote. (Κρέας, flesh; σώζω, to preserve.) Carbolic acid.

C. tar, emul'sion of. (L. *emulgeo*, to milk out.) The same as *C. tar, saponified.*

C. tar, gyp'seous. Coal tar mixed with 96 to 99 per cent. of powdered gypsum. Used for gangrenous wounds.

C. tar, sapon'ified. (L. *sapo*, soap.) A mixture of coal tar, soap, and alcohol, employed for baths and washing. It is regarded as antiseptic and insecticide.

Coales'cence. (L. *coalesco*; from *cum*, with; *alesco*, to grow up. Gr. σύμφυσις; I. *coalescenza*; S. *coalescencia*; G. *Verwachsung, Zusammenwachsen.*) The union, junction, or fusion of parts previously separate.

In Botany, the union of similar parts.

C. of cells. The formation of tubes, or of

larger spaces, by the absorption of the partition walls of adjoining cells.

Coales'cent. (L. *coalesco*, to grow together. F. *coalescent;* G. *zusammenfliessend, verwachsend.*) Growing together; concreting.

Coalit'io. See *Coalition.*

C. par'tium. (L. *pars*, a part.) A union of parts.

Coalit'ion. (L. *coalitus*, part. of *coalesco.* F. *coalition;* I. *coalizione;* S. *coalicion;* G. *Verwachsensein.*) A synonym of *Coalescence.*

Coal'itus. (Same etymon.) A synonym of *Symphysis.*

Coalter'na fe'bris. (L. *co*, for *cum*, with; *alternus*, one after another; *febris*, fever.) A name for a supposed double intermittent fever, that is, two fevers affecting the same patient, and the paroxysm of one approaching as that of the other subsides.

Coalter'nus. (L. *co*, with; *alternus*, one after another, by turns.) Alternating with another.

Coapta'tion. (L. *con*, together; *apto*, to fit. F. *coaptation;* G. *Vereinigung.*) Term for the fitting together or adjustment of the ends of a fractured bone.

Also, the replacement of a dislocated bone.

Coarcta'tæ. (L. *coarcto*, to press together.) A Section of the Suborder *Ovipara*, Order *Diptera*, in which the pupæ form within the hardened larval integument.

Coarc'tate. (L. *coarcto*, to press together. F. *resserré;* G. *eingeschränkt, Zusammengedränkt.*) Pressed close together; straightened; crowded.

A term applied to an insect enclosed in a case during transformation, so that the whole body is wrapped up with no trace of limbs, as in some Diptera.

C. ret'ina. The retina is said to be coarctate when, owing to the accumulation of fluid between it and the choroid, it assumes the form of a funnel, extending from the entrance of the optic nerve to the margin, or to the remains of the lens.

Coarcta'tio. See *Coarctation.*

C. pul'sus. (L. *pulsus*, a beating.) The sinking of the pulse before the paroxysm of fever.

C. ventric'uli. (L. *ventriculus*, the stomach.) Narrowing or contraction of the stomach.

Coarcta'tion. (L. *coarcto*, to straighten or press together. F. *coarctation;* G. *Einschränkung, Verengerung.*) A straightening or pressing together, or narrowing, as of the canals or orifices of the body. Applied to strictures of the intestine or urethra, and to the contraction of a cavity.

Coarctot'omy. (L. *coarcto*, to press together; τομή, section.) A synonym of *Urethrotomy.*

Coarc'ture. (L. *coarcto*, to press together. F. *coarcture;* G. *Verengerung.*) Name by Grew for the neck of plants or the part intermediate between the plumule and radicle, because a shrinking is sometimes observed in that part.

Coarse. (Etymol. doubtful; perhaps a contracted form of *in course*, meaning common.) Rough, thick, wanting in fineness.

Applied to such things as râles or crepitation to denote largeness of size and roughness of sound.

Coarticula'tion. (L. *con*, together; *articulatio*, an articulation.) The same as *Abarticulation.*

Coat. (Old F. *cote;* F. *cotte*, a garment; from Low L. *cottus*, a tunic. G. *Haut.*) An upper garment, and so a covering or membrane.

C., buf'fy. (Etymon as *Buff.*) The tough yellowish layer which appears on the surface of the clot in blood which has coagulated slowly; it is due to the sedimentation of the red corpuscles and the formation of a clear layer of plasma which contains white corpuscles, especially at its lower part. It is well shown in the blood of a horse shed into a tall vessel, and in the blood of man when its coagulation is retarded from natural or artificial causes. See *Buffy coat.*

Coat'ed. (Same etymon. F. *tunigué;* G. *behäutet, belegt.*) Covered, loaded; applied to the condition of the tongue, as indicative of visceral disturbance.

Coat'ing. (Same etymon.) A covering, something spread over.

C. of pills. The covering of pills with silver or gold leaf, or with some compound of gelatine, or sugar, or other substance, to render them tasteless, or, at least, free from disagreeable taste.

Coat'li. The native name of a large tree which yields the *Bois nephrétique.* It is slightly astringent, and yields to water a yellow colouring matter. The infusion has been used in affections of the bladder. It has been variously attributed to a *Moringa*, a *Bignonia*, and a *Jacaranda.*

Cob. (Of Celtic origin.) A thick or round lump.

C. nut. A large hazel nut; the fruit of the *Corylus avellana*, var. *grandis.*

C. nuts of Jama'ica. The seeds of Omphalæa, one of the Euphorbiaceæ, which, when deprived of the embryo, are most delicious and wholesome.

Co'balt. (G. *Kobalt, Kobolt*, from *Kobold*, a name for certain mischievous demons who were believed to haunt the mines, and to manufacture those ores which looked rich to the eye, but were really of little value; among these were supposed to be the ores of this metal; or because it was troublesome and poisonous to the miners. F. *cobalt.*) Symbol Co. At. weight 58·6; sp. gr. 8·5; sp. heat 0·10696. A white, brittle, tenacious, diatomic metal, often associated with nickel. It fuses between the melting points of iron and gold. It is magnetic. Its oxide colours glass blue. It forms two oxides, CoO and Co_2O_3, with two or three of intermediate composition.

C. ar'senide. $CoAs_2$. Occurs native.

C., flow'ers of. Pulverulent arsenide of cobalt.

C. glance. (E. *glance*, from Sw. *glans*, lustre.) $CoS_2 . CoAs_2$. A mineral containing cobalt sulphide and arsenite, from which arsenic is obtained.

C. monox'ide. CoO. A greenish-brown powder, obtained by heating the higher oxide.

C. protox'ide. Same as *Cobaltous hydroxide.*

C., salts of. Strong solutions are blue, weak ones pink. Ammonium sulphide gives a black precipitate insoluble in hydrochloric acid till a little nitric acid has been added; potash gives a blue precipitate insoluble in excess of the precipitant; in the blowpipe flame the borax bead burns with a deep blue colour. They have a poisonous action on the animal body, arresting the action of the heart by their paralysing influence on the motor nerves; they do not appear to exercise any power over the sensitive nerves.

C. sesquiox'ide. Co_2O_3. A dark-brown powder, formed by heating cobalt nitrate.

C., tin-white. $CoAs_2$. Smaltite; a native ore from which arsenic is obtained.

Cobalt'ic. (F. *cobaltique;* G. *kobaltsauer.*) Pertaining to, or containing, cobalt.

Applied to the higher oxides of cobalt.

C. ox'ide. The *Cobalt sesquioxide.*

Cobalticy'anides. Term applied to compounds of cobalt resembling the ferrocyanides.

Cobalt'ides. (F. *cobaltides.*) Name for a Family comprehending cobalt and its combinations.

Cobaltif'erous. (*Cobalt;* L. *fero,* to bear. F. *cobaltifère;* G. *Kobalt tragend.*) Containing the oxide of cobalt.

Cobalt'ous. Applied to the lower oxides of cobalt.

C. hydrox'ide. $CO(OH)_2$. Obtained by precipitating a cobaltous salt with caustic potash in the absence of air; a blue basic salt is formed, which on boiling becomes rose-red, and absorbing oxygen from the air changes to a brown powder. It has been used as a remedy for rheumatism, and is emetic in doses of 20 grains.

C. ox'ide. A synonym of *Cobalt monoxide.*

Cobas'toli. (L. *cinis.*) Ashes. (Ruland.)

Cobatio'rum fu'mus. (L. *fumus,* smoke.) A synonym of *Cobalt.* (Ruland.)

Cob'ham. A village in Surrey, with a strong chalybeate water, now neglected.

Co'bolt. A name for metallic arsenic reduced to powder.

Co'bra de capel'lo. (Port. *cobra,* a snake; *de,* of; *capello,* a hood.) The *Naja tripudians,* Merv.

C. mo'nil. A name applied by some to the *Bungarus cæruleus,* and by others to the *Daboia Russellii.*

C. poi'son. The poison of the cobra de capello occasions depression, faintness, hurried breathing, lethargy, unconsciousness, nausea, vomiting, paralysis commencing in the lower limbs, hæmorrhage from mucous membranes, relaxation of sphincters, convulsions, and death.

Cob'web. (Welsh *cob,* a spider; *web;* or a shortened form of *attercop* web; from Mid. E. *attercop,* a spider; Sax. *attorcoppa;* from *dtor,* poison; *coppa,* head. L. *tela aranea;* F. *toile d'araignée;* I. *tela di ragno;* G. *Spinnengewebe.*) The silky or felt-like secretion of the follicles at the extremity of the abdomen of the spider. The secretion from the follicles is viscid, and attains its filiform condition by being passed through the spinnerets into which the excretory ducts of the silk follicles open; at the apex of each spinneret are several minute tubes, through which the viscid secretion is thrust; in this way each fibre is formed by the agglutination of many finer fibres, which result from the instantaneous hardening of the fluid secretion on exposure to the air.

Cobweb was used to staunch wounds, which it effects by promoting coagulation.

The web of spiders which live in cellars and outhouses has been lauded as a febrifuge and antispasmodic; it has been used instead of quinine in ague, and also in asthma, hysteria, and nervous excitement. Dose, five or six grains.

C. microm'eter. See *Micrometer, cobweb.*

Cob'webby. (Same etymon. G. *Spinnenwebenartig.*) In Botany, bearing long and soft entangled hairs.

Co'ca. (Cymara *coca,* plant.) The name in Peru of the *Erythroxylon coca,* which is cultivated for its leaves, to which great virtues are attributed by the Indians. It owes its action to the resinous and azotised principles it contains and to *Cocain.* When the leaves are masticated with an alkaline powder called Llipta, hypersecretion of saliva is produced, followed in about half an hour by dryness of the throat and marked anæsthesia of the interior of the mouth, a sensation of warmth is felt in the stomach, and in the course of an hour or less the pulse rises eight or ten beats; the temperature rises 1° or 1·5° F.; respiration is accelerated; the amount of urea eliminated is augmented. It is recommended as a tonic, as an invigorating agent in those exhausted by work, and to prevent dyspnœa in ascending heights.

C. leaves. (G. *Cocablätter.*) See *Coca.*

Co'cain. $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$. An alkaloid found in the leaves of *Erythroxylon coca,* in which it exists in the proportion of 1-5th to 1-25th per cent. It crystallises in large colourless clinorhombic prisms, fuses at 98° C. (209° F.), is soluble in alcohol and ether, slightly in water; taste at first bitter, then cool. It paralyses the peripheral ends of the sensory nerves, so that when painted on the tongue sapid substances can no longer be tasted, the effect lasting for from 25 to 100 minutes. In mammals, in moderate doses, it excites all the nerve centres, especially the psychic centres, and exalts reflex acts, but respiration and circulation are quickened; blood pressure is increased; the cardiac inhibitory nerves are paralysed; the striated muscles remain intact; the pupil is dilated; the intestinal movements are rendered active; the skin temperature is increased; the secretion of mucous membranes is lessened. In large doses the nerve centres are weakened, and death occurs by paralysis of the respiration. The dose should not exceed one grain.

Cocaï'na. Same as *Cocain.*

Cocalle'ra. The native name in Brazil of the *Croton perdicipes,* a decoction of which is much esteemed as a cure for syphilis, and as a diuretic.

Co'cash. The *Erigeron philadelphicum.*

Cocatan'nic ac'id. A kind of tannic acid contained in the leaves of *Erythroxylon coca.* It is brown red, amorphous, hygroscopic; colours iron chloride brown green; precipitates antimony tartrate, but not gelatin.

Coc'ca cnid'ia. See *Cocci gnidii.*

Coc'ca gnid'ii. See *Cocci gnidii.*

Cocca'rium. (Dim. κόκκος, a pill.) Old name for a very small pill.

Coc'chia. A synonym of *Cochia.*

Coc'ci. Plural of *Coccus.* See also *Coccum.*

C. Gnid'ii. (G. *Kellerhals Körner, Seidelbastsamen, deutsche Pfeffer, Purgir Körner.*) The fruit of *Daphne gnidium.* The fresh berries are succulent, elongated, oval, 6 mm. long, contain one seed, are red or yellow externally, and have a reddish yellow flesh; the shell of the seed is roundish, glossy black, covered with a thin double membrane; the kernel is invested with a brown skin, and is exalbuminous; when dry the fruit becomes wrinkled. They contain of a volatile oil 31 per cent., resin and wax, soluble in alcohol, 3·58, and acrid resin 0·32, coccognin 0·38, albumins 19·5, cellulose 32·37, ashes 5·46. They were formerly used as a purgative.

C. gra'num. (L. *granum*, a grain.) A synonym of *Kermes*.

C. orienta'les. (L. *orientalis*, eastern.) Same as *Cocculus indicus*.

C. tinctu'ra, B. Ph. (L. *tinctura*, a tincture.) Cochineal 1, proof spirit 8; macerate for seven days, strain, and wash the marc with spirit to make up 8. Proportion 1 to 8. Dose, 30—90 minims. Employed as a diuretic and anodyne. Also, as a colouring agent.

Coc'cia. (Κόκκος, a pill.) An old term for pills, especially purgative pills.

Coccid'ium. (Κόκκος, a kernel; εἶδος, likeness.) A spherical or hemispherical conceptacle without a pore, containing a tuft of spores on a central placenta.

Coccif'erous. (L. *coccum*, a berry; *fero*, to bear. F. *coccifère*; G. *beerentragend*.) Berry-bearing.

Coc'cin. A substance which, in combination with chitine and an oil, the colour of which varies with the species, forms the integument of insects.

Coccinel'la. (Dim. of L. *coccum*, the berry of the scarlet oak; from its resemblance. F. *coccinelle*; G. *Marienkuh, Sonnenkäfer*.) A Genus of the *Coleoptera*. The lady-birds.

Also, a synonym of *Coccus cacti*.

C. bipuncta'ta, Linn. (L. *bis*, twice; *punctatus*, dotted.) A species formerly used as a remedy for toothache, by bruising the insect and applying it to the affected tooth, or by using the yellow fluid which exudes from an opening situated above the crura, near the femoro-tibial articulation.

C. septempuncta'ta, Linn. (L. *septem*, seven; *punctatus*, dotted. G. *Marienkäferchen*.) The common lady-bird. An insect used for the same purpose as *C. bipunctata*.

Coccinel'læ tinctu'ra. Tincture of lady-bird. Formerly used as a dentifrice.

Coccinel'lin. (F. *cochenilline*; F. and G. *carmin*.) Term for the colouring principle of cochineal; carmine.

Coccin'eous. (L. *coccineus*, of a scarlet colour. F. *cramoisi*; G. *scharlachroth*.) Of a high crimson or bright scarlet colour, as the flower of the *Salvia coccinea*.

Coc'cion. (Κοκκίον, dim. of κόκκος, a pill.) A weight of about four grains.

Coccionel'la. Same as *Coccus cacti*.

C. polon'ica. (G. *Polnische Cochenille, Johannisblut*.) See *Coccus polonicus*.

Coc'cius. An ophthalmologist of the present century.

C.'s ophthal'moscope. See *Ophthalmoscope, Coccius's*.

Coc'co. The West Indian name of the *Colocasia esculenta*.

Coccobacte'ria sep'tica. (Κόκκος, a kernel; βακτήριον, a little rod; σηπτικός, putrefying.) Billroth's term for the spheroids and rods found in putrefying fluids, and which, in their various forms of micrococci, streptococci, ascococci, bacteria, and coccoglœa, he believes to be forms of one plant, which he thus names.

Coccobal'samum. (Κόκκος; βάλσαμον, the balsam tree.) Name of the fruit of the *Amyris opobalsamum*.

Coccobry'on. (Κόκκος; βρύον, moss.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Piperaceæ*.

C. capen'se. A plant indigenous to the Cape, and employed as a stomachic.

Coccocyp'selum. (Κόκκος; κυψέλη, a hollow vessel.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rubiaceæ*.

C. fonta'na. A plant growing in French Guiana. It is used as a remedy in cases of congestion of the liver.

Coc'code. (Κόκκος, a kernel.) A spherical protuberance like a pill.

Cocco'es. The esculent root of *Colocasia esculenta*.

Coccogli'a. (Κόκκος; γλία, glue.) Same as *Coccoglœa*.

Coccoglœ'a. (Κόκκος; γλοία, glue.) Same as *Zooglœa*.

Coccognid'ia. See *Cocci gnidii*.

Coccognid'ic ac'id. (L. *coccum*, a berry; *Gnidius*, Gnidian.) An acid, crystallising in quadrangular colourless prisms, obtained from *Daphne gnidium*. It is not precipitated by lime water nor by the salts of barytic lead.

Coccog'nin. A crystallisable volatile body obtained from the seeds of *Daphne mezereum*.

Coc'colith. (Κόκκος, a berry; λίθος, a stone.) A calcospherite, either free or attached to a coccosphere, obtained by deep-sea dredging; it is probably algal.

Coccol'oba. (Κόκκος; λόβος.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Polygonaceæ*.

C. niv'ea, Jacquin. (L. *niveus*, snowy.) Berry esculent.

C. pubes'cens, Linn. (L. *pubescens*, downy.) Fruit esculent.

C. uvif'era, Linn. (L. *uva*, a grape; *fero*, to bear. G. *Seetraube*.) The sea-side grape. A plant indigenous in the West Indies. It is remarkable for the succulent violet calyx which envelopes the nuts, and which yields an extremely astringent extract; the wood dyes red; the currant-like berries are acid, pleasant, and wholesome.

Coccomelas'ma. (Κόκκος, a berry; *melasma*. F. *coccomélasme*; G. *das bekornte Melasma*.) Granulated or berry-like melasma.

Cocco'nes. (Κόκκος, a kernel.) The seeds of the pomegranate.

Coccoso'len. (Κόκκος, a berry; σωλήν, a pipe. L. *tubulus baccatus*.) Term applied by Berres to a tubule with varicose swellings, such as he believed sensory nerves to present.

Coc'cosphere. (Κόκκος, a berry; σφαῖρα, a globe.) Term applied by Wallich to a mass of sarcode, enclosed in a thin calcareous envelope, having coccoliths attached to it.

Coccosteophyte. (Κόκκος, a berry; *osteophytum*. F. *ostéophyte granuleux, o. verruqueux*; G. *Kokkosteophyt*.) A granulous or warty osteophyte.

Coc'cule. (Dim. of κόκκος, a kernel.) A small berry or *Coccus*.

Coc'culi. Plural of *Cocculus*.

C. levant'ici. (*Levant*.) The fruit of *Anamirta cocculus*.

C. officina'rum. (L. *officina*, a workshop.) The dried fruit of the *Menispermum cocculus*.

C. orienta'les. (L. *orientalis*, eastern.) The *Cocculus indicus*.

C. piscato'rii. (L. *piscatorius*, of, or belonging to, fishing.) The fruit of *Anamirta cocculus*, so called because used to stupefy fish; the *Cocculus indicus*.

Coc'culin. A synonym of *Picrotoxin*.

Coc'culus, De Cand. (I. *coccola*, a small berry-like fruit.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Menispermaceæ*.

Also (F. *coquecule;* G. *Beerchen, Körnchen*), a little berry.

Also, the same as *Cocculus indicus.*

C. acumina'tus, De Cand. (L. *acuminatus,* pointed.) Hab. Brazil. Used as an antidote to snake-bites.

C. Ba'kis, G. Bentham. A plant growing in Senegal, the root of which is employed as a tonic and diuretic.

C. Burman'ni, De Cand. A tonic and diuretic.

C. Ceba'tha, De Cand. A plant growing in Arabia, the esculent, but acrid berries of which yield, on distillation, a spirit named Kumhrool-majnoon.

C. chondroden'dron, De Cand. (Χόνδρος, a cartilage; δένδρον, a tree.) The same as *Chondodendron tomentosum.*

C. cineres'cens, St. Hil. (L. part. of *cineresco,* to turn to ashes.) Butua. A plant growing in Brazil. The roots are employed as a tonic and diuretic.

C. cordifo'lius, De Cand. (L. *cor,* heart; *folium,* a leaf.) A plant growing in India. The stalks are employed in the form of infusion, named in Bengal Páchana, as a tonic; an extract of the stem, named Pálo, is regarded as a diuretic. The young shoots are powerfully emetic.

Also, called *Tinospora cordifolia.*

C. cris'pus, De Cand. (L. *crispus,* curled.) The *Menispermum tuberculatum.*

C. epibate'rium, De Cand. (Επιβατήριος, fit for scaling.) A tonic like calumba.

C. fibraur'ea, De Cand. (L. *fibra,* a fibre; *aureus,* golden.) A diuretic. Employed in intermittent fever and in affections of the liver.

C. flaves'cens. (L. part. of *flavesco,* to become yellow.) A plant indigenous to the Moluccas, the roots of which are used as a substitute for Calumba.

C. glau'cus, Rosenth. (L. *glaucus,* bluish grey.) Hab. India. Root bitter and tonic.

C. in'di aromat'icus. (L. *aromaticus,* fragrant.) A synonym of *Myrtus pimenta.*

C. in'dicus. (L. *indicus,* Indian. F. *coque du Levant, endormie;* G. *Kokkelskörner, Fischkörner.*) Cockles. The pharmaceutical name of the berries of *Anamirta cocculus.* The berries are ovoid or subreniform; length half an inch, with a blackish wrinkled surface, and an obscure ridge running round the back; stalk short, obliquely attached; pericarp wrinkled; endocarp intruding into the single reniform seed; seed albuminous, with a pair of large diverging lanceolate cotyledons, with a short cylindrical radicle. The seed is bitter and oily, the pericarp tasteless. The powdered seeds are extensively used to stupefy fish, enabling them to be caught with the hand. In man they have produced giddiness and loss of power of the lower limbs. Formerly, it was employed in skin eruptions, especially pityriasis, and as a parasiticide, and has been recommended as an antiparalytic.

Cases of poisoning have been reported in which there was giddiness, vomiting, purging, delirium, tetanic convulsions, stupor, and death; a lichenous or scarlatinal eruption has been noticed.

C. in'dicus plant. The *Anamirta cocculus.*

C. lacuno'sus. (L. *lacuna,* a cavern.) A variety of *Anamirta cocculus* supplying some *C. indicus.*

C. Leæ'ba, De Cand. Hab. India. Root bitter and stomachic.

C. levan'ticus. (*Levant.*) The same as *Cocculus indicus.*

C. palma'tus, De Cand. (L. part. of *palmo,* to mark with the palm.) Hab. Mozambique. The source of Calumba. Now called *Jateorhiza palmata.*

C. pelta'tus. (L. *peltatus,* armed with a small shield.) A plant indigenous in Malabar. It is used as a substitute for Calumba.

C. platyphyl'lus, A. St. Hil. (Πλατύς, broad; φύλλον, a leaf.) A plant indigenous to Brazil, the roots of which are regarded as tonic and diuretic. The *Abuta rufescens.*

C. Plukene'tii, D.C. The fruit of this plant closely resembles that of *Anamirta cocculus.* It is warty, with an exalbuminous seed. It contains a fatty oil and starch.

C. rufes'cens, Endl. The *Abuta rufescens.*

C. subero'sus, De Cand. (L. *suber,* cork.) A synonym of *Anamirta cocculus.*

C. toxif'erus, Wed, (L. *toxicum,* an arrow poison; *fero,* to bear.) The bark is one of the probable constituents of South American curare.

C. verruco'sus. (L. *verrucosus,* warty.) The bruised stem of this plant yields an extract named in India Goluncha, which is recommended as a febrifuge.

C. villo'sus, De Cand. (L. *villosus,* shaggy.) The *Tinospora crispa,* Miers.

Coc'cum. (Κόκκος, a kernel. F. *coque;* G. *Knopkapsel.*) A segment or fruit-carpel of a schizocarp or segma which bursts with elasticity, as in the Euphorbia.

The term has been applied to the indehiscent fruit-carpels also.

It has also been applied to the whole seed-vessels which burst in parts or segments.

C. baph'icum. (Βαφικός, fit for dyeing. F. *kermes.*) A name for the kermes berry, or grain.

C. gnid'ium. See *Cocci gnidii.*

C. scarlati'num. (*Scarlet.*) A synonym of *Kermes berry.*

C. tincto'rum. (L. *tinctor,* a dyer.) A synonym of *Kermes berry.*

Coc'cus. (Κόκκος, a kernel; also, an insect. F. as well as G. *cochenille.*) A cell or capsule.

Also, the pharmacopœial name, B. Ph., for the dried female *Coccus cacti,* or cochineal insect.

Also, a pill.

Also, a Genus of the Suborder *Phytophthiria,* Order *Hemiptera,* Class *Inseeta.*

Also, in Botany, a name of each portion into which a schizocarp splits; also called *Cuccum.*

C. adipif'era. (L. *adeps,* fat; *fero,* to bear.) This is the Niin of Yucatan, and yields a fat of yellow colour, susceptible of various industrial applications.

C. america'nus. (*America.*) A synonym of *C. cacti.*

C. ax'ine. Hab. Mexico. The insect which furnishes *Axin.*

C. baph'icus. (Βαφικός, fit for dyeing.) A name for the *C. infectorius.*

C. cac'ti, Linn. (L. *cactus,* the plant so called. F. *bête à bon Dieu;* G. *Scharlachwurm, Nopalschildlaus.*) The cochineal insect, inhabiting Mexico and Northern South America, and living on *Opuntia cochinillifera,* Mill, *O. decumana,* Haw., *O. tuna,* Mill, *O. Hernandezii,* D. C. Also cultivated in Java, Canary Islands, Malta, and Spain. The males are winged, females without wings. They each year produce four generations;

the eggs hatch in eight days, the larval state lasts fourteen days, the chrysalides eight days, and the fully-formed female fourteen days, after which impregnation occurs. They are collected three to five times a year and killed by heat, and then appear as dark or silver-grey hemispherical transversely wrinkled bodies 2—4 mm. long. They contain a dark red, granular, friable mass, tasting slightly bitter, and colouring the saliva. One pound contains about 50,000. The aqueous solution becomes crimson with alum, bright red with alum and ammonia, violet with lime water. The cochineal insect contains 50 per cent. of coccus red with water, 10 animal gelatine, 14 animal mucus, 10 wax-like fat, 14 of cuticular and membranous parts, and 1·5 of salts. See *Cochineal*.

C. cari'cæ. (L. *caricus*, from *caria*.) A term for the *C. lacca*, when living on fig-trees.

C. cerif'erus, Fabr. (L. *cera*, wax; *fero*, to bear.) Hab. Bengal. Furnishes a wax like China wax.

C. cnid'ius. (Possibly from κνιδή, a nettle, from their acrid qualities.) Same as *Cocci gnidii*.

C. fat. (G. *Coccusfett*.) A non-saponifiable resinous fat obtained by Unverdorben from *Resina lacca*.

C. fi'cus, Fabr. (L. *ficus*, the fig tree.) The *C. lacca*, Linn.

C. i'licis, Linn. (L. *ilex*, the holm oak. F. *kermes*.) A species of coccus living on the *Quercus coccifera*, a native of the Greek Archipelago, France, and Spain. The dried females are known in commerce as *Grana kermes*, or *Chermes;* they appear like little brown berries covered with a greyish powder; they were formerly esteemed as an aphrodisiac and analeptic, but are now seldom used, and that only as a red colouring matter for syrups.

C. in'dicus. Same as *Cocculus indicus*.

C. in'dicus tincto'rius. (L. *tinctorius*, belonging to dyeing.) The *C. cacti*.

C. infecto'rius. (L. *infectorius*, that which serves for dyeing.) The *C. ilicis*.

C. lac'ca, Linn. (L. *lac*, milky juice. G. *Lackschildlaus*.) An insect, the females of which are without wings, the size of an aphis, and of reddish colour. They collect on the tender shoots of the *Aleuritis laccifera*, several species of *Ficus*, and other trees, and, puncturing them, begin to swell and surround themselves with a resinous fluid, shell-lac.

C. mannip'arus, Ehrenb. (L. *manna*, manna; *paro*, to prepare.) The insect the puncture of which causes the *Tamarix mannifera* to exude a kind of manna.

C. peh'lah. The insect the puncture of which causes the *Fraxinus chinensis*, Roxb., to yield Chinese wax. The *C. sinensis*.

C. polon'icus, Linn. (F. *cochenille de Pologne;* G. *polnische cochenille*.) A species of cochineal insect living upon the roots of *Scleranthus perennis* and *Polygonum cocciferum*. The unimpregnated female yields a red dye.

Also, called *Porphyrophora polonica*, Brandt.

C. quer'cus coccif'eræ. (F. *kermes*.) Another name for the *C. ilicis*, because it lives on the *Quercus coccifera*.

C. red. $C_{14}H_{14}O_8$. (G. *Coccusroth*.) The same as *Carmine*.

C. sinen'sis, Westwood. (Mod. L. *sinensis*, Chinese.) The insect which produces the insect-wax of China. It is said to feed on the *Ligustrum lucidum* and upon *Fraxinus chinensis*.

Coccyal'gia. (Κόκκυξ; ἄλγος, pain.) Same as *Coccygodynia*.

Coccyceph'alus. Same as *Coccygocephalus*.

Coccyge'al. (Κόκκυξ, the coccyx. F. *coccygien*.) Of, or belonging to, the coccyx.

C. ar'tery. A small branch of the sciatic artery which perforates and supplies the great sacrosciatic ligament and the gluteus maximus, and ramifies on the back of the sacrum and coccyx.

C. gan'glion. Same as *Ganglion impar*.

C. gland. (F. *glande coccygienne;* G. *Steissdrüse*.) A reddish-grey, lobulated, vascular body, the size of a pea, situated in a hollow, at the lower extremity of the os coccygis; it is the representive of the undeveloped spinal branches of the arteria sacralis media, from which artery it receives a branch. The nerves arise from the coccygeal ganglion, or ganglion impar. It consists of thick-walled cavities, which are dilatations of small arteries, having thick-walled coats; nerve-cells are found in the stroma.

C. knob. The remains, in the early stage of the human fœtus, of the original tail-like appendage of the coccyx, which is seen in the first month of the embryo.

C. ligaments. (L. *ligamentum*. F. *ligaments coccygiens*.) See *Coccyx, ligaments of*.

C. mus'cle. Same as *Coccygeus*.

C. nerve. (Νεῦρον, a nerve.) The last, or thirty-first, spinal nerve, one on each side; it emerges from the spinal canal below the first vertebra of the coccyx. Occasionally there are two coccygeal nerves on each side. It divides in the spinal canal into an anterior and posterior branch.

Also, called the sixth sacral nerve.

C. nerve, ante'rior branch of. This branch escapes from the spinal canal by the terminal opening, pierces the sacro-sciatic ligament and the coccygeus muscle, joins a branch of the fifth anterior sacral nerve, and supplies the integument at the back part and side of the coccyx.

C. nerve, poste'rior branch of. The smaller of the branches; it is joined by a branch from the posterior division of the last sacral nerve, and ends in the fibrous investment of the posterior surface of the coccyx.

C. plex'us. See *Plexus, coccygeal*.

C. ver'tebræ. The terminal vertebræ of the spinal column; those which follow the sacral vertebræ, and form the tail, or its rudiment; they vary largely in number and in character in different animals. In man, they are four or five, fused at an early period of life into a coccyx; in some of the spider monkeys they number more than thirty, and are movable on each other; in some sharks they amount to 270; birds have six to ten; reptiles vary from the single bone of the frog's rudimentary tail to the many-jointed tail of a lizard. In structure, too, there are wide differences, from a rudimentary vertebra with few protuberances to one of high development with neural and hypapophysial arches and their processes, and sometimes true ribs.

Coccyge'ctomy. (Κοκκύξ; ἐκτόμη, excision.) Excision of the coccyx. It has been employed for the cure of coccygodynia.

Coccyge'o-mesenter'ic vein. (*Coccyx; mesentery*.) A vein of the embryo of

birds, into which the caudal vein and the posterior pelvic veins open, so that the blood from the hind limbs is brought into communication with the portal system.

Coccyge'us. (*Coccyx.* F. *ischio-coccygien;* G. *Steissbeinmuskel.*) A thin and triangular muscle arising from the spine of the ischium and small sacrosciatic ligament, and inserted into the lateral border and anterior surface of the coccyx and into the side of the sacrum. Its inner surface supports the rectum. The two unite in retracting the coccyx after its extension. It derives its nerve supply, with the levator ani, from the fourth and fifth sacral and the coccygeal nerves.

Coccygexarthre'sis. (Κόκκυξ; ἐξάρθρησις, dislocation. F. *coccygexarthrèse;* G. *Auszrenkung des Steissbeins.*) Dislocation of the coccyx.

Coccyg'io-ana'lis. (L. *coccyx; anus.*) A synonym of the *Sphincter ani.*

C.-pu'bic. (L. *pubes*, pubes. F. *coccypubien.*) Term applied to that diameter of the pelvis which extends from the tip of the coccyx to the symphysis pubis.

Coccy'gis os. (L. *os*, a bone.) The *Coccyx.*

Coccygoceph'alus. (Κόκκυξ; κεφαλή, the head.) A monstrosity without head or upper extremities, the rudimentary cervical and cranial bones being of exceeding smallness, so that the upper part of the body ends in a point like that of the coccyx.

Coccygodyn'ia. (Κόκκυξ; ὀδύνη, pain. F. *coccygodynie;* G. *Steissbeinschmerz.*) Pain in the region of the coccyx. A chronic disease occurring in women, sometimes as a consequence of fracture, dislocation, or other lesion, as caries and osteo-malacia, sometimes as the result of inflammation of the neighbouring muscles and pericoccygeal fibrous structures, sometimes a sacro-coccygeal arthritis, and frequently a neuralgic disorder. The pain seems to affect the coccygeal plexus, and is experienced on walking and during, or after, evacuation of the bowels or bladder.

Coccygomor'phæ. (Κοκκύξ, the cuckoo; μορφή, shape.) An Order of Desmognathous birds, according to Huxley, in which the vomer is small or absent; there are no basi-pterygoid processes, and the maxillo-palatines are spongy. It includes Trogons, Cuckoos, Kingfishers, and the like.

Coccygot'omy. (Κόκκυξ, the coccyx; τομή, section.) Excision of the coccyx.

Coccyme'lea. (Κοκκυμηλέα.) The plum tree, *Prunus domesticus.*

Coccyme'lon. (Κοκκύμηλον.) The damson plum, or cuckoo apple.

Coccyodyn'ia. Same as *Coccygodynia.*

Coc'cyx. (Κόκκυξ, the cuckoo. F. *coccyx;* G. *Steissbein, Schwanzbein, Kukkuksbein.*) The small triangular bone appended to the point of the sacrum; frequently called the os coccygis, or bone of the cuckoo, because it is supposed to resemble the bill of the cuckoo. It is the termination of the spinal column in man, formed by the coalescence of four rudimentary coccygeal vertebræ. It articulates above with the sacrum by an oval surface. The apex is rounded, and gives attachment to the sphincter ani externus, the sides give insertion to the coccygeus, the posterior surface to the glutæus maximus and extensor coccygis, and the fore part to the levator ani. The upper border presents a pair of cornua, which project upwards, and are rudimentary articular processes. It is developed from four centres, that of the first segment appearing at birth, of the second about the 7th year, of the third about the 12th year, and that of the fourth about the 17th year. See *Coccygeal vertebræ.*

C., disloca'tion of. The coccyx may be partially or completely dislocated forwards or backwards by violence, as by a fall, or during labour.

C., frac'ture of. A rare occurrence. It may be produced by a violent blow. There is much pain, especially during defæcation.

C., lig'ament of, ante'rior. A ligament which is a continuation of the anterior common ligament of the vertebra, and which unites the coccyx to the lower end of the sacrum.

C., lig'ament of, poste'rior. Strong fibrous bands of ligament, which connect the margin of the sacral canal with the back of the coccyx.

Cochenil'line. A synonym of *Carmine.*

Coche'ria. The same as *Cochia.*

Coch'ia. (Κόκκος, a berry.) An ancient name for various purgative pills.

See *Pilulæ cochiæ.*

Co'chin Chi'na ul'cer. A disease endemic in Cochin China, the chief symptom of which is the occurrence of ulceration, especially of the lower extremities, not generally deep, but often severe and rapid; it is not contagious. It is probably of the same nature as Delhi boil.

Co'chin leg. Same as *Barbadoes leg.* A variety of *Elephantiasis arabum.*

Cochine'al. (S. *cochinilla*, cochineal; from L. *coccineus*, scarlet. F. and G. *cochenille;* I. *cocciniglia;* Dut. *cochenilje;* Arab. *Dudc;* Dan. *Cuzzinel.*) The dye stuff, being the dried females of the *Coccus cacti*, or cochineal insect, brought from South America in the form of a reddish-grey grain, and used as an antispasmodic in hooping cough. It has been recommended in dropsy, on account of its diuretic properties, and also in febrile diseases.

C. red. (G. *Cochenilleroth.*) The colouring matter of cochineal or carmine. It is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and in alkaline solutions, which distinguishes it from the anilin dyes. See also *Carminic acid.*

C. wax. (G. *Cochenillewachs.*) A reddish-yellow substance obtained by extraction, with ether, from the *Coccus caricæ* living on fig trees, which contain 65 per cent. of it. It melts at 52° C. (125·6° F.), and contains cerolein, cerotinic acid, and myricin.

Cochinel'la german'ica. (F. *cochenille de Pologne.*) Another name for the *Coccus polonicus.*

Cochinellif'era cochinil'la. The *Coccus cacti.*

Cochinil'la. The *Coccus cacti.*

Coch'lea. (L. *cochlea*, a snail shell; from κοχλίας, a winding staircase. F. *limaçon;* G. *Schnecke.*) The anterior division of the labyrinth or internal ear, so named because of its likeness to a snail shell. It lies in the petrous portion of the temporal bone in front of the vestibule and the meatus auditorius internus and behind the Eustachian tube; it is divisible into two parts, the one essential, inasmuch as it contains the ultimate nerve-tissue of the organ, the membranous cochlea; the other accidental, being the supporting and protecting part, the osseous

cochlea and the perilymph, with its enclosing and secreting membrane. It will be convenient here to describe the cochlea as it exists in its natural condition, referring for further detail to the names of the different parts, as well as to *C., membranous*, and *C., osseous*.

The cochlea is conical in form, and consists of a gradually tapering tube, which winds spirally round a central axis, the modiolus, making two turns and a half. The base is directed upwards and inwards towards the floor of the meatus auditorius internus, and the rounded apex, the cupola, extends forwards and outwards towards the upper and front part of the inner wall of the tympanum, almost to the wall of the bony Eustachian tube. The spiral canal is divided throughout its whole length by the lamina spiralis, which extends from the modiolus to the outer wall of the cochlea. The upper canal is the scala vestibuli, the lower, the scala tympani. These two canals communicate at the apex of the cochlea by an opening named the helicotrema. The scala vestibuli is again subdivided by the membrane of Reissner into the scala vestibuli proper and the canalis cochlearis, or scala media, the true membranous cochlea. The modiolar half of the lamina spiralis is composed of a delicate bony plate, invested on both sides with periosteum, and terminating at the apex of the cochlea in the hamulus. The outer margin of the bony lamina is grooved; the upper border of the groove is named the limbus, and is toothed. The upper surface of the bony lamina presents a slight elevation for the attachment of the membrane of Reissner, and from near the same part a delicate membrane, the membrana tectoria or membrane of Corti, extends towards the outer wall of the cochlea, forming a kind of roof to the sulcus spiralis between the two lips of the groove and to the organ of Corti, which lies between it and the membrana basilaris. To the lower border of the groove of the bony lamina spiralis is attached the membrana basilaris, which reaches to the spiral ligament on the outer wall of the cochlea, and forms the floor of the organ of Corti. The length of the axis of the cochlea from the middle of the base to the cupola is 5·6 mm. The diameter of the base of the cochlea is 9 mm., that of the cupola is 1·8 mm. The diameter of the spiral canal at its commencement is about 2·5 mm.

The cochlea is developed from a downward prolongation of the auditory vesicle, which, after coming in contact with a gangliform enlargement of the cochlear nerve, the origin of the ganglion spirale, assumes with it a spiral direction, and becomes surrounded with cartilage, which subsequently ossifies.

The cochlea has been supposed to be the agent of the analysis of compound sounds.

C. fer'reum. (L. *ferreus*, made of iron.) An iron spoon.

C., mem'branous. (L. *membrana*, a membrane.) The term has been applied to the whole inner fibrous lining of the bony cochlea, but it is more accurately restricted to the canalis cochlearis, which communicates with the saccule by the canalis reuniens, and contains the organ of Corti and endolymph. The scala tympani and the scala vestibuli, containing perilymph, are, with the osseous cochlea, the protecting parts of the organ.

C., os'seous. (L. *os*, a bone.) The bony capsule or substructure of the cochlea, consisting of the modiolus, around which the canal, partially divided into two by the lamina spiralis ossea, is, as it were, wound.

C. sca'læ of. See *Scala tympani, S. vestibuli*, and *S. media;* the latter being the *Canalis cochlearis*.

Coch'leaform. (L. *cochlea; forma*, shape.) Like the cochlea, or like a snail-shell.

Coch'lean. Same as *Cochlear*.

Coch'lear. (L. *cochlearis*, from *cochlea*, a snail shell. F. *cochleaire, cochlearien;* G. *schneckenförmig*.) Of the form of a snail shell; of, or belonging to, the cochlea.

Also (L. *cochlear*, a spoon), same as *Cochleare*.

Also, spoon-shaped.

C. æstiva'tion. (L. *æstivus*, belonging to summer.) A form of imbricated æstivation, in which, one petal being larger, covers all the others. See *Æstivation cochlear*.

C. ap'erture. (F. *ouverture cochléaire*.) A synonym of the *Fenestra rotunda*.

C. ar'tery. One of the two terminal branches of the internal auditory artery at the bottom of the internal meatus. It subdivides into twelve or fourteen twigs, which traverse the canals of the modiolus and the osseous lamina spiralis, in which latter they form a capillary plexus, and anastomose with the vas spirale; they afterwards form a fine network on the periosteum of the osseous lamina spiralis, which does not spread to the membrana basilaris.

C. auricula're. (L. *auricula*, the outer ear.) An ear-pick.

C. nerve. (F. *nerf du limaçon;* G. *Schneckennerve*.) One of the two terminal branches of the auditory nerve at the bottom of the meatus auditorius internus, where, in the tractus spiralis foraminulentus, it divides into numerous filaments, which enter the base of the modiolus; these radiate outwards between the plates of the osseous lamina spiralis, close to the surface of the scala tympani, except the filaments for the last half turn, which pass through the canalis centralis modioli. In their passage outwards on the lamina spiralis, the nerve fibres have a dark outline, and impinge on the ganglion spirale, where each becomes connected with a ganglion cell; on the further side of the ganglion they interlace with each other, then more intimately intermingle, and are rearranged in conical bundles, which turn directly upwards, and are distributed among the hair-cells of the organ of Corti.

C. veins. Minute twigs which arise in the cochlea, pass down the grooves of the modiolus, join at its base the veins of the vestibule and the semicircular canals, and end in the superior petrosal sinus.

Cochlea're. (L. *cochleare*, a spoon, with a bowl at one end for eating eggs, and a point at the other for picking snails out of their shells. F. *cuiller;* G. *Löffel*.) A spoon, or spoonful.

C. am'plum. (L. *amplus*, great. F. *cuiller grande;* G. *Esslöffel*.) Term for a large or table-spoon, which is capable of containing half of a fluid ounce.

C. cumula'tum. (L. *cumulatus*, heaped up.) A heaped-up tablespoonful, as of a powder.

C. mag'num. (L. *magnus*, large.) The same as *C. amplum*.

C. me'dium. (L. *medius*, midway between. F. *cuiller moyenne*.) Term for a middle-sized or dessert spoon, containing two fluid drachms, or about two teaspoonfuls.

C. min'imum. (L. *minimus*, least. F. *cuiller petite;* G. *Theelöffel.*) Term for a small-sized or tea spoon, which holds about one fluid drachm.

Cochlea'ria. (L. *cochleare*, a spoon. F. *cranson;* G. *Löffelkraut, Löffelkress.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cruciferæ;* so called from the resemblance of its leaves to a spoon.

C. ang'lica, Linn. (Mod. L. *anglicus*, English.) English scurvy-grass. A pot-herb of milder taste than *C. officinalis.* It yields an ethereal oil on distillation.

C. armora'cia, Linn. (Ἀρμορακία, horse-radish. F. *cran de Bretagne, cranson, moutarde des Allemands, raifort;* I. *rafano;* S. *rabano picante;* G. *Meerrettig.*) The horseradish. A plant growing on the sandy shores of Northern Europe. On being shredded the root, or underground stem, gives forth a penetrating odour, which makes the eyes water; the taste is hot and acrid, and, applied to the skin, it causes redness and vesication. The root yields, on distillation with water, an ethereal oil, containing sulphur, analogous to, or identical with, oil of mustard. The root also contains a bitter resin, albumen, starch, gum, sugar, extractives, and salts.

C. armor'ica, Tournf. The *C. armoracia.*

C. bata'via. (*Batavia.*) The *C. officinalis.*

C. britan'nica mari'na. (L. *britannicus*, British; *marinus*, belonging to the sea.) The *C. anglica.*

C. coro'nopus. The *Senebiera coronopus.*

C. da'nica, Linn. (Mod. L. *danicus*, Danish.) Used like *C. officinalis.*

C. horten'sis. (L. *hortensis*, belonging to a garden.) The *C. officinalis.*

C. macrocar'pa, Waldst. (Μακρός, large; καρπός, fruit.) The *C. armoracia.*

C. officina'lis, Linn. (L. *officina*, a shop. F. *herbe aux cuillers;* G. *gemeines Löffelkraut, Scharbocksheil, Scorbutkraut.*) Hab. shores of Northern Europe. The common or lemon scurvy grass; the expressed juice has been much esteemed as an antiscorbutic.

C. pyrena'ica, De Cand. (L. *pyrenaicus*, Pyrenean.) A variety of *C. officinalis.*

C. rustica'na, Lam. (L. *rusticanus*, belonging to the country.) The *C. armoracia.*

C. vulga'ris. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) The *C. officinalis.*

Cochlea'riæ her'bæ flo'rens, Belg. Ph. (L. *herba*, vegetation; *floreo*, to blossom.) The fresh leaves and petioles of the flowering plant, *Cochlearia officinalis.*

Cochlearifo'liate. (L. *cochleare*, a spoon; *folium*, a leaf. F. *cochléarifolié;* G. *löffelblättrig.*) Having leaves like a spoon.

Cochlea'riform. (L. *cochleare*, a spoon; *forma*, likeness. F. *cochléariform;* G. *löffelförmig.*) Having the shape of a spoon.

C. pro'cess. See *Processus cochleariformis.*

Cochlea'ris. Same as *Cochlear.*

C. mus'cle. The *Ligamentum spirale*, which at one time was thought to be muscular in structure.

Cochlea'rium. Same as *Cochleare.*

Cochlearthro'sis. (Κοχλίας, a screw; ἄρθρωσις, a jointing. G. *Schraubengelenk.*) Screw joint. It is applied to the articulation between the humerus and ulna, the atlanto-axoid articulation, and that between the tibia and astragalus.

Coch'leary. Same as *Cochleate.*

Coch'leate. (L. *cochlea*, a snail shell. G. *schneckenförmig.*) Twisted like a snail shell.

Coch'leated. (L. *cochlea*, the shell of a snail. F. *cochléatre;* G. *schneckenartig, schraubenförmig.*) Winding like the spiral portion of a snail's shell, spiral.

Cochlea'tim. (L. *cochleare*, a spoon. G. *löffelweise.*) By spoonfuls.

Coch'leiform. (L. *cochlea*, a snail shell; *forma*, likeness. F. *cochléiforme;* G. *schneckenförmig.*) Rolled or turned like a snail's shell.

Coch'leous. Same as *Cochleate.*

Coch'lias. The *Cochlea.*

Cochliocar'pous. (Κοχλίς, a shell; καρπός, fruit.) Term applied in Botany to fruits that are spirally twisted.

Cochli'tis. Inflammation of the cochlea. Its symptoms are said to be great impairment of hearing, the inability to hear certain tones, and the production of false ones.

Cochlosper'mum. (Κόκλος, a shell fish with a spiral shell; σπέρμα, seed.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Bixaceæ.*

C. gossyp'ium, De Cand. (L. *gossypium*, cotton.) A plant growing in the North-western Provinces of India. It yields gum kutteera, which is used as a substitute for tragacanth.

C. insig'ne. (L. *insignis*, remarkable.) A plant growing in Brazil, where it is named Butua do Cervo, which is employed in internal pains, especially arising from contusions; it is believed to cause the resolution of abscesses.

C. tincto'rium, Rich. (L. *tinctorius*, belonging to dyeing.) This plant yields a yellow dye, and is used in cases of amenorrhœa.

Cocho'ne. (Κοχώνη.) Old term, used by Hippocrates, *de Morb. Mul.* ii, xxii, 6, explained to be the commissure of the hip or haunch, with the seat or the thigh; also, the thigh itself.

Cocil'io. Old term for a weight of eleven ounces.

Co'cin. Glyceride of cocinic acid. A fat, solid at ordinary temperature, existing in cocoa-nut oil. It crystallises in white shining scales, it melts at about 24° C. (75·2° F.), dissolves easily in ether, with more difficulty in alcohol, and yields acrolein on dry distillation.

Cocin'ic ac'id. (G. *Cocinsäure.*) $C_{13}H_{26}O_2$. A fatty acid procured by saponifying cocoa butter with potash, and precipitating with a mineral acid. It forms stellate acicular crystals. It is sôluble in alcohol and ether, melts at 54·7 C. (95° F.)

Also, said to be a mixture of laurinic and myristic acids.

Co'cinine. An easily fusible oleaginous substance, extracted from cocoa butter by Dumas.

Cock. (Sax. *coc;* from Old F. *coc;* from Low L. *coccum*, a cock; most probably a word of imitative origin. F. *coq;* I. *gallo;* S. *gallo;* G. *Hahn.*) The male of the domestic fowl, *Gallus Bankiva*, var. *domesticus.*

Also, a term for the male of birds generally.

C.'s comb. The flower of the *Rhinanthus crista galli*, from the shape of the calyx.

Also, the sainfoin, *Onobrychis sativa*, so called from the shape of the legumes.

Also, the *Celosia cristata*, from the red dilated mass of inflorescence.

C.'s comb grass. The *Cynosurus echinatus.*

C.'s foot. The *Dactylis glomerata*, from the shape of the spike.

C.'s foot grass, Egyp'tian. The *Dactylis glomerata.*

C.-grass. The *Lolium temulentum.*

C.'s head. The sainfoin, *Onobrychis sativa*, from the shape of the legume.

C.'s-spur. The ergot of rye, from its shape.

C.'s-spur rye. The ergot of rye, from its shape.

Cock'le. (Mid. E. *cokel*, dim. of *cok*, a shell; either from the Celtic, or through F. *coquille*, a shell, from L. *conchylium.* Gr. κογχύλιον; F. *bucarde;* G. *essbare Herzmuschel.*) The *Cardium edule;* it is a common article of diet.

Also (Sax. *coccel*, a weed among corn), the *Githago segetum.*

C.-bur. The *Agrimonia eupatoria;* also, the *Xanthium strumarium.*

C., corn. The *Githago segetum.*

C.-sha'ped crusts. The crusts of syphilitic rupia, so called from their shape.

Cock'roach. (A corruption of S. *cucaracha*, a cockroach. F. *blatte, bête noir, panetière, cafard;* G. *Schabe, Kellerassel.*) The *Blatta orientalis.* The dried bodies of these insects are used in Russia, under the name of antihydropin, as a remedy in dropsy, in doses of fifteen to twenty grains. It is said that antihydropin has been isolated in a crystalline form.

Co'co. Same as *Cocoa.*

C., le petit. (F. *le*, the; *petit*, small.) The *Theophrasta Jussiei*, from the pounded seeds of which a kind of bread is prepared in St. Domingo.

Co'coa. (Port. *cacao.* F. *cacoa;* G. *Kakao.*) The name given to the fruit of the *Theobroma cacao.* It is of the size of a kidney bean, and enclosed in a thin shell; when roasted and ground down it forms an article of diet, sold in the shops under the same name. Cocoa is considered a nutritive article of diet, from the fatty and albuminoid matters which it contains; its alkaloid, theobromin, is identical with that of coffee and tea, caffein or thein.

Also (Port. *coco*, a bugbear), the name of the nut of the *Cocos nucifera*, from the odd appearance of a distorted face seen on the bottom of the shell. See *C.-nut.*

C., Brazil'ian. Same as *Guarana.*

C. but'ter. The *Oleum theobromæ.*

Also, a name given to an oily matter which separates from the milk of the *C.-nut.*

C. cacavif'era. Cocoa. (Dunglison.)

C. nibs. (E. *nib*, the point of anything, especially of a pen; a form of *neb*, the beak of a bird; from Sax. *nebb*, the face.) The seeds of *Theobroma cacao*, roasted, deprived of their testa, and broken into small fragments.

C. nut. (F. *le coco;* G. *Cocosnuss.*) The fruit of the *Cocos nucifera.* It consists of a large hard shell, with a lining of white, pleasant tasting, firm flesh, and containing a milky fluid in a large central cavity. It is eaten largely. By expression an oil is obtained, *C.-nut oil;* and the milk is used, when fresh, in India as a blood purifier in consumption and debility, and in large doses as a purgative.

C.-nut, Maldiv'ian. The fruit of a palm, *Lodoicea maldivica.*

C. nut oil. (G. *Cocosnussöl, Cocosöl.*) An oil obtained from the cocoa nut. It is pleasant to the taste, and has been used as a substitute for cod-liver oil.

C.-nut, sea. The fruit of *Lodoicea maldivica.*

C. plum. The *Chrysobalanus icaco.*

C. root. The root of *Colocasia esculenta.*

Coc'obay. The native name in Jamaica of the *Elephantiasis tuberculata.*

Cocola'ta. (F. *chocolate;* G. *Schokolate.*) The name, according to Quincy, for the substance chocolate.

Cocoö'lein. Same as *Cocoa-nut oil.*

Cocoo'n. (F. *cocon;* from *coque*, a shell; from L. *concha;* from Gr. *κόγκη*, a shell. G. *Seidengehäuse.*) The silken case, or tube, made by the larvæ of lepidopterous and other insects, in which to pupate.

Also, the similar case made by certain of the Arachnida, in which they deposit their eggs, change their integuments, or retire for the winter.

Also, the egg cases of leeches and earth-worms, and similar structures.

C. an'tidote. The *Feuillea cordifolia.*

C. an'tidote, cal'abash. The *Feuillea trilobata.*

Co'cos. (Κοῦκι, the cocoa palm. F. *cocotier;* G. *Cocosbaum.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Palmaceæ.*

C. aculea'tus. (L. *aculeatus*, prickly.) The *C. fusiformis.*

C. butyra'cea, Linn. (L. *butyrum*, butter.) The systematic name of the plant which affords palm oil, by bruising and dissolving the kernels of the fruit in water.

C. fusiform'is, Willd. (L. *fusus*, a spindle; *forma*, shape.) Hab. Jamaica. Yields *Macaw fat.*

C. maldiv'icus. The name of a species of palm growing in the Maldive Islands; the fruit, formerly esteemed as alexipharmic, is called *Coccus de Maldiva*, or Maldiva nut, and *Nux medica.*

C. nucif'era, Linn. (L. *nux*, a nut; *fero*, to bear. F. *cocotier des Indes.*) The systematic name of the plant which yields the *Cocoa nut.*

It also yields important quantities of sugar.

C. quinen'sis. The *Bactris minor.*

C. schizophyl'lus. (Σχίζω, to cleave; φύλλον, a leaf.) Hab. Brazil. Juice of the unripe fruit used in ophthalmia.

Cocostear'ic ac'id. Same as *Cocinic acid.*

Cocoste'aryl. ($C_{26}H_{25}$.) The hypothetical radical of cocylic or cocinic acid ($C_{26}H_{25}O_3$), obtained by the decomposition of cocinine into cocinic acid and glycerin, with capric and capronic acids.

Cocot'te. (Fr.) A common name in France for a condition of œdema of the eyelids, and also for aphthous stomatitis.

Co'cowort. The *Capsella bursa-pastoris.*

Coc'tio. See *Coction.*

C. cibo'rum. (L. *cibus*, food.) Digestion.

C. mor'bi. (L. *morbus*, a disease.) An old term for the maturative change which noxious humours in the body were supposed to undergo prior to elimination.

Coc'tion. (L. *coquo*, to boil. F. *coction;* G. *Kochung, Verdauung.*) A boiling or decoction. Formerly applied to that state of diseases, or their causes, when the vitiated peccant or

morbific matter is displaced by aid of the vital flame either for expulsion from the body, or for removal into a more convenient and less important place; or is so overcome and subdued as to be brought back to the good quality of useful humours.

Old term for concoction, and for digestion, of food in the stomach.

Co'cum but'ter. Same as *C. oil.*

C. jal'ap. The *Phytolacca decandra.*

C. oil. The concrete oil of the seeds of the mangosteen, *Garcinia purpurea.*

Co'cyl. A synonym of *Cocostearyl.*

Cocy'ta. (Κωκυτός, a wailing.) The pain produced by the introduction of poison under the skin.

Cod. (Perhaps from Flem. *kodde*, a club, in allusion to its *big* head; or from Mid. Eng. *codde*, a bolster. F. *morue;* I. *merluzzo;* S. *abadejo, merluza;* G. *Kabeljau.*) The *Gadus morrhua.* Largely used as an article of diet.

Also (Sax. *cod*, a small bag), the scrotum.

C.-fish oil. The same as *Cod-liver oil.*

C.-liver oil. (F. *huile de foie de morue;* G. *Leberthran.*) The oil obtained from the liver of the *Gadus morrhua*, or cod-fish. See *Oleum morrhuæ.*

C. oil. The *Oleum morrhuæ.*

C. sounds. The swimming bladders of the cod. They are used as a substitute for foreign isinglass, and also salted and prepared as an article of diet.

Coda'ga-pa'la bark. Name for the bark of the *Nerium antidysentericum.*

Cod'agen. The *Hydrocotyle asiatica.*

Codam'ia. Same as *Codamin.*

Co'damin. $C_{20}H_{25}NO_4$. A substance isomeric with laudanin, obtained by precipitating the watery extract of opium with sodium or potassium hydrate. It remains in solution in the proportion of 0·0003 per cent. of the opium, and can be extracted with ether. It forms large, colourless, six-sided prisms. Easily soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and benzine, slightly in water. It melts at 126° C. (259° F.) It colours dark green with iron chloride and with strong nitric acid, greenish blue with sulphuric acid, at 20° C. (68° F.), dark violet at 150° C. (302° F.)

Coda'rium. (Dim. κώδιον, a fleece. F. *codarion.*) Name for a collection of short and soft and of long and thick hairs intermingled in the coat of certain *Mammifera.*

Also, a synonym of *Dialium.*

Cod'dam-pul'li. Name applied by Rheede to Carcapulli of Lynschoten, which yields gamboge; the *Garcinia morella*, var. *pedicellata.*

Cod'dington lens. See *Lens, Coddington.*

Code. (L. *codex*, from *caudex*, the trunk of a tree, and so, as the ancients wrote upon tablets of wood smeared with wax, a book. F. *code;* I. *codice;* S. *codex.*) A collection of the various tables of the law. A collection of receipts or prescriptions represented by the Pharmacopœia.

Co'deate. A codeic acid salt.

Codei'a. (Κώδεια, a poppyhead.) Same as *Codein.*

Code'ic. (*Codeia.*) Of, or belonging to, codein; applied to an acid obtained from this substance.

Code'in. (Κώδεια, the head of the poppy.) $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3$. Methyl morphia. An alkaloid, of which from 1-10th to 8-10ths per cent. is contained in opium. Soluble in ether, from which it may be obtained in anhydrous octahedral brilliant crystals, which melt at 150° C. (302° F.) From its watery solution it crystallises in large white rhombic prisms. It dissolves easily in chloroform and alcohol, in seven parts of amyl alcohol, and slightly in petroleum ether. It dissolves in concentrated sulphuric acid without colour, and in concentrated nitric acid with explosion and the production of a red colour. It is not affected by iron chloride or iodic acid. It is a nitrite base, levogyrous, tasteless, or but slightly bitter. Its physiological action closely resembles that of morphia according to some; other observers find it an uncertain and feeble hypnotic; these conflicting statements seem to show that the same principle has not been used by all. Dose for an adult 0·1 gram (1·5 grs.) Its action is relatively more powerful on children.

Codein has been recommended in gastralgia and all epigastric pains, and specially for the relief of cough. Locally it is said to be of great service in the photophobia of scrofulous ophthalmia.

Codei'num. Same as *Codein.*

C. hydrochlor'icum. $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3 . HCl + 4Aq.$ Prepared by saturating dilute hydrochloric acid with codein; it crystallises in four-sided prisms, with bevelled ends. It is said to be more active than codein.

C. ni'trate. $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3 . HO . NO_5$. Obtained by acting on codein with nitric acid. It occurs in small prismatic crystals, easily soluble in boiling water.

C. sulphu'ricum. $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3 . SO_3 + 5Aq.$ Codein sulphate occurring in long needles or flattened prisms; a more active preparation, it is said, than the alkaloid itself.

Coden'icin. $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3$. Amorphous codein, obtained by the protracted action of sulphuric acid on codein. It is not coloured by iron chloride.

Co'denin. $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3$. Modified codein. It is obtained by heating codein with moderately strong sulphuric acid, and crystallises in acicular crystals that are easily soluble in ether.

Codesel'la. (Ital.) A name for the pestilential carbuncle.

Co'dex. (L. *codex.*) A code of laws.

In Medicine, a collection of receipts for the preparation of drugs.

C. medicamenta'rius. (L. *medicamentarius*, belonging to drugs.) A collection of medical receipts; a pharmacopœia.

The title of the French Pharmacopœia.

Codi'a. (Κωδία.) Name for a poppy head.

Codiæ'um. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Euphorbiaceæ.*

C. variega'tum. (L. *variego*, to make of various colours.) The root and bark of this plant are acrid when chewed, but the leaves are sweet and cooling.

Codiophyl'lous. (Κώδιον, a fleece; φύλλον, a leaf. F. *codiophylle;* G. *vliessblättrig.*) Having hairy leaves.

Cod'ling. (Dim. of *cod.*) A young cod; also, a testicle; also, a kind of apple.

Co'docele. (Κωδία, a head; κήλη, a tumour, or swelling.) Term for a bubo.

Codonoceph'alus. (Κώδων, a bell; κεφαλή, the head.) A larval form of a Trematode worm.

C. mutab'ilis. (L. *mutabilis*, changeable.)

Found in the rectum, between the muscles, on the trunks of the nerves in the heart and liver, under the skin, and encapsuled in the kidneys of *Rana esculenta*.

Co'donostome. (Κώδων, a bell; στόμα, a mouth.) The bell-shaped aperture of the disc of a medusa, being the orifice of its umbrella through which its cavity communicates with the external water; or the mouth of a medusiform gonophore.

Codoscel'læ. Old term for buboes, or tumours, in the groin, according to Fallopius, *Tr. de Morb. Gall. c.* xc, *tom. i, p.* 788.

Cœ'cal. False orthography for *Cæcal.*

Cœ'citas. Properly *Cæcitas.*

Cœ'cum. False orthography for *Cæcum.*

Coefficient. (L. *co*, with; *efficio*, to bring to pass. F. *coefficient;* G. *Mitmehrer.*) A cipher placed before a term or formula in chemistry, as in algebra, showing how often the term or letters of the formula must be multiplied to obtain the real value of the substance.

Cœlacanth'ous. (Κοῖλος, hollow; ἄκανθα, a thorn.) Having hollow spines.

Cœlanth'a. (L. *cœlum*, heaven; ἄνθος, a flower.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Gentianaceæ;* so called from the sky-blue colour of the flower.

C. puncta'ta, Don. The *Gentiana punctata*, Linn.

C. purpu'rea, Borkh. The *Gentiana purpurea*, Linn.

Cœle'chus. (Κοῖλος, hollow; ἦχος, an echo. F. *cœlèche.*) A cavernous sound.

Cœlelminth'a. (Κοῖλος; ἕλμινς, a worm.) A synonym of *Nematoda.*

Cœlentera'ta. (Κοῖλος; ἔντερον, an intestine.) A Subkingdom of animals with differentiated cellular organs, generally in some sort radiated in form, with a central digestive cavity having a mouth and a system of canals running from it to the periphery, but with no intestinal canal. It includes the sponges, hydroids, and sea-anemones.

Cœlen'terate. Belonging to, or like, the *Cœlenterata.*

Cœ'lia. (Κοιλία, from κοῖλος, hollow. F. *abdomen, bas-ventre;* G. *Bauch, Schmeerbauch, Unterbauch, Unterleib.*) The belly; also, the stomach, but especially the lower portion of the belly.

Also, a ventricle of the encephalon.

Also, any cavity of the body.

Also, an alvine evacuation.

Cœ'liac. (L. *cœliacus*, from κοιλία, the belly. F. *cœliaque;* G. *den Unterlieb betreffend.*) Of, or belonging to, the belly, or cavity of the abdomen.

C. ar'tery. The same as *C. axis.*

C. ax'is. (L. *axis.* F. *trépied cœliaque;* G. *Eingeweideschlagader.*) A thick branch, half an inch long, arising from the front of the abdominal aorta, between the pillars of the diaphragm. It appears above the upper border of the pancreas, and is surrounded by the solar plexus. It gives off, in a radial manner, the coronary, the hepatic, and the splenic arteries.

C. canal'. The longest of three canals which run in the arm of a crinoid.

C. flux. (L. *fluxus*, a flow. G. *Bauchfluss.*) A discharge of white chyle-like fluid from the intestines, producing a kind of diarrhœa, the cause of which is not accurately known. See *Lientery.*

C. gan'glion. The semilunar ganglion.

C. pas'sion. (F. *passion cœliaque;* G. *Bauchfluss.*) A term for a chronic flux, in which the aliment is discharged half digested, according to some; the *Diarrhœa cœliaca* of Cullen, and *C. flux* of others. See *Lientery.*

C. plex'us. (L. *plexus*, a twining. F. *plexus cœliaque.*) That process of the solar plexus which surrounds the cœliac axis. It subdivides into the gastric, hepatic, and splenic plexuses.

Also, a synonym of *Solar plexus.*

Cœli'aca. (L. *cœliacus*, pertaining to the belly.) The first class of Good's nosology, being diseases affecting the digestive function, and divided into *Enterica* and *Splanchnica.*

The term has been proposed as a substitute for hysteria, on the supposition that its cause is disturbance of function of the cœliac centre of the nervous plexuses.

C. chylo'sa. (*Chyle.*) The same as *Cœliac flux.*

C. lac'tea. (L. *lacteus*, milky.) The same as *Cœliac flux.*

C. rena'lis. (L. *ren*, the kidney.) Same as *Chyluria.*

C. urina'lis. A synonym of *Chyluria.*

Cœli'acus. (L. *cœliacus*, belonging to the belly. F. *cœliaque.*) Of, or belonging to, the belly.

C. mor'bus. (L. *morbus*, disease. F. *flux cœliaque, passion cœliaque;* G. *Bauchfluss.*) The cœliac disease; the same as the *Cœliac flux.*

Cœliadel'phus. (Κοιλία, the belly; ἀδελφός, a brother.) A double monster united at the abdomen.

Cœliæ'mia. (Κοιλία; αἷμα, blood. F. *cœlihémie.*) Abdominal plethora.

Cœliag'ra. (Κοιλία; ἄγρα, a seizure.) Gout in the abdomen.

Cœlial'gia. (Κοιλία; ἄλγος, pain. F. *cœlialgie;* G. *Bauchschmerz, Leibschmerz.*) Abdominal pain, specially pain in the muscles.

Cœlialgiaproso'pon. (Κοιλία; πρόσωπον, the countenance. G. *Leibschmerzgesicht.*) Having a countenance expressive of pain in the belly.

Cœlianeurys'ma. (Κοιλία; ἀνεύρυσμα, a widening.) Aneurysm in the abdominal cavity.

Cœlii'tis. (Κοιλία.) Inflammation of, or in, the abdomen.

Cœlioc'chysis. (Κοιλία; χύσις, from χεύω, to pour out.) Ascites.

Cœ'liocele. (Κοιλία; κήλη, a tumour. G. *Bauchbruch.*) Abdominal hernia.

Cœliochal'asis. (Κοιλία; χάλασις, relaxation.) Relaxation of the abdominal walls.

Cœliocye'sis. (Κοιλία; κύησις, pregnancy. F. *cœliocyèse;* G. *Bauchschwangerschaft.*) Abdominal or extra-uterine pregnancy.

Cœliodel'phous. (Κοιλία, belly; ἀδελφος, brother.) Term, in Teratology, applied to monsters which have a common abdominal cavity.

Cœliodyn'ia. (Κοιλία; ὀδύνη, pain. F. *cœliodynie;* G. *Leibschmerz.*) Abdominal pain.

Cœliolys'ia. (Κοιλία; λύσις, a loosing.) Abdominal looseness, diarrhœa.

Cœliomyal'gia. (Κοιλία, the belly; μῦς, a muscle; ἄλγος, pain. G. *Bauchmuskelschmerz.*) Pain in the abdominal muscles.

Cœliomyi'tis. (Κοιλία; μῦς. G.

Bauchmuskelentzündung.) Inflammation of the abdominal muscles.

Cœliomyodyn'ia. (Κοιλία; μῦς; ὀδύνη, pain.) Same as *Cœliomyalgia.*

Cœlion'cus. (Κοιλία; ὄγκος, a tumour. G. *Bauchgeschwulst.*) A fixed, firm abdominal tumour.

Cœlioparacente'sis. (Κοιλία; παρακέντησις, perforation.) Tapping of the abdomen.

Cœlioph'thoë. (Κοιλία; φθόη, a wasting. G. *Bauchwindsucht.*) Abdominal wasting.

Cœliophy'ma. (Κοιλία; φῦμα, a growth. G. *eine flüchtigere Bauchgeschwulst.*) A soft, fugitive abdominal swelling.

Cœliophy'mata. (Same etymon.) Tubercular deposits in the peritoneum.

Cœliople'gia. (Κοιλία; πληγή, a stroke. G. *Nervenschlag des Unterleibes.*) A term for malignant cholera, on the supposition that it was an abdominal nerve paralysis.

Cœliopsoph'ia. (Κοιλία; ψόφος, any inarticulate sound.) Rumbling of the bowels.

Cœliopyo'sis. (Κοιλία; πύωσις, suppuration. G. *Bauchabscess.*) Suppuration in the abdomen.

Cœliorrheum'a. (Κοιλια; ῥεῦμα, a fluxion. G. *Unterleibsrheumatismus.*) Rheumatism of some part of the abdomen.

Cœliorrhœ'a. (Κοιλία; ῥοία, a flow.) Diarrhœa; also, a synonym of *Cœliac flux.*

Cœlios'chisis. (Κοιλία; σχίσις, a cleaving. G. *Spaltung des Unterleibes.*) Abdominal fissure from congenital defect.

Cœliospas'mus. (Κοιλία; σπασμός, a drawing. G. *Unterleibskrampf.*) Cramp in the abdomen.

Cœliosphongio'ma. (Κοιλία; σφόγγος, a sponge.) A fungoid growth in the abdomen.

Cœliostegno'sis. (Κοιλία; στέγνωσις, a making costive.) The hardening of fæces in the bowel.

Cœliot'ic. (Κοιλία. G. *magenreinigend.*) Cleansing the stomach, purgative.

Cœlis'cus. (Κοιλίσκος. F. *cœlisque;* G. *Lenticular-Messer.*) A scoop-shaped scalpel.

Cœloblast'eæ. (Κοῖλος, hollow; βλαστός, a sprout.) An Order of the Class *Oosporeæ*, Group *Thallophyta*, and consisting of a single-celled, many-branched tube, which first becomes jointed, by a transverse septum, for the purpose of propagating the reproductive cells.

It includes some chlorophyll-containing forms, as Vaucheria, Valonia, Caulerpa, Codiea, and some that are free from chlorophyll, as Saprolegnia and Peronospora.

Cœlocli'ne. (Κοῖλος, hollow; κλίνη, a couch.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Anonaceæ.*

C. polycar'pa, Benth. and Hooker. (Πολύς, many; καρπός, fruit.) The berberine, yellow-dye tree. Hab. Western Equatorial Africa. Bark used as a yellow dye. It contains bebeerin, and is used in powder as an application to indolent ulcers and leprous sores.

Cœlocylin'drus. (Κοῖλος, hollow; κύλινδρος, a cylinder.) A hollow cylinder, a cylindrical tube.

Cœlocyn'thilin. That part of the alcoholic extract of colocynth which is soluble in ether, but not in water. When purified it forms a tasteless crystalline powder.

Cœl'odont. (Κοῖλος; ὀδούς, a tooth.) A term applied to the teeth of some lizards, when they contain a pulp cavity. Having hollow teeth.

Cœlogas'tric. (Κοιλία, the intestines; γαστήρ, the belly. F. *cœlogastrique;* G. *eingeweidenbauchig.*) Applied to the *Rotifera*, which have organs of mastication with a very short œsophagus and a simple intestine, as the *Hydatina.*

Cœlogna'thus, Hersl. (Κοῖλος, hollow; γνάθος, a jaw.) A Genus of the Class *Arachnida.*

C. mor'sitans, Hersl. (L. *mordeo*, to bite.) A species of acarus found in the hair of those suffering from *Plica polonica.*

Cœlo'ma. (Κοίλωμα, from κοιλόω, to hollow out.) A cavity.

Applied (F. *cœloma;* G. *Hornhautgeschwür*) to a large, round, and not very deep ulcer in the cornea of the eye.

Also, in Biology, the general cavity of the body.

Also, in Embryology, the body-cavity which communicates with the contents of the vitelline membrane, the true intestinal cavity.

Also, in some invertebrate animals, as the Echinodermata, the general body or perivisceral cavity in which is placed or suspended the digestive canal.

Cœlo'mata. (Κοῖλος, hollow.) Animals in which the blood-lymph space is distinct from the digestive canal.

Cœlom'elē. (Κοῖλος, hollow; μίλη, a probe. F. *cœlomèle;* G. *Hohlsonde.*) A sulcated or grooved probe.

Cœlopel'tis. (Κοῖλος; πέλτη, a shield.) A Genus of venomous snakes of the Group *Aglyphodontia*, Order *Ophidia.*

C. insigni'tus. (L. *insignitus*, marked. F. *couleuvre de Montpellier.*) A species inhabiting the parts around the Mediterranean Sea.

C. produc'tus, Gerv. (L. *productus*, long.) Found only in Algeria.

Cœlophlebi'tis. (Κοῖλος, hollow; φλέψ, a vein.) Inflammation of the inferior vena cava.

Cœlophthal'mia. (Κοῖλος, hollow; ὀφθαλμός, the eye. F. *cœlophthalmie;* G. *Hohlaugigkeit.*) Hollowness of the eyes.

Cœlophthal'mus. (Same etymon.) A hollow-eyed person.

Cœlopnœ'ous. (Κοῖλος, hollow; πνέω, to breathe.) Having a pulmonary cavity for a respiratory organ.

Cœlorrhi'zous. (Κοίλος; ῥίζα, a root. G. *hohlwurzelig.*) Having hollow roots.

Cœlorrhyn'cous. (Κοῖλος; ῥύγχος, a beak. G. *hohlschnabelig.*) Hollow-beaked.

Cœlosperm'eæ. A Group of the Nat. Order *Umbelliferæ*, in which the endosperm is *Cœlospermous.*

Cœlosper'mous. (Κοῖλος, a hollow; σπέρμα, a seed. G. *hohlsaming.*) Hollow-seeded. Applied to the fruits of some Umbelliferæ, which have the ventral face incurved at top and bottom, as in coriander.

Cœlostom'ia. (Κοῖλος; στόμα, the mouth.) Hollowness of voice.

Cœlos'tomus. (Same etymon.) One who has a hollow voice.

Cœlosty'leæ. Endlicher's term for *Loganiaceæ.*

Cœlo'tes. (Κοῖλος.) A cavity.

Cœnadel'phus. (Κοινός, common; ἀδελφός, brother.) In Teratology, applied to

two nearly equally developed bodies, united to a greater or less extent, and having some important organ, as the heart, common to both.

Cœnæsthe'sis. A better spelling of *Cenæsthesis.*

Cœnanth'ium. (Κοινός, common; ἄνθος, flower. G. *Blüthenkuchen.*) The same as *Clinanthium.*

Cœnen'chyma. (Κοῖνος; ἔγχυμα, from ἐγχέω, to pour out.) The common sclerodermic framework of some Actinozoa, by which the individual corallites are united into one common corallum.

Cœno'bium. (Κοινόβιον, life in community. F. *cénobion;* G. *Gemeinfrucht.*) See *Cenobium.*

Cœnœ'cium. (Κοῖνος; οἶκος, a house.) The common skeletal support of a polyzoon.

Cœnolog'ia. (Κοινός, common; λόγος, a discourse. F. *cœnologie;* G. *Berathschlagung, Rathsversammlung.*) Term, Gr. anal. κοινολογία, used by Hippocrates, in *Præcep.* vii, 4, for a consultation.

Cœnopod'ium. (Κοινός; πούς, foot. G. *Kegelboden, kegelförmige Blüthenboden.*) A conical receptacle.

Cœnop'odous. (Κοινός, common; πούς, foot. G. *gleichfüssig.*) Equal limbed or footed.

C. em'bryo. (Ἔμβρυον, an embryo.) Applied to a monocotyledonous embryo when the terminal cotyledons embrace the bud on all sides.

Cœ'nosarc. (Κοῖνος; σάρξ, flesh.) The common stem on which the individuals of a compound zoophyte are implanted, and in which they are united for purposes of common nutrition by the inosculation in it of the tubular prolongation of the body cavity of each.

Cœnos'teon. (Κοινόω, to communicate; ὀστέον, a bone.) A disused name of an uncertain bone of some fishes, probably a part of the clavicle or of the coracoid bone.

Cœnot'ic. (Κοῖνος, common.) Having a common attachment or origin.

Cœntrillo. The *Xanthoxylum hiemale,* a plant growing in Brazil, the powdered bark of which is used to relieve ear-ache.

Cœnu'rus. (Κοινός, common; οὐρά, a tail. F. *cœnure.*) A thin-walled vesicle, containing a watery reddish fluid, and having attached to its inner surface numerous scolices of a Tænia, of which it is a larval stage of development.

C. cerebra'lis, Rudolphi. (L. *cerebrum,* the brain. G. *Hirnblasenwurm.*) The vesicular stage of development of the *Tænia cœnurus* in the brain of sheep and other animals.

Cœpoph'agus. See *Cepophagus.*

Coer'cible. (L. *coerceo,* to compel. I. *coercibile;* G. *einschliessbar.*) Term applied to gases which are capable of being liquefied by strong pressure.

Coer'cive. (L. *co,* together; *arceo,* to press.) Having power to restrain or to constrain.

C. force. The hypothetical force which, in a magnetic substance, resists the separation of the two magnetisms, red and blue, and which also resists their reunion when they have been separated.

Cœrulei'n. See *Cærulein.*

Cœru'leus. See *Cæruleus.*

Cœ'sium. See *Cæsium.*

Cœ'tus. Same as *Coitus.*

Coë'ze. Same as *Coise.*

Coffe'a. (*Coffee.* F. *cafier;* G. *Kaffebaum.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rubiaceæ.* The coffee tree.

Also, same as *Coffee.*

C. arab'ica, Linn. (L. *arabicus,* Arabian.) The coffee tree; it is cultivated in Arabia, Persia, the East Indies, the Isle of Bourbon, and several parts of America. The fresh seeds are used as a febrifuge, diuretic, and tonic; when roasted they form *Coffee.*

Also, called *Jasminum arabicum.*

C. liber'ica, Hiern. (*Liberia,* a state on the western coast of Equatorial Africa.) A species grown in Liberia and introduced into India. It is said to be less subject to disease than the Arabian species.

C. mauritan'ica, Lamk. The native coffee of Réunion.

Coffe'æ. A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Rubiaceæ,* in which the ovary has only one or two seeds in each cell.

Cof'fee. (Turk. *gahveh;* from Arab. *gahweh.* F. *café;* G. *Kaffee, Koffee.*) The roasted and ground seeds of the species of *Coffea.* Coffee contains 0·2 to 0·8 per cent. of caffein, legumin 15 per cent., sugar, gum 55, a fat and fluid oil 13, salts (potassium, sodium, magnesium, iron, phosphoric acid, and chlorine) 7, and caffetannic and caffeic acids 5 per cent. A cup of coffee, made of 10 grams (150 grains) of coffee, contains about 1½ grains of caffein, and over-roasting does not materially diminish the amount. The roasting partially destroys the legumin; sugar, aromatic, volatile, ethereal oils, and caramel being produced, which give to it its agreeable odour. The residue of coffee, from which caffein has been extracted, contains a substance which, injected into the veins of a rabbit, inhibits the action of the heart, and causes rapid death with convulsions.

Coffee, in an infusion of moderate strength, is a nervine stimulant, and diuretic; when strong it produces headache, vertigo, tremors, and numbness of the hands and feet, and periodical flushes of heat over the body; very strong doses have produced præcordial anxiety, and chorea-like convulsions of the muscles, and mental disturbance. The use of coffee can be continued through life without harm; it is nourishing, and spares the consumption of other food.

C. bean. The fruit of *Coffea arabica.* See *Coffee.*

C.-bean tree, Kentuck'y. The *Gymnocladus canadensis.*

C. grounds. The residue of coffee after infusion.

C. ground vom'iting. The vomiting of a dark grumous fluid, resembling coffee grounds, almost invariably due to the presence of blood altered by the gastric secretions.

C., Swe'dish. The roasted seeds of the *Astragalus bœticus.*

C.-tan'nic ac'id. Same as *Caffetannic acid.*

C. tree. The *Coffea arabica.*

Also, a name of the *Gymnocladus canadensis.*

C., wild. The *Triosteum perfoliatum.*

Coffe'ic ac'id. Same as *Caffeic acid.*

Coffe'idin. Same as *Caffeidin.*

Coffe'in. The same as *Caffein.*

Coffe'inum. Same as *Caffein.*

C. cit'ricum. See *Caffein citrate.*

C. valerian'icum. See *Caffein valerianate.*

Cof'fin bone. The distal phalanx of the only digit of the foot of Solipeds.

Cof'finism. A rather widely-spread mode of treatment of disease by certain irregular practitioners, named after its author, and consisting chiefly in the administration of cayenne pepper and lobelia inflata, by means of which some, it is said, have come to their death.

Cog'ged. (Part. of E. *cog*, the tooth on the rim of a wheel; perhaps from Gael. *cog*, or Welsh *cocos*, or Swed. *kugge*.) Toothed.

C.-wheel rhythm. A term applied by Walshe to a rhythm of sound resembling a cogged wheel in rotation, heard commonly in connection with tubercle and most frequently in inspiration, and probably depending on a disturbance of glutinous mucus adherent to the bronchial walls.

Co'gnac. Brandy grown and distilled in the district of Cognac in France.

Cog'nate. (L. *con*, together; *nascor*, to be born.) Allied; related; of kin.

Cognit'ion. (L. *cognitio*, a becoming acquainted with. G. *Erkenntniss, Begriff.*) Term applied by Herbert Spencer to those modes of mind in which we are occupied with the relations that subsist among our feelings. He divides them into: presentative, presentative-representative, representative, and re-representative cognitions.

Cohabita'tion. (L. *con*, together; *habito*, to dwell. F. *cohabitation*; G. *Zusammenwohnen.*) A term for the dwelling together of two persons of opposite sex, including the habit of venereal congress, without the sanction of marriage.

Co'hen's meth'od. A mode of inducing premature labour by injecting water between the fœtal membranes and the uterine wall.

Cohe'rence. The same as *Cohesion.*

Cohe'rent. (L. *cohæreo*, to stick together. G. *zusammenhängend.*) Sticking to each other. Term applied to stamens which adhere to each other, either by hairs, or by some viscous substance. Also, the same as *Adherent.*

Also, consistent; in order, as applied to speech.

Cohe'sion. (L. *cohæreo*, to stick together. F. *cohésion*; G. *Zusämmenhang, Verbindung.*) The force or power by which adjacent molecules adhere to each other; otherwise termed attraction of aggregation. It varies in different bodies and in different forms of the same body; being greatest in solids, less in liquids, and least in gases; it decreases with increase of temperature.

In Botany, the congenital union of one organ with another; if there is cohesion of similar parts it is called coalescence, if of dissimilar parts it is called adnation.

C. fig'ures. The form which a drop of liquid assumes when placed on a solid or on other liquids; and also the form which a liquid assumes at the bottom of the receptacle when dropped into another liquid lighter than itself. These forms are definite for each liquid, and are modified in a definite fashion by external circumstances, such as the kind of surface, the passage of an electric current, breathing on them, and other physical conditions.

C., magnet'ic. See *Magnetic cohesion.*

Cohib'iting. (L. *cohibeo*, to restrain.) Restraining.

C. me'dium. A substance which prevents the passage of electricity from one body to another when placed between them; the term has the same meaning as isolating medium, with the addition of an idea of activity.

Cohibit'ion. (L. *cohibeo.* G. *Beschränkung, Verzähmung.*) A hindering.

Cohn'heim. A German pathologist now living.

C., a'reas of. (F. *champs de Cohnheim*; G. *Cohnheim'sche Felder.*) Polygonal figures arranged in the form of a mosaic, with an average diameter of 3μ, which are seen in the cross-section of a muscular fibre. The spaces are dark, and are outlined by a bright substance; the dark area consists of muscular fibrillæ or muscle columns of Kölliker; the intervening bright line is by some believed to be in intimate connection with the nerve supply of the muscle.

C., fields of. Same as *C., areas of.*

Co'hob. A Paracelsian term, intended to mean repetition; thus medicines given according to cohob, signified that they were offered or administered with unchanging perseverance; also, called *Cohoph.*

Cohoba'tion. (*Cohob.* F. *cohobation.*) A term for the pouring of a fluid again and again on the matter from which it has been distilled, and as often distilling it again, to render it more efficacious.

Co'hol. (Arab. F. *cohol.*) An old name for antimonium, or antimony; also, for dry collyria, according to Avicenna.

Coholhydrolyt'ic. (The latter syllables of *alcohol*; ὕδωρ, water; λύω, to loosen.) Soluble in alcohol and in water.

Coholyt'ic. (The latter syllables of *alcohol*; λύω, to loosen.) Soluble in alcohol.

Co'hoph. The same as *Cohob.*

Co'hort. (L. *cohors*, a company of Roman soldiers, the tenth part of a legion. F. *cohorte.*) In Biological classification, a Group next superior to Order, or one between Genus and Species.

The term has been employed in Botany, by Endlicher, to designate the four subdivisions of Dicotyledons, named by him respectively Gymnospermæ, Monochlamydeæ, Gamopetalæ, and Dialypetalæ.

Cohosh'. The *Actæa racemosa*; and also the *Caulophyllum thalictroides.*

C., black. The *Actæa racemosa.*

C., blue. The *Caulophyllum thalictroides.*

C., blue'berry. The *Caulophyllum thalictroides.*

C., red. The *Actæa rubra.*

Cohush'. The *Caulophyllum thalictroides.*

Coiff. (F. *coiffe*, from Low L. *cofia*, a cap.) The *Caul.*

Also, applied to the *calyptra* of mosses.

Coil. (Old F. *coillir*; from L. *colligo*, to collect.) A ring or series of spiral rings into which a rope, or similar thing, is wound.

Term applied to a wire wound spirally, and serving for the passage of a current of electricity.

C. machi'nes. Same as *Induction machines.*

Coi'lima. (Κοιλία, the belly.) Old term for a sudden swelling of the belly from flatulence. (Quincy.)

Coïn'cidence. (L. *cum*, with; *incido*, to fall. F. *coincidence*; I. *coincidenza*; S. *coincidencia*; G. *Zusammentreffen.*) The falling together, or happening together, in place or time, or other circumstances.

C., mor'bid. (L. *morbus*, a disease.) The

supervention of a disease when another is already present.

Coïn'dicant. (L. *con*, together; *indico*, to point out. F. *coindicant;* G. *mitanzeigend.*) Jointly pointing out, or indicating; applied to symptoms when accompanied by others which suggest or indicate the same thing.

Coïndican'tia. (L. *co*, for *cum*, with; *indico*, to point out.) Term applied to those signs which concur in suggesting the employment of a particular remedy.

Coïndica'tion. (L. *co*, for *cum*, with; *indico*, to point out. F. *coindication;* G. *Mitanzeige.*) The concurrence of several indications, all of which suggest the adoption of a particular method of treatment.

Coir. A name for the separated fibre of the cocoa-nut husk, used as a stuffing for any kind of padding.

Coir'a. A name of *Catechu.*

Coir'as. A misspelling of *Chœras.*

Coi'se. France; Département de la Savoie. An athermal mineral water, containing ·8138 parts of sodium bicarbonate, ·0151 of ammonium carbonate, ·0077 of magnesium iodide, ·0015 of magnesium bromide, and a very little iron, in 1000 parts; it also contains free nitrogen and hydrogen. It is a stimulant to the nervous and circulating systems, and subsequently a resolvent. It is used in anæmia and chlorosis, in all forms of scrofula and glandular enlargements, in hypertrophies of the liver and spleen, and in eczema and psoriasis. It holds a high reputation as a preventive and curative of goitre.

Cois'si quas'sia. The *Quassia amara.*

Co'ital. Relating to *Coitus.*

C. disea'se. Syphilis.

Coit'ion. Same as *Coïtus.*

Co'itus. (L. *coitus*, from *cŏeo*, to come together. F. *accouplement, coït;* G. *Paarung, Begattung, Beischlaf.*) Applied to the union of substances with each other by incorporation or mixture.

Formerly applied to the forming of medicines into one mass, as in the boiling of different ingredients into a consistence for plasters.

Term for the coming together of male and female in the act of procreation.

C. humo'ris. (L. *humor*, a liquid.) Old term for a conflux of fluids, or gathering of humours.

Co'ix. (Κόιξ, a kind of palm.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Graminaceæ.*

C. lac'ryma, Linn. (L. *lacryma*, a tear. F. *larme de Job;* I. *lagrima di Giobbe;* G. *Christusthränen, Thränengrass.*) Job's tears. A plant indigenous in India, and cultivated in the south of Europe. The hard, bluish, stony seeds are made into bread, and into anodyne necklaces for teething children. They are said to be diuretic.

C. ova'ta. (L. *ovatus*, egg-shaped.) The *C. lacryma.*

Coke. (Perhaps a variant of E. *cake.*) An impure form of carbon left after the manufacture of gas; it contains the mineral constituents of coal.

Col. An abbreviation of *Coliander*, a former name of coriander, *Coriandrum sativum.*

Co'la. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Sterculiaceæ.*

C. acumina'ta, Daniell. (L. *acumino*, to point or sharpen.) A plant growing in the centre and west of Africa. The mastication of the pulp acts as a corroborant and prevents sleep. Also called *Sterculia acuminata.*

C. nuts. (G. *Colanüssen.*) The beans of *C. acuminata*, from which a kind of coffee is prepared; they contain *Caffein.*

Colal'gia. (Κόλον; ἄλγος, pain.) Pain in the transverse colon occurring in chronic constipation, and occurring not so much in the early stage of digestion as some time after taking food.

Cola'tio. (L. *colatus*, part. of *colo*, to strain. G. *Durchseihen.*) The straining of a liquid.

Colato'ria. Plural of *Colatorium.*

Also, used, in old medicine, to denote the channels by which excrementitious substances are removed from the body; as the intestinal canal and the urinary organs.

C., accident'al. Same as *C., artificial.*

C., artific'ial. (L. *artificialis*, made by art.) A term applied of old to ulcers, fistulæ, setons, and such like, in recognition of the idea that they strained off morbid humours from the body.

C. lac'tea. (L. *lac*, milk. F. *couloirs lactiques.*) An epithet applied by Astruc to certain vesicular bodies in the internal or third tunic of the uterus at its fundus, which he considered glands, preternatural discharge from which constituted leucorrhœa. They were doubtless mucous follicles.

Colato'rium. (L. *colo*, to strain. F. *couloir;* G. *Sieb, Seiger.*) Term for a strainer of any kind; a sieve.

Cola'tum. (L. *colo*, to strain. G. *das Durchgeseihte.*) A strained liquor.

Colatu'ra. (L. *colo*, to strain. F. *colature;* G. *das Durchgeseihte.*) Term for a strained or incompletely filtered liquor; one that is not quite clear.

Col'berg. Germany, in Pomerania. A sea bathing place where there are sool baths; the water contains a large quantity of common salt, 43 per cent. of the solid residue, and some iron chloride.

Colbert'ia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Dilleniaceæ.*

C. obova'ta, Bl. (L. *ob*, towards; *ovatus*, egg-shaped.) Hab. India. The juice of the fruit forms a mucilage with water, which is used as an emollient. The bark is astringent, and used as that of *C. scabrella.*

C. scabrel'la, Don. (L. dim. of *scaber*, rough.) Bark astringent. Used in aphthous and ulcerative affections of the mouth.

Col'chester. Essex. A purgative water containing magnesium sulphate.

Colchica'ceæ. (G. *Zeitlosengewächse.*) Same as *Melanthaceæ.*

Colchic'eæ. A synonym of *Melanthaceæ.*

Colchic'ein. $C_{16}H_{19}NO_5$. A base isomeric with colchicin obtained by Oberlin from the seeds of *Colchicum autumnale.* It forms lamellæ with mother-of-pearl lustre, or warty masses composed of needles. It is less bitter than colchicin. It dissolves with difficulty in cold water and in ether, but freely in boiling water, alcohol, and chloroform. It melts at 155° C. (311° F.) It is coloured yellow, then violet, and then again yellow by nitric acid, and green by perchloride of iron.

Col'chici cor'mus, B. Ph. (F. *bulbe de colchique, b. de safran bâtard;* G. *Zeitlosenknollen.*) The fresh corm of *Colchicum autumnale.* It is about the size of a chestnut, 1″ to 1·5″ long, convex on one side, flattened, and with a

groove on the other; it has an outer brown, and an inner yellow, coat, and a milky, acrid, and bitter juice. For medical use it is stripped of its coats, sliced transversely, and dried at a temperature not exceeding 65·55° C. (150° F.) It contains colchicin, along with starch, gum, and other matters. It is used to make the extract and the wine of colchicum. Dose, in powder, 2 to 8 grains.

C. ra'dix, U S. Ph. The corm or tuber of *Colchicum autumnale*. See *C. cormus*.

C. sem'ina, B. Ph. (L. *semen*, seed. F. *semences de colchique*; G. *Zeitlosensamen*.) The seeds of *Colchicum autumnale*. They are about the size of white mustard seed, nearly spherical, slightly pointed at the hilum by a crest-like appendage, of a reddish brown colour, no smell, and a bitter acrid taste. They contain colchicin, along with starch, gum, sugar, resinous, and other matters. They are used in the preparation of *Vinum colchici seminis*.

Colchic'ia. Same as *Colchicin*.

Col'chicin. $C_{17}H_{19}NO_5$. A neutral organic substance found in all parts of *Colchicum autumnale*. It is doubtful whether it is crystallisable. It is light yellow in colour, brittle, without smell, and very bitter. It dissolves in two parts of water at 22° C. (72° F.), in eighteen parts of ether at 20° C. (68° F.), and more easily in alcohol and chloroform. It melts at 140° C. (284° F.) It is coloured violet by nitric acid, yellowish brown by sulphuric acid, green, when in solution, by chromic acid, and if ammonia be added to the mixture it becomes yellowish red. It is decomposed into a resin and colchicein by the action of dilute mineral acids. It exists in the proportion of 0·05 per cent. in the seeds. It is poisonous to all classes of animals, but acts slowly. It first excites, then paralyses the central nervous system, producing loss of consciousness and of sensation, abolishing voluntary and reflex movements, and proving fatal by diminishing and finally paralysing the respiratory acts. The circulation is but little affected, the heart continuing to beat with undiminished force for a long time. It violently irritates the gastric and intestinal mucous membrane. The kidneys are rendered hyperæmic, and the urine is diminished in quantity. In cases of poisoning vomiting may first be encouraged, and tannin used as an antidote; subsequently the vomiting and purging may be allayed with ice and opium.

Col'chicum. (Κολχικόν, because it was common in Colchis. F. *colchique*; G. *Herbstzeitlose, Kolchicum, Zeitlose*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Melanthaceæ*.

C. autumna'le, Linn. (F. *veillotte, tuechien, mortchien, safran des prés, safran bâtard*; I. and P. *colchico*; S. *colquico*; G. *Herbstzeitlose, Hundshoden*; Dan. *Noghe jongfrue*; Dut. *Tydloozen*; Swed. *Tidiose*; Ar. *Uehuad*; Turk. *Mahrout*; Pol. *rozzial*; Rus. *Bezvremennick*.) Meadow saffron, autumn crocus. A plant known to the ancients, but little used till Störck called attention to it in 1763. The corms, seeds, and flowers are used; all these are more active when recent than when dry. The active principles are yielded to water, alcohol, and especially to vinegar. Used in gout. See *Colchicin*.

C. bulbocoi'des, Bieb. (*Bulbocodium*, the plant of that name; εἶδος, likeness.) A form of *C. montanum*.

C. byzanti'num. See *Bhoji-dan*.

C. illyr'icum, Lob. A species which has been named as the true *Hermodactyl*, but which probably does not exist as a distinct species, being really the *C. variegatum*.

C. monta'num, Linn. (L. *montanus*, belonging to the mountains.) Hab. South Europe, Arabia. A possible source of *Hermodactyl*.

C. seeds. (F. *semences de colchique*; G. *Zeitlosensamen*.) The seeds of the *Colchicum autumnale*. They are subspherical, about 1-10th of an inch in diameter, hard, rough, and dull pale brown, inodorous, with bitter and acrid taste. They contain 0·05 per cent. of colchicin, traces of gallic acid, sugar, and fatty oil.

C. variega'tum, Linn. (L. *variegatus*, of many colours.) Chequer flowers. Hab. Isles of Greece. The chief source of the *Hermodactyl* of the ancients.

Col'cothar. (Low L. *colcothar*, probably from Ar.) Ferric oxide or red oxide of iron, made by calcining sulphate of iron to redness; it is the substance forming the residue of the process of making Nordhausen oil of vitriol. Used locally as an astringent.

C. vit'rioli. (L. dim. of *vitrum*, glass.) The same as *Colcothar*.

Cold. (Sax. *ceald*. F. *froid*; G. *Kälte*.) The relative absence or privation of heat.

Also, a common term for catarrh.

C. affu'sion. The pouring of cold water on a person either to reduce temperature, as in fever; or to produce the subsequent reaction, as when used to a chronic sprain. See *Affusion*.

C. bath. See *Bath, cold*.

C. blood'ed. A term applied to those animals whose blood is little if at all above that of the surrounding medium in temperature; and varies with it in consequence of the feeble energy of the oxidation processes.

C. chill. A term for intermittent fever.

C. cream. This is composed of white wax 1 part, spermaceti 1, oil of almonds 6, rose water 9, otto of rose to perfume it. Used as an emollient application.

C., death from. The long exposure to cold has produced death independently of starvation or of drunkenness, both of which make a very low temperature more dangerous to life. There have been noted visceral congestions, but no destructive morbid appearances. It has been suggested that disorganisation of the blood corpuscles is the real cause of death.

C. douche. See *Douche, cold*.

C. in chest. A bronchial cold.

C. in eye. Catarrhal ophthalmia.

C. in head. Coryza.

C. pack. The packing a patient in sheets dipped in cold water, replacing them as often as they become warm. A mode of treatment used to reduce the temperature in fevers.

C. plague. A so-called congestive fever in which there is little or no reaction.

C. seeds, great'er. An old term for a mixture of pumpkin, gourd, melon, and cucumber seeds, which, made into an emulsion with water, were used in catarrhal disorders and fevers.

Cold'bath Wells. England; in Pentonville, London. A mild chalybeate water, discovered in 1697.

Colde'nia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Ehretiaceæ*.

C. procum'bens, Linn. (L. *procumbo*, to lean forwards.) Hab. India, in rice fields. The dried plant, mixed with fenugreek seeds, and

rubbed to a fine powder, is used to promote the suppuration of boils.

Cold'ness. The sensation of cold. In Medicine, the sensation was formerly described as having three degrees of intensity: algor, when there was merely the feeling cold; horror, when there was the creeping feeling of chilliness; and rigor, when there was actual shivering.

Cole. (Sax. *cawel, caul;* from L. *colis, caulis,* a stalk.) A generic name for the cabbage and other brassicaceous plants.

C.-rape. The common turnip, *Brassica rapa.*

C. seed. The rape plant, *Brassica napus.*

C. wort. (Sax. *wyrt,* a plant.) A common name for the Genus *Brassica,* or cabbage.

C. wort, sea. The *Crambe maritima,* and also the *Calystegia soldanella.*

Colec'tomy. (Κόλον, the colon; ἐκτομή, a cutting out.) Excision of part of the colon.

Col'eine. (Κολεός, an envelope.) The same as *Chitin.*

Colei'tis. (Κολεός.) Inflammation of the vagina.

Col'eocele. (Κολεός, a sheath; κήλη, hernia. G. *Mutterscheidenbruch.*) Vaginal hernia.

Coleochæ'teæ. (Κολεός; χαίτη, long hair.) An Order of the Class *Carposporeæ,* or chlorophyll-containing algæ. The members of it are small, slowly moving, or stationary algæ, the cells of which form layers or discs upon submerged plants. Some of the cells support bristle-like processes. Asexual generation takes place by swarm-spores, which escape from an opening in the cell producing them, and each possesses two cilia, a green and a colourless side. The carpogonium is formed either from the terminal cells or from the penultimate or still deeper-lying cells of the thallus branches, and in some forms is supported on a neck or trichogyne. The antheridia arise from similar cells in the form of small papillæ, the colourless protoplasmatic contents of which become converted into a spermatozoon. Sexual multiplication has not been observed.

Coleoc'ricos. (Κολεός; κρίκος, a ring. G. *Mutterscheidenring.*) A ring which, being introduced into the vagina, prevented prolapsus of the womb.

Coleœde'ma. (Κολεός, a sheath; οἴδημα, swelling.) Œdematous swelling of the vagina.

Coleophyl'lous. Having a *Coleophyllum.*

Coleophyl'lum. (Κολεός, a sheath; φύλλον, a leaf.) Mirbel's earlier term for the structure he afterwards called *Coleoptilis.*

Coleop'tera. (Κολεός, a sheath; πτερόν, a wing. F. *coleoptères;* I. *coleotteri;* G. *Coleopteren Käfer.*) The beetle tribe. An Order of the Class *Insecta,* characterised by having chitinous anterior wings named elytra; the mouth provided with masticating apparatus; the first ring of the thorax freely movable; metamorphosis complete.

Coleop'terous. (Κολεός, a sheath; πτερόν, a wing.) Of, or belonging to, the *Coleoptera.*

Coleop'til. Same as *Coleoptilis.*

Coleop'tilate. Having a *Coleoptilis.*

Coleop'tilis. (Κολεός, a sheath; πτίλον, a feather. F. *coléoptile;* G. *Federchenscheide.*) Mirbel's name for a small membranous or fleshy sheath, proceeding from the cotyledons, and enveloping the base of the plumule in the *Liliaceæ* and the *Alismaceæ.*

Coleopto'sis. (Κολεός, a sheath; πτῶσις, a fall.) Prolapse of the vagina.

Coleorhi'za. (Κολεός, a sheath; ῥίζα, root. G. *Würzelchenscheide.*) The rootsheath. A short, funnel shaped membrane which invests, and is ultimately perforated in the process of germination by, the radicle of monocotyledonous plants. It is well seen in the grasses and in allium.

Coleorhi'zate. Having a *Coleorhiza.*

Coleorrhec'tic. Relating to *Coleorrhexis.*

C. birth. Delivery accompanied by laceration of the vagina.

C. her'nia. Hernia with a tear of the vagina.

Coleorrhex'is. (Κολεός, a sheath; ῥῆξις, a rending.) Rupture or laceration of the vagina.

Col'eos. (Κολεός, a sheath.) The vagina.

Coleosi'tis. (Κολεός, a sheath.) Leucorrhœa, as an inflammation of the vagina.

Coleoso'len. (Κολεός; σωλήν, a channel.) A tube with a sheath, formerly applied to a form of nerve tube.

Coleostegno'sis. (Κολεός, a sheath; στέγνωσις, a making close.) Constriction of the vagina.

Cole'phium. Same as *Coleps.*

Cole'pium. Same as *Coleps.*

Co'leps. (Κώλης.) The ham or hollow of the knee.

Also, the colon.

Co'les. (Κωλή, the penis. F. *penis, verge;* G. *Ruthe, männliches Glied.*) Old name for the penis; also called *Colis.*

C. femina'rum. (L. *femina,* a woman.) The clitoris.

C. femini'num. (L. *femininus,* of, or belonging to, a woman.) The clitoris.

C. pusil'lus. (L. *pusillus,* very little.) A congenital deformity of penis consisting in its smallness, being like a clitoris.

Co'lesule. (Κωλή, the penis.) A cellular ring surrounding the pistillidium in Jungermanniæ.

Also, a synonym of *Perianth.*

Col'eus. (Κολέος, a sheath.) Term that has been applied indiscriminately to the vagina, to the scrotum, and to the testicles.

Col'eus. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Labiatæ.*

C. aromat'icus, Benth. (L. *aromaticus,* aromatic.) Country borage. Hab. India. An aromatic carminative. Used in colic, asthma, coughs, and epilepsy.

Col'ic. (L. *colicus;* from Gr. κωλικός, suffering in the κῶλον, colon. F. *colique;* I. *colico;* S. *colico;* G. *Kolik, Bauchgrimmen.*) A severe, paroxysmal, moving, griping pain in the belly, with costiveness, sometimes with diarrhœa, and frequently with vomiting. The pain of colic is often agonising and accompanied by a twisting sensation about the umbilicus, which causes the patient to curl himself up. The pulse is generally small, sometimes hard; and the breathing is irregularly quickened. It may come on suddenly or slowly, and the paroxysm, after lasting a short time, may not return, or the cessation of the pain may be by attacks of slowly decreasing severity. It usually arises from the ingestion of unwholesome or poisonous matters into the system,

either by the stomach or, as in the case of lead poisoning, by the skin or lungs; or it may be the result of disordered secretion and digestion, leading to the evolution of gases, as in flatulent colic; or it may depend upon mechanical obstruction to the passage of the contents of the bowels, either from stercoraceous or calculous matters within, or from bands and bridles constricting the canal from without, or from intussusception, or from unnatural twists, loops, or knots of the bowels; or it may be of nervous origin, and be due to spasm of the muscular coats of the intestine; it may accompany the passage of gall-stones and of renal calculi; or be due to worms. Strictly the term should be confined to pain in the colon; but its use has been extended to other conditions, as the list of species shows.

Also (F. *colique;* G. *kolisch*), relating to, or connected with, the colon.

C. ar'teries. (F. *artères coliques.*) Term applied to the arteries supplying the colon. Three, the *ileo-colic, colica dextra,* and *colica media,* are given off from the superior mesenteric artery, and two, the *colica sinistra* and *colica sigmoidea,* arise from the inferior mesenteric artery; all run between the layers of the mesentery to the intestine, and form by dichotomous branching and anastomosis a series of arcades.

C. ar'tery, left. See *Colica sinistra artery.*

C. ar'tery, mid'dle. See *Colica media artery.*

C. ar'tery, right. See *Colica dextra artery.*

C., bil'iary. (L. *bilis,* bile.) Pain from the passage of a gall-stone or mass of clotted bile.

C., bil'ious. (F. *colique bilieuse;* I. *colica biliosa.*) See *Colica biliosa.*

C., ci'der. Colic arising from drinking cider that has become impregnated with lead, or that is very sour.

C., convul'sive. (L. *convello,* to draw violently hither and thither.) A synonym of *C., spasmodic.*

C., cop'perworkers'. (I. *colica di rame.*) A form of colic formerly, but, from the inquiries of Chevalier de Boys and Loury, erroneously, supposed to arise from the entrance of copper into the system in those engaged in its manufacture.

C., crap'ulent. (L. *crapulentus,* very much intoxicated.) Colic arising from excessive eating and drinking, or from indigestible food.

C., Dev'onshire. (Because of its prevalence there.) A species of colic formerly very prevalent in the cider counties. It was formerly supposed to be at times an endemic, at others to be caused by sour cider. It is now known to have been lead colic produced by the custom of sometimes clamping the stones of the presses with lead, sometimes lining them with lead, and sometimes putting a mass of lead into the cider to decrease its sourness.

C., dry. (F. *colique sèche.*) This term has been long used to designate a form of colic which was supposed to depend on some epidemic or endemic condition. Several epidemics have been observed in the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth centuries, and different names were given to it, according to the place where it was prevalent, as the colic of Poitou, Madrid, Devonshire. A similar disease was observed first by French naval medical officers, in the second quarter of the nineteenth century, among the sailors in French steamships while they were in the tropics, and this was also attributed to an endemic or malarial influence. A similar disorder is named by Buel *Colic, fireman's.* The nature of the disease has been keenly disputed, but it has now come to be generally thought that lead poisoning is the cause of the disease, and thus that it is a form of lead colic, for in a large number of cases of dry colic the presence of lead has been distinctly attested.

C. epip'loon. (Ἐπίπλοον, the mesentery.) The portion of the mesentery to which the colon is attached.

C., fire'man's. A term applied by Buel to a form of colic prevalent in 1850, and occurring solely among the engineers and stokers of the steam packets plying between California and Panama. It is believed to have been a form of lead colic.

C., flat'ulent. (F. *colique flatulente, c. flatueuse;* G. *Windcolik, Blähcolik.*) Colic, accompanied by the accumulation of gas in the intestines, without inflammatory symptoms.

C., gall'stone. The pain accompanying the passage of a gallstone through an hepatic duct.

C., hæmorrhoid'al. (Αἱμορροΐδης, piles.) Colic said to be consequent upon arrest of the hæmorrhoidal flow, or the colicky pain accompanying piles.

C., hepat'ic. (F. *colique hepatique.*) Pain experienced in the region of the liver, often arising from the passage of a gall-stone or clotted bile through one of the bile-ducts.

C., horn. Priapism.

C., hyster'ic. (F. *colique hysterique.*) Pain, more or less intense, felt in the abdomen in hysterical patients during the intervals of the attacks of hysteria.

C., idiopath'ic. (Ἴδιος, peculiar; πάθος, affection.) In Cullen's classification, this form included colic arising either from spasm, constipation, acrid matters in the bowels, retention of the meconium, stricture of the bowels, obstruction from calculous formations, and, lastly, the colic of Poitou.

C., inflam'matory. (F. *colique inflammation;* I. *colica inflammatoria.*) The pain accompanying enteritis.

C., lead. (F. *colique de plomb;* I. *colica di piombo, colica saturnina;* G. *Bleikolik.*) Colic dependent on the introduction of lead into the system, and characterised by the same symptoms as ordinary colic, but appearing more gradually; the constipation is more pronounced and the pain not always diminished on pressure; it is accompanied by that very distinctive evidence of lead poisoning, the blue line on the dental edge of the gum. See *Lead poisoning.*

C. lobe of liv'er. The right lobe of the liver; from its nearness to the colon.

C., men'strual. (L. *menstrualis,* monthly. F. *colique menstruelle.*) The colicky pain frequently accompanying menstruation.

C., metal'lic. Colic resulting from lead or other metallic poisoning.

C., nephrit'ic. (Νεφρός, the kidney. F. *colique néphrétique.*) Pain down the course of the ureter, and in the testicle, and inner part of thigh, due to the passage or the presence of a urinary calculus.

C., ner'vous. (F. *colique nerveuse.*) A synonym of *C., spasmodic.*

C., Nor'mandy. The same as *C., cider.*

C. of Madrid'. A disease characterised by severe abdominal pain, attributed by some to the immoderate use of fruits, wines, and iced drinks; by others, to accidental metallic impurities in water or wine; and by others, to exposure to night air and chills. It is said to be relieved by opium and purgatives.

C. of Poi'tou. (F. *Poitou*, a province of western coast of France. I. *colica del Poitou.*) The same as *Colica Pictonum.*

C. of pros'titutes. See *Colica scortorum.*

C., pain'ters'. (I. *colica del pittori.*) The same as *C., lead.*

C. pas'sion. A synonym of *Colic.*

C., plumb'ers'. The same as *C., lead.*

C., re'nal. (L. *ren*, the kidney.) Same as *C., nephritic.*

C. root. Term applied to the *Aletris farinosa*, to *Dioscorea villosa*, and to *Liatris spicata.*

C., sat'urnine. (L. *Saturnus*, Saturn, the designation by the alchemists of lead.) The same as *C., lead.*

C., spasmod'ic. (Σπασμός, spasm.) Colic occurring without any inflammatory symptoms, and occasioned by irritation of the nerves, inducing violent contractions of the muscular coats of the intestine. See *Colic.*

C., ster'coral. (L. *stercus*, dung.) Colic attributed to the retention of fæcal matters in the intestine.

C., Su'rinam. The same as *C., lead.*

C., u'terine. See *Colica uterina.*

C., veg'etable. (*Vegetable.* F. *colique végétale.*) A term applied to the colic of Poitou, Devonshire, Normandy, and such like, in the belief that the pain was caused by new or bad wine or cider, and not lead.

C. veins. The colic veins pursue nearly the same course as the arteries, have the same names, and discharge their contents into the superior and inferior mesenteric veins, and through these into the portal system of blood-vessels.

C., ver'minous. (L. *verminosus*, full of worms.) Colic from the presence of worms in the intestines.

C. weed. The *Dicentia canadensis.*

C., worm. Colic due to worms in the alimentary canal.

Col'ica. A Genus of the Order *Spasmi*, Class *Adynamiæ*, of Cullen's nosology. See *Colic.*

A Genus of Good's Order *Enterica.*

Also, relating to the colon.

C. accidenta'lis, Willis and Cullen. (L. *accidens*, the accidental in anything.) Colic from improper quantity or quality of the ingesta.

C. acu'ta. (L. *acutus*, violent.) A synonym of *Enteritis.*

C. arthrit'ica. (L. *arthriticus*, gouty. F. *colique arthritique;* I. *colica gottosa.*) A form of colic particularised by Hoffmann, Baug, and others, as associated with a gouty constitution or state.

C. atrabilia'ris, Meyseney. (L. *ater*, black; *bilis*, bile.) Colic from a morbid state of the secretions poured into the bowels, and retention of the excretions.

C. bilio'sa. (L. *biliosus*, full of bile. F. *colique bilieuse.*) Term applied by Hoffmann to colic proceeding from a morbid state of the secretions poured into the bowels and retention of the excretions; and by Boerhaave and v. Swieten to hepatitis or to the passage of biliary calculi.

C. calculo'sa. (L. *calculosus*, full of small stones.) Colic arising from the passage of intestinal or biliary calculi through the intestines.

C. callo'sa. (L. *callosus*, thick-skinned.) The same as ordinary colic.

C. ciba'ria. (L. *cibarius*, pertaining to food.) Colic from surfeit; the pain being accompanied by nausea, headache, and giddiness before vomiting, and afterwards terminating in a griping looseness. (Good.)

C. comato'sa. (Κῶμα, drowsiness.) Good's term for a form of *C. cibaria*, in which the symptoms evince great cerebral irritation, with a rapid exhaustion of the sensibility.

C. consensua'lis. (L. *consentio*, to harmonise with.) The abdominal neuralgia of hysteria.

C. constipa'ta. (L. part. *constipo*, to press closely together.) Term applied by Good to colic with severe griping pain, obstinate constipation, great tension with little flatulence, tenesmus with some blood, terminating, where not fatal, in a free dejection of the infarcted matter. He divided it into *C. meconialis*, *C. fæcosa*, and *C. enterolithica.*

C. constric'ta, Good (L. part. *constringo*, to bind together.) Colic from mechanical obstruction of the intestinal canal.

C. convulsi'va. (L. *convello*, to draw violently hither and thither.) Spasmodic colic, idiopathic colic.

C. convulsi'va spas'tica. (Σπαστικός, stretching.) Idiopathic or spasmodic colic.

C. crapulo'sa. (L. *crapulosus*, drunken. F. *colique d'indigestion.*) Colic from excess of food or drink, or from the ingestion of unwholesome food.

C. damnonien'sis. The same as *Colic, Devonshire.*

C. damnonio'rum. The same as *Colic, Devonshire.*

C. deuteropath'ica. (Δεύτερος, second; πάθος, disease.) The same as *C. symptomatica.*

C. dex'tra ar'tery. (L. *dexter*, right. F. *colique droit, c. droit moyenne;* G. *rechte Grimmdarmschlagader.*) The right colic artery, a branch from the middle of the concavity of the superior mesenteric artery. It passes beneath the peritoneum, supplies the ascending colon, and anastomoses below with the ileo-colic and above with the colica media artery.

C. dex'tra infe'rior. (L. *inferior*, lower. F. *artère cœcale*, Chauss.) The *Ileo-colic* artery.

C. dex'tra me'dia. (L. *dexter*, right; *medius*, middle. F. *artère colique droite*, Ch.) The *C. media artery.*

C. dex'tra supe'rior. (L. *superior*, upper. F. *mésocolique.*) The *C. dextra artery.*

C. efflores'cens. (L. *effloresco*, to bloom.) Good's term for a species of *C. cibaria*, in which the symptoms evince the action of some noxious deleterious principle and the skin is covered with an efflorescence.

C. enterolith'ica. (Ἔντερον, an intestine; λίθος, a stone.) Colic from bezoards and other intestinal concretions. (Good.)

C. fæco'sa. (L. *fæx*, dregs.) Colic from indurated fæces.

C. febrico'sa. (L. *febris*, a fever.) The same as *Enteritis.*

C. figulo'rum. (L. *figulus*, a potter.) A form of colic occurring in potters.

C. flatulen'ta. (L. *flatus*, wind.) Colic from wind in the intestines; it is common in infants.

C. hæmorrhoïda'lis. (L. *hæmorrhoïs*, piles.) Colic caused by or preceding hæmorrhoids, or consequent on their suppression.

C. helluo'num. (L. *helluo*, a gormandiser.) The same as *C. crapulosa*.

C. hepat'ica. (L. *hepaticus*, belonging to the liver. F. *colique hépatique*.) Biliary colic. Colic arising from the passage of gall-stones or clotted bile through the biliary ducts.

C. hispanien'sis. (L. *Hispania*, Spain.) Probably a form of *Colic, lead.*

C. hypochon'driaca. (Ὑποχόνδριος, the hypochondrium.) Colic accompanying states of nervous depression.

C. idiopath'ica. (Ἴδιος, peculiar; πάθος, affection.) Colic not attributable to metallic poisoning or any apparent cause.

C. il'eus, Good. (Ἕιλεος, from ἕιλεω, to twist.) A synonym of *Ileus.*

C. inflammato'ria. (L. *inflammo*, to kindle. I. *colica infiammatoria*.) The pain in the belly accompanying enteritis.

C. lappon'ica. Colic common in Lapland, and due to the *Helminthus Gordii.*

C. lochia'lis. (Λοχεία, the lochia.) Pain from suppression of the lochial discharge.

C. madriden'sis. Madrid colic. Probably the same as *Colic, lead.*

C. mag'na sinis'tra ar'tery, Chauss. (L. *magnus*, great; *sinister*, left.) The superior of the three left colic arteries.

C. meconia'lis. (L. *meconium*, the excrements of new-born children.) A form of colic distinguished by Sauvages and Good as occurring in new-born infants, and resulting from retention of viscid meconium.

C. me'dia ar'tery. (F. *colique droit, c. droit moyenne*; G. *mittlere Grimmdarmschlagader*.) The middle colic artery, a branch of the upper part of the concavity of the superior mesenteric artery. It passes forwards between the layers of the mesocolon, supplies the transverse portion of the colon, and anastomoses on the right with the colica dextra and on the left with the colica sinistra, and a branch of the inferior mesenteric artery.

C. menstrua'lis. (L. *menstrualis*, monthly. F. *colique menstruelle*.) Colic accompanying the catamenia, or consequent on their suppression.

C. mesenter'ica. (Μέση, middle; ἔντερον, intestine.) The same as *Colic, idiopathic.*

C. meta'llica. (L. *metallicus*, belonging to metals.) Colic arising from impregnation of food or drink with a metal, chiefly lead.

C. metastat'ica. (Μεταστατικός, denoting change, from μεθίστημι, to give another instead.) A form of colic recognised by Haller, Sigaud le Fond, and others, and considered to occur in connection with the disappearance of chronic cutaneous affections.

C. nephret'ica. The same as *C. nephritica.*

C. nephrit'ica. (L. *nephritis*, inflammation of the kidney. F. *colique nephrètique*.) Colic resulting from nephritis, or consequent upon the passage of a stone through the ureter.

C. nervo'sa. (Νεῦρον, a cord.) A synonym of *Colic, idiopathic*, and *Colic, metallic.*

C. par'va sinis'tra ar'tery, Chauss. (L. *parvus*, small; *sinister*, left.) The lower of the three left colic arteries.

C. pas'sio. (L. *passio*, a suffering.) Ordinary colic.

C. phlogis'tica. (Φλογιστός, set on fire.) The same as *Enteritis.*

C. pic'tonum. (L. *Pictones*, a people of Aquitanian Gaul, the district afterwards called Poitou.) A form of colic, named by Citois, because of its prevalence in Poitou. It presented the symptoms described under the head *Colic*, and was supposed to be caused by the drinking of bad or acid wine; it may be that some cases were, but the great majority were cases of lead colic, produced by the addition of litharge to a sour wine, for the purpose of improving it, as it was thought.

C. picto'rum. (L. *pictor*, a painter. I. *colica dei pittori*.) Colic from the poison of lead, especially in painters.

C. pituito'sa. (L. *pituita*, phlegm, mucus.) The same as *C. idiopathica.*

Also, applied by Sennerts and Feruels to *C. biliosa.*

C. pletho'rica. (Πληθωρή, fulness.) A species of colic distinguished by Hoffmann and Schmidtmann as being associated with various states of the constitution, viz. pregnancy, difficult or suppressed menstruation, suppressed lochia, congestion or inflammation of the uterus, and hæmorrhoids.

Also, a synonym of *Enteritis.*

C. plumbario'rum. (L. *plumbarii*, workers in lead.) The same as *Colic, lead.*

C. primiti'va. (L. *primitivus*, the first of its kind.) Term applied by Frank (1842) to colic having its seat in the intestines.

C. pulsat'ilis. (L. *pulso*, to beat.) The same as *Enteritis.*

C. rec'ta. (L. *rectus*, straight.) A synonym of *C. dextra.*

C. reflex'a. (L. part. *reflecto*, to bend back. I. *colica reflessa*.) Colic excited by cold.

C. rena'lis. (L. *ren*, the kidney.) Same as *C. nephritica.*

C. rhachial'gia. (Ῥαχιάλγια, spine-ache.) Term applied by Astruc and Good to colic from the poison of lead, because the pains strike through to the back.

C. rheumat'ica. (L. *rheumaticus*, one troubled with rheum.) A species of colic particularised by Haller, Thom, and others, as being associated with a rheumatic diathesis, and caused by the exposure of the feet or abdomen to cold.

C. saburra'lis. (L. *saburra*, sand, a term applied to foul condition of the stomach. G. *Schlemmercolik*.) Colic arising from excesses in eating and drinking.

C. sanguin'ea. (L. *sanguineus*, bloody. F. *colique rouge, entérarrhagie*.) Colic attended with hæmorrhage, owing to active or passive congestion of the intestinal mucous membrane.

C. saturni'na. See *Colic, saturnine.*

C. scirrho'sa. Colic from mechanical obstruction of the canal of the bowel.

C. scorto'rum. (L. *scortum*, a prostitute.) A name given to the attacks of abdominal pain to which prostitutes are liable. It would seem probable that this form of colic is really an inflammation of the Fallopian tubes, or of the ovaries, involving the fimbriated extremities of the Fallopian tubes, resulting from gonorrhœa, or from sexual excess.

C. secunda'ria. (L. *secundarius*, belonging to the second class.) The same as *C. symptomatica.*

C. sic'ca. (L. *siccus*, dry. F. *colique sèche;* I. *colica secca.*) See *Colic, dry.*

C. sigmoï'dea. (Σίγμα, a letter of the Greek alphabet; εἶδος, form. F. *petite colique gauche.*) The branch of the inferior mesenteric artery which supplies the sigmoid flexure of the colon. It anastomoses above with the colica sinistra, and below with the superior hæmorrhoidal artery. Also called *Sigmoid artery.*

C. sinis'tra. (L. *sinister*, left. F. *grande colique gauche*, Chauss., *gauche supérieure;* G. *linke Grimmdarmschlagader.*) The left colic artery, a branch of the inferior mesenteric artery. It passes behind the peritoneum, supplies the descending colon, and anastomoses on the right and above with the colica media, and to the left and below with the sigmoid artery.

C. spasmod'ica. See *Colic, spasmodic.*

C. stercora'cea. The same as *C. stercorea.*

C. stercor'ea. (L. *stercoreus*, from *stercus*, dung. F. *colique stercorale.*) Term applied by Sauvages and Cullen to *C. biliosa.*

Also, colic arising from the presence of unwholesome substances and the excreta in the bowels.

C. stipa'ta. (L. part. *stipo*, to press together.) The same as *C. stercorea.*

C. sympathet'ica. (Συμπαθητικός, with fellow-feeling.) Colic arising by reflex action, induced by pain in some other organ, as the liver, kidney, or uterus.

C. symptomat'ica. (Σύμπτωμα, a symptom.) Term used by Monneret and Martineau when the symptoms of colic appear in the course of inflammation of the bowels, of ulceration, or of diarrhœa.

C. uteri'na. (L. *uterinus*, uterine. F. *colique uterine.*) Colic arising from inflammation or neuralgia of the uterus.

C. vegeta'lis. See *Colic, vegetable.*

C. ventric'uli. (L. *ventriculus*, the stomach.) The same as *Cardialgia.*

C. vermino'sa. (L. *vermes*, a worm. F. *colique vermineuse.*) Pain in the belly arising from the presence of worms in the intestines.

C. zin'ci. (The metal *zinc.*) Abdominal pain supposed to arise from the administration of an excess of zinc.

Col'icĕ. (F. *colique;* G. *Kolic.*) The same as *Colica*, the colic.

Col'icky. Like *Colic;* applied to abdominal pains of this nature.

Colicoden'dron. (Κωλικός, suffering with colic; δένδρον, a tree.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Capparidaceæ.*

C. yeo. Said by Martius to be dangerous to mules and horses.

Colicodyn'ia. (Κόλον, colon; ὀδυνη, pain. G. *Kolikschmerz.*) A synonym of *Colic.*

Colicople'gia. (Κωλικός, pertaining to the colon; πλήσσω, to strike. G. *Bleikolik.*) The same as *Colic, lead.*

Col'icus. (Κόλον, the large intestine. F. *colique;* G. *kolisch, zum Kolon gehörig.*) Of, or belonging to, the colon or large intestine.

Applied to arteries and veins supplying the colon.

C. do'lor. (L. *dolor*, pain.) Term employed by Celsus and Pliny to signify colic.

Co'liform. (L. *cola*, a strainer or sieve; *forma*, shape.) Resembling a strainer or sieve; cribriform. Applied to the *ethmoid bone* (os coliforme); sieve-like.

Coliph'ium. Old name for a fine kind of wheaten bread used without any other food by the wrestlers.

Co'lis. (L. *colis*, for *caulis*, a stalk.) The same as *Coles.*

Also, the stalk or stem of a plant.

Also, the one-year's shoot of a vine.

Coli'tis. (Κόλον, the large intestine. F. *colite;* G. *Grimmdarmentzündung.*) A term which has been proposed to designate mucous inflammation of the whole of the large intestine, cæcum and rectum, as well as colon; and to include all forms, from the simplest diarrhœa to the severest dysentery.

The term has been applied, in contradistinction to dysentery, to the catarrhal inflammation of the large intestine, which occasionally occurs in the course of measles, accompanied by glairy, bloody stools, and great tenesmus.

Col'la. (Κόλλα, glue.) The substance gluten; glue; or impure gelatin.

Also, a name of a gum extracted, in the Levant, from a composite plant, which is believed to be *Carlina acaulis*, Linn.

C. anima'lis. (L. *animal*, a living being.) A term for impure gelatin, obtained from the offal of slaughter-houses and tanneries.

C. pis'cium. (L. *piscis*, a fish. F. *ichthyocolle;* G. *Fischleim, Ichthyocolla, Hausenblase.*) The glue of fishes; fish glue or isinglass. See *Isinglass.*

Colla'bent. (L. *collabor*, to fall together. G. *zusammenfallend.*) In Botany, reclining on each other or towards each other.

Col'lagen. (Κόλλα; γεννάω, to generate. G. *glutengebendes Gewebe.*) $C_{102}H_{149}N_{31}O_{38}$. A term for the matter of which the white fibres of connective tissue are formed, because it is converted into gelatin or glue by boiling water. The formula given above is Hofmeister's, and is not yet settled. Collagen differs from gelatin only in very small degree, according to Hofmeister only in the absence of a molecule of water.

Also, a synonym of *Osteïn.*

Collag'enous. (Same etymon.) Containing or resembling *Collagen.*

C. sub'stances. A class of animal bodies including ossein, gelatin, chondrin, keratin, and similar matters. They have an average composition of carbon 50, hydrogen 6·6, nitrogen 16·6, and oxygen 26·8 per cent. They soften in cold water, swell and dissolve in hot water; are precipitated by alcohol, bichloride of mercury, and tannin; and are decomposed by acids and alkalies into leucin, glycocol, and other bodies.

Col'lapse. (L. *collapsus*, part. of *collabor*, to fall together. F. *collapsus;* I. *collapso;* S. *colapso;* G. *Zusammenfallen.*) A falling in.

In Medicine, a great and more or less sudden prostration of the powers, caused essentially by loss or defect of nervous force. It may occur towards the end of an exhausting disease, from internal hæmorrhage, and from shock produced by injury. The patient is prostrate, pale even to the lips; cold, with sweat drops on the face; expressionless, with a drooping eyelid; breathless, with dilated nostrils; powerless, with flaccid limbs and dilated sphincters; and pulseless, or nearly so; he seems to be dying, and often does die.

C., mus'cular. The condition of a sick person in which, without paralysis, there is great loss of the power of moving the muscles, as occurs in continued fevers.

C. of lung. See *Pulmonary collapse.*

C., pul'monary. See *Pulmonary collapse.*

Collap'sed. (L. *collabor*, to fall down. F. *ruiné;* I. *collasso;* G. *zusammengefallen.*) Fallen down, discouraged, out of heart. Applied to a state of extreme depression, or complete prostration of the vital powers, as occurs in Asiatic cholera.

Collap'sion. A *Collapse.*

Collap'sus. See *Collapse.*

This term was also formerly used as a synonym of *Marasmus.*

C. cor'neæ. (G. *Collabiren der cornea.*) The sudden flattening of the cornea which in some cases follows the extraction of the lens in the operation of cataract.

C. pulmo'nis. See *Pulmonary collapse.*

Col'lar. (Old F. *colier;* from L. *collare*, a neck-band, from *collum*, the neck. F. *collier;* G. *Halsband.*) Something worn round the neck. Term for the prothorax, or anterior segment of the trunk of some insects.

The coloured ring of the feathers of the neck of a bird.

The thickened secreting margin of the mantle of testaceous gasteropodous Mollusca.

In Botany, the ring on the stipes of a fungus.

Also, the point of junction of the plumule and radicle of an embryo.

Also, the place of junction of root and stem.

C.-bone. (L. *clavicula;* F. *clavicule;* I. *clavicola;* G. *Schlüsselbein.*) Common name for the clavicle.

C., Mo'rand's. (F. *collier de Morand, sachet antistrumeux.*) Equal parts of sal ammoniac, common salt, and burnt sponge, put into a bag in the form of a cravat, and worn round the neck as a cure for goitre; the powder should only be separated from the skin by a piece of muslin, and should be renewed every month.

C., œsophage'al. (Οἰσοφάγος, the gullet.) A term applied to the commissural nerve fibres which connect the two anterior ganglia of the nervous system of insects, and which encircle the anterior part of the alimentary tube as with a ring or collar.

Col'lard. Rape, *Brassica napus.*

Also, the *Dracontium fœtidum.*

C., cow. The *Dracontium fœtidum.*

C., pole'cat. The *Dracontium fœtidum.*

Colla'rĕ. (L. *collare*, a neck-band; from *collaris*, belonging to the *collum*, or neck.) A collar.

C. misericor'diæ. (L. *misericordia*, compassion.) Name of a bandage for securing the patient during the operation of lithotomy.

Colla'riate. (L. *collarium*, a collar. G. *halsringig.*) With a ring round the neck, as some flowers.

Colla'rium. (L. *collarium.*) A neck-band, a collar, a ring, of colour or substance, round the neck.

C. sali'num. (L. *sal*, salt.) A bag of hot salt applied around the neck in sore throat.

Col'las. The tempestuous south-west wind of the Philippine Isles, which occurs just before the winter, and is accompanied by torrents of rain, thick fog, and slight earthquake shocks.

Collaten'na. Old name for a certain vulnerary specific preparation. (Paracelsus.)

Collat'eral. (L. *cum*, with; *latus*, the side. F. *collatéral;* I. *collaterale;* S. *colateral;* G. *seitlich.*) That which accompanies, or runs by the side of.

In Botany, standing side by side; especially applied to ovules, when two are placed side by side in the same follicle or loculus.

C. ar'teries. A term applied to branches of arteries which follow more or less the course of the parent vessel.

C. ar'teries of arm. See under *Collateralis.*

C. ar'teries of fin'gers. The digital arteries of the hand.

C. ar'teries of toes. The digital arteries of the foot.

C. chor'isis. See *Chorisis, collateral.*

C. circula'tion. See *Circulation, collateral.*

C. fis'sure. The *Sulcus occipito-temporalis inferior.*

C. em'inence. See *Eminentia collateralis.*

C. innerva'tion. A term suggested by Stricker to indicate the means by which vessels separated from their nerve centres recover their tone; such recovery he attributes to the circumstance that each vascular region is supplied by many vaso-constrictor nerves, which leave the cord at different planes, and which, though not usually playing an important part in effecting the contraction of the vessels, acquire strength when the usual nerve supply is cut off.

C. sul'cus. (G. *Collateralfurche.*) The inferior occipito-temporal or inferior temporal sulcus; sometimes also named the inferior primary sulcus. See *Sulcus occipito-temporalis inferior.*

Collatera'lis. Same as *Collateral.*

C. exter'nus. (L. *externus*, external.) A synonym of the superior profunda artery of the arm.

C., infe'rior. (L. *inferior*, lower.) A synonym of the inferior profunda and of the anastomotica arteries of the arm.

C. inter'nus. (L. *internus*, internal.) A synonym of the inferior profunda artery of the arm.

C. mus'cle. The *Ischio-cavernosus* muscle.

C. supe'rior. (L. *superior*, upper.) A synonym of the superior profunda of the arm.

Collatit'ious. (L. *collaticius*, from *confero*, to bring or set together.) Contributed of many; collected; brought together.

C. vis'cera. (L. *viscus*, the inward parts.) The stomach and bowels, are so called because they are the general receptacles of the different kinds of aliment.

Collatit'ium. (L. *collatitius*, collected here and there.) Old term applied to a kind of diet for the sick, made of chicken roasted and pounded, then introduced into mutton broth, and flavoured with verjuice or lemon juice.

Collec'ting. (L. *colligo*, to gather together.) Gathering together.

C. hairs. Those hairs which occur on the style or other part of a flower, and which serve to collect the pollen as it is discharged, and so to facilitate fertilisation.

C. tubes of kid'ney. The straight tubes of the kidney.

Collec'tion. (L. *collectio*, from *colligo*, to gather together. F. *collection;* I. *collezione;* S. *colleccion;* G. *Sammlung, Ansammlung.*) A

gathering together; that which is gathered together.

C., pu'rulent. An abscess.

Collec'tive. (L. *colligo.*) Gathered into a mass; congregated.

C. fruits. In Botany, the aggregation of the fruits of several flowers into one mass, as in the honeysuckle, and the pineapple.

Collective fruits have been divided into the *Cone*, the *Galbulus*, the *Strobile*, the *Sorosis*, and the *Syconus*.

Col'lege. (L. *collegium*, from *collega*, a fellow or copartner in office. F. *collège;* G. *Collegium.*) A society or certain assembly of learned and skilful men; a company of them that have a common pursuit; a fraternity or corporation; fellowship in offices.

Collema'ceæ. (Κόλλημα, that which is glued together.) A Tribe of Lichens having a very simple gelatinous or cartilaginous thallus, and a nucleus bearing asci; such as the Nostoc.

Collench'yma. (Κόλλα, glue; ἔγχυμα, an infusion. G. *Leimgewebe.*) A kind of cellular tissue occurring in plants, characterised by the remarkable thickness of the walls of the vesicles, as seen in the cells of the kernel of the date-stone, and very abundantly in the leaf stalks and succulent stems of Angiosperms. It consists of elongated cells without intercellular spaces, but having special masses of thickening matter developed on the walls where neighbouring cells meet.

In Phanerogams, especially Dicotyledons, the hypoderma is mostly developed as collenchyma, the cell walls of which are strongly thickened, and in a high degree capable of swelling at the longitudinal angles when three or four of them meet.

Collenchym'atous. Consisting of, or resembling, *Collenchyma.*

C. cells. The cells of *Collenchyma.*

C. tis'sue. Plant tissue consisting of *Collenchyma.*

Colleret'te. (F. dim. of *collier*, a collar.) A synonym of the involucre of Umbelliferæ.

Col'les, A'braham. An Irish surgeon, born at Milmount, near Kilkenny, in 1773; died in Dublin in 1843.

C.'s fas'cia. The *Fascia, perineal, superficial.*

C.'s frac'ture. Fracture of the lower end of the radius, with displacement backwards. Usually the result of a fall on the palm of the hand.

C.'s law. A term used by Diday and Hutchinson to express the doctrine, first distinctly taught by Colles, that the mother of a syphilitic infant cannot contract a chancre on the nipple from her own child.

Colle'sis. (Κόλλησις, from κολλάω, to join more firmly.) Old term for agglutination.

Also, a term for the application of the cupping-glasses.

Col'let. The *Brassica oleracea.*

Col'leter. (Κόλλα, glue.) Term applied by Haustein to the glandular hairs found on the leaf buds of many plants, which secrete a gummy substance, or one composed of gum, mucilage and drops of balsam, named *Blastocolla*, such as is seen on the enveloping scales of the horse-chestnut; on the stipules which precede the leaves in development, as in Cunomia, Viola, and Prunus; on the ochreæ, as in Polygonum; or on the young leaves themselves, as in Ribes and Syringa.

Collete'rial. Belonging to the *Colleterium.*

C. glands. Two gland-like organs in the Genus *Blatta*, which are supposed to secrete the egg-cases.

Collete'rium. (Κόλλα, glue.) A part of the oviduct of some insects in which the white glutinous matter which attaches the ova to each other is secreted.

Colle'tia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rhamnaceæ.*

C. conzeril'lo, Bert. Hab. Chili. Wood purgative.

C. crucia'ta, Gill and Hook. (L. *cruciatus*, crossed.) Hab. Chili. Wood purgative.

C. eph'edra, Vent. The *Retanilla ephedra.*

C. fe'rox, Rich. (L. *ferox*, savage.) Hab. Chili. Wood purgative.

C. obcorda'ta, Vent. The *Retanilla obcordata.*

C. spino'sa. (L. *spinosus*, thorny.) Hab. Brazil, Chili. The tincture of the wood is purgative, and is used in intermittent fevers.

Collet'ic. (Κολλητικός, fitted for glueing. F. *collétique;* G. *verleimend.*) Of the nature of glue; gluey.

Applied to remedies used to unite the edges of wounds.

Col'letin. (Κόλλα, glue.) A substance obtained from the *Colletia spinosa.*

Col'lic. (Κόλλα.) Relating to, or resembling, glue or gelatine.

C. ac'id. $C_6H_4O_2$ One of the products of the oxidation of albuminoid and gelatinous substances by means of bichromate of potash and dilute sulphuric acid. It occurs in radiated crystals, with a strongly acid taste, very slightly soluble in water, fusible at 97° C. (206·6° F.), and burning with a smoky flame.

C. al'dehyde. C_6H_4O. An oily fluid, with an aromatic odour, obtained in the oxidation of albumin.

Collic'iæ. (L. *colliciæ*, channels for conducting water; from *col*, for *cum*, with; *liquor*, to flow.) Old term, used by Nic. Steno, *de Musc. et Gland*, 38, for the lachrymal ducts that convey the tears from the puncta lachrymalia to the cavity of the nose.

Collic'uli. Plural of *Colliculus.*

C. anterio'res. (L. *anterior*, that is before.) The *Nates*, or anterior pair of the *Corpora quadrigemina.*

C. posterio'res. (L. *posterior*, that is behind.) The *Testes*, or posterior pair of the *Corpora quadrigemina.*

C. vagi'næ. (L. *vagina.*) The nymphæ.

Collic'ulus. (L. dim. of *collis*, a hill.) A little hill or eminence.

C. bul'bi. (L. *bulbus*, a bulb.) A portion of erectile tissue surrounding the urethra as it enters the bulb, a thin layer of which passes backwards around the membranous and the prostatic portion of the urethra to the neck of the bladder, lying closely beneath the mucous membrane.

C. bul'bi ure'thræ. Same as *C. bulbi.*

C. ca'veæ posterio'ris ventriculo'rum latera'lium. (L. *cavea*, a hollow place; *posterior*, hinder; *ventriculus*, a ventricle; *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) The *Hippocampus minor.*

C. ner'vi æthmolda'lis. A name for the corpus striatum.

C. ner'vi op'tici. A name for the optic thalamus.

Also (G. *Sehnervenpapille*), the papilla of the optic nerve.

C. semina'lis. (L. *seminalis*, belonging to seed.) The *Caput gallinaginis*, or *Veru montanum*.

Col'lidin. $C_8H_{11}N$. An alkaloid found, mixed with aniline, when Dippel's animal oil is heated to 171° C. (339·8° F.) or a little above. It is colourless, of an agreeable and penetrating odour and very poisonous. It is also found in shale, and coal-tar, and in tobacco smoke.

Also, called *Xyloidin*.

Col'lier. A worker in *Coal*.

C.'s lung. The condition of lung called *Anthracosis pulmonum*.

Collif'erous. (L. *collum; fero*, to bear.) Possessed of, or bearing, a neck.

Col'liform. (L. *collum; forma*, shape. G. *halsförmig*.) Shaped like a neck.

Colliga'men. (L. *colligo*, to bind together. F. *ligament*; G. *Band*.) A binding or knitting together. Applied as a term for a ligament.

Colligamen'tum. A synonym of *Colligamen*.

Colliga'tio. (L. *colligatio*, a binding together.) Articulation by ligament. Same as *Syndesmosis*.

Colligua'ya. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Euphorbiaceæ*.

C. odorif'era, Molina. (L. *odor*, a sweet smell; *fero*, to bear.) Hab. Chili. Wood smells of roses; juice acrid, irritant, poisonous.

Col'lin. (Κόλλα.) A term applied to absolutely pure gelatin.

Collin'ic ac'id. Same as *Collic acid*.

Collinso'nia. (*Collinson*, an American botanist.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Labiatæ*.

C. anisa'ta, Pursh. (L. *anisum*, anise.) Hab. North America. Properties as *C. canadensis*.

C. canaden'sis, Linn. (*Canada*. F. *guerit tout, baum de cheval*.) Canadian snake root, horse weed, horse balm. Hab. United States. Used as a diuretic in dropsy and bladder diseases, and as a diaphoretic in rheumatism, as a hot fomentation in colic and local pains, and in the skin eruption produced by the poisonous sumach, *Rhus venenata*; the bruised leaves are applied to wounds and contusions. It has been used as an adulterant of serpentary root.

C. decussa'ta. (L. *decurro*, to divide crosswise.) The *C. canadensis*.

C. præ'cox. (L. *præcox*, premature.) Probably the *C. canadensis*.

C. sca'bra, Pers. (L. *scaber*, rough.) The *C. scabriuscula*.

C. scabrius'cula, Ait. (L. dim. of *scaber*.) Properties as *C. canadensis*.

Col'lioure. France; Département Pyrénées-Orientales. A bicarbonated chalybeate mineral water of 17° C. (63° F.) temp. Used in anæmia and chlorosis.

Colliquamen'tum. (L. *colliquesco*, to become liquid.) A term, used by Harvey, for the earliest embryo, from its want of consistence.

The substance resulting from melting.

Colliqua'tio. (L. *colliquesco*, to become liquid. F. *colliquation*; G. *Auflösung, Schmelzung*.) A melting or dissolving. Applied formerly to excessive excretions, by which a wasting is produced.

Colliqua'tion. (L. *colliquesco*, to become liquid. Σύντηξις; F. *colliquation*; I. *colliquazione*; S. *colicuacion*; G. *Zusammenschmelzen*.) The melting down or solution of solid parts, as in an abscess; the excessive fluidification of the humours of the body, especially the blood.

Colliq'uative. (L. *colliquesco*, to become liquid. F. *colliquatif*; G. *schmelzend, zerfliessend*.) Applied to any excessive discharge or evacuation, because there is a melting, as it were, or wasting away of the body in consequence of it.

C. diarrhœ'a. See *Diarrhœa, colliquative*.

C. fe'ver. See *Fever, colliquative*.

C. perspira'tion. See *Sweat, colliquative*.

C. sweats. See *Sweat, colliquative*.

Colliquefac'tion. (L. *colliquefactus*, made liquid.) The melting of substances together so as to produce incorporation.

Colliques'cent. Same as *Colliquative*.

Collisal'la. A synonym of *Calisaya*.

Collis'io. (L. *collido*, to knock together. F. *collision*; G. *Zusammenstoss*.) Old term for a contusion; a collision.

Colli'sus. (L. *collido*, to knock together. F. *contondant*; G. *zerstossen*.) Beaten or bruised; contused. Applied to wounds that have no breach of the integuments.

Col'lix. (Κόλλιξ. a loaf of coarse bread. F. *losange, pastille*.) Old name for a pastil, troche, or lozenge; also, a kind of round loaf of bread.

Colloca'lia. A Genus of the Order *Volitores*, Class *Aves*.

C. esculen'ta, Gray. (L. *esculentus*, eatable. F. *salangane*.) The edible-nest swallow. The nest is made of algæ and a gelatinous secretion from the sublingual glands; it is eaten as a great luxury in China.

Collocys'tis. (Κόλλα, glue; κύστις, a bladder.) A gelatinous capsule for the enclosure of a drug, to facilitate the swallowing of it or to avoid its taste.

Collo'des. (Κολλώδης, from κόλλα, glue; εἶδος, likeness. G. *leimartig*.) Gluey, or full of glue; glutinous.

Collo'dion. See *Collodium*.

C. cas'tor oil. (F. *collodion ricziné*.) This is composed of 30 grms. of collodion, 1·50 grms. of Venice turpentine, and 50 centigrammes of castor oil.

Collo'dium, B. Ph. (Κολλώδης, like glue, viscous.) Collodion. Ether 36 fluid ounces are mixed with rectified spirit 12 fluid ounces, and pyroxylin 1 ounce, added; set aside for a few days, and decant the clear liquid.

The U.S. Ph. orders pyroxylin 200 grains, stronger ether 12·5 fluid ounces, and stronger alcohol 3·5 fluid ounces, to be treated in the same way.

In Germany, collodium is prepared by dissolving one part of gun cotton in 18 parts of ether and 3 parts of highly rectified spirit of wine.

It is a thick, syrupy fluid. Painted on the skin or exposed to the air, the ether evaporates, and a thin membrane, resembling goldbeater's skin, is left, which adheres firmly to the surface, and, by its contraction, exercises, as it becomes solid, considerable pressure. It has been used as an impermeable dressing to wounds, and has been applied in cases of erysipelas, burns, frost-bites, mastitis, inversion of the eyelids, as a protective, and as a contracting agent.

An old term of Paracelsus for some gluey substance, but what, is not ascertained.

C. aborti'vum, Dujardin-Beaumetz. (L. *abortivus*, producing abortion. F. *collodion abortif des pustules varioliques.*) Collodion 15 grms., castor oil 30 grms., bichloride of mercury ·30 grm. To be painted on each variolous pustule.

C. anæsthet'icum, Michaut. (Ἀν, neg.; αἰσθητικός, belonging to sensation.) Hydride of amyl 30 grms., collodium 30 grms., aconitin ·05 grm., veratrin ·30 grms.

C. cantharida'le. The same as *C. cum cantharide.*

C. cantharida'tum, G. Ph. It forms a convenient blistering agent.

C. carboli'cum. A mixture of equal parts of carbolic acid and collodion. A gelatinous substance employed as a means of relieving toothache, a small quantity being introduced on cotton wool into the hollow of the tooth.

C. caus'ticum. (L. *causticus*, burning.) Bichloride of mercury one part, dissolved in collodion nine parts; it is employed for the destruction of warts, superficial nævi, lupus-nodules, and obstinate eczema. It produces a scab, which falls off in the course of a week.

C. corrosi'vum. (L. *corrosivus*, corroding.) The same as *C. causticum.*

C. crotona'tum. This contains equal parts of collodium and of croton oil, and, when painted over the skin, produces vesicles and pustules.

C. cum canthari'de, U.S. Ph. (L. *cum*, with; *cantharides. F. collodion cantharidé;* G. *blasenziehendes Collodium.*) Eight troy ounces of powdered cantharides are introduced and firmly packed into a cylindrical percolator, and 15 fluid ounces of stronger ether are passed through; this is removed, and the percolation is continued till half a pint of stronger alcohol is passed through; this percolate is set aside in a warm place until it has spontaneously evaporated to a fluid ounce, when it is mixed with the ether percolate, then pyroxylon 100 grs., Canada turpentine 320 grs., and castor oil 160 grs., are added and agitated till they are dissolved. Used as a blistering agent.

C. elas'ticum. The same as *C. flexibile.*

C. epispas'ticum. (Ἐπισπαστικός, drawing to one's self.) Ethereal oil of mustard 4, strong acetic acid gtt. 20, collodium 25 parts. A rubefacient and vesicant.

C. escharot'icum. (Ἐσχάρα, a scab caused by burning.) The same as *C. causticum.*

C. ferrugino'sum. (L. *ferruginosus*, full of iron.) The same as *C. hæmostaticum.*

C. flexib'ile, B. Ph., U.S. Ph. (L. *flexibilis*, pliable. F. *collodion flexible;* G. *elastisches Collodium.*) A mixture of collodium with from one to two per cent. of castor oil.

Collodion 6 fluid oz., Canada balsam 120 grs., castor oil a fluid drachm; mix, and keep in a well-corked bottle. When painted on the skin it contracts very much less than ordinary collodion, as it is elastic and flexible.

C. glycerina'tum. (*Glycerin.*) The same as *C. lentescens.*

C. hæmostat'icum. (Αἷμα, blood; στάσις, a placing.) This contains crystals of perchloride of iron 1 part, collodion 6.

C. hæmostat'icum, Favési. This contains collodium 100 parts, carbolic acid 10, benzoic acid 7, tannic acid 5.

C. ioda'tum elas'ticum. (*Iodine.*) Iodine 2 parts, castor oil 1, Venetian turpentine 1, collodium 60.

C. iodoformia'tum. (*Iodoform.*) This contains collodium 25 parts, and iodoform 1 part.

C. lentes'cens. (L. *lentesco*, to become adhesive.) A mixture of collodium with 1·5 per cent. of glycerin.

C. mercuria'le. (L. *mercurialis*, belonging to mercury.) Corrosive sublimate 1 part, Venetian turpentine 3, collodium 60. Employed as an abortive in shingles, and for the removal of pigment spots.

C. mercuria'le ioda'tum. (*Iodine.*) Hydrargyri iodidum 3 parts, potassii iodidum 3, alcohol 64, ether 64, colloxylin in a sufficient quantity.

C. morphina'tum. (*Morphia.*) Morphia hydrochlorate 1 part, collodion 30. Applied to the painful part in neuralgia and rheumatism.

C. phenyla'tum. (*Phenyl.*) The same as *C. carbolicum.*

C. plum'bicum. (L. *plumbum*, lead.) The same as *C. saturninum.*

C. ricina'tum. (L. *ricinus*, the castor-oil plant.) The same as *C. flexibile.*

C. saturni'num. (L. *Saturnus*, Saturn; also, lead.) Emplastrum plumbi simplex, alcohol, ana 10 parts, ether 40; dissolve, strain, and add collodion 50. This requires shaking before use.

C. sinapina'tum. (L. *sinapis*, mustard.) The same as *C. epispasticum.*

C. styp'ticum. (L. *stypticus*, astringent.) Tannic acid 2 parts, alcohol 5, collodium, glycerin, of each 20, tincture of benzoin 2 parts.

C. tan'nicum. (*Tannic* acid.) The same as *C. stypticum.*

C. terebinthina'tum. (L. *terebinthus*, the turpentine tree.) A mixture of collodium with a small percentage of turpentine.

C. ve'sicans. (L. *vesica*, a bladder.) A solution of gun-cotton, in ether cantharidatum or liquor vesicans, prepared by extraction of 8 parts of cantharides with 2 parts of glacial acetic acid and 28 parts of ether. If painted three or four times upon the skin, vesication follows in the course of from six to eight hours.

Col'logen. Properly *Collagen.*

Col'loid. (Κόλλα, glue; εἶδος, likeness.) Resembling glue. See also *Colloids.*

The homogeneous or slightly granular gelatinous substance formed in the colloid degeneration; it is soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol, ether, and caustic alkalies, is not changed by acetic or chromic acids, nor coloured blue by iodine and sulphuric acid. It differs from mucin in that the latter is precipitated by acetic acid.

A similar substance is found normally in the thyroid gland; and it has been formed artificially by the action of common salt on the serum of blood.

C. can'cer. See *Cancer, colloid.*

C. cor'puscle. Same as *C. sphere.*

C. crack'le. (G. *Colloidknarren.*) A term applied to a peculiar crackling sensation which may be felt by the fingers and heard through the stethoscope, in certain ovarian cysts having thick contents.

C. cyst. (Κύστις, a bag.) Term applied to colloid tissue surrounded by a connective-tissue investment.

C. cysts. See *Cysts, colloid.*

C. degenera'tion. (L. *degenero*, to depart from its race.) A form of degeneration, closely

allied to mucoid degeneration, involving especially the cells of the tissue affected, which are changed into a colourless or yellowish transparent, jelly-like material, called *Colloid*. This is seen first as a small mass in the cells, which, increasing in amount, pushes the nucleus on one side, and, growing, destroys the cell, coalesces with a neighbouring mass which has arisen in the same way, and thus forming larger and larger masses, destroys, or causes to atrophy, the intercellular substance, and assumes in consequence a crystal appearance. This change occurs in many tumours, as in cancer, in goitre, in the lymphatic glands of old people, in the choroid plexus, the skin, and other structures.

A condition, which has been thought to be very similar to colloid degeneration, is seen in the muscles in typhoid fever, and has been called vitreous degeneration.

It is also thought by some that many so-called fibrinous casts of the urinary tubules consist of colloid.

C. metamorph'osis. (G. *Kolloïdumwandelung.*) Same as *C. degeneration.*

C. soft'enings. A term applied to a class of degenerative changes of tissue, which are characterised by a special form of softening; they have been divided into *C. degeneration* and *Mucoid degeneration.*

C. sphere. (G. *Kolloidkugel.*) A cell which has undergone colloid degeneration, appearing as a colourless, transparent, sometimes concentrically-marked, globule, with an oily lustre. Some contend that these spheres are a modified protoplasm, but not yet true colloid.

It is said that some of the bodies called physalides by Virchow are colloid spheres.

C., styp'tic. See *Styptic colloid.*

Colloid'al. (Κόλλα, glue; εἶδος, form.) Term applied to substances which do not diffuse through animal or vegetable membrane. See *Colloids.*

Also, to growths presenting the characters of *Colloid.*

Colloidal'ity. The property exhibited by the bodies called *Colloids.*

Colloid'in. $C_9H_{15}NO_6$. A translucent gelatinous substance found in ovarian cysts. It is like a tremulous jelly, is precipitated by strong alcohol, not coagulable by heat, and not dialysable. It appears to be intermediate between albuminoid substances and tyrosin.

Col'loïds. (Κόλλα, glue; εἶδος, like.) Term applied by Graham to substances that have little or no tendency to diffuse through animal membranes, or vegetable parchment, in opposition to crystalloids, which readily diffuse. Colloids have little tendency to crystallise, are inert in their chemical relations, but are highly changeable. Gelatine may be taken as the type of the colloidal condition of matter, but other examples are albumin, starch, dextrin, gum, caramel, taurin, hydrated silicic acid, hydrated alumina. The plastic elements of the animal body are found in this class. They possess energy, or represent a dynamical state of matter.

Collo'ma. (Κόλλα, glue.) A term for the gelatinous substance contained in colloid cysts.

Collone'ma. (Κόλλα, glue; νῆμα, tissue.) Term originally employed by J. Müller to designate what is now termed myxoma, and still sometimes used in the case of soft, gelatinous, or succulent, semitransparent, connective-tissue tumours, such, for example, as soft fibroma molluscum.

Colloph'ora. (Κόλλα; φορέω, to bear.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Apocynaceæ.*

C. u'tilis. (L. *utilis*, useful.) A plant growing in South America, which yields a kind of caoutchouc.

Collos'trum. See *Colostrum.*

Collou'rion. (Κολλούριον.) Same as *Collyrium.*

Collox'ylin. (Κόλλα; ξύλινος, of cotton.) $C_{18}H_{23}(NO_2)_7O_{15}$. One of three substances said to be produced in the manufacture of gun cotton, the one preferred for the manufacture of collodion. It is 64 per cent. heavier than the cotton from which it is made; is soluble in ether and glacial acetic acid. See *Gun cotton.*

Collox'ylon. Same as *Colloxylin.*

Col'lum. (L. *collum*, the neck. F. *col*, or *cou*; G. *Hals.*) The neck, or, more particularly, the fore part of the neck.

Applied also to any part which, from its situation, form, or connection, may be supposed to resemble a neck.

In Botany, the point of union of radicle and plumule, or root and stem.

C. astrag'ali. The constricted portion behind the head of the astragalus.

C. auric'ulæ sinis'træ. (L. *auricula; sinister*, left.) A slight constriction observed at the point where the left auricle of the heart commences.

C. cos'tæ. (L. *costa*, a rib. G. *Rippenhals.*) The constricted portion of a rib which intervenes between the capitulum and the tubercle. In the middle ribs it is about an inch in length, and rests upon the transverse process of the lower of the two vertebræ, with which the head articulates; anteriorly it is smooth, posteriorly rough, for the attachment of the middle costo-transverse ligament; the superior border presents a crest for the anterior costo-transverse ligament.

C. den'tis. (L. *dens*, a tooth. G. *Zahnhals.*) That part of a tooth where the enamel ceases, and the cementum commences, and which is closely invested by the gum.

C. fem'oris. (L. *femur*, the thigh-bone. G. *Oberschenkelbeinhals.*) The constricted portion of the femur which intervenes between the head and the trochanters. It is directed obliquely from above downwards, and is somewhat flattened from before backwards. Its upper border is about 4 cm., its lower about 2 cm. long. The neck of the femur.

C. fib'ulæ. (L. *fibula*, a clasp.) The thin part of the fibula which is situated just below the upper extremity, or head.

C. glan'dis. (L. *glans*, a nut. G. *Hals der Eichel.*) The furrow which is situated behind the corona glandis of the penis or clitoris.

C. hu'meri. (L. *humerus*, the upper bone of the arm.) See *Collum humeri anatomicum, chirurgicum*, and *verum.*

C. hu'meri anatom'icum. (L. *anatomicus*, anatomical; *humerus*, the upper bone of the arm.) The circular constriction just beyond the articular surface of the humerus, which forms a short neck for the head of that bone; the anatomical neck of the humerus.

C. hu'meri chirur'gicum. (L. *chirurgicus*, surgical; *humerus*, the upper bone of the arm.) This term is applied to the upper end of

the shaft of the humerus just below the tuberosities.

C. hu'meri ve'rum. (L. *humerus; verus*, true.) Krause distinguishes this from the anatomical and from the surgical neck of the humerus, and describes it as appearing in persons of from 10 to 20 years of age as a rough prismatic projection of the diaphysis of the humerus, which is about 1 cm. in length, and is covered with a layer of cartilage 2 mm. in thickness. It projects somewhat backwards. Its sagittal diameter is about 28 mm., the transverse about 12 mm.

C. mal'lei. (L. *malleus*, a hammer.) The part of the malleus which supports the head, and is situated between it and the manubrium.

C. mandib'ulæ. (L. *mandibula*, a jaw.) The constricted portion of the ramus of the lower jaw, just below the condyloid process. It is flattened from before to behind, and strengthened by anterior and lateral buttresses from the condyloid process.

C. maxil'læ inferio'ris. (L. *maxilla*, the jaw; *inferior*, lower.) Same as *C. mandibulæ*.

C. obsti'pum. (L. *obstipus*, bent.) A synonym of wry neck.

C. os'sis capita'ti. (L. *os; capitatus*, having a head.) The *C. ossis magni; Os capitatum* being a synonym of *Os magnum*.

C. os'sis mag'ni. (L. *os*, a bone; *magnus*, great.) The constricted portion, below the head, of the os magnum of the wrist.

C. pe'dis. (L. *pes*, a foot.) The instep.

C. proces'sus condyloi'dei. (L. *processus*, a projection; *κόνδυλος*, a knuckle; *εἶδος*, likeness.) The constricted portion of the ramus of the lower jaw which supports the process which articulates with the temporal bone.

C. ra'dii. (L. *radius*, a rod, the bone of that name.) The thin cylindrical portion of the upper end of the radius which supports the head, and intervenes between it and the tubercle. It gives attachment to part of the supinator brevis.

C. scap'ula. (L. *scapula*, the shoulder-blade.) The constricted portion of the scapula, which supports the surface articulating with the humerus.

C. stape'dis. (Mod. L. *stapes*, a stirrup.) The short, flattened, and slightly narrower portion of the stapes, which supports the surface articulating with the incus, and is situated between this and the crura of the stapes.

C. ta'li. (L. *talus*, the ankle-bone.) The constricted part of the astragalus or talus, which is immediately behind the surface articulating with the scaphoid bone, and between it and the articular surface for the os calcis.

C. u'teri. (L. *uterus*, the womb.) The same as *Cervix uteri*.

C. vesi'cæ. (L. *vesica*, a bladder.) The neck of the urinary bladder; the constricted portion continuous with the ureter. In the male, it is supported by the prostate gland, and is surrounded by much circular muscular tissue, the sphincter vesicæ.

C. vesi'cæ fel'leæ. (L. *vesica*, the bladder; *felleus*, of gall. G. *Gallenblasenhals*.) The constricted portion of the gall-bladder which is directed posteriorly, and to the right, and is continuous, on the one hand, with the fundus, and, on the other, with the duct of the gall-bladder.

Collu'rium. (Κολλύριον.) Same as *Collyrium*.

Collu'tio. (L. *collutio*, from *colluo*, to wash.) A washing. Applied especially to gargling the mouth. Also, a lotion.

Collu'tion. Same as *Collutio*.

Colluto'rium. (L. *colluo*, to wash. F. *collutoire*; G. *Mundwasser*.) Term formerly used for a gargle or mouth wash.

C. adstrin'gens. (L. *adstringo*, to draw together.) An old name of *Mel boracis*.

Collu'vies. (L. *colluvies*, a collection of filth.) Excrement.

Also, the foul discharge from an ulcer.

C. gas'trica. (Γαστήρ, the belly.) A disordered condition of the digestive organs with a foul tongue, nausea, and vomiting. The condition popularly called a bilious attack.

Colly'ra. (Κολλύρα, a small loaf or bun given to children.) Term for the bump, knob, or roundish prominent swelling which arises after a blow, from its resemblance.

Colly'ria. Plural of *Collyrium*.

C. antisep'tica. (Ἀντί, against; σήπομαι, to putrefy.) A series of collyria proposed by Fienzal for the treatment of the various forms of keratitis and conjunctivitis. They consist of carbolic acid 1 part to water 250 parts, as a frequent lotion in all cases of conjunctival hyperæmia, and catarrhal, granular, and purulent conjunctivitis, with the addition of neutral sulphate of eserin in pustular, vesicular, and ulcerous conjunctivitis, and in corneal abscess; and of atropine where there is concomitant iritis.

C. liq'uida. (L. *liquidus*, fluid.) Applications to the eye, consisting of solutions of metallic salts, distilled waters, infusions or decoctions of plants, to which various substances are added.

C. mol'lia. (L. *mollis*, soft. F. *collyres mous*.) Ointments or pomades applied to the eye.

C. sic'ca. (L. *siccus*, dry. F. *collyres secs*.) Powders which are blown into the eye by means of a quill, or dusted over the surface of the conjunctiva with a brush.

Colly'rium. (Κολλύριον, an eye-salve; dim. of *κολλύρα*, a small loaf given to children. F. *collyre*.) Term formerly applied, from the shape in which it was made up, to a dry medicine of a long, round form, composed of juices, liquors, seeds, fruits, and metals cohering together, and kept ready for use. They were introduced into the uterus, anus, ears, and the nose, and from their form were called glands, tents, and pellets, according to Rhodius, *ad Scribon. Largus, n.* 142.

Also, an eye-salve.

The ancients also used the term with the signification in which it is generally understood at this day as a fluid application, or wash, for the eyes.

C. alu'minis. (L. *alumen*, alum.) Alum 1 part, water or rose water 60 parts.

C. alu'mino-plum'bic. (F. *eau de la Duchesse de Lamballe*.) Rose water 125 parts, plantain water 125, alum 1, lead acetate 0·5.

C. ammo'nis. (F. *collyre d'Ammon*.) This is composed of zinc cyanide, gum arabic, melissa water, and laudanum.

C. antisep'ticum. See *Collyria antiseptica*.

C. atropi'ni. A solution of sulphate of atropine in water, in proportion varying from one eighth of a grain to eight grains per ounce.

C. cum chlorure'to hydrargyro'so, Fr. Codex. (F. *collyre sec au calomel*.) Equal parts of calomel and sugar, very finely powdered.

C. cum lap'ide divi'no, Fr. Codex. (F.

collyre avec la pierre divine.) Lapis divinus 4 parts, distilled water 1000; dissolve and filter.

C. cum sulpha'te zin'cico, Fr. Codex. (F. *collyre avec le sulfate de zinc.*) Sulphate of zinc 15 parts, rose water 10,000; dissolve and filter.

C. opia'tum, Fr. Codex. (F. *collyre opiacé.*) Extract of opium 1 part, dissolved in rose water 500 parts, and filtered.

Collyr'ium. See *Colly'rium.*

C., Bates's. Sulphate of copper 8 grs., Armenian bole 8 grs., camphor 2 grs., boiling water 8 oz.; mix and filter.

C., Baudelocque's antiscrof'ulous. Extract of suet 30 parts, vinegar 375, extract of red roses 1·2 parts.

C., Beer's. (F. *collyre de Beer.*) This is composed of lead acetate, rose water, and rosemary water.

C., Ben'edict's. (F. *collyre de Bénédict.*) This is a solution of extract of opium in wild pansy water.

C., Bör'haave's. (F. *collyre de Boerhaave.*) This contains calomel, aloes, and sugar candy.

C., Brun's. (F. *collyre de Brun.*) Aloes 4 grs., white wine 48 grms., tincture of saffron 30 drops, and rose water 48 grms. Used as an application to ulcers of the eyelids.

C., Er'hard's. (F. *collyre d'Erhard.*) This is a solution of borax in elder-flower water.

C., Fernan'dez's. (F. *collyre de Fernandez.*) A mixture of calomel, aloes, and camphor, with turpentine and yolk of egg.

C., Fisch'er's. (F. *collyre de Fischer.*) A solution of sulphate of zinc and sal ammoniac in a mixture of camphorated alcohol and saffron water.

C., Gim'bernat's. (F. *collyre de Gimbernat.*) A solution of 5 centigrammes of caustic potash in 30 grammes of water.

C., Grä'fe's. (F. *collyre de Graefe.*) A solution of sulphate of zinc in rose water, to which a little vinum opii and mucilage have been added.

C., Helve'tius'. Copper sulphate and alum sulphate in equal parts, fused together, with the addition of camphor to the melted mass, the whole dissolved in water.

C., Him'ly's. (F. *collyre d'Himly.*) A solution of from 1 to 3 parts of potassium carbonate in 300 of water.

C., Hu'feland's. (F. *collyre de Hufeland.*) A mixture of 4 parts of tincture of stramonium in 90 parts of water.

C., Jung'ken's. (F. *collyre de Jungken.*) A mixture of calomel, sugar, and opium.

C., Kri'mer's. (F. *collyre de Krimer.*) Rose water containing a little hydrochloric acid and mucilage.

C., Lan'franc's. (F. *collyre de Lanfranc.*) This is prepared with 250 parts of white wine, 45 of plantain water and of rose water, 4 of yellow sulphide of arsenic, 2 of green oxide of copper, 0·75 of myrrh, and 0·75 parts of aloes. For use as a collyrium it requires to be largely diluted, but it was in use as an escharotic to apply to fungous and indolent ulcers.

C., Mo'jon's baryt'ic. Barium chloride 0·6, distilled water 30, quince mucilage 8·0, laudanum of Rousseau 2 parts.

C., Ne'grier's antiscrof'ulous. Decoction of walnut 200 parts, laudanum of Rousseau 0·1, extract of belladonna 0·1 part.

C., New'man's. (F. *collyre de Newman.*) An acetic infusion of arnica saturated with ammonium carbonate.

C., Odhe'lius'. (*Odhelius,* a Swedish physician.) A solution of sulphate of copper and of sulphate of zinc in a decoction of rue, with a little camphorated spirits of wine.

C., Plenck's. (F. *collyre de Plenck.*) A solution of borax and sugar in rose water.

C., Rich'ter's. (F. *collyre de Richter.*) A mixture of white of egg and rose water beaten into a froth.

C., Rust's. (F. *collyre de Rust.*) A mixture of liquor plumbi, elder water, and tincture of opium.

C., Scar'pa's blue. (F. *collyre azuré.*) Copper acetate 0·2, sal ammoniac 2·4, lime water 250 parts.

C., Stark's. (F. *collyre de Stark.*) A solution of lead acetate in rose water.

C., Stjerncronen'se. (F. *collyre de Stjerncrona.*) Same as the *C., Odhelius.*

C., Tan'nermann's. (F. *collyre de Tannermann.*) A solution of 4 grammes of lead acetate in 62 grammes of water, to which are added 2·68 grammes of liquor potassæ.

C., Ten'que's. (F. *collyre de Tenque.*) A solution of acetate of lead and sal ammoniac in rose water.

Colme'nier. The sweet-william, *Dianthus barbatus.*

Colobo'ma. (Κολοβόω, to mutilate. F. *colobome;* G. *Verstümmelung.*) A thing cut shorter, or mutilated; whatever is deficient of a member. Applied to a state of the iris, or of the eyelids, in which they are cleft, or have a fissure, congenital or traumatic.

C. choroï'deæ. (*Choroid.* F. *colobome de la choroide;* G. *colobom der chorioidea.*) A congenital affection resulting from imperfect closure of the fissure which is naturally present in the inferior segment of the eye at an early period of development. Its extent varies, sometimes terminating in front of the optic disc, at others embracing the disc. The defect is usually bilateral, or if on one side only the left is most frequently affected; vision is impaired, especially in that part of the field which corresponds to the coloboma. Under the ophthalmoscope the sclerotic at this part presents a brilliant white, greenish, or bluish reflex; a few vessels meander over the surface. It is often associated with microphthalmus, pyramidal cataract, and hypermetropia.

C. i'ridis. (*Iris.* F. *colobome de l'iris;* G. *Spalte der Iris.*) Cleft of the iris. It may result from an accident, or be made by the hand of the surgeon; when congenital it is usually at the lower part, and ophthalmoscopic examination commonly shows that the choroid, as well as the iris, is deficient in the inferior segment of the eye. The malformation results from imperfect closure of the fissure present in the eye of the fœtus at an early period of development. The vision is usually absent in the upper part of the field of vision, and defective elsewhere, showing that the retina is not properly developed.

C. i'ridis acquis'itum. (L. *iris,* a rainbow; *acquisitus,* part. *acquiro,* to acquire.) Fissure of the iris consequent on lesion of the iris by accident or design.

C. i'ridis congen'itum. (L. *iris,* a rainbow; *congenitus,* born together with. F. *colobome de l'iris congenitale;* G. *angeborenes Iris-*

colobom.) Coloboma of the iris consequent on imperfect development of the eye, and perceptible at birth.

C. len'tis. (L. *lens*, a lentil. G. *Linsencolobom.*) A depression or incurvation of the border of the lens, which has been observed as an independent condition, but which is usually coincident with coloboma of the choroid tunic.

C. ner'vi op'tici. (L. *nervus*, a nerve; *ὤψ*, the eye.) A fissure of the optic nerve consequent on imperfect development of the eye. One case has been recorded by Becker.

C. oc'uli tota'le. (L. *oculus*, eye; *totus*, the whole.) A condition of imperfect development of the eye in which the fissure at the lower part, originally present, does not close up, and the place of the retina, choroid, and sclerotic is taken by connective tissue.

C. of ret'ina. Defective development of the retina in the part corresponding to the fœtal fissure of the eye.

C. pal'pebræ. (L. *palpebra*, the eyelid. G. *Augenliderspalte.*) A vertical fissure of the upper or lower eyelid. It results sometimes from a defect of development and sometimes from injury.

C. pal'pebræ traumat'icum. (L. *palpebra*, the eyelid; *τραῦμα*, a wound. G. *traumatisches Augenlidercolobom.*) A vertical fissure of the upper or lower lid consequent on a wound. When this occurs in the lower lid the overflow of the tears is apt to produce erythema and eczema of the cheek.

Colobo'sis. (Κολόβωσις.) Mutilation.

Coloca'sia. (Κολοκασία.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Araceæ*. The plants of this genus are natives of hot climates, and are cultivated for their roots, which are eaten under the names of cocoa roots, eddoes, and yams.

Also, a name for the *Nymphæa nelumbo*, or Egyptian bean.

C. antiquo'rum, Schott. (L. *antiqui*, the ancients.) The *Arum colocasia*, Linn.

C. esculen'ta, Schott. The *Arum esculentum.*

C. himalen'sis. (*Himalaya.*) A species inhabiting the Himalayas, the corms of which, roasted or boiled, form the principal portion of the food of the hill people.

C. in'dicum. The *Arum indicum.*

C. macrorrhi'za, Schott. (Μακρός, large; *ῥίζα*, a root.) A plant cultivated in the South Sea Islands. The corms, roasted or boiled, are eaten under the name of Tara, or Kopeh roots. The *Arum montanum.*

C. mucrona'ta. (L. *mucronatus*, pointed.) Corm used as food when cooked.

Colocente'sis. (Κόλον, the colon; *κέντησις*, a pricking.) The operation of puncturing the colon, as for distension with gas.

Colocholo'sis. (Κόλον; χόλος, bile.) Bilious dysentery.

Colocleis'is. (Κόλον; κλεῖσις, a closing.) Occlusion of the colon.

Col'ocynth. (Κολοκυνθίς, the colocynth and its fruit. F. *coloquinte;* I., S., and Port. *coloquintida;* Dan. *coloquinder;* Dutch *colokwint;* Swed. *cologwint;* Ar. Pers. *athandhal, handal, hunzil;* Beng. *makrhal;* Dek. *indrawunkaphul;* Turk. *adji elma.*) The fruit of the *Citrullus colocynthis.* It is a gourd, the size and shape of an orange, having a smooth, marbled, green surface; when dried it is of a brown colour. As usually seen, it is peeled and dried, and then forms light, pithy, nearly white balls, containing the dried internal pith, with from 200 to 300 dark-brown seeds embedded in it in vertical rows, attached to three thick parietal placentæ. The pith is inodorous, intensely bitter. The seeds are of a flattened ovoid, 3-10ths of an inch long, 2-10ths of an inch broad, not bordered. Testa hard, thick; surface granular, with two furrows at each side of its more pointed end. A hundred parts of the medulla contains 4·25 bitter fatty oil, 13·25 bitter hard resin, 14·41 bitter extractive, 10 non-bitter extractive, 9·5 gum, 3 mucus, 17 gummy extractive, separated by alkali, 19·25 fibre, 5 water, 5·3 phosphate of lime and magnesia. The resin is transparent, brown, bitter; insoluble in ether, easily soluble in 70 per cent. alcohol.

Colocynth is an efficient purgative, increasing the biliary and intestinal secretions and stimulating the muscular coat of the bowels; in large doses it produces vomiting, severe pain, and bloody stools. Death has been recorded as the result of taking a teaspoonful and a half of the powder. It has little action on horses, sheep, and pigs. It is used as a purgative, but seldom alone; at one time it was thought to be a diuretic. Dose, 2 to 5 grains.

C., false. The produce of *Jaffa purgans*, or *J. drastica.*

C., hill. The *Cucumis Hardwickii*, Royle.

C. pulp. See *Colocynthidis pulpa.*

C. seeds. The seeds freed from the colocynth pulp are used in some places as food.

Colocynth'a. (Κολόκυνθα, or κολοκύνθη.) The plant so named by the Greeks, and mentioned by Dioscorides, is supposed by some to be the calabash, *Lagenaria vulgaris*, by others to be the cucumber, *Cucumis sativus;* but it is probable that it was a round gourd, as distinguished from *σικύα*, a long one.

Colocyn'thein, Walz. $C_{44}H_{64}O_{13}$. A resin-like substance, insoluble in water, soluble in ether, which, together with sugar, is formed on boiling Walz's colocynthin with sulphuric acid.

Colocynth'idis pulpa, B. Ph. (L. *pulpa*, the fleshy part of fruit. F. *pulpe de coloquinte;* G. *Koloquintenmark.*) The dried decorticated fruit, freed from seeds, of the *Citrullus colocynthis*, Schrad. Imported chiefly from Smyrna, Trieste, France, and Spain. See *Colocynth.*

Colocynth'in, Walz. ($C_{56}H_{84}O_{23}$?) The bitter principle of colocynth, but which has not been obtained pure, obtained by precipitating with tannic acid the alcoholic extract of colocynth, after the addition of acetate and subacetate of lead, and filtration. The tannate falls, and can be decomposed with oxide of lead, the colocynthin being dissolved out with ether. Walz describes it as a friable, light-yellow substance, completely soluble in 8 parts of water, and readily soluble in alcohol. Lebourdais describes it as crystallisable. It is a violent purgative.

Colocynth'is. (Κολοκυνθίς, the colocynth. F. *coloquinte;* G. *Koloquinthe.*) The pharmacopœial, U.S. Ph., name for the dried pulp of the bitter cucumber, *Citrullus colocynthis.* See *Colocynth.*

C. Aegypti'aca. (L. *Ægyptius*, Egyptian.) A large kind of colocynth, less white than the ordinary variety, with few seeds, and with large cavities in the interior, owing to desiccation. The rind is removed during their transit through Greece.

C. Cyp'ria. (L. *Cyprus*, the island.) These pepoes are about 4 cm. in diameter, and contain many seeds; interior white.

C. Syri'aca. (L. *Syria*, a country in Asia.) The pepoes are the same size as the Cyprian. The rind is present, medulla spongy, seeds numerous.

Colocynth'itin, Walz. The alcoholic extract of colocynth is extracted with water, and the residue treated with ether; to the solution animal charcoal is added. The filtrate is evaporated to dryness, and extracted with alcohol; it is a crystalline, tasteless powder, insoluble in cold spirit of wine and cold water, but soluble in ether and boiling spirit of wine.

Colo'gne wa'ter. Eau de Cologne. See *Aqua coloniensis*.

Colom'ba. Same as *Calumba*.

Colom'bia bark. A synonym of Pitaya or brown Carthagena bark.

Colom'bic ac'id. Same as *Calumbic acid*.

Colom'bin. Same as *Calumbin*.

Colom'bo cat'echu. (*Colombo*, the chief town of Ceylon.) Same as *Catechu, Ceylon*.

Colon. (Κόλον, food, the colon; often erroneously written κῶλον, a limb, or member, the colon. F. *côlon;* G. *Kolon, Grimmdarm.*) Name for the greater portion of the large intestine, being that extending between the cæcum and the rectum.

It is divided into four parts, the ascending, transverse, and descending colon, and the sigmoid flexure. Its length is from 106 to 136 cm., its average diameter about 4 cm., though it may be dilated to 6 cm. The sp. gr. of the walls is 1·042. The colon has a peritoneal coat, which only entirely invests the transverse portion, longitudinal and circular muscular coats, and a mucous membrane, which possesses Lieberkühnian follicles and Boehm's glands, but no villi. The longitudinal muscular fibres are chiefly collected into three bands: one, the anterior, runs along the front of the ascending colon, passes to the under surface of the transverse colon at the attachment of the great omentum, and then gains the front of the descending colon and the sigmoid flexure; the second lies on the inner side of the ascending colon, and runs along the lower border of the transverse colon to the inner side of the descending colon; and the third, the posterior, is placed along the attached border of the intestine. They all start from the border of the cæcal attachment of the appendix vermiformis, and end by expanding into a thick uniform longitudinal layer of the rectum. These bands are shorter than the other coats, and gather them up, so that they form sacculi at tolerably regular intervals, in which the fæces lodge. The circular muscular fibres form a thin layer a little thicker over the sacculi.

The blood supply is described under the names of the sections of the colon. The lymphatics are situated on the vascular arches; those of the ascending and transverse colon open into a chain of small glands, running the whole length of the line of insertion of the mesocolon, and from thence to the mesenteric glands; those of the descending colon and the sigmoid flexure pass to the lumbar glands. The nerves are derived from the superior and inferior mesenteric plexuses; at the entry into the intestinal walls they are distributed partly on the outer surface of the longitudinal layer, partly between the two layers of the muscular coat, and partly in the submucous tissue, in all of which situations they form plexuses, with very minute ganglia, prior to their ultimate distribution either in the muscle or in the mucous membrane.

The changes which take place in the intestinal contents in their passage through the colon are little known; it is probable that some further digestion takes place, especially of cellulose; and it is certain that much fluid matter is absorbed.

Also (κῶλον, a limb), a member or limb.

C. ad'scendens. The same as *C., ascending*.

C., arch of. The *C., transverse*, inasmuch as it arches over from one side of the abdomen to the other, with its convexity in front.

C., as'cending. (L. *ascendo*, to mount up. G. *aufsteigende Grimmdarm.*) The ascending colon. This portion occupies the right iliac region, or posterior part of the abdominal cavity on the right side, lying in front of the quadratus lumborum and right kidney, and extending upwards to the right hypochondriac region and under surface of the right lobe of the liver, on the right of the gall-bladder, where it curves to the left, forming the hepatic flexure or flexura coli dextra, and becomes continuous with the transverse colon. It is of rather less diameter than the cæcum. It is held in place by the peritoneum, which, however, only covers the front and sides, except in a few instances. It is supplied by the colica dextra artery chiefly, but in part by the colica media, and the ileo-colic arteries; its nerve supply is derived from the superior mesenteric plexus.

C., de'scending. (L. *descendo*, to go down. G. *absteigende Grimmdarm.*) This portion of the colon commences at the left or splenic flexure of the colon in the left hypochondriac region, and extends to the sigmoid flexure in the left iliac region, lying in the posterior part of the abdominal cavity, in front of the lateral border of the left kidney and the quadratus lumborum. It is only covered in front and at the sides with peritoneum, and is supplied chiefly by the colica sinistra artery, aided by the colica media and colica sigmoidea arteries; its nerve supply is derived from the inferior mesenteric plexus.

C. dex'trum. (L. *dexter*, on the right side.) The same as *C., ascending*.

C., il'iac. (L. *ilia*, the groin.) The *C., sigmoid flexure of*, from its position in the iliac region.

C., inflamma'tion of. See *Colitis* and *Dysentery*.

C., lum'bar, left. (L. *lumbus*, a loin. F. *côlon lumbaire gauche.*) The *C., descending*, from its position.

C., lum'bar, right. (F. *côlon lumbaire droit.*) The *C., ascending*, from its position.

C., sig'moid flex'ure of. (Σίγμα, the Greek letter of that name; εἶδος, likeness; L. *flecto*, to turn.) This part of the colon lies in the left iliac fossa, and extends from the termination of the descending colon to the commencement of the rectum, opposite the left sacro-iliac symphysis. It is covered in front by the small intestines, and behind rests on the psoas and iliacus muscles. It is kept in loose position by the sigmoid mesocolon, and is supplied by the sigmoid artery or branch of the colica sinistra, aided by the superior hæmorrhoidal artery; its nerve supply is from the inferior mesenteric plexus.

C. sinis'trum. (L. *sinister*, on the left.) The same as *C., descending.*

C., tor'por of. (L. *torpor*, sluggishness.) An inactive condition of the colon from deficient innervation or weakness of the muscular coat, or a scanty secretion from its mucous glands, causing constipation and distension of the bowel, with consequent troubles of neighbouring organs from pressure or sympathy.

C., trans'verse. (L. *transverto*, to direct across. G. *Quergrimmdarm.*) This portion commences at the hepatic, and terminates at the splenic flexure of the colon. It arches forwards, and passes across from the right into the left hypochondriac region, through the upper part of the umbilical region, below the concave surface of the liver, and the greater curvature of the stomach in front of the duodenum and pancreas, and immediately behind the anterior wall of the abdomen. It is almost completely invested by the peritoneum, which forms the transverse mesocolon behind it; it is supplied chiefly by the colica media artery, aided by the colica dextra and colica sinistra arteries; its nerve supply is on the right side from the superior, on the left from the inferior, mesenteric plexus.

C., trans'verse arch of. Same as *C., transverse.*

C., ulcera'tion of. A condition occurring in *Dysentery.*

Colonal'gia. (Κόλον; ἄλγος, pain. F. *colonalgie.*) Pain in the colon.

Colo'nial. (L. *colonia*, a colony, a settlement.) Pertaining to a colony.

C. nerve-sys'tem. A term applied to the nervous system of some Bryozoa, in which there is a ganglion at the base of each of the chief branches, and connecting nerve-trunks with the ganglion belonging to each individual in the branchlets.

Colonisa'tion. (L. *colonia*, a colony.) The act of colonising.

A term applied to the collecting together in a village of a number of insane persons under superintendence, but without restraint or precaution against escape, such as the colony at Gheel in Belgium. They are employed freely in agricultural and other pursuits, and the results have been satisfactory.

Colonl'tis. (Κόλον. F. *colonite;* G. *Grimmdarmentzündung.*) Inflammation of the colon. By many authors this term is applied as a synonym of dysentery, inasmuch as in this disease the morbid processes take place in the large intestine, although they are by no means restricted to it. There are some, however, who contend that there is a colonitis distinct from dysentery; an inflammation whose chief seat and place of origin is the submucous tissue, while dysentery originates in the solitary glands of the colon; and that, although in the course of the two diseases the end is the same, that the glands become disorganised and ulcerated, and the mucous membrane inflamed and gangrenous, yet they are distinct in cause and essence, even if alike in progress and result. See *Colitis.*

Col'ony. (L. *colonia*, a settlement; from *colo*, to inhabit, to cultivate.) A number of persons settled in a remote country and remaining subject to their mother-country.

Applied to collections of individuals or personæ united by some common structure, as certain polyps.

Also, to animals or plants growing and living close together, as oysters.

Col'ophany. Properly *Colophony.*

Col'ophen. (*Colophony.*) $C_{10}H_{32}$. A hydrocarbon isomeric with oil of turpentine, obtained, together with tereben, on distilling oil of turpentine with 1-20th of its weight of concentrated sulphuric acid. Sp. gr. 0·940, boiling point 310—315° C. (590°—599° F.) It does not rotate the plane of polarisation.

Colopho'nia. Same as *Colophony.*

C. mauritia'na, Comm. The tree yielding Mauritius elemi.

Also, a Genus of the Nat. Order *Burseraceæ.*

C. suc'cini. (L. *succinum*, amber.) The resin left after the dry distillation of amber. It is soluble in alcohol and oils.

Colopho'nic ac'id. (*Colophony.*) It is obtained by the action of heat on resin or colophony, and by heating pinic acid, from which it differs in having a greater affinity for bases, and in being soluble with difficulty in alcohol of 67 per cent.

Colopho'nium, G. Ph. Same as *Colophony.*

Col'ophony. (Κολοφωνία, from Κολοφών, a city of Ionia, in Asia Minor; whence it was first brought. F. *colophone;* G. *Geigenharz.*) $C_{44}H_{62}O_4$. Common resin or rosin. The brittle, brownish resin which is left after the distillation of crude turpentine with water. It is friable, breaking with bright conchoidal fractures. It softens at 80° C. (176° F.), and melts at 100° C. (212° F.) into a clear liquid; sp. gr. 1·07. At ordinary temperatures it dissolves in 8 parts of dilute alcohol, but more freely on addition of a caustic alkali; it dissolves readily in acetone or benzole; it coalesces with melting fat or wax. It has been used, without any special claim to value, in the form of powder as a hæmostatic; the fumes are used in bronchial catarrh; it is an ingredient of many plasters.

The name was also given to a soft kind of mastich, probably the Chian turpentine.

Called *Resina* in the B. Ph. and U.S. Ph.

C., pow'der of. (F. *poudre hémostatique.*) A hæmostatic remedy, composed of colophony 4 parts, gum arabic 1, and wood charcoal 2.

Colopunc'ture. (L. *colon; punctura*, a prick.) The operation of puncturing the colon with a fine trochar and cannula for the release of wind.

Colopy'ra. (Κόλον; πῦρ, fire.) An old name signifying a form of dysentery, according to some; puerperal fever, according to others.

Coloquin'tida. (F. *coloquinte;* G. *Coloquinthe.*) The *Citrullus colocynthis.*

Co'lor. (L. *color*, colour. F. *couleur;* G. *Farbe.*) Colour.

C. virgin'eus pal'lidus. (L. *virgineus*, of a maiden; *pallidus*, pale.) The same as *Chlorosis.*

C. vir'ginum fœ'dus. (L. *virgo*, a virgin; *fœdus*, unseemly.) The same as *Chlorosis.*

Colora'do. One of the United States of America, traversed by the Rocky Mountains from north to south.

C. bee'tle. The *Doryphora decemlineata.*

Colora'tion. (L. *coloro*, to colour. Gr. χρῶσις; I. *colorazione;* S. *coloracion;* G. *Farbung.*) In Botany, applied to the tints of plants due to various colouring matters in their cells. In the Algæ the particles giving colour other than green are in granules; in phanerogamous plants,

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in solution. The white part of many leaves results from the presence of air in the cells, the green from the presence of chlorophyll; the other colours are arranged in two series, the xanthic (or yellow) and the cyanic (or blue), with green and orange occupying as intermediate tints.

In animals the coloration is due to the presence of various organic substances, biliverdin, hæmatosin, pigment, or occasionally, as in the blue iris and tapetum of the choroid, to the particular arrangement of rods or lamellæ, or, as in the feathers of birds and butterflies, to the presence of striæ, producing the effects of interference of light. See Littré and Robin.

Colora'tus. (L. *coloro*, to colour. F. *coloré*; G. *gefärbt*.) Coloured. Applied to any other colour than green in plants.

Colorecti'tis. (Κόλον, the colon; L. *rectum*, the straight gut.) The same as *Dysentery*.

Colorif'ic. (L. *color*, colour; *facio*, to make.) Having power to give colour to other bodies.

Colorim'eter. (L. *color*, colour; μέτρον, a measure. F. *colorimètre*; I. *colorimetro*.) An instrument for estimating the quantity of colouring matter present in a fluid. It is founded on the principle that equal quantities of colouring matter dissolved in any fluid will give the same tint when seen through tubes of the same length.

Colorimet'ric. (Same etymon.) Relating to the action of the *Colorimeter*.

Colorisa'tion. The same as *Coloration*.

Colos'tra. The same as *Colostrum*.

Colostra'tion. (*Colostrum*.) The disturbing effects of colostrum on new-born children.

Also, the sudden cessation of the secretion of the first milk and the evil effects thence resulting.

Colos'tric. (*Colostrum*. F. *colostrique*.) Of, or belonging to, the colostrum.

C. flu'id. Same as *Colostrum*.

Colostrococ'ca. (L. *colostrum*; *coccum*, a berry.) The *Colostrum corpuscles*.

Colos'trous. (*Colostrum*.) Having much colustrum; full of colostrum.

Colos'trum. (L. *colostrum*. F. *colostrum*; G. *Kolostrum*.) Term for the first milk in the breasts after delivery. It presents a greenish or yellowish colour, thence popularly termed green milk, and changes gradually in about a week to the ordinary appearance of milk. It contains much more casein, butter, and sugar than ordinary milk. Its average composition is about as follows: water 84, casein and albumin 3·5, butter 5·5, sugar 6·5, salts 3. It presents under the microscope the ordinary milk globules, and some peculiar corpuscles named *Colostrum corpuscles*. It has a purgative property, and is hence well adapted to cause the expulsion of the meconium.

Also, an old name applied to an emulsion of turpentine and yolk of egg, according to Blancardus.

C. cor'puscles. (F. *globules de colostrum*; G. *Kolostrumkörnchen*.) These are leucocytes or small masses of protoplasm, which appear to be the secreting cells of the gland, which, instead of maturing and expelling their oily contents, are themselves separated and discharged through the ducts.

C. glob'ules. Same as *C. corpuscles*.

C. gravida'rum. (L. *gravidus*, with young.) The milk which is secreted during pregnancy or before delivery.

C. puerpera'rum. (L. *puerpera*, a woman in childbed.) The same as *Colostrum*.

Colot'omy. (Κόλον, the colon; τομή, section.) Term applied to an operation in which, after the abdominal parietes have been divided, the colon is opened and an artificial anus established.

It may be performed in three ways. In one, the opening is made in the inguinal region; in a second, in the lumbar region; and, in the third, midway between these regions, or with a lateral incision.

C., Am'ussat's opera'tion of. The opening of the ascending colon, or *C., lumbar*.

C., Callisen's opera'tion of. See *Callisen's operation*.

C., in'guinal. (L. *inguen*, the groin.) In inguinal colotomy the patient is laid on his back, and the incision begins on the left side, just above the middle of Poupart's ligament, and is directed upwards towards the anterior superior spine of the ileum for the space of an inch or more. The several layers of the abdominal parietes are successively divided till the sigmoid flexure of the colon presents itself. The gut and the edges of the wound are attached to each other by several silver sutures, and an opening is then made into the intestine, and the contents allowed to escape.

C., lat'eral. (L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) In lateral colotomy the patient is placed on his back, inclining to the right side, a straight line is drawn from the apex of the eleventh rib to the crest of the ileum; a cut is now made through the skin about ½ inch behind this line and parallel to it for about the length of 1½ inch. The obliquus externus and internus and the fascia covering the transversalis, are now divided, when the twelfth intercostal nerve comes into view, which should not be injured. The ileohypogastric nerve, artery, and vein, also appear, and must be divided with the transversalis and fascia transversalis, and the intestine and the sides of the wound connected with sutures before opening it.

C., Littré's opera'tion of. The opening of the sigmoid flexure of the colon; or *C., inguinal*.

C., lum'bar. (L. *lumbaris*, belonging to the loins.) In lumbar colotomy the patient is placed with a pillow under his belly, and a transverse cut, about four inches in length, is made midway between the last rib and the crest of the ileum, the centre of the cut being opposite the outer border of the quadratus lumborum, the obliquus externus and internus are then divided with the fascia of the transversalis, and the intestine sought for in the subperitoneal fat; when found, it is attached to the edges of the wound by silver sutures, and opened freely.

Coloty'phus. (*Colon*; *typhus*.) Continued fever, in which there is inflammation or ulceration of the mucous membrane of the colon.

Also, dysentery with typhoid symptoms.

Also, a synonym of typhoid or enteric fever.

Col'our. (L. *color*, colour. F. *couleur*; G. *Farbe*.) The hue or tint of a body.

C. blind'ness. See *Achromatopsia*, and *Dyschromatopsia*.

C. sensibil'ity. The power of apprehending the differences between colours. It varies much in individuals, and is modified or destroyed in disease, as in retinal atrophy, or by the administration of some drugs, as santonine.

C. vis'ion. (L. *visus*, sight.) The recognition of colour by the eye.

C.s, acciden'tal. (L. *accidens*, falling. F. *couleurs complémentaires;* G. *Nachbilder.*) Same as *C., complementary.*

C.s, complement'ary. (G. *Complementärfarben.*) A term applied to each of two spectral colours, which, when united, give white light; thus blue and yellow are complementary colours.

C.s, fundament'al. (L. *fundamentum*, a foundation.) The spectral colours, red, green, and violet; because from their intermixture all possible colours can be constructed.

C.s, harmon'ic. (F. *harmonie;* from L. *harmonia;* from Gr. ἁρμονία, proportion.) A synonym of *C.s, complementary;* because the two fit together to make white light.

C.s, mix'ed. The colours observed when the rays of two or more colours impress themselves on the retina at the same time.

C.s, op'posite. Same as *C.s, complementary.*

C.s, pig'ment. (L. *pigmentum*, paint.) The colours of things as distinguished from the colours of the spectrum.

C.s, pri'mary. (L. *primus*, first.) The principal colours into which a ray of white light is decomposed by a prism; the primary colours were formerly considered as seven: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet; they are now usually considered to be three: red, green, and violet.

C.s, prismat'ic. (*Prism.*) Same as *C.s, spectral.*

C.s, sim'ple. The colours of the spectrum, because they cannot be further decomposed by the prism.

C.s, spec'tral. (*Spectrum.*) The colours of the solar spectrum produced by the decomposition of a ray of white light by means of a glass prism.

Col'oured. (L. *coloratus*, coloured.) Having a hue or tint which is not white or black.

In Botany, having some colour not green.

C. vis'ion. Same as *Chromatopsia.*

Col'ouring. (L. *coloro*, to colour or dye.) Term for a faculty having its organ, according to the phrenologists, in the middle of the eyebrow; giving the perception of colours, their shades, harmony, and discord.

C. mat'ter. The principle in a compound which gives the colour.

Colpal'gia. (Κόλπος, a sinus, or bag; and so it came to mean the vagina; ἄλγος, pain. G. *Mutterscheidenschmerz.*) Pain in the vagina.

Colpatre'sia. (Κόλπος, vagina; ἄτρησια, closure.) Imperforation of the vagina.

Colpen'chyma. (Κόλπος, the bosom; ἔγχυμα, an infusion.) In Botany, sinuous or waved cells, so called from their resemblance to the folds of a kerchief over the bosom.

Colpeuryn'ter. (Κόλπος, the vagina; εὐρύνω, to dilate.) An instrument consisting of a caoutchouc bag, into which hot water is forcibly injected and there retained. Used for dilating the vagina in order to produce abortion, and to facilitate labour.

It is also used with ice-cold water to restrain hæmorrhage.

Also, a speculum.

Colpeu'rysis. (Κόλπος, vagina; εὐρύνω, to dilate.) An operation which consists in distending the vagina by means of a colpeurynter or bag of caoutchouc, into which water is forcibly injected and there retained.

Colpi'tis. (Κόλπος.) Inflammation of the vagina.

C., catarrh'al. Simple imflammation of the mucous membrane of the vagina.

C., puer'peral. (L. *puerpera*, a woman recently confined.) The inflammation of the vagina which occurs sometimes in lying-in women.

Colpoblennozo'mia. (Κόλπος; βλέννος, mucus; ζημία, loss.) A mucous discharge from the vagina; leucorrhœa.

Colpoca'cē. (Κόλπος; κακός, bad.) A putrid or gangrenous condition of the vagina.

C. infant'ilis, (L. *infantilis*, belonging to a child.) Gangrene of the genital organs in young children.

C. puerpera'rum. (L. *puerperus*, bearing children.) Gangrene of the vagina in puerperal women.

Col'pocele. (Κόλπος, the vagina; κήλη, a tumour. F. *colpocèle;* G. *Mutterscheidenbruch.*) Term for hernia vaginalis, or a tumour or hernia situated in the vagina.

Colpoceph'alum. (Κόλπος, the bosom; κεφαλή, the head.) A Genus of the Family *Liotheidæ*, Suborder *Mallophaga*, Order *Hemiptera;* so called in consequence of the breast-like prominences on each side of the head. There are numerous species parasitic on many birds; crows, hawks, sparrows, pigeons, and others.

C. longicaud'um, Nitzsch. (L. *longus*, long; *cauda*, a tail.) Lives on many species of pigeons, and getting on to the skin of man produces much irritation.

Colpocleis'is. (Κόλπος; κλεῖσις, a shutting up.) An operation for the closure of the vaginal canal below the entrance of a vesico-vaginal fistula when this latter cannot be closed by operative means. It consists in paring the vaginal walls and bringing them together by sutures; the bladder is kept empty by a catheter till union has taken place.

Colpocystarchosy'rinx. (Κόλπος; κύστις, the bladder; ἀρχός, the fundament; σῦριγξ, a pipe, or tube. G. *Mutterscheidenharnblasenmastdarmfistel.*) A fistulous passage leading into the vagina, bladder, and rectum.

Colpocys'tic. (Κόλπος; κύστις, the bladder.) Implicating or affecting both the vagina and the bladder.

Colpocystit'ic. (Κόλπος; κύστις, the bladder.) Relating to, or depending upon, *Colpocystitis.*

Colpocysti'tis. (Κόλπος; κύστις, the bladder. G. *Mutterscheidenblasenentzündung.*) Inflammation of the vagina and of the bladder.

Colpocystosy'rinx. (Κόλπος; κύστις, the bladder; σῦριγξ, a pipe, or tube. G. *Mutterscheidenharnblasenfistel.*) Fistula affecting the vagina and urinary bladder.

Colpocystot'omy. (Κόλπος; κύστις; τομή, section.) The cutting into the bladder through the vagina; it has been employed for the removal of a large urinary calculus.

Col'poda. (Κόλπος, the bosom.) A Genus of the Family *Paramecidæ*, Suborder *Holotricha*, Order *Ciliata*, Class *Infusoria;* so called from their shape.

Also, a synonym of *Arctisca.*

C. cucul'lus, Ehrenb. (L. *cucullus*, a hood. G. *nierenförmige Heuthierchen.*) Seen sometimes in the secretions of the large intestine of the horse.

Colpodesmorrhaph'ia. (Κόλπος,

the vagina; δέσμος, a band; ῥαφή, a seam.) Suture of the divided edges of the vagina.

Colpœde'ma. (Κόλπος; οἴδημα, a swelling.) Infiltration of the vaginal walls with serous fluid.

Colpohyperpla'sia. (Κόλπος; ὑπέρ, in excess; πλάσις, conformation.) Increase in bulk and in secretion-activity of the vaginal mucous membrane.

C. cys'tica. (Κύστις, a bag.) A condition of increased growth of vaginal mucous membrane in which many broad, flattened, close-lying cysts develop in it; they appear to be distended mucous follicles containing, as well as mucus, a gas, which is probably trymethylamin.

Colpoleucorrhœ'a. (Κόλπος; λευκός, white; ῥοία, a flow. G. *Mutterscheidenschleimfluss.*) Leucorrhœa; white discharge from the vagina.

Colpop'athy. (Κόλπος; πάθος, anything that befalls one.) Disease of the vagina.

Colpopol'ypus. (Κόλπος; πολύπους, many-footed, a polypus. G. *Mutterscheidenpolyp.*) Polypus of the vagina.

Colpopto'sis. (Κόλπος, the vagina; πτῶσις, from πίπτω, to fall. F. *colpoptose*; G. *Mutterscheidenvorfall.*) Term for a falling down, or prolapsus of the vagina.

Colpoptot'ic. (Same etymon.) Caused by, or dependent upon, *Colpoptosis.*

Colporhe'xis. The same as *Colporrhexis.*

Colporrha'gia. (Κόλπος; ῥήγνυμι, to burst through. G. *Mutterscheidenblutfluss.*) Hæmorrhage from the vagina.

Colporrhag'ic. (Same etymon.) Caused by, dependent upon, or connected with, colporrhagia.

Colporrhaphy. (Κόλπος; ῥαφή, a seam. G. *Mutterscheidennath.*) The artificial union of the lacerated or divided walls of the vagina.

Colporrhec'tic. (Κόλπος; ῥήγνυμι, to break through.) Dependent upon, caused by, or associated with, *Colporrhexis.*

Colporrhe'xis. (Κόλπος; ῥήγνυμι, to break through. G. *Zerreissung der Mutterscheide.*) Laceration of the vagina.

Col'pos. (Κόλπος, a bosom-like hollow. G. *die Höhlung.*) Applied by Galen to a sinuous ulcer, sinus, or fistula spreading beneath the skin.

Colpo'sis. (Κόλπωσις, the forming into a fold.) The formation of a cavity or sinus.

Colpospas'mus. (Κόλπος, the vagina; σπασμός, a convulsion. G. *Mutterscheidenkrampf.*) Spasm or cramp of the vagina.

Colpospas'tic. (Same etymon.) Relating to vaginal spasm.

Colpostegno'sis. (Κόλπος; στέγνωσις, a making close or costive. G. *Verwachsung der Mutterscheide.*) Obliteration of the vagina.

Colpostegnot'ic. (Same etymon.) Having reference to occlusion of the vagina.

Colpostenocho'ria. (Κόλπος; στενοχωρία, a confined space.) Constriction of the vagina.

Colpostenochor'ic. (Same etymon.) Caused by, or resulting from *Colpostenochoria.*

Colposteno'sis. The same as *Colpostegnosis.*

Colposynize'sis. (Κόλπος; συνίζησις, a falling in.) Constriction of the vagina.

Colposynizes'tic. (Same etymon.) Relating to, or dependent upon, constriction of the vagina.

Colpothlip'sis. (Κόλπος; θλῖψις, pressure.) Pressure on the vagina.

Colpothlip'tic. (Same etymon.) Due to, or relating to, pressure upon the vagina.

Colpot'omy. (Κόλπος; τομή, a cutting. G. *Bauchscheidenschnitt.*) Section of a contracted vagina to facilitate labour. Elytrotomy.

Colpoxero'sis. (Κόλπος; ξερός, dry.) Unnatural dryness of the vagina.

Colpoxerot'ic. (Same etymon.) Dependent upon, or relating to, dryness of the vagina.

Colt's foot. (F. *tussilage vulgaire*, or *pas d'âne*; G. *Brustlattich, Eselslattich, Huflattich.*) The *Tussilago farfara*, from the shape of its leaf.

Also, the *Asarum canadense.*

C.'s foot, al'pine. The *Homogyne alpina.*

C.'s foot, strange. Common name for the *Cacalia alpina.*

Colt'za. (Flem. *kool-zaad.*) Coleseed. The *Brassica napus.*

Col'uber. (L. *coluber*, a serpent; akin to *celer*, swift. F. *couleuvre.*) A Genus of the Suborder *Aglyphodontia*, Order *Ophidia.* Innocuous snakes.

C. Æscula'pii, Shaw. Hab. Middle Europe. Non-venomous. This is the snake represented by the ancients on the statues of the god of medicine, Æsculapius.

C. be'rus. The *Pelias berus.*

C. gramin'eus. The *Trimeresurus gramineus.*

C. melanu'rus. (Μέλας, black; οὐρά, a tail.) The *Callophis trimaculatus.*

C. na'ja. The *Naja tripudians.*

C. na'trix. (G. *Ringelnatter.*) A synonym of *Tropidonotus natrix.*

C. ne'pa. A synonym of *Hypnale nepa.*

C. Russel'lii. A synonym of *Daboia Russellii.*

C. viperi'nus, Latr. The *Tropidonotus viperinus.*

Colubriform'es. (L. *coluber; forma*, shape.) A Suborder of the Order *Ophidia*, containing the *Aglyphodontia* and the *Opisthoglypha.* The majority are innocuous snakes; they have solid hooked teeth in both jaws, and some have fangs which are perforated and communicate with a very small poison gland.

Colubri'na. (L. *coluber.*) The *Polygonum bistorta*, and also the *Ophiorrhiza mungos.*

Also, a Genus of the Nat. Order *Rhamnaceæ.*

Also (L. *coluber*), a synonym of *Aglyphodontia.*

C. dracon'tia. A synonym of *Arum dracunculus.*

C. fermen'tum. (L. *fermentum*, a ferment.) The bitter bark of this plant is said to bring on violent fermentation in the liquors into which it is thrown.

C. lusitan'ica. (L. *Lusitania*, the western part of Spain and Portugal.) The *Euphorbia capitata.*

C. reclina'ta, Rich. (L. *reclino*, to lean backwards.) Porto Rico bark. Used in dysentery and in fever; also as a substitute for hops in the manufacture of some kinds of beer. It is found sometimes mixed with cinchona bark.

C. virginia'na. (F. *serpentaire de Virginie.*) The *Aristolochia serpentaria*, from its place of growth.

Col'ubrine. (L. *coluber*. G. *schlangenartig.*) Snake-like.

Colubri'num lig'num. (L. *coluber; lignum*, wood.) A term applied to several different kinds of wood, believed, in the countries where they grow, to be specific against the bite of serpents; especially that of *Strychnos colubrina.*

Co'lum. (L. *colo*, to strain or filter. F. *couloir, passoire;* G. *Seihtuch.*) A filter or strainer of liquid substances.

Applied to the secretory organs of the living body.

Also, the same as *Colic.*

Also, the same as *Colon.*

C. ex plum'bo. (L. *ex*, out of; *plumbum*, lead.) Lead colic.

Colum'ba. (L. *columba*, a dove. F. *pigeon;* G. *Taube.*) The dove or pigeon. A Genus of the Order *Columbæ.* The species are all used as food.

C. palum'bus, Linn. (L. *palumbus*, a wood-pigeon.) The wood-pigeon or ring-dove. The flesh was supposed to be specially useful in weakened states of system, especially in epilepsy and paralysis, and to be a preventive of plague. The brain and testicles were said to be aphrodisiac.

C. wood of Cey'lon. Common name for the wood of the *Menispermum fenestratum.*

Columbadæ. A false spelling for *Columbidæ.*

Colum'bæ. (L. *columba*, a pigeon.) An Order of the Class *Aves.* The pigeons and their allies. The bill is swollen at the tip, and has a nostril-pierced membrane at the base; tarsus short, stout; hind toe on a level with the others; wings strong.

Colum'bate. (*Columbium.*) A synonym of *Tantalate.*

Colum'bia. This district in North America has many mineral springs.

Colum'bian bark. The bark of the *Cinchona lancifolia* (Mutis), and *C. pitayensis*, Wedd. See *Carthagena bark.*

Colum'bic. (*Columbium.* F. *columbique, tantalique.*) Of, or belonging to, columbium.

C. ac'id. (F. *l'oxide tantalique;* G. *Tantalsäure.*) A synonym of *Tantalic acid.*

Also, the same as *Calumbic acid.*

Columbidæ. (L. *columba*, a dove or pigeon. F. *columbides.*) Same as *Columbæ.*

Colum'bin. The same as *Calumbin.*

Col'umbine. (L. *columbina;* from *columba*, a pigeon; from the resemblance of its nectaries to the heads of pigeons in a ring.) The *Aquilegia vulgaris.*

C., wild. The *Aquilegia canadensis.*

Colum'bium. (*Columbia.*) Name given to a metal by Hatchett which he found in a mineral brought from Massachusetts, North America. It is probable that both tantalum and niobium were originally included under this head.

Colum'bo. The same as *Calumba.*

C., Amer'ican. The root of the *Frasera Walteri.* A native of America. Feebly tonic.

C. bit'ter. The same as *Calumbin.*

Columel'la. (L. dim. of *columna*, a column. F. *columelle;* G. *Säulchen.*) A small column, or a structure like a pillar. In Botany, the vertical axis of some fruits, around which the carpels are arranged to form a fruit, and which is sometimes persistent when other parts have fallen away.

Also (G. *Mittelsäulchen*), the small thread-like axis in the centre of the urn of mosses to which the spores are attached.

Also, the column in the centre of the peridia in some Fungi.

Also, in the Myxomycetes, the pedicel which bears the sporangium, and is prolonged into it.

In Anatomy, the axis of the cochlea of the ear; otherwise called modiolus.

Also, a name of the uvula.

Also, an old name of the clitoris.

Also, the axis of a spiral shell.

Also, a rod-like structure forming the axis of the thecæ of a corallite.

Also, a bone found in the skull of lizards; it is a part of the pterygoid bone which ascends to join the parietal. See *Epipterygoid.*

C. au'ris. (L. *auris*, the ear.) A delicate stem or rod of bone and cartilage in the middle ear of all Sauropsida. In the Batrachia it is distinct from the stapedial plate, but not in Sauropsida. Its main part is the epihyal element, the hyo-mandibular of fishes. Its proximal bony portion fits against whatever closes the fenestra ovalis, and its distal cartilaginous part, when a membrana tympani exists, abuts against and stretches that membrane; otherwise it lies within the quadrate, as in fishes. The bony part is the homologue of the stapes of Mammals, and the cartilaginous part answers to the incus; the parts of the columella have been named according to their relation to the stapes, although only the proximal plate belongs to the otic capsule. The main bar is called the medio-stapedial, the segment between it and the stapes the interstapedial, the main distal division on which the membrana tympani is stretched the extrastapedial; an ascending process attaching it to the projecting part of the opisthotic is called the suprastapedial, and when a descending process exists, tending to unite it with the lower hyoid bar, this is called the infrastapedial. Under this very metamorphosed form the epihyal or upper segment of the second visceral arch has received names indicating its association with the operculum of the auditory capsule, the stapes.

C. coch'leæ. (*Cochlea.*) The modiolus of the cochlea.

C. of liz'ards. See *Epipterygoid.*

Columel'lar. (L. *columella*, a little pillar. F. *columellaire;* G. *zur columella gehörig.*) Of, or belonging to, a little pillar or column.

C. lobe. The part of the last whorl of a spiral shell which overlaps the apex of the columella.

Columella'res den'tes. See *Dentes columellares.*

Columella'ris. (L. *columella.*) A large mass of muscular fibre in Gasteropods which arises from the lower end of the columella, and is inserted into the operculum, the foot, and the edge of the mantle.

Columel'late. (F. *columellé.*) Possessing a columella.

Columellia'ceæ. A Nat. Order of epigynous Exogens of the Alliance *Cinchonales*, having epipetalous stamens, which burst longitudinally, sinuous anthers and unsymmetrical flowers.

Columel'liads. The plants of the Order *Columelliaceæ.*

Col'umn. (L. *columna*, a column.) A pillar. See also *Columna*.

In Botany, a body formed by the coalescence of the filaments, as in Malva; or by the union of the filaments with the style or stigma, as in Orchids.

Also, the body or stem of a sea-anemone.

C., mercu'rial. (L. *mercurius*.) The mercury contained in a barometer or gauge, the height of which indicates the pressure to which the surface is exposed.

C. of Goll. The posterior column of the spinal cord is divided by a prolongation of pia mater into two; the larger anterior column is the column of Burdach, the smaller posterior one is the column of Goll.

C., spi'nal. See *Spinal column*.

C., ver'tebral. See *Vertebral column*.

Colum'na. (L. *columen*, the top or principal part of a thing; because a column sustains what is on the top. F. *colonne;* G. *Säule*.) A column or pillar.

C. ad'stans inguin'ibus. (L. *adsto*, to stand near; *inguen*, the groin.) The penis.

C. ante'rior ligamen'ti cor'aco-humera'lis. (L. *anterior*, in front; *ligamentum*, a band; *coracoid; humerus*, the shoulder.) That portion of the coraco-humeral ligament which is attached below to the greater tuberosity of the humerus.

C. dor'si. (L. *dorsum*, the back.) The vertebral column.

C. foram'inis ova'lis. (L. *foramen*, a hole; *ovalis*, egg-shaped.) The thick, strong front edge of the fossa ovalis.

C. me'dia. See *C. media glandulæ thyroideæ*.

C. me'dia glan'dulæ thyroi'deæ. (L. *medius*, that is in the middle; *glandula*, dim. of *glans*, a nut; *thyroid*.) A conical portion of the thyroid gland which runs upwards from the isthmus in the median line, or rather to the left, and lies upon the thyroid cartilage.

C. na'si. (L. *nasus*, the nose. F. *colonne du nez;* G. *Nasenscheidewand*.) The column or pillar of the nose. The anterior part of the septum of the nose.

C. o'ris. (L. *os*, the mouth. F. *colonne de la bouche;* G. *Zapfchen*.) The pillar of the mouth; a name for the uvula.

C. sep'ti pala'ti. (L. *septum*, a partition; *palatum*, the palate.) The uvula.

C. spina'lis. (L. *spinalis*, belonging to the spine. G. *das Rückgrat*.) The spinal column.

C. vertebra'lis. (L. *vertebralis*, relating to the spine. F. *colonne vertébrale;* G. *Wirbelsäule*.) The vertebral column or spine; the spinal column.

C. vesicula'ris. (L. *vesicula*, a little bladder.) Same as *C. vesicularis posterior*.

C. vesicula'ris poste'rior. (L. *vesicula; posterior*, hinder.) Same as *Clarke's columns;* see also, *Respiratory nucleus*.

C. vesiculo'sa. (L. *vesiculosus*, having little bladders.) Same as *C. vesicularis posterior*.

Colum'næ. Plural of *Columna*.

C. Berti'ni. (*Bertin*, an anatomist.) Those portions of the cortical substance of the kidney which intervene between the pyramids.

C. car'neæ. (L. *carneus*, fleshy. F. *les colonnes charnues du cœur;* G. *Herzbalken*.) The fleshy columns or pillars. A term applied to the muscular projections in the ventricles of the heart. They are of three kinds: one, attached to the heart-walls along their whole length; another, attached only at their extremities; and a third attached to the heart only at one end, and bearing at their other end tendons, the *Chordæ tendineæ*, for attachment to the auriculo-ventricular valves; these latter are also called *Musculi papillares*.

C. car'neæ rec'ti. Same as *C. Morgagnii*.

C. cor'dis. (L. *cor*, the heart.) The *C. carneæ*.

C. forni'cis. (L. *fornix*, an arch.) The anterior crura of the fornix.

C. medul'læ spinalis. (L. *medulla*, pith; *spinalis*, belonging to the spine. G. *Hauptstränge*.) The white columns of the spinal cord formerly divided into the anterior, lateral, and posterior, though some subdivisions of these are now admitted.

C. Morga'gnii. (*Morgagni*, the naturalist and physician.) Longitudinal folds of the mucous membrane of the rectum which disappear on extension of the sphincter ani. The larger ones are from six to ten in number, and from 1 to 3 mm. high. They contain in their base longitudinal fasciculi of smooth muscular tissue, which belong to the muscular layer of the mucous membrane, which is here from 1 to 1·5 mm. thick, and is sometimes termed the musculus sustentator tunicæ mucosæ recti, or dilatator ani internus. The muscular fasciculi end in delicate tendons, which are attached to the skin about the anus.

C. papilla'res. Same as *Musculi papillares*.

C. rec'tæ Morga'gnii. (L. *rectus*, straight.) Same as *C. Morgagnii*.

C. rec'ti. (L. *rectus* straight.) The same as *C. Morgagnii*.

C. ruga'rum. (L. *ruga*, a wrinkle. G. *Scheidenwulste*.) The anterior and posterior longitudinal ridges, extending from the lower end to the upper part of the vagina in the middle line, and in connection laterally with the transverse folds of the mucous membrane or rugæ vaginæ.

Also, a term for the rugæ vaginæ themselves.

C. vagi'næ. (L. *vagina*, a sheath.) The *Arbor vitæ* of the vagina.

C. vagina'lis. (L. *vagina*, a sheath.) The same as *C. rugarum*.

C. val'vulæ Vieussen'ii. The thickened edges of the valve of Vieussens.

Colum'nar. (L. *columna*, a pillar or column. F. *colonnaire;* G. *saulenförmig*.) Of, or belonging to, a pillar or column; pillar-like.

C. epithe'lium. See *Epithelium, columnar*.

C. epithelio'ma. A synonym of *Cancer, adenoid*.

C. lay'er of ret'ina. A synonym of *Jacob's membrane*.

Colum'nea. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Gesneraceæ*.

C. longifo'lia. (L. *longus*, long; *folium*, a leaf.) Bahel. Hab. Malabar. Leaves used as a poultice to promote suppuration.

C. scan'dens. (L. *scandens*, climbing. F. *siane à sirop*.) A plant the flowers of which secrete a large quantity of honey.

Columnel'la. (Dim. *columna*, a pillar or column. F. *columelle;* G. *Säulchen*.) A little column or pillar. Same as *Columella*.

Columnif'eræ. (L. *columna*, a column; *fero*, to bear.) An Order of the Section *Eleutheropetalæ*, of the Division *Tetracyclæ* of Dicotyledons in Sach's Classification. It includes Sterculiaceæ, Büttneriaceæ, Tiliaceæ, and Malvaceæ.

Columnif'erous. (L. *columna*, a column; *fero*, to bear.) Bearing, or having, a column or columns. Applied to plants (*Columniferæ*) that have the stamina and pistil like a column or pillar in the middle of the flower.

Col'umns. Plural of *Column*.

C., Ber'tin's. See *Bertin, columns of.*

C., Bur'dach's. See *Burdach, columns of.*

C., car'neous. See *Columnæ carneæ.*

C., cu'neiform. (L. *cuneus*, a wedge; *forma*, shape.) A synonym of *C. of Burdach*, from their shape.

C., Köl'liker's. Same as *Muscle columns.*

C., mus'cular. (L. *musculus*, a muscle. F. *colonnes musculaires;* G. *Muskelsäule.*) See *Muscle columns.*

C. of abdom'inal ring. The pillars of the *Abdominal ring, external.*

C. of Bur'dach. See *Burdach, columns of.*

C. of Clarke. See *Clarke's columns.*

C. of Goll. The posterior median columns of the spinal cord.

C. of medul'la oblonga'ta. The sections into which each half of the medulla oblongata is divided by shallow grooves, named the anterior pyramid, the olivary body, the lateral tract, the restiform body, and the posterior pyramid.

C. of Morga'gni. See *Columnæ Morgagnii.*

C. of spi'nal cord. The segments of each half of the spinal cord, divided by fissures, and called the anterior, the lateral, the posterior, and the posterior median columns; to which may be added an internal one, Clarke's column.

C. of vagi'na. The *Columnæ rugarum.*

C., poste'rior me'dian. The posterior pyramids of the medulla oblongata.

C., poste'rior vesic'ular. (L. *posterior*, hinder; *vesicula*, a little bladder or cell.) Same as *Clarke, columns of.*

C., sap. (F. *colonnes séveuse.*) A term applied to reticulated or cribriform vessels in a plant.

Colum'nula. (L. dim. of *columna*, a pillar.) A little column or pillar. A name for the filament which passes through the middle of the capsule of frondose mosses, with which the seeds are connected; also called *Sphrongidium.*

Col'ures. (Κόλουρος, mutilated in the tail; because they are not seen entirely above the horizon for the space of twenty-four hours. F. *colures.*) Term for two imaginary meridian lines which pass through and intersect each other at right angles in the poles of the world; one passing through the points of Aries and Libra, and called the Equinoctial colure; the other through the Solstitial points, Cancer and Capricorn, therefore called the Solstitial colure. The points at which they intersect the ecliptic are the cardinal points.

Co'lus jo'vis. (L. *colus*, a distaff; *Jovis*, Jupiter.) The *Salvia sclarea.*

Colus'trum. Same as *Colostrum.*

Colu'tea. (Κολουτέα, a pod-bearing tree. G. *Blasenstrauch.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ.*

C. arbores'cens, Linn. (L. part. *arboresco*, to become a tree. F. *baguenaudier;* G. *Zierstrauch, falsche Senna.*) Bladder senna. A native of Central and Southern Europe, the leaves of which constitute one of the adulterations of senna leaves; they are obcordate, thin, glabrous on the upper surface, greyish green below, and beset with bright adpressed hairs.

C. cruen'ta, Ait. (L. *cruentus*, bloody.) Hab. South Europe. Properties as *C. arborescens.*

C. hirsu'ta, Roth. (L. *hirsutus*, hairy.) The *C. arborescens.*

C. orienta'lis, Lamb. (L. *orientalis*, eastern.) The *C. cruenta.*

Colym'bades. (Κολυμβάς, an olive swimming in brine.) Old name for a kind of olive which was formerly bruised and applied to burns to prevent vesication. (Gorræus.)

Colymbif'era mi'nor. (L. *minor*, lesser.) A synonym of *Mentha crispa.*

Colyt'ic. (Κολυτικός, hindering.) A synonym of *Antiseptic.*

Col'za. (F. *colza;* from *D. koolzaad*, cabbage seed.) The *Brassica campestris.* The seeds are often used to adulterate mustard. If in powder the adulteration cannot be recognised, but the seeds themselves are dull on the surface and not shagreened, and taste like turnips. They yield colza oil.

C. oil. The oil of the seeds of *Brassica campestris.* It is largely used for illuminating and lubricating purposes; and also for liniments.

Co'ma. (Κῶμα, deep sleep. F. *coma;* G. *Schlafsucht.*) A state of unnatural, heavy, deep and prolonged sleep, with complete unconsciousness, and slow, stertorous, often irregular, breathing. It frequently ends in death, the breathing becoming more irregular and noisy from the accumulation of pharyngeal and other secretions in the air passages. It may be produced by pressure on the brain from disease, as effusion, blood-clot, or injury, by certain poisons developed within or introduced from without the body, by cold, and by severe hæmorrhages or exhausting discharges. A minor degree is known as partial coma.

Also (L. *coma*, a head of hair. G. *Haupthaar*), the hair of the head.

Also, the top or head of a tree.

In Botany (F. *coma;* G. *Schopf*), the hairs terminating certain seeds.

Also, applied to the bracts at the summit of a pine-apple.

Also, the crown of sterile flowers on the top of some forms of inflorescence.

C. agrypnoï'des. (Ἀγρυπνία, sleeplessness; εἶδος, likeness.) Same as *C. vigil.*

C. apoplex'ia. Same as *Apoplexy.*

C. au'rea. (L. *aureus*, golden.) The *Helychrysum stœchas.*

C. cæsa'rea. (L. *cæsaries*, the hair of the head.) A synonym of *Plica polonica.*

C. comato'des. (Κῶμα, deep sleep; εἶδος, likeness.) Same as *C. somnolentium.*

C., diabe'tic. See *Diabetic coma.*

C. semina'lis. (L. *semen*, seed. G. *Samenschopf.*) The tuft of hairs on the top of some seeds.

C. somnolen'tium. (L. *somnolentia*, drowsiness.) A term for a state of deep, morbid sleep, when roused from which the patient immediately relapses; lethargy.

C., uræ'mic. See *Uræmia.*

C. vig'il. (L. *vigil*, awake.) A term for the lethargic condition of the patient, in bad cases of typhus, in which he lies with wide open eyes totally unconscious, but muttering in delirium; it is otherwise called *Agrypnocoma.*

Co'mal. (L. *coma*, a head of hair.) In Botany, applied to the uppermost and largest leaves of a stem of Bryum.

Coman'dra. (Κόμη, hair; ἀνήρ, a male.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Santalaceæ*.

C. umbella'ta. (*Umbel.*) Bastard toad flax. Hab. United States. Used in fevers.

Com'arum. (Κόμαρος, the arbutus.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rosaceæ*.

C. palus'tre, Linn. (L. *palustris*, marshy. G. *Siebenfingerkraut.*) Marsh cinquefoil. A plant that possesses febrifuge qualities, and has been compared for efficacy to cinchona.

Com'arus. (Κόμαρος.) A synonym of the *Arbutus unedo*.

Co'mata. (Κῶμα, deep sleep.) Soporose diseases. A term for an Order of the Class *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology. The voluntary motions impaired, with sleep, or a suspension of sense.

Co'mate. (L. *coma*, a head of hair. G. *behaart, beschopft.*) Topped with hair; having a *Coma*.

Comato'des. (Κωματώδης, oppressed with sleep.) Same as *Comatose*.

Co'matose. (Κῶμα, deep sleep. F. *comateux;* G. *schlafsüchtig.*) Having a strong and constant propensity to sleep; full of sleep.

C. fe'ver. (F. *fièvre comateuse.*) A pernicious fever, in which the attack is characterised by the sudden occurrence of profound coma.

C. spasm. A synonym of Good's *Syspasia*.

Comb. (Sax. *camb*, a comb, a crest. F. *peigne;* I. *pettine;* S. *peine;* G. *Kamm.*) A toothed instrument for adjusting the hair and for like purposes.

Also, the crest of a cock.

C.-like. Having the form of a comb.

C., Ve'nus's. The *Scandix pecten veneris*.

Com'bativeness. (F. *combattre*, to fight; from L. *cum*, with; *batuo*, to strike.) Term for a faculty common to man and the lower animals, producing active courage, the disposition to oppose, and, when energetic, the disposition to attack. Its organ, according to the phrenologists, is at the infero-posterior angle of the parietal bone, behind the mastoid.

Combe-Gi'rard. Switzerland; Canton Neuchatel. A cold chalybeate water in a moorland district.

Combina'tion. (L. *combino*, to set in couples together. F. *combination;* G. *Verbindung.*) A coming together in union, a uniting.

C. by vol'ume. The theory of chemical combination, which is expressed in the statement that gaseous substances combine with each other in fixed volumes, which bear a simple ratio to their atomic weights.

C. by weight. The theory of chemical combination, which is expressed in the statement that substances combine with each other in fixed proportions or definite atomic weights.

C., chem'ical. See *Chemical combination*.

Combi'ned. (L. *combino*. G. *verbunden, vereinigt.*) Joined together, connected.

C. hy'brid. (L. *hybrida*, a mongrel.) The union of a hybrid, with a new parent form, or with a hybrid of another species.

Combi'ning. (L. *combino.*) Uniting, joining with each other.

C. vol'umes. See *Volumes, combining*.

Combreta'ceæ. (L. *combretum*, a kind of rush.) Myrobalans. Epigynous Exogens of the Alliance *Myrtales;* ovary one-seeded; ovules pendulous; leaves dotless; seeds exalbuminous, and cotyledons convolute. They are in relation with, and constitute a higher development of, the Compositæ.

Combre'teæ. A Tribe of *Combretaceæ*, characterised by having a corolla and plaited cotyledons.

Combre'tum. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Combretaceæ*.

C. alternifo'lium, Pers. (L. *alternus*, alternate; *folium*, leaf.) A gum exuding from the bark, resembling gum arabic and burning away in a candle; is used as a demulcent.

C. butyro'sum. (L. *butyrum*, butter.) *Chiquito-butter*.

Combustibil'ity. (L. *comburo*, to burn wholly.) The capability of being burned.

C. preternat'ural. (L. *præter*, beyond; *natura*, nature.) Same as *Combustion, spontaneous*.

Combus'tible. (L. *comburo*, to wholly burn. F. *combustible;* G. *brennbar, verbrennlich.*) Capable of burning, or of being burned.

Combus'tio. A burn. See *Combustion*.

Combus'tion. (L. *comburo*, to wholly burn. F. *combustion;* G. *Verbrennung.*) Term for the evolution of heat and light during chemical action; the absorption of oxygen by all chemical combustible bodies from atmospheric air; burning; inflammation.

C., inter'nal. (L. *internus*, within.) Term applied to those processes of oxidation which take place in the tissues, and, to a minor extent, in the blood, and which effect the maintenance of the animal heat.

C., respi'ratory. (L. *respiro*, to breathe.) Term applied to those processes of oxidation which were formerly believed to take place in the lungs alone, but which are now known to occur throughout the body.

C., slow. The combination of combustible substances with oxygen, in so gradual a manner, that only a small amount of light and heat are eliminated.

C., sponta'neous. (L. *spontaneus*, of one's free will.) The burning of a substance, or a mass of substance, from heat generated within itself.

The supposed burning of the human body from conditions arising within itself, either with or without the application of a light. The body is stated to burn with a bluish flame, which is not extinguished by water, and with a fœtid odour, and to leave an oily carbonaceous residue. In most of the cases recorded, the subject is said to have been addicted to drinking; but either they have been near a fire, or some suspicious circumstances suggestive of murder have been present.

Combustu'ra. (L. *combustura*, a burning.) A burn.

Com'edo. (L. *comedo*, a glutton. G. *Mitesser.*) The small, worm-like, yellowish, black-tipped, pasty masses which can in some persons be made, by pressure, to exude from hair follicles, the sacs of which have been enlarged by the secretion of the often hypertrophied sebaceous glands, mingled with epithelial scales, and small hairs, the accumulation of which is by some believed to be the cause of the condition; they are found on the cheeks, forehead, and nose. They were believed by Küchenmeister to be the result of the irritation of the *Demodex folliculorum*, but this parasite is only occasionally found in them; when the sacs become inflamed the disease named *Acne punctata*, the *Varus comedo*, or *Varus vermiformis*, of Alibert, is produced.

Comedo'nes. Plural of *Comedo*.

Comen'ic ac'id. $C_6H_4O_5$. An acid ob-

tained from the decomposition of meconic acid. When meconic acid is dissolved in water it gives off CO_2, and the remaining solution, especially after boiling with hydrochloric acid, on evaporation yields hard granular crystals of comenic acid. Also called parameconic and metameconic acid.

Co'mes. (L. *comes*, a companion.) A companion.

C. archiatro'rum. (L. *archiatrus*; from ἀρχή, chief; ἰατρός, physician.) An old term for the chief physician of an emperor or king.

C. ner'vi ischiad'ici. (Ἰσχίον, the hip.) A branch of the sciatic artery which accompanies the sciatic nerve for some distance.

C. ner'vi phren'ici. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; φρήν, the diaphragm. F. *diaphragmatique supérieure*; G. *obere Zwerchfellarterie.*) A small artery arising from the internal mammary artery near its origin. It accompanies the phrenic nerve, and supplies it with blood as far as the diaphragm.

Comes'tible. (F. *comestible*, from Low. L. *comestibilis*. G. *essbar.*) Eatable.

Cometocor'ia. (Κομήτης, a comet; κόρη, pupil.) Term applied to a pupil which, in consequence of division of the iris, has assumed the form of a comet.

Co'metz. Half a drop.

Co'mez. The same as *Cometz.*

Com'fit. (F. *confit*; part. of *confire*, to preserve; from L. *conficio*, to finish.) A small sweetmeat.

Com'frey. (L. *confirmo*, to strengthen; or *conferveo*, to heal. F. *consoude.*) The *Symphytum officinale*; from its supposed strengthening qualities. Comfrey root is astringent and mucilaginous. It has long been used to form a stiff support for fracture, whether simple or compound. The root is scraped to a pulp, spread upon muslin, wrapped round the limb, and surrounded by a bandage; it speedily stiffens.

C., spotted. The *Pulmonaria officinalis.*

C., wild. The *Cynoglossum virginicum.*

Comif'erous. (L. *coma*, the hair; *fero*, to bear.) Bearing a tuft, as if of hair.

Comitia'lis. (L. *comitium*, a coming together.) Belonging to the Roman comitia or assemblies for electing magistrates.

C. mor'bus. (L. *morbus*, a disease.) A synonym of epilepsy; because on the occurrence of a case of this disorder during the sittings of the comitia they were prorogued, the disease being looked upon as a direct chastening of the gods.

Comi'zophyte. (Κομίζω, to carry; φυτόν, a plant.) A plant which has the stamens inserted into the corolla.

Command'er's bal'sam. The *Tinctura benzoini composita.*

Commanduca'tion. (L. *com*, with; *manduco*, to masticate.) A synonym of *Mastication.*

Commeli'na. See *Commelyna.*

Commely'na. (*Commelyn*, a Dutch botanist.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Commelynaceæ.*

C. angustifo'lia. (L. *angustus*, narrow; *folium*, leaf.) The fleshy rhizomes contain much starch, and, when cooked, are fit for food.

C. cœles'tis. (L. *cœlestis*, heavenly.) Employed as *C. angustifolia.*

C. commu'nis, Linn. (L. *communis*, common.) Hab. India. Used as a demulcent, and as an application to inflamed eyes.

C. med'ica, Loureiro. (L. *medicus*, medical.) Hab. China. Employed as a remedy by the Chinese in cough, asthma, pleurisy, strangury, and dysury.

C. Rumph'ii. (After the botanist *Rumphius.*) Hab. India. This plant is held in India to be emmenagogue.

C. scapiflo'ra, Roxb. The *Aneilema tuberosum.*

C. stria'ta. (L. *striatus*, striped.) The fleshy rhizomes contain starch, and, when cooked, are edible.

C. tubero'sa, H. B. K. (L. *tuber*, a knob.) The fleshy rhizomes contain starch, and, when cooked, are edible. Plant used as an hæmostatic.

Commelyna'ceæ. Spiderworts. Hypogynous Endogens of the Alliance *Xyridales*, or of the cohort *Commelynales.* Sepals 3, opposite the carpels; petals 3; stamens 6 or 3; placentæ axile; embryo trochlear, half immersed in fleshy albumen. Herbaceous plants, constituting a transition from sedges to lilies. Hab. of the Order, East and West Indies, New Holland, and Africa.

Commelyna'les. A Cohort of petaloid monocotyledons in which the gynœcium is syncarpous, and the seeds have an endosperm.

Commem'orative. (L. *commemoro*, to make to remember. Gr. ἀναμνηστικός; F. *commémoratif*; I. *commemorativo*; G. *commemorativ.*) That which recalls to the mind or brings back to the memory.

C. cir'cumstances. (F. *circonstances commémoratives.*) Passed events having a direct bearing on the diagnosis and nature of disease.

C. signs. (F. *signes commémoratifs.*) The points of evidence which are legibly written on the patient, and often in spite of his denial, and which enable the nature of a previous disease to be recognised, and which constitute the means of establishing a diagnosis and of treating the present disease.

Commens'al. (L. *con*, with; *mensa*, a table.) A messmate, or one that lives by or with another animal, in opposition to a parasite, which lives upon its host. As v. Beneden has shown, the messmate may be either free or fixed. Amongst the former may be enumerated the fishes Fierasfer and Enchelyophis; certain Palæmons and Pinnotheres that swim about in the digestive tube of the Holothurea; the fish Premnas biaculeatus which resides in the body of the Actinia crassicornis; the fish Oxybeles lumbricoides, which lives inside the Asterias discoida; the crustacean Cymothoe, which makes its home in the buccal cavity of the fish Stromatea. These all take advantage of the food captured by their host. Amongst fixed messmates may be mentioned the cirripedes Tubicinella or Coronula, which attach themselves to the skins of whales, and the Peltogaster which adheres to the under surface of the abdomen of Paguri. The word is also used adjectively.

Commens'alism. (L. *con*, with; *mensa*, a table.) The act of living by, or with, another animal. See *Commensal.*

Commen'sum. (L. *commensus*, part. of *commentior*, to measure.) A term for symmetry.

Commer'cium. (L. *commercium*, connection.) A term for sympathy.

Com'mi. (Κόμμι.) Gum.

Com'mia. (Κόμμι, gum.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Euphorbiaceæ.*

C. Co'chin-chinen'sis, Lour. (*Cochin China.*) The sap of this plant is white and viscous, and has emetic, purgative, and deobstruent properties. Probably the *Excœcaria agallocha*, Linn.

Com'minuted. (L. *comminutus*, part. of *comminuo*, to crumble to pieces. F. *comminutif.*) Broken into small pieces.

C. frac'ture. See *Fracture, comminuted.*

Comminu'tion. (L. *comminuo.*) Reduction to fragments.

Commin'utive. Same as *Comminuted.*

Comminuto'res cibo'rum. (L. *comminuo*, to crush; *cibus*, food.) Five pairs of muscles in the *Echinoidea* arising from the interambulacral margin, and attached to the five jaws of the dental apparatus.

Commiph'ora. (Κόμμι, gum; φέρω, to bear.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Amyridaceæ.*

C. madagascarien'sis, Jacq. One of the plants from which the resin named Bdellium is obtained. Also called *Amyris commiphora.*

Commissu'ra. (L. *commissura*, from *committo*, to join together. F. *commissure;* I. *commessura;* S. *comisura;* G. *Verbindung, Vereinigungspunkt, Fuge, Naht.*) A joining; a means of connection.

C. al'ba ante'rior. (L. *albus*, white; *anterior*, in front of.) The same as *C. medullæ anterior.*

C. ansa'ta. (L. *ansatus*, having a handle or loop. G. *Schlingencommissur.*) A layer of fibres passing from the lamina terminalis over the front of the chiasma to the tuber cinereum.

C. ante'rior. Same as *C. cerebri anterior.*

Also, same as *C. medullæ anterior.*

C. ante'rior accesso'ria. (L. *accessus*, a going near.) The *C. grisea anterior.*

C. ante'rior al'ba. (L. *anterior*, that which is in front; *albus*, white. G. *vordere Commissur des Rückenmarks.*) Same as *C. medullæ anterior.*

C. ante'rior gris'ea. The *C. grisea anterior.*

C. arcua'ta ante'rior. (L. *arcuatus*, bowed; *anterior*, in front.) The anterior fibres of the chiasma of the optic nerve, which were supposed to pass from one eye to the other. This is now disbelieved.

C. arcua'ta poste'rior. (L. *arcuatus*, bowed; *posterior*, hinder. G. *Bogencommissur.*) Hannover's term for the fibres of the posterior part of the chiasma of the optic nerve which run from one optic tract to the other. See *C. basalis of Meynert.*

C. basa'lis of Meynert. A commissure situated in man and the higher Vertebrates above the chiasma, and connecting the grey substance lining the opposite sides of the third ventricle. According to Gudden, it has nothing to do with the chiasma, and he describes it as being covered laterally by the optic tracts, from which it is separated by a band of grey matter. The fibres run backwards, dip into the ventral surface of the cerebral peduncle, and, rising to its dorsal surface, proceed to an unknown region of cells. In the lower Vertebrata it is identical with the *C. arcuata posterior.*

C. ba'seos al'ba. (Βάσις, a pedestal; *albus*, white.) A thin medullary layer which proceeds from the genu of the corpus callosum, and passes backwards over the optic commissure. It forms the floor of the fifth ventricle, and extends laterally on each side into the substantia perforata lateralis and to the under surface of the frontal lobe. It is sometimes called the *Lamina genu.*

C. ba'sis sep'ti pellu'cidi. The same as *C. baseos alba.*

C. bre'vis. (L. *brevis*, short. I. *eminenza valvolare;* G. *Klappenwulst, kurze Commissur.*) The *Vermis inferior posterior.*

C. bre'vis lobo'rum inferio'rum. (L. *brevis*, short; *lobus*, a lobe; *inferior*, below. G. *untere Querblatte, Klappenwulst.*) The posterior fibres of the inferior vermiform process of the cerebellum connecting together the two posterior inferior lobes of that organ.

C. bre'vis lobo'rum posterio'rum inferio'rum cerebel'li. (L. *brevis*, short; λοβός, the lobe of the ear; *posterior*, behind; *inferior*, below; *cerebellum*, the lesser brain.) The same as *Vermis inferior posterior.*

C. cerebel'li. (L. *cerebellum*, a small brain.) A synonym of the *Pons Varolii.*

C. cerebel'li ad cer'ebrum. (L. *cerebellum; ad*, to; *cerebrum*, the brain.) A synonym of the *Processus a cerebello ad cerebrum.*

C. cerebel'li bre'vis. (L. *brevis*, short.) The same as *C. brevis loborum inferiorum.*

C. cerebel'li sim'plex. The *C. simplex.*

C. cer'ebri ante'rior. (L. *anterior*, that is before; *cerebrum*, the brain. G. *die vordere Markbändchen.*) A rounded fasciculus of medullary fibres, 5 mm. high and 2 mm. thick from before backwards, and 11 cm. long, situated in the fore part of the third ventricle in front of the pillars of the fornix. It runs transversely, forming a slight arch downwards and forwards. Its central portion only is free, and about 3 mm. in length; the lateral portions run in front of the thalamus opticus above the substantia perforata lateralis, below and behind the head of the corpus striatum, and the anterior extremity of the lenticular nucleus, penetrating on each side behind the fasciculus uncinatus into the island of Reil, and terminating in a brush-like manner in the medullary lamina of the temporal lobe above the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle.

C. cer'ebri mag'na. (L. *magnus*, great; *cerebrum*, the brain. I. *commessura grande.*) A synonym of the *Corpus callosum.*

C. cer'ebri max'ima. (L. *maximus*, sup. of *magnus*, great; *cerebrum*, brain.) A synonym of the *Corpus callosum.*

C. cer'ebri me'dia. (L. *medius*, middle; *cerebrum*, brain.) A synonym of the *C. media.*

C. cer'ebri mol'lis. (L. *mollis*, soft; *cerebrum*, brain. G. *weiches Markbändchen.*) The soft or grey commissure of the brain. It passes across the third ventricle, connecting the opposed surfaces of the optic thalami. It is 4 mm. in vertical measurement, and 7 mm. in the antero-posterior direction. It is composed chiefly of grey substance, with a few transverse nerve fibres. It easily breaks down.

C. cer'ebri poste'rior. (L. *posterior*, that is behind; *cerebrum*, brain. G. *hinteres Markbändchen.*) The posterior commissure of the third ventricle. It consists of a strongly-arched fasciculus of medullary fibres, situated at the posterior part of the third ventricle above the aquæduct of Sylvius and below the peduncles of the pineal gland. It connects the opposite surfaces of the optic thalami, the eminentiæ quadri-

geminæ, and the pineal gland together. Its edges are so involute as to form an upper and a lower triangular portion.

C. ciner'ea. (L. *cinereus*, ashen grey.) The same as *C. grisea posterior*.

C. crucia'ta. (L. *cruciatus*, from *crux*, a cross.) Hannover's term for those fibres of the chiasma which cross from the right optic tract to the left opt c nerve, and *vice versâ*.

C. forni'cis. (L. *fornix*, an arch.) A distinct band found in some Carnivora, crossing the caudal aspect of the fornix ventrad of the crista, and apparently uniting the two columns more closely.

C. gris'ea. (Mod. L. *griseus*, grey. F. *commissure grise;* G. *graue Commissur*.) The same as *C. grisea posterior*.

C. gris'ea ante'rior. (Mod. L. *griseus*. G. *vordere graue commissur*.) The grey substance extending from one lateral half of the spinal cord to the other behind the *C. medullæ anterior*, and in front of the central canal. It consists of a thin layer of fine transverse nerve-fibres, which in front are continuous with the posterior fibres of the *C. medullæ anterior*.

C. gris'ea poste'rior. (L. *griseus; posterior*, hinder. G. *hintere graue Commissur*.) The grey substance extending from one lateral half of the spinal cord to the opposite half behind the central canal, at the bottom of the posterior median fissure.

C. habena'rum. (L. *habenæ*, reins.) A white band connecting the caudal ends of the habenæ, and forming the dorsal border of the foramen conarii.

C. infe'rior of Gud'den. The inner and upper fibres of the tractus opticus, which pass from one anterior corpus geniculatum to the posterior part of the chiasma of the optic nerve, and thence return to that of the other side by the other tractus opticus.

C. labio'rum o'ris. (L. *labium*, a lip; *os*, the mouth.) The angle of the mouth on each side.

C. labio'rum puden'di. (L. *labium*, a lip; *pudendus*, part. of *pudeo*, to be ashamed.) The line of junction of the labia majora; that in front of the aperture of the vagina being termed anterior, that behind posterior.

C. labio'rum vul'væ. (L. *vulva*, womb.) Same as *C. labiorum pudendi*.

C. lemnis'ci. (Λημνίσκος, a band. G. *Commissur der Schleifen*.) The anterior fibres of the deep layer of the lemniscus. The commissure lies behind and beneath the posterior pair of the corpora quadrigemina above and in front of the processus a cerebello ad testes, and just above the grey substance surrounding the aquæduct of Sylvius.

C. me'dia. (L. *medius*, in the middle.) A fasciculus of fibres joining the opposite surfaces of the optic thalamus. It is sometimes called the soft commissure, or *C. cerebri mollis*.

C. medul'læ al'ba. (L. *albus*, white. G. *weisse Verbindungsbrücke*.) The same as *C. medullæ anterior*.

C. medul'læ ante'rior. (L. *anterior*, foremost. G. *vordere Verbindungsbrücke*.) A band of white fibres situated at the bottom of the anterior fissure of the spinal cord, and connecting together the two anterior columns.

C. mol'lis. The same as *C. cerebri mollis*.

C. ner'vea. (L. *nervus*, a sinew.) A synonym of *Syndesmosis*.

C. oliva'rum. (L. *oliva*, an olive.) Transverse nerve-fibres crossing the middle line between one olivary body and the other.

C. os'sium car'nea. (L. *os*, a bone; *carneus*, fleshy.) A synonym of *Syssarcosis*.

C. palpebra'rum exter'na. (L. *palpebra*, an eyelid; *externus*, outer.) The *C. palpebrarum lateralis*.

C. palpebra'rum inter'na. (L. *internus*, inner.) The *C. palpebrarum medialis*.

C. palpebra'rum latera'lis. (L. *palpebra; lateralis*, belonging to the side.) The line of junction of the eyelids on the outer or temporal side of the palpebral fissure.

C. palpebra'rum media'lis. (L. *palpebra*, an eyelid; *medialis*, middle.) The line of junction of the upper and lower eyelids on the inner or nasal side of the palpebral fissure.

C. pedunculo'rum cona'rii. (L. *pedunculus*, dim. of *pes*, a foot; *conarium*. G. *oberes Markblatt der Zirbeldrüse*.) A thin layer of medullary nervous substance investing the anterior surface of the apex of the pineal body, and connecting the pedunculi conarii together.

C. pedunculo'rum sep'ti pellu'cidi. (L. *pedunculus*, dim. of *pes*, a foot; *septum*, an enclosure; *pellucidus*, transparent.) A layer of medullary substance, connecting the peduncles of the septum pellucidum, situated in the middle line just above the anterior white commissure.

C. poste'rior. (L. *posterior*, hinder.) Same as *C. cerebri posterior*.

Also, the same as *C. basalis of Meynert*.

C. pros'tatæ poste'rior. (L. *prostata*, the prostate; *posterior*, that is behind.) The middle lobe of the prostate.

C. sim'plex. (L. *simplex*, simple.) The *Vermis superior posterior*.

C. ten'uis. (L. *tenuis*, thin.) A synonym of the *C. vermis tenuis*.

C. ver'mis ten'uis. (L. *vermis*, a worm; *tenuis*, thin. G. *obere Querblatt, Wipfelblatt*.) The posterior fibres of the superior vermiform process of the cerebellum. It connects the posterior superior lobes of that organ.

Commissu'ræ. Plural of *Commissura*.

C. hemisphærio'rum. (L. *hæmisphærium*, a half-globe. G. *Verbindungsbrücken*.) Term applied to the various structures in the middle line of the brain, composed of transverse fibres, connecting the two hemispheres together, as the corpus callosum, and the anterior, middle, and posterior commissures.

C. medul'læ spina'lis. (L. *medulla*, marrow; *spinalis*, belonging to the spine.) The layers of white and grey substance situated in front of and behind the central canal of the spinal cord, connecting the two halves of the cord together throughout their whole length.

Commissu'ral. (L. *commissura*.) That which relates to the commissures.

Com'missure. See *Commissura*.

In Botany, especially applied to the face by which two carpels cohere, as in *Umbelliferæ*.

C., ante'rior white. The same as *Commissura medullæ anterior*.

C., grey. The same as *Commissura cerebri mollis*.

C., Gud'den's. See *Commissura inferior of Gudden*.

C., horse-shoe. (G. *hufeisenförmige Commissur*.) Same as *C., Wernekinck's*.

C., intercer'ebral, obli'que. (L. *inter*, between; *cerebrum*, the brain.) Same as *C. of brain, oblique*.

C., Mey'nert's. See *Commissura basalis of Meynert.*

C. of brain, ante'rior. The *Commissura cerebri anterior.*

C. of brain, great. The *Corpus Callosum.*

C. of brain, mid'dle. The *Commissura cerebri media.*

C. of brain, obli'que. The thickened edge of the valve of Vieussens.

C. of brain, poste'rior. The *Commissura cerebri posterior.*

C. of brain, soft. The *Commissura cerebri mollis,* from its soft consistence.

C. of floc'culus. (*Flocculus.*) The posterior medullary velum of the cerebellum, from its attachment to the flocculus.

C. of spi'nal cord, ante'rior grey. See *Commissura grisea anterior.*

C. of spi'nal cord, ante'rior white. (G. *vordere weisse Commissur.*) The transverse white nerve fibres at the bottom of the anterior median fissure of the spinal cord. The *Commissura medullæ anterior.*

C. of spi'nal cord, poste'rior grey. The *Commissura grisea posterior.*

C. of the third ven'tricle, ante'rior. The same as *Commissura cerebri anterior.*

C. of the third ven'tricle, mid'dle. The same as *Commissura cerebri mollis.*

C. of the third ven'tricle, poste'rior. The same as *Commissura cerebri posterior.*

C. of uve'a. (*Uvea.*) The *Ciliary ligament.*

C., op'tic. (Ὀπτικός, relating to sight. F. *chiasma des nerfs optiques;* G. *Sehnervenkreuzung.*) The junction of the optic tracts at the base of the brain from which the optic nerves spring; it is situated in the middle line just in front of the tuber cinereum. The greater number of the fibres of each optic tract cross in the optic commissure to the opposite optic nerve, some of them go to the optic nerve of the same side without crossing, and some cross its posterior surface to the opposite optic tract and return to the brain, the *Commissura inferior* of Gudden; by some it is said that fibres from one optic nerve run on its anterior border to join the opposite optic nerve and return to the eye, but this is now doubted. Also, called *Chiasma.*

C., poste'rior white. The same as *Commissura posterior alba.*

C., soft. (G. *weiche Commissur des Gehirns.*) The same as *Commissura cerebri mollis.*

C., Wer'nekinck's. (L. *decussatio tegmentorum.* G. *Haubenkreuzung, hufeisenförmige Commissur.*) The decussation that takes place in the middle line between the fibres of the tegmentum of the cerebral peduncles as they lie in close juxtaposition in the pons.

Com'mon. (L. *communis,* common; from *cum,* with; *munis,* serving. Gr. κοινός; F. *commun;* I. *comune;* S. *comun;* G. *gemeinsam.*) In Anatomy, generally applied to the trunk from which two or more arteries are given off, as the common carotid and common iliac arteries.

In Botany, applied to a petiole which supports several secondary petioles; and to a calyx composed of bracts surrounding a number of small flowers.

Commo'sis. (Κόμμωσις, a dressing up.) The art of concealing natural deformities.

Commo'tio. (L. *commotio,* from *commoveo,* to put in violent motion. G. *Erschütterung.*) Severe disturbance.

C. cer'ebri. (L. *cerebrum,* the brain. G. *Hirnerschütterung.*) Concussion of the brain.

C. medul'læ spina'lis. (L. *medulla,* marrow; *spinalis,* spinal.) Concussion of the spinal cord.

C. ret'inæ. (L. *rete,* a net.) Concussion of the retina.

Commu'nicable. (L. *communicabilis,* from *communico,* to share together.) Capable of being imparted or communicated from one to another.

Commu'nicans. (L. part. of *communico.*) Communicating, connecting.

C. fibula'ris. (*Fibula.*) The *C. peronei.*

C. no'ni. (L. *nonus,* nine.) Two filaments of the deep anterior branches of the cervical plexus, one from the second and the other from the third cervical nerve, which descend on the outer side of or upon the internal jugular vein to form with the descendens noni the *Ansa nervi hypoglossi.*

C. perone'i. (Περόνη, a brooch, the fibula.) A branch of the external popliteal nerve, arising near the head of the fibula; it crosses the outer head of the gastrocnemius and joins the short saphenous nerve below the middle of the leg.

C. poplite'i. (L. *poples,* the ham.) The part of the short saphenous nerve between its origin from the internal popliteal nerve and its junction with the communicans peronei.

C. tibia'lis. (*Tibia.*) The external or short saphenous nerve.

C. Willis'ii. (*Willis.*) The posterior communicating artery of the brain.

Commu'nicating. (L. *communico.* F. *communicant;* I. and S. *communicante;* G. *verbindend.*) Connecting, imparting to, one another.

C. ar'tery, ante'rior. (F. *artère communicante antérieure.*) A small vessel, ·25″ long, connecting one anterior cerebral artery with its fellow of the opposite side; it lies in front of the optic commissure, beneath the lamina cinerea.

C. ar'tery of dorsa'lis pe'dis. (L. *dorsum,* the back; *pes,* the foot. G. *tiefe Sohlenarterie.*) One of the two terminal branches of the dorsal artery of the foot; it dips between the two heads of the first dorsal interosseous muscle, and joins the external plantar artery to form the plantar arch, and gives off two branches; one runs on the plantar surface of the inner side of the great toe; the other passes forwards along the first metatarsal space, and divides for the supply of the contiguous surfaces of the first and second toes; it anastomoses with the external plantar.

C. ar'tery of palm. A branch, arising from the ulnar artery at the springing of the superficial palmar arch, which runs between the flexor brevis and the abductor of the little finger, to join the terminal part of the medial artery and to assist in forming the deep palmar arch.

C. ar'tery of ul'nar. A branch of the ulnar artery at the commencement of the superficial palmar arch, a little beyond the pisiform bone; it passes inwards between flexor brevis minimi digiti and the abductor minimi digiti near their origins, and anastomoses with the termination of the radial artery to form the deep palmar arch.

C. ar'tery, poste'rior. (F. *artère communicante postérieure;* G. *hintere Verbindungs-*

arterie.) Arises from the back part of the internal carotid, and runs backwards and a little inwards to join the posterior cerebral artery. It varies much in size.

C. pro'cesses. Term applied to the outgrowths of adjoining cells when they are continuous with each other.

Communica'tion. (L. *communico.* F. *communication.*) The act or means of imparting or connecting.

In Anatomy, the union or connection between two organs or cavities.

C., mimet'ic. (F. *communication mimique.*) The gaining or giving information by signs or gestures, or the play of the features.

C., o'ral. (F. *communication orale.*) Communication by speech, by word of mouth.

C., writ'ten. (F. *communication écrite.*) Communication by writing with pen, pencil, or style.

Com'mutator. (L. *commuto*, to exchange. G. *Stromwender.*) An instrument for breaking or making contact, or changing the current in a galvanic circuit.

Comocla'dia. (Κόμη, hair; κλάδος, a shoot.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Terebinthaceæ.* The plants of this genus grow in Tropical America, and are rich in glutinous, often acrid, sap, which blackens in the air.

C. brazilias'trum, Porr. False Brazil wood. Properties as *C. dentata.*

C. denta'ta, Jacq. (L. *dentatus*, toothed. F. *guao.*) Hab. Tropical America. Juice milky, irritant, and very poisonous. It is used to destroy warts. The bruised leaves have an odour of sulphur. It is believed by the natives that anyone sleeping under its shade dies.

C. ilicifo'lia, Sw. (L. *ilex*, the holly; *folium*, a leaf.) Juice blackens the skin.

C. integrifo'lia, Linn. (L. *integer*, entire; *folium.*) Juice caustic and corrosive, destroys and stains the skin black. Used as a depilatory.

Com'oïd. (Κόμη, the hair; εἶδος, likeness.) Having the appearance of a lock of hair.

Co'mon. The name of a palm of Guiana; probably a *Bactris*, the fruit of which is eaten cooked, or raw with salt.

Comoph'orous. (Κόμη, hair; *φορέω*, to bear. G. *haartragend.*) Having or bearing hair.

Como'sæ. (L. *coma*, hair.) A Linnæan Nat. Order, of which *Spiræa* is the type.

Co'mose. (L. *coma*, a head of hair. G. *beschopft, haarig.*) Full of, or covered with, hairs. Having a *Coma.*

Comot'ica. (L. *coma*, the hair.) Remedies for the diseases of the hair.

Compact'. (L. *compactus*, part. of *compingo*, to join together. G. *dicht, fest, gedrungen.*) United, close in texture, dense.

Plants are called compact when they consist of solid substance.

C. tis'sue of bone. The dense ivory-like outer layer of a bone.

Compa'ges. (L. *compages*, a joining together.) Same as *Articulation*, and as *Commissura.*

C. os'sium per lin'eam sim'plicem. (L. *os*, a bone; *per*, by means of; *linea*, a line.) A term for the form of union of bones called *Harmony.*

C. vertebra'rum. (L. *vertebra*, a spine bone.) The spinal column as a whole.

Compag'inate. (L. *compagino*, to join together. G. *zusammengeflacht.*) Flattened together.

Compagina'tio. (L. *compagino*, to join together.) Same as *Commissura.*

Com'pans. France; Département de Seine-et-Marne. A cold weak sulphur water.

Compar'ison. (L. *comparo*, to put together.) The phrenological term for the faculty which investigates likenesses and differences; its organ is said to be situated in the middle of the upper part of the forehead, between those of Causality, above that of Eventuality, and below that of Benevolence.

Com'pass. (F. *compas*, from Low. L. *compassus*, a circle; from L. *com*, for *cum*, together; *passus*, a step.) A circuit, a boundary.

Also, the instrument, essentially consisting of a magnetic needle, balanced in such manner that it can freely move on a horizontal plane, by which the magnetic meridian is indicated.

C. plant. The *Silphium laciniatum;* so called because its leaves point always north and south.

Com'passes. (Same etymon.) An instrument consisting of two limbs united at one end by a joint, and adapted to measure the size of parts and their distance from each other.

Compas'sio. (L. *compassio*, fellow-suffering.) A term for sympathy.

Com'peba. A synonym of *Cubebs.*

Compel'led move'ments. (G. *Zwangsbewegungen.*) Movements arising from irritation or lesion of some part of the central nervous system. Examples occur in the deviation of the eyes and rotation of the head towards the non-paralysed side, seen in some cases of lesion of corpus striatum; in the deviation of one eye upward and outward, and of the other downward and inward; in the circus movements in one direction that occur in some cases of cerebellar hæmorrhage, and after lesion of the central peduncle; in the forward movements resulting from lesion of Nothnagel's nodus cursorius in the corpus striatum, and in the backward movements observed in some cases of lesion of the cerebellum.

C. posi'tion. (G. *Zwangslager.*) A position to which a patient constantly returns when placed in any other position. It has been observed in disease of the cerebellar peduncles.

Compensa'tion. (L. *compensatio*, from *compenso*, to counterbalance.) The act of counterbalancing. Term applied to those conditions by which the effects of congenital or acquired disease are warded off. It may be observed in cases of cardiac and hepatic disease, when the symptoms that would otherwise present themselves are prevented or relieved by the establishment of collateral circulation.

Compens'atory. (Same etymon.) Counterbalancing; supplying a deficiency in another.

C. hyper'trophy. See *Hypertrophy, compensatory.*

Com'peper. Old name for Cubebs.

Comper'nis. (L. *compernis*, from *com*, for *cum*, together; *perna*, a ham.) One whose knees are bent inwards. Same as *Genu valgum.*

Compla'nate. (L. *complanatus*, part. of *complano*, to make flat.) Flattened.

Complement'al. (L. *compleo*, to fill up.) Completing; supplying a deficiency.

C. air. See *Air, complemental.*

C. males. (L. *compleo*, to fill up.) Term

applied by C. Darwin to certain parasitic males which he observed to exist in Cirripedes. These do not pair, as in all hitherto known cases, with females, but with hermaphrodites or bisexual animals, to which, with the exception of some species of *Ibla* and *Scalpellum*, all the Cirripedes belong.

C. nutri'tion. Paget's term for the idea first expressed by Treviranus that each single part of the body, in respect of its nutrition, stands to the whole body in the relation of an excreted substance.

C. space of pleu'ra. (*Pleura.*) The part of the pleura unoccupied by the lung in ordinary breathing; being the part immediately above the costal insertion of the diaphragm, where for some distance the costal and diaphragmatic pleuræ are in contact.

Complement'ary. Same etymon and meaning as *Complemental.*

C. air. Same as *Air, complemental.*

C. bone. (L. *compleo*, to fill up.) An accessory bone of the lower jaw of reptiles and birds corresponding to the coronary process. The os coronoideum.

C. col'ours. See *Colours, complementary.*

C. tis'sue. The part of the fundamental tissue of plants which is not distinguished by a special term; it consists of thin-walled, succulent parenchyma, with intercellular spaces.

Comple'te. (L. *completus*, part. of *compleo*, to fill up. F. *complet*; G. *vollständig.*) In Botany, having all the parts belonging to it, or to the type.

Comple'tio. (L. *completio*, a filling up.) A synonym of *Plethora.*

Com'plex. (L. *complexus*, part. of *complector*, to clasp around. G. *verflochten.*) Consisting of several parts.

Complexi'o. (L. *complexio*, a combination.) A synonym of *Coition.*

Also, the same as *Temperament* and *Complexion.*

Complex'ion. (L. *complexio.* G. *Gesichtsfarbe.*) The colour and tone of the skin, especially of the face.

By French writers it is regarded as the combination of all the external and physical conditions of the body which constitute the natural state of a man, and is thus not identical with temperament, which refers rather to the state or disposition of his organs in health.

Complexi'ty. (L. *complexus.*) Term applied to organs or bodies composed of many parts. Thus, in Chemistry, the albumins are examples of great complexity of constitution.

Complex'us. (L. *complexus*, part. of *complector*, to embrace; complex, consisting of several parts. F. *grand complexus.*) A muscle situated in the fourth layer of the muscles of the back. It arises from the transverse processes of the upper six dorsal vertebræ, from the articular processes of the cervical vertebræ as high as the third, and from the spine of the last cervical vertebra. It is inserted between the two curved lines of the occipital bone. It presents a tendinous intersection at the junction of the upper third with the two lower thirds. The inner part of the muscle often presents two fleshy bellies, with an intervening tendon, and is named the biventer cervicis. It is supplied by the internal branches of the posterior primary divisions of the neighbouring spinal nerves, and by branches of the suboccipital and occipitalis magnus nerves. It derives its blood supply from the ascending and profunda cervicis arteries. It bends the head back.

C. mag'nus. (L. *magnus*, great. F. *grande complexus, trachelo-occipital*, Chaussier.) The *C. muscle.*

C. ma'jor. (L. *major*, greater.) The *C. muscle.*

C. mi'nor. (L. *minor*, less. F. *petit complexus, trachelo-mastoïdien*, Chaussier.) The *Trachelo-mastoid* muscle.

Com'plicate. (L. *complico*, to fold together. G. *zusammengefaltet.*) Folded upon itself, as of a leaf.

Complica'tion. (L. *complicatio*, from *complico*, to fold together. G. *Verwicklung.*) The being entangled; the condition in which several things are intermixed.

Used in Medicine to signify a series of one or more morbid processes succeeding the original disease, and depending on it or on the same cause.

Compo'nent. (L. *compono*, to put together.) Having a part in the constitution of a compound.

C. forces. A term applied to each of the several forces producing a resultant force.

Composi'tæ. (L. *compositus*, put together; part. of *compono*, to join together.) An Order of epigynous Exogens of the Alliance *Campanales*, or of the cohort *Asterales*, with a one-celled ovary, valvate corolla, syngenesious anthers, and erect ovule, without albumen.

Com'posites. See *Compositæ.*

Composi'tion. (L. *compositio*, a putting together. G. *Vermischung.*) The act of compounding or composing; such as the composition of medicines.

Also, the thing compounded or made up.

Also (G. *zusammensetzung*), the arrangement and character of the parts composing a whole; such as the composition of a chemical compound.

Composi'tor. (L. *compono*, to put together.) One who sets up type for a printing press.

C.'s cramp. A disorder affecting the thumb and fingers of compositors, of the same nature as *Writers' cramp.*

C.'s thumb. Same as *C.'s cramp.*

Composi'tum. (L. *compono.*) A *Compound.*

Com'pound. (L. *compono*, to compose.) A substance made up of two or more parts or elements.

Also, to mix together, as in the preparing of medicines.

In Botany (F. *composé*; G. *zusammengesetzt*), applied to similar parts, as the flower or pistil, aggregated into a common whole.

C. at'om. See *Atom, compound.*

C. e'thers. Term applied to those ethers or ethereal salts in which the hydrogen in an alcohol is replaced by acid radicles.

C. eyes. Eyes which are like those of Insecta.

C. frac'ture. See *Fracture, compound.*

C. inflores'cence. See *Inflorescence, compound.*

C. leaves. Leaves which are composed of two or more parts articulated together, and capable of being separated without destruction at the close of life.

C. rad'icle. See *Radicle, compound.*

C. spore. See *Spore, compound.*

C. stom'ach. A stomach which, like that of the ruminants, consists of several compartments communicating with each other.

Comprehen'sio. (L. *comprehensio*, a catching; from *comprehendo*, to lay hold of.) A term for catalepsy.

Compren'sio. Same as *Comprehensio*.

Com'press. (L. *compressus*, part. of *comprimo*, to press together. F. *compresse;* G. *Bausch, Bauschen.*) A substance by which pressure may be made on a definite part by the aid of an encircling bandage or strap.

Also, a folded piece of rag or lint wetted with water, which is applied under a dry wrapper to a part for the relief of inflammation or irritation; it may be used with or without oilsilk.

C. en croix de Mal'ta. (F. *en*, in; *croix*, cross; *de*, of.) A square compress in which a deep cut is made at each angle, and carried nearly to the centre; so as to be like a Maltese cross.

C., fenes'trated. (L. *fenestra*, a window. F. *compresse fenestrée.*) A compress having a hole in it for the discharge of matter, or for the inspection of the part beneath.

C., grad'uated. (L. *gradus*, a step. F. *compresse graduée.*) A compress consisting of a series of strips of lint or other material, each strip being somewhat larger than the one below; the narrowest strip is applied to the part requiring the compress.

C., prismat'ic. (*Prism.*) A compress presenting a triangular surface in transverse section. Used to keep parts separate which have a tendency to fall together, as in the case of the bones of the forearm after fracture.

C., reg'ular. (F. *compresse graduée régulière.*) A piece of linen or lint folded alternately from right to left and from left to right, each fold exactly covering the one beneath.

Also, a synonym of *C., graduated.*

Compres'sed. (L. *compressus.* G. *zusammengedrückt.*) In Botany, flattened lengthwise.

C. air bath. See *Bath, air, compressed.*

Compressibil'ity. (L. *compressus.* F. *compressibilité;* I. *compressibilita;* S. *compresibilidad;* G. *Pressbarkeit, Zusammendrückbarkheit.*) The capability of being reduced to a smaller volume by some mechanical power.

Compres'sible. (L. *comprimo*, to press together. F. *compressible.*) Capable of being compressed.

Compres'sio. See *Compression.*

C. cer'ebri. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) See *Compression of brain.*

Compres'sion. (L. *compressio*, from *comprimo*, to press together. G. *Zusammendrückung, Zusammenpressung.*) The act or condition of being pressed together.

Compression of an organ, so as to interfere with its functions, occurs in the course of disease or injury, as of the lung by effusion into the pleura; of the bowel from an abdominal tumour; or of the brain by a blow causing depression of the skull.

Compression is a means frequently employed in Surgery to reduce the bulk of parts, to aid in the removal of air or extravasated fluids, to prevent the effusion of fluids, and to keep parts in apposition. It is applied by a bandage or by some form of compress.

C. à or en deux temps. (F. *à deux temps*, at two periods.) Digital compression applied to a vessel affected with aneurysm. As employed by Broca, the current of blood is first partially, and then, after an interval, completely, arrested.

C., cer'ebral. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) See *C. of brain.*

C., cir'cular. The constriction of a vessel and arrest of the flow of blood through it by a ligature.

C., dig'ital. (L. *digitalis*, from *digitus*, a finger.) A method of treating aneurysms suggested by Vanzetti. It consists in retarding or altogether arresting the flow of blood through the vessel until coagulation of the contents of the aneurysm occurs; when the flow of blood is entirely arrested the compression is said to be complete, when partially arrested incomplete. The compression may also be applied to the vessel through the integuments, or mediately or after its exposure, when it is immediate. It may also be applied continuously or intermittingly, the last method being introduced to relieve the patient from the pain caused by constant pressure.

C., imme'diate. Compression applied to a nerve or vessel when exposed or isolated from the adjoining tissues.

C., imme'diate lat'eral. Compression exerted along one side of a vessel, as in acupressure, or in the application of a compress, as opposed to circular compression.

C., me'diate. Compression applied to a vessel or nerve through the integuments and tissues.

C. of brain. (F. *compression du cerveau;* G. *Hirndruck.*) The state in which the brain structure is pressed upon to its damage by an intracranial growth or effusion, or by an extracranial injury which alters the shape of some part of the skull bones. The term is mainly confined to the result of mechanical injury, whether the pressure be the direct effect of the injury through depression of bone, or the indirect through the effusion of blood or the formation of pus. The symptoms vary in intensity according to the amount of pressure, and in rapidity of development according to the suddenness or slowness of action of the cause. They consist in a deeper or a lighter form of coma, a greater or smaller degree of paralysis, a more or less complete abolition of sensation, with sometimes delirium, sometimes convulsion. The breathing is slow, stertorous, or puffing; the pulse is full and slow; the temperature is high; the pupils are dilated, one or both; and there is often incontinence of fæces and retention of urine.

Compres'sive. (L. *compressus*, part. of *comprimo*, to press together.) That which is capable of exercising compression.

C. ban'dage. (L. *comprimo*, to squeeze together; A. S. *band*, from verb to bind. G. *Compressiv-Verband.*) A bandage by means of which firm pressure can be applied to any part of the body for a considerable length of time. Such bandages are used to control hæmorrhage, to promote union of cut surfaces, the healing of torpid ulcers, the absorption of extravasated blood, lymph, or serum, to keep inflamed parts at rest, and to relieve pain, and to prevent the escape of natural fluids, as when applied to the eye or to an aneurysm, or in hæmophilia.

Compres'sor. (L. *compressus*. . F. *compresseur;* I. *compressore;* S. *compresor;* G. *Druckwerkzeug, Zusammendrücker.*) That which compresses.

An instrument intended to compress a nerve, or artery, or duct, of which there are many forms. It is also employed synonymously with *Tourniquet*, which see.

Applied to muscles which have this action.

Also, an instrument formerly used to assist the extraction of the lens in cataract operations.

C. bul'bi. (*Bulb.*) Same as *C. hemisphærium bulbi.*

C. bul'bi pro'prius. (L. *proprius*, special.) Same as *C. hemisphærium bulbi.*

C. hemisphæ'rium bul'bi. (L. *hemisphærium*, a half sphere; *bulbus*, a bulb.) Kobelt's name for those fasciculi of the accelerator urinæ muscle which invest the bulb of the urethra.

C. la'bii pro'prius. (L. *labium*, the lip; *proprius*, special. G. *Saugmuskel.*) Independent radiating muscular fibres extending from the skin to the mucous membrane at the free border of the lips.

C. laryn'gis. (Λάρυγξ, the larynx.) The *Sphincter laryngis.*

C. len'tis. (*Lens.*) The circular fibres of the *Ciliary muscle.*

C. len'tis accommodato'rius. (L. *accommodatio*, an adapting.) Term applied to the circular fibres of the ciliary muscle.

C. na'ris. (L. *naris*, a nostril. F. *transverse du nez*; G. *Nasendrücker.*) A thin triangular muscle arising, narrow and fleshy, from the canine fossa of the superior maxillary bone, and passing inwards and broadening into a thin aponeurosis, which is partly blended with that of its fellow and of the pyramidalis nasi, and is partly attached to the fibro-cartilage of the nose. It depresses the nasal cartilage, narrows the nostrils, especially at the upper part, and aids in producing a nasal tone of voice.

C. na'rium ma'jor. (L. *naris*; *major*, greater.) The *C. naris.*

C. na'si. (L. *nasus*, the nose.) Same as *C. naris.*

C. of Nuck. An iron girdle round the pelvis carrying a pad, which presses on the urethra in the perinæum. Used to restrain incontinence of urine.

C. pros'tatæ. (*Prostate.*) A term applied to those fibres of the levator ani muscle which are in connection with the prostate gland.

C. sac'culi laryn'gis. (L. *sacculus*, a small bag; *larynx.*) The part of the *Arytænoidean muscle* which is attached to the epiglottis; it is separated by an areolar interval from the other part of the same muscle, which is called the arytæno-epiglottidæus superior.

Also, called the arytæno-epiglottidæus inferior.

C. ure'thræ. The *Constrictor urethræ.*

C. ve'næ dorsa'lis pe'nis. (L. *vena*, a vein; *dorsalis*, belonging to the back.) A small slip of muscular fibre arising from the crus penis and the pubic arch above the origin of the ischio-cavernosus, and passing upwards and forwards to unite with its fellow of the opposite side above the dorsal vein of the penis. They are not always found in man, but are well developed in some lower animals. They assist in producing erection of the penis by compressing the vein.

Compresso'rium. (L. *compressus.*) A synonym of *Compressor.*

Also, an instrument, with screw or lever action, used in microscopical research, by means of which graduated pressure may be brought to bear on the object under examination. There are many varieties.

Compto'nia. (*Compton*, a Bishop of London.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Myricaceæ.*

C. asplenifo'lia, Ait. (L. *asplenum*, spleenwort; *folium*, a leaf.) Sweet fern, ferngale. A plant possessing astringent and tonic properties, much used in the domestic medicine of the United States, for diarrhœa and colic and as a fomentation in rheumatism.

Com'pulsory mov'ements. (L. *compello*, to drive. G. *Zwangsbewegungen.*) The same as *Compelled movements.*

C. posi'tion. (G. *Zwangslager.*) The same as *Compelled position.*

Compunc'tio. (L. *compunctio*, from *compungo*, to prick.) The act of puncturing.

Also, a synonym of *Paracentesis.*

Conæsthe'sis. Same as *Cœnæsthesis.*

Conama'rin. (L. *conium*; *amarus*, bitter.) A bitter principle said to exist in *Conium maculatum.*

Conan'thera. (L. *conus*, a cone; *anther.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Liliaceæ*, so named because the long connivent anthers assume the shape of a cone.

C. bifo'lia, Ruiz and Pav. (L. *bis*, twice; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. Chili. Bulb esculent.

Cona'rio-hypophys'ial canal'. (L. *conarium*; *hypophysis.*) A passage connecting the infundibulum with the interior of the pineal gland in Vertebrata, through the third ventricle, and believed by Owen to represent a deuterostome. See *Infundibulum* and *Pineal gland.*

Cona'rium. (Κωνάριον, dim. of κῶνος, a cone. G. *Zirbel.*) The pineal gland, or, by some, only the posterior part of it. It was named conarium by Galen, and was regarded by him as an ἀδήν, or material for filling a space, and was supposed, on the one hand, to obstruct the canal connecting the third and fourth ventricles, and on the other, to constitute a necessary provision to retain the vena magna Galeni in its place.

Cona'tion. (L. *conor*, to try.) A term used by Sir W. Hamilton for the faculty exhibited in the exertive powers of the mind, as distinct from the cognitive faculties and the feelings.

Con'ative. Relating to *Conation.*

Cona'tus. (L. *conatus*, an attempt; from *conor*, to try.) An effort. Applied sometimes to those actions of animals and plants which have the appearance of an effort; as the attempt of a plant to reach the light when planted in a dark place.

Concamera'tion. (L. *concameratio*, a vault; from *cum*, with; *camera*, vaulted chamber. G. *Schallwellenlinie.*) The curve of each wave of sound which, as it widens, completely invests the succeeding ones.

Also, a term for the division of fruits into segments.

Also, a synonym of *Camarosis.*

Concarna'tio. (L. *con*, together; *carnatio*, fleshiness.) The connection of a bone with another bone by means of muscles; as of the hyoid bone with the lower jaw.

Concassa'tion. (F. *concasser*, to crush; from L. *conquasso*, to shatter.) The reduction into small fragments of roots or woods in order that their active principles may be more easily obtained by pharmaceutical processes.

Concat'enate. (L. *con*, together; *catena*,

a chain.) Linked together. United in a series or chain.

Concater'vate. (L. *con; caterva*, a heap. G. *zusammengehäuft.*) Heaped up together.

Concaules'cence. (L. *con; caulis*, a stem.) The coalescence of axes in a plant.

Concau'sa. (L. *con*, together; *causa*, a cause.) A cause which combines with another to produce disease.

Con'cave. (L. *concavus*, hollow. F. *concave;* I. *concavo;* S. *concavo;* G. *hohl, vertieft, concav.*) Scooped out. Curved so that the centre is more depressed than the circumference.

C. lens. See *Lens, concave.*

C. mir'ror. See *Mirror, concave.*

Concavifo'liate. (L. *concavus; folium*, a leaf.) Having hollowed leaves.

Concav'itas. (L. *concavitas*, a hollow. G. *Aushöhlung.*) A hollow space or cavity.

C. conchula'ris cer'ebri. (L. *conchula*, a small shell; *cerebrum*, the brain.) The infundibulum of the brain.

Concav'ity. Same as *Concavitas.*

Conca'vo-con'cave. (L. *concavus*, hollow.) Doubly concave, hollow on both surfaces. Applied to lenses.

Conca'vo-con'vex. (L. *concavus; convexus*, rounded.) Convex on one side, concave on the other, as some lenses.

Conca'vo-cucul'late. (L. *concavus; cucullus*, a hood.) Having a hollow like a hood.

Conca'vum. (L. *concavus*, completely hollow.) A hollow or vaulted place.

C. pe'dis. (L. *pes*, the foot.) The hollow of the sole of the foot.

Conceal'ment. (L. *concelo*, to conceal carefully.) The act of hiding, the state of being hid.

C. of birth. According to English law, if any woman shall be delivered of a child, every person who shall by any secret disposition of the dead body of the said child, whether such child died before, at, or after birth, endeavour to conceal the birth thereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

Concentran'tia. (L. *con; centrum*, a centre.) Concentrating things. An old term for absorbent and antacid substances. (Quincy.)

Con'centrate. (Same etymon.) To bring to a common centre; to bring near to each other. See *Concentration.*

Con'centrated. (Same etymon. G. *verstärkt, concentrirt.*) Reduced to a smaller bulk by evaporation of some one, or part, of its constituents, usually the watery part.

C. pulse. Term applied to a small pulse.

Concentra'tion. (F. *concentrer*, from L. *con; centrum*, a centre. F. *concentration;* I. *concentrazione;* S. *concentracion;* G. *Zusammendrängung, Verstärkung.*) The act of bringing together into a common centre.

Used as a chemical and pharmaceutical term (G. *concentration*) to indicate the approximation of the molecules of a substance dissolved in a liquid, or of those of a liquid itself, by removing the fluid in which they are dissolved or suspended, or by driving off the more volatile parts of a liquid. Concentration may be accomplished by heat, which drives off liquid in vapour; by freezing, by which the water may be removed; or by the addition of a substance having a great affinity for the liquid to be removed, as calcium chloride to remove water.

Also, an old term for the determination of blood or humours or vital force to an organ.

Also, a term for the characters of a pulse which is small and thready.

C. law. (G. *Concentrationgesetz.*) One of Bronn's six laws of progressive development; it consists in the collection of organs and functions in some definite part of the body, as in the concentration of the sense organs in the head.

Concen'trativeness. (Same etymon.) A term for a phrenological faculty having its organ located in the brain, immediately above that of Philoprogenitiveness and below that of Self-esteem, which gives continuity to impressions, whether they be feelings or ideas, and enables the intellectual or moral faculties to be combined on a single object.

Concen'tric. (L. *con; centrum*, a centre. F. *concentrique;* I. *concentrico;* G. *concentrisch.*) Having, or arranged around, a common centre.

C. cells. See *Cells, concentric.*

C. contrac'tion. (L. *contraho*, to draw together.) A muscular contraction which results in the approximation of the two ends, and the consequent shortening, of the muscle.

C. differentia'tion. (L. *differentia*, a difference. G. *concentrische Differenzirung.*) That process by which, when any organic or inorganic substance exerts a play of forces with the surrounding medium, the superficial differ from the deeper parts. The only cases in which it does not occur are when the media are not capable of acting on the substance, when the substance is constantly undergoing change of relative position, as in the Amœba, and lastly, when the body is so small or so good a conductor that the change effected on the surface is immediately propagated to the centre.

C. globes. A term applied to those masses, in certain cases of epithelial cancer where squamous epithelium is undergoing rapid growth, which are composed of cells arranged concentrically in groups. The central cells retain their more or less spherical shape, while the outer layers get by degrees flatter and firmer, until the outermost are scaly, brownish and like surface epidermic cells.

C. hyper'trophy of heart. See *Heart, hypertrophy of, concentric.*

Con'cept. (L. *conceptio*, a receiving.) The subject of a mental conception.

Concep'tacle. (L. *conceptaculum*, a place of conception. I. *concettacolo;* G. *Behälter.*) That in which a thing is contained.

A cavity of rounded form, in which either antheridia, or oogonia, or both, are formed in Algæ. Such cavities appear in large numbers, and densely crowded at the ends of the longer forked branches, or of lateral shoots of peculiar form. They commence as depressions of the surface, which become enclosed by the surrounding tissues, so that at length they communicate with the exterior only by a narrow neck and pore. Their lining membrane consequently is composed of epidermic cells. Similar cavities of globular, flask-shaped, or sinuous form, and filled with sterigmata, are found in Fungi.

The term was originally applied by Linnæus to what is now called follicle; and subsequently applied to the pair of follicles of Asclepiadaceæ and Apocynaceæ.

Conceptac'ula. Pl. of *Conceptaculum.*

C. semina'ria. (L. *semen*, seed.) The *Vesiculæ seminales.*

Conceptac'ulum. (L. *conceptaculum*, a place of conception.) The uterus.

Also (L. *conceptaculum*, a receptacle; from *con-*

cipio, to lay hold of), a term for a vessel, as a blood-vessel or lymphatic.

C. suc'ci. (L. *succus*, juice.) Irregular spaces in the parenchyma of plants, generally containing resin or gum.

Concep'tio. (L. *conceptio*, from *concipio*, to conceive.) Conception, pregnancy.

C. in u'tero. (L. *in*, within; *uterus*, the womb. G. *Schwängerung.*) Pregnancy.

C. vitio'sa. (L. *vitiosus*, faulty.) Extra-uterine pregnancy.

Concep'tion. (L. *conceptio*, from *concipio*, to conceive, to become pregnant. F. *conception;* I. *concezione;* S. *concepcion;* G. *Empfängniss.*) The reception of the semen of the male by, and the consequent fecundation of, an ovum in the female. It was formerly believed that conception took place in the ovary, but it is now generally admitted that it usually takes place in the Fallopian tube. See *Impregnation.*

Also (L. *conceptio*, from *concipio*, to comprehend intellectually. F. *conception;* I. *concezione;* S. *concepcion;* G. *Begriff*), the abstract idea or image of a thing in the mind; also, the power of conceiving in the mind.

C., false. (F. *conception fausse, c. délirante.*) Term applied to a false idea which cannot be expelled either voluntarily or by reasoning False conceptions are common in hypochondria.

Also, a synonym of *Mole.*

C., men'tal. (L. *mens*, the mind.) A term applied to a rare operation of memory, by which objects are depicted on the retina by the mere effort of thought. (Hoblyn.)

Also, see under *Conception.*

Concep'tus. (L. *conceptus*, from *concipio*, to conceive.) Old term for that mass from which the fœtus in utero is formed. The first rudiments of the fœtus after conception.

Also, the ovum.

Also, used for *Conception.*

C. fal'sus. Same as *Conception, false.*

Conceve'iba. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Euphorbiaceæ.*

C. guianen'sis. This plant yields agreeably tasting seeds.

Con'cha. (Κόγχα, a shell. F. *conque.*) A conch, or shell.

Applied, in Biology, to different objects, from their shape.

Applied to the hollow portion of the external ear.

Also, a term for the patella.

Also, the middle turbinated bone.

Also, a term for the vulva.

Also, an old Greek measure of liquids, about equal to half a fluid ounce; so called because a mussel or cockle shell was used for the purpose.

C. auric'ulæ. (L. *auricula*, the outer ear.) A synonym of the *C. auris.*

C. au'ris. (F. *conque de l'oreille externe;* G. *Ohrmuschel.*) Term for the cavity of the external ear, or auricle, which surrounds the meatus auditorius externus.

C. au'ris inter'na. (L. *auris*, the ear; *internus*, internal.) A synonym of the *Cochlea; Morgagni, Epist.* xii, No. 10.

C. cer'ebri. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) A synonym of the infundibulum of the brain.

C. cra'nii. (Κρανίον, the whole bony skull.) A synonym of the orbit.

C. ge'nu. (L. *genu*, the knee.) A synonym of the interarticular fibro-cartilage of the knee.

C. infe'rior. (L. *inferior*, lower.) The inferior turbinated bone.

C. labyrinth'i. (*Labyrinth.*) The cochlea of the ear.

C. Morgag'nia'na. (*Morgagni.* G. *obere Muschel.*) A synonym of the superior turbinated bone.

C. mulie'bris. (L. *muliebris*, belonging to a woman.) A synonym of the vagina.

C. na'rium infe'rior. (L. *naris*, the nostril; *inferior*, that is below.) The inferior turbinated bone.

C. na'rium me'dia. (L. *naris; medius*, in the middle.) The middle turbinated bone.

C. na'rium supe'rior. (L. *naris; superior*, that is above. G. *obere Muschel.*) The superior turbinated bone.

C. oc'uli. (L. *oculus*, the eye.) A synonym of the orbit.

C. Santorin'ia'na. (*Santorinus*, the anatomist.) A small plate of bone, occasionally present, which projects from the lateral portion of the ethmoid bone above the superior turbinal bone.

C. stria'ta. (L. *striatus*, striped.) The cockle, *Cardium edule.*

Con'chæ. (L. plural of *concha.*) A synonym of *Testa*, U.S. Ph.

C. na'rium. (L. *naris*, a nostril. F. *conques des narines;* G. *Muscheln.*) The shells of the nostrils. The turbinated bones, which are termed respectively concha narium superior, media, and inferior.

C. præpara'tæ. (L. *præparatus*, prepared. G. *präparirte Austerschalen.*) Burnt oyster shells.

C. sphenoïda'les. (*Sphenoid* bone. G. *Keilbeinhörner.*) A synonym of the *Cornua sphenoidalia.*

C. Ven'eris. (L. *Venus*, the goddess of love.) A term for the turbinated bones.

Concha'cea. (L. *concha*, a shell.) Same as *Conchifera.*

Conchanthelic'ius. (*Concha; anti-helix.* G. *Ohrschneckengegenwindungsmuskel.*) The transverse muscle of the pinna of the ear, *Transversus auriculæ.*

Conchanth'elix. (*Concha; helix.*) The transversus auriculæ muscle.

Concha'rum antifebri'le. (L. *concha; antifebrilis*, against febrile action.) An old remedy, consisting of mussel shells macerated in vinegar, dried, and powdered. Used as a febrifuge and diuretic.

Conchif'era. (L. *concha*, a shell; *fero*, to bear.) A term by Lamark for the shell-bearing molluscs now included in the Classes *Brachiopoda* and *Lamellibranchiata.*

Conchif'erous. (Same etymon. F. *conchifère;* G. *schaltragend, muscheltragend.*) Bearing, or possessing, a shell; belonging to the *Conchifera.*

Conch'iform. (L. *concha*, a shell; *forma*, likeness. F. *conchiforme;* G. *schalförmig, muschelförmig.*) Shell-like; especially like a valve of a bivalve shell.

Conchin'amin. $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O_2$. A substance obtained from the cinchona barks, having the same composition as quinamin.

Conchin'ia. Same as *Conchinin.*

Con'chinin. A synonym of *Quinidin.*

The substance so called by Hesse is identical with *Quinidin.*

The conchinin of Henry and Delondre is probably chiefly cinchonidin.

C. sulph'ate. (G. *schwefelsaures Conchinin.*) Same as *Quinidin sulphate.*

Conchini'num. Same as *Conchinin.*

C. sulphu'ricum. Same as *Conchinin sulphate.*

Conchi'olin. (L. dim. of *concha*, a shell.) The organic matter of the shells of mussels and snails. It is insoluble in dilute and in alkaline leys; it is soluble in hot concentrated sulphuric acid. When boiled with dilute sulphuric acid it furnishes leucine, but no sugar-like body. It is analogous to *Keratin.*

Conchohe'lix. (*Concha; helix.*) Same as *Helix, small muscle of.*

Conch'oid. (Κόγχη, a shell; εἶδος, likeness. F. *conchoïde;* G. *muschelig.*) Resembling a shell or conch.

Conchoïd'al. (Κόγχη, a shell; εἶδος, likeness. G. *muschelförmig.*) Resembling a shell.

C. frac'ture. (L. *frango*, to break.) A term applied to broken surfaces which have the same appearance as the surface of a shell when broken.

Conchol'ogy. (Κόγχη, a shell; λόγος, a discourse. F. *conchologie;* G. *Muschellehre.*) The description of the form, structure, and peculiarities of shells.

Conch'oscope. (Κόγχη; σκοπέω, to observe.) A tube containing at one end a metallic mirror, which is introduced into the nasal passages to facilitate the inspection of the turbinated bones and the other parts.

Conch'us. (Κόγχη, a shell.) Applied both to the cranium and to the cavity of the orbit, from their shape.

C. oc'uli. (L. *oculus*, the eye.) The orbit.

Conchy'lia. (Κογχύλη, a mussel or cockle.) The turbinated bones.

Also (G. *Muschelschalen, Schneckenhäuser*), oyster, mussel, or snail shells.

Conchyliol'ogy. (Κογχύλιον, a shell; λόγος, an account. F. *conchyliologie;* I. *conchiliologia;* G. *Conchylienkunde.*) An account or description of shells.

Conciden'tia. (L. *concido*, to fall down.) Old term (σύμπτωσις), mentioned by Hippocrates, *Aph.* i, 3, for a wasting or falling away.

Also, a synonym of *Collapse.*

Concil'ia corpora'lia. (L. *concilium*, a close conjunction; *corporalis*, belonging to the body.) Coition.

Concil'ium. (L. *concilium*, from *con*, together; *calo*, to call.) An old name for an aphrodisiac, the flower of a plant supposed to be either a Jasione or a Campanula.

Concinera'tion. (L. *con; cinis*, ash. G. *Einäscherung.*) The thorough reduction of a substance to ashes.

Concin'nate. (L. *concinnus*, fitly put together. G. *kunstgerecht, zierlich, gefällig.*) Neat, elegant.

Conci'sus. (L. *concisus*, part. of *concido*, to cut to pieces. G. *zerschnitten.*) Cut into pieces.

Concoagula'tion. (L. *con*, together; *coagulo*, to thicken or curdle.) Old term for the mixed concretion of different salts dissolved at the same time, and shooting into crystals having a mixed figure.

Also, the coagulating together of different substances into one mass.

Concoc'ted. (L. *concoquo*, to boil together; from *con*, with; *coquo*, to boil. G. *verdaut.*) Matured, digested. See *Concoction.*

Concoc'tio. See *Concoction.*

C. tar'da. (L. *tardus*, slow.) A term for indigestion.

Concoc'tion. (L. *concoquo*, to boil together, to digest. F. *concoction;* G. *Zusammenkuchen, Kochung, Verdauung.*) The act of boiling one substance with another. Formerly applied to the maturation of the humours.

Old term for the changing process which the food undergoes in the stomach and bowels, and so used synonymously with *Digestion.* See *Coction.*

Concoc'tive. (Same etymon.) Having the power of digesting.

Concol'ourate. Same as *Concolourous.*

Concol'ourous. (L. *con*, together with; *color*, colour. G. *gleichfarbig.*) Alike in colour. Applied to two surfaces of a leaf, and such like.

Concom'itant. (L. *cum*, with; *comitor*, to accompany. G. *begleitend.*) That which accompanies or is associated with.

C. signs. (F. *signes concomitants.*) The same as *C. symptoms.*

C. symp'toms. (Σύμπτωμα, anything that has befallen one.) Phenomena that occur in the course of a disease in association with the essential symptoms, but which are themselves only accessory.

Con'cours. (F. *concours*, a meeting, a competition; from L. *concursus*, a meeting together.) A meeting or agreeing together. A term for the mode of election to official appointments in public hospitals, in France, viz.: by a public competition of candidates before a competent professional jury.

Concrema'tion. (L. *con*, together; *cremo*, to burn.) Old term for calcination, or a burning together.

Con'crement. (Low L. *concrementum;* from L. *concresco*, to grow together.) A concretion.

C. zoöhy'licum. (Ζῷον, an animal; ὕλη, matter.) A concretion of animal matter.

Concremen'tum. See *Concrement.*

Concres'cible. (L. *concresco*, to grow together, to stiffen.) Term applied to certain fluids of the body which thicken without coagulating.

Con'crete. (L. *concresco*, to grow together, to curdle. F. *concrète;* G. *concret, verdickt.*) Condensed or made solid. Applied to substances that are converted from a fluid to a more solid consistence.

Also, used in opposition to abstract, as relating to an object having existence.

In Botany, growing together.

C. pus. See *Pus, concrete.*

C. sci'ence. See *Science, concrete.*

Concre'tion. (L. *concresco.* F. *concrétion;* G. *Zusammenwachsen, Verdickung.*) The condensation of a substance into a more solid consistence.

Old term for the growing together of parts naturally separate, as the fingers or toes.

C., al'vine. (L. *alvus*, the belly.) A calculus or concretion formed in the stomach or intestines.

C., arthrit'ic. (Ἀρθριτικός, belonging to the joints.) A chalk-stone.

C., bil'iary. (L. *bilis*, bile.) A gall-stone.

C., calca'reous. (L. *calx*, lime. F. *concretions calcaires.*) A deposit of chalk or of lime phosphate which is sometimes found lining the interior of organs, as the bladder.

C., car'diac. See *Cardiac concretions.*

C., creta'ceous. (L. *creta*, chalk. F. *concretions crétacées.*) The same as *C. calcareous.*

C., fi'brinous. See *Cardiac concretions, fibrinous.* Also *Thrombosis.*

C., gout'y. A chalk-stone.

C., mem'branous. (L. *membrana*, a skin.) A deposit or pathological product, in the form of a membrane, such as occurs in diphtheria.

C., pol'ypiform. (L. *polypus; forma*, shape.) A term for *Cardiac concretions.*

C., pol'ypous. (*Polypus.*) A term for *Cardiac concretions.*

C., topha'ceous. (Τόφος, a crumbling gravel stone. F. *concretions tophacées.*) The mass of lime carbonate and urate which, in gouty subjects, forms around joints. Same as *Chalk-stones.*

Concre'tional. (Same etymon.) Formed by, or relating to, *Concretion.*

Concre'tive. (Same etymon.) Causing, or having power to produce, *Concretion.*

Concu'bitus. (L. *concubo*, to lie together. F. *congrès;* G. *Zusammenliegen, Beischlaf.*) A term for copulation, congress, or coitus.

C. vener'eus. (L. *Venus*, the goddess of love.) Coition.

Concus'sion. (L. *concutio*, to shake violently. F. *concussion;* G. *Erschütterung.*) The act of shaking; the state of being shaken.

The shock to an organ or to the whole body from a fall, producing loss or impairment of function, without sensible alteration of structure.

C. of brain. (F. *commotion du cerveau;* G. *Gehirnerschütterung.*) A term applied to certain symptoms, varying in intensity and severity, consequent on a severe fall or direct blow on the head, or a shock transmitted to the brain from some other part of the body than the head. The symptoms vary from a mere passing giddiness and feeling of stunning to complete insensibility, which occasionally ends fatally. In the severe cases there is loss of consciousness and of power of motion, a cold pale surface, a feeble pulse, contracted or dilated, and sometimes immovable, pupils, vomiting, and relaxation of sphincters. Between this and the slight stun there are numerous gradations. At one time it was believed that in concussion of the brain, even in fatal cases, there was no lesion of structure, only disturbance of circulation; but latterly it has come to be thought that, in most cases, if it could be sought for, some contusion of the brain structure or some minute extravasation of blood would be found to account for the symptoms. The cases related to prove the occurrence of death from concussion without brain lesion are so incomplete as not to carry conviction.

C. of eye. See *Eye, concussion of.*

C. of spine. See *Spinal cord, concussion of.*

Condamin'ea, De Cand. (*Condamine*, the botanist.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cinchonaceæ.*

C. corymbo'sa, De Cand. (L. *corymbus*, a cluster.) Hab. Peru. The bark is viscid, and possesses febrifuge qualities, and is a tonic and stomachic. It has been substituted for cinchona bark.

C. macrophyl'la, Lindl. (Μακρός, large; φύλλον, a leaf.) Hab. Central America. Used as a febrifuge.

C. tincto'rea, De Cand. (L. *tinctoreus*, belonging to dyeing.) Hab. Peru. Bark contains a red colouring matter, and is sometimes mixed with cinchona bark.

C. u'tilis, Gaudichaut. The *Elœagra utilis*, Weddell.

C. ve'ra. (L. *verus*, true.) The *Cinchona Condaminea*, which supplies Huamalies bark.

Condensabil'ity. (L. *condenso*, to thicken. F. *condensabilité;* I. *condensabilita;* S. *condensabilidad;* G. *Verdichtbarkeit.*) The capability or property of being condensed.

Condens'able. (L. *condenso.* F. *condensable;* I. *condensabile;* G. *verdichtbar.*) Term employed to indicate bodies the molecules of which are capable of being approximated to each other, thus reducing the mass to smaller compass.

Condens'ant. (L. *condensans*, part. of *condenso*, to thicken. F. *condensant;* G. *verdichtend.*) Rendering firm and hard. The French authors speak of condensant hypertrophy of bone, meaning augmentation of the volume of a bone with production of compact tissue.

Condensan'tia. (L. *condenso*, to make thick.) Old term applied to medicines supposed to have power to thicken the humours of the body.

Condensa'tion. (L. *condenso*, to make thick. F. *condensation;* G. *Verdicktung.*) Term for the act, or process, or state, of bringing the molecules of a substance nearer to each other by pressure, or cold, or other means.

Applied to a thickened or more dense condition of a texture, or of parts, as of the parenchyma of an organ.

An old term for the contraction of the cutaneous pores by cooling or astringent medicines.

C. of lung. See *Lung, condensation of.*

C. of va'pours. The reduction of a vapour or gas to a liquid state.

Condensa'tor. (F. *condensateur;* I. *condensatore;* S. *condensator.*) An instrument, invented by Volta, by means of which small charges of electricity may be accumulated, and their pressure manifested.

Condense'. (L. *condenso.* F. *condenser;* I. *condensare;* S. *condensar;* G. *verdichten.*) To cause the molecules of a body to approximate; so that a gas becomes liquid, or a liquid solid.

Condens'ed. (Same etymon.) Made dense or closer in texture.

C. wave. See *Sound-wave, condensed.*

Condens'er. (L. *condenso.*) The vessel in a distilling apparatus in which the vapour from the substance undergoing distillation is condensed.

Also, an apparatus in a Ruhmkorff's coil, consisting of sheets of tinfoil placed over each other and insulated by larger sheets of stout paper soaked in paraffin or resin. The sheets of tinfoil project alternately beyond the opposite ends of the paper, so that when joined by a binding screw the odd numbers form one coating of a condenser, and the even numbers the other coating.

Also, a lens for collecting and bringing to a focus the rays of light for the illumination of an object under a microscope.

C., achromat'ic. (Ἀ, neg.; χρωματικός, relating to colour.) An arrangement of achromatic lenses furnished with a diaphragm plate, with various-sized perforations, for bringing to a focus on the object the rays of light reflected from the mirror of a microscope.

C., bull's-eye. A plano-convex lens 2″

to 3″ in diameter and of short focus, used for illuminating opaque objects under the microscope.

C., elec'trical. (Ἐλέκτρον, amber.) An arrangement by which the capacity of a conductor for electricity is increased by bringing near it another conductor connected with the earth. The two conductors are usually, as in the case of the Leyden jar, thin plates or sheets of metal placed parallel to one another, with a larger plate of non-conducting material between them.

C., Lie'big's. A tapering glass tube fixed by means of corks in the centre of a metal pipe, which is provided with a tube at each end, one connected with a reservoir and the other an exit, so that a current of cold water from the reservoir may circulate through it and around the central glass tube through which the distillate passes. The apparatus is attached to a retort for the purpose of condensing the distilled vapour.

C., Web'ster's. A form of condenser placed between the under surface of the stage of a microscope and the mirror, consisting below of a double convex lens, and above of a smaller achromatic combination of a double-convex lens of crown glass and a plano-convex lens of flint glass, the plane surface uppermost; it is provided with a diaphragm with holes and stops.

Condens'ing. (L. *condenso.*) Making firm, making or becoming closer in texture.

C. in'struments. Steel, conical, probe-like instruments, with a bent extremity and a flattened end, for pressing tight or condensing the gold stopping of a tooth-cavity.

C. lens. A lens used to condense the rays of light from the sky or a lamp on an opaque object under the microscope.

Condil'lac. France; Département de la Drôme. Athermal mineral waters rising in a pretty valley of the Rhone, about 500 feet above sea level. There are two sources, containing small quantities of calcium carbonate, a minute proportion of iron, a trace of arsenic, and much carbonic acid. Used in acid dyspepsia, chronic diarrhœa, and lymphatic diseases.

Con'diment. (L. *condimentum*, spice; from *condio*, to season food. F. *condiment;* G. *Würze.*) Term for any sauce, pickle, or spice taken with food.

Condi'tum. (L. *conditus*, part. of *condio.*) Old name for a wine impregnated with honey and aromatic substances.

Also, for any kind of aliment or medicament rendered agreeable by the addition of sugar, or syrups and spices.

C. auran'tii. Candied orange peel.

C. mel'oës. The *Meloë proscarabœus* preserved in honey.

C. zingib'eris. The fresh root of ginger, *Zingiber officinale*, preserved in syrup.

Conditu'ra. (L. *condio.*) Old term, the same as *Condiment.*

C. cadav'erum. (L. *cadaver*, a dead body.) The process of embalming the dead.

Con'dom. (A corruption of *Conton*, the name of a physician who first suggested the use of it; he lived in London in the middle of the eighteenth century.) Term applied to a sheath, or indusium, or cover, made to fit the penis, and employed to prevent impregnation, or infection with gonorrhœa or syphilis, during coition. It was originally made of the intestine of the lamb, but now usually of thin caoutchouc.

Conductibil'ity. (L. *conduco*, to draw together.) Term applied to the property which is possessed by certain bodies of conducting heat, light, or electricity, or other force, and of communicating them to other bodies.

Conduct'ing. (Same etymon.) Able to conduct.

C. cells. The individual cells of *C. tissue.* Also, see *Cells, conducting.*

C. tis'sue. Term applied in plants with differentiated system of tissue to parenchyma, and to the thin-walled cells of the phloëm of the fibro-vascular bundles. Such tissue serves for the transport of formation materials.

Also applied to the loose tissue in the centre of the style, down which the pollen tubes grow, till they reach the cavity of the ovary.

Conduc'tio. (L. *conductio*, from *conduco*, to contract.) Spasm of a muscle, convulsions.

Conduc'tion. (Same etymon.) The action of *Conductibility.*

Conductiv'ity. (L. *conduco.*) The capacity for the conducting of a force, such as heat or nerve force.

The capacity of a nerve fibre for transmitting the active condition produced by a stimulus to one or other of its terminations, according to the quality of the nerve.

Conduc'tor. (L. *conduco.* F. *conducteur;* G. *Conductor.*) A leader, a transmitter of force, be it heat, electricity, or nerve force. Bodies are called good conductors if they transmit the force easily and with little loss; bad conductors if they offer some considerable resistance.

Also, a term applied to two instruments formerly employed in the major operation of cutting for stone. They were straight sounds made of steel, with a longitudinal ridge serving to guide the knife or gorget. They were named male and female, because one terminated in a little tongue, the other with a notch.

C., prime. (L. *primus*, first.) A metallic cylinder, supported on glass columns, which is placed in front of the electric machine, and on which the electricity accumulates.

Con'duit. (F. *conduit;* from L. *conductus*, part. of *conduco*, to collect.) A channel for the conveyance of a fluid; a term synonymous with *Canal.*

Condu'plicate. (L. *con*, together; *duplicatus*, doubled. F. *condupliqué;* G. *doppeltliegend, zusammengelegt.*) Doubled or folded together. Applied to leaves or petals folded lengthwise.

Conduran'go. A name given to the barks of several plants. According to Ruschenberger, the kind first used from Peru, *Condurango blanco*, is derived from the *Pseusmagennetus equatoriensis.* The bark is separated from the stem by pounding with a mallet, and is then dried in the sun. In smell it resembles cascarilla and pepper, its taste is aromatic and slightly bitter. It contains a yellow resin soluble in spirit of wine, tannin, fat, yellow and brown colouring matters, starch and cellulose, but no crystallisable alkaloid nor volatile oil. The physiological action of the condurango barks is slight, but they appear to excite the nervous system, and to act as bitters. Therapeutically, they have been extensively used since 1871, in America, England, and Italy, for cancerous degeneration of various organs, especially of the stomach, and in epithelial cancer of the eyelids and nose. They are em-

ployed in the form of infusion and of extract, but are of no value.

Ten or twelve barks are known under this name, the produce of *Echites acuminata*, *E. hirsuta*, *Gonolobus tetragonus*, and other shrubby vines of undetermined species.

C. madeper'ro. A species of condurango, the bark of which is in short rolled pieces; it appears to be one of the most active species.

Condur'num. A name employed by Pliny for a plant which was used as a charm against scrofula. It has been variously determined as the *Saponaria vaccaria*, Linn., the *Valeriana rubra*, Linn., and the *Centaurea solstitialis*, Linn.

Con'dylar. Relating to a *Condyle*.

C. canal'. The canal for the hypoglossal nerve through the condylar part of the occipital bone; its openings are the anterior condylar foramina.

C. fora'men, poste'rior. (L. *foramen*, an opening; *posterior*, hinder. F. *trou condylien postérieur*.) An aperture in the condylar fossa giving passage to a vein; it is occasionally absent.

C. foram'ina, ante'rior. (L. *foramen*, an opening; *anterior*, in front. F. *trou condylien antérieur*.) The apertures of the *C. canal*. The external opening lies in front of and to the inner side of each occipital condyle, and the inner opening is on the side of the foramen magnum, and a little nearer its anterior than its posterior part.

C. fos'sa. (L. *fossa*, a pit.) A depression behind each occipital condyle in which the posterior condylar foramen is placed.

C. ridg'es of hu'merus. Two ridges, an external and an internal, one on each side of the lower end of the humerus, running upwards from each condylar eminence. The external ridge is somewhat curved from behind forwards, and gives attachment to the external intermuscular septum, having the origin of the internal head of the biceps behind, and the origins of the supinator longus and the extensor carpi radialis longior, above and below, in front. The internal ridge is prominent at its lower part and gives attachment to the internal intermuscular septum, having behind it the origin of the inner head of the triceps and in front the origin of the brachialis anticus.

C. sur'faces of tib'ia. Two oval depressions on the upper surface of the head of the tibia for the reception of the condyles of the femur; the outer is widest from side to side, the inner from front to back.

C. vein, poste'rior. (L. *posterior*, hinder.) A vein of the pericranium which enters the posterior condylar foramen of the occipital bone, and terminates in the vertebral vein or in the lateral sinus.

Condylarthro'sis. (Κόνδυλος, a tubercle; ἄρθρον, a joint. G. *Ellipsoidgelenk*, *Walzengelenk*.) A biaxial joint represented by the atlanto-occipital and superior carpal articulations, in which the heads of the bones, which are only small segments of rotation bodies, glide in an approximatively congruent hollow. One axis, the chief axis, is usually much longer than the other two at right angles to it, and the motion is properly only possible around the longer axis, whence the ellipsoid axis is theoretically uniaxial. There is no motion in the direction of the long axis of the bones.

Con'dyle. (Κόνδυλος, a hard knob. F. *condyle*; G. *Beinknopf*.) Term for the rounded eminence of a bone in a joint; also a joint.

As Hyrtl points out, the term is employed to designate both articular surfaces covered with cartilage, as those of the tibia and femur, and also irregular processes of bone, as in the case of the humerus.

Con'dyli. Plural of *Condylus*.

C. digito'rum ma'nus. (L. *digitus*, a finger; *manus*, the hand.) The phalanges of the fingers.

Condyl'ius. (Κόνδυλος.) Same as *Condyloid*.

Condylo'des. (Κονδυλώδης, like a knuckle.) Same as *Condyloid*.

Con'dyloid. (Κόνδυλος, a tubercle; εἶδος, likeness. F. *condyloïde*; G. *knopfförmig*.) Resembling a tubercle or condyle. Applied to processes of bone having a flattened top or head.

C. fora'men, poste'rior. Same as *Condylar foramen, posterior*.

C. foram'ina, ante'rior. Same as *Condylar foramina, anterior*.

C. fos'sa. See *Condylar fossa*.

C. pro'cess. The articulating process of the lower jaw, consisting of the condyle and its neck.

C. ridg'es of hu'merus. See *Condylar ridges of humerus*.

C. vein, poste'rior. See *Condylar vein, posterior*.

Condylo'ma. (Κονδύλωμα, a knob. F. *condylome, broches, verrues, fics véroliques, poireaux, choux fleurs, crêtes de coques, vegetations dermiques, syphilis végétante framboisée*; G. *Feigwarze, Feuchtwarze, Brausche, Schwammwarze, Papillar condylom, Tripperwarzen*.) A small hard tumour, or wart-like excrescence, about the anus and pudendum of both sexes. It is composed of connective tissue, with numerous capillary vessels, cytoblasts, fibroplastic elements, and an amorphous material covered with soft thickened skin, which sometimes presents pus corpuscles. See *C. acuminatum* and *C. latum*.

The term formerly signified a hard knob about a joint, such as a chalk-stone.

C. acumina'tum. (L. *acuminatus*, pointed. F. *condylome acumine*; G. *spitze Feigwarze*.) The form which exhibits itself as a warty dendritic excrescence, generally of soft and reddish appearance, composed of an elongated and hypertrophied papilla, covered with a rete mucosum of great thickness, which is again invested by several layers of epidermic scales, and the result of venereal, but not syphilitic, infection. By the French these condylomata are called *Vegetations*; and they have received other names from their appearance, as crests, cauliflowers, and such like. According to some, the growth is a hyperplasia of the papillæ, in which proliferation of the epithelium occupies the chief position; according to others, the starting-point of the disease is in the connective tissue of the papilla.

C. eleva'tum. (L. *elevo*, to lift up.) Same as *C. acuminatum*.

C. endocys'ticum. (Ἔνδον, within; κύστις, a bladder.) A synonym of *Molluscum sebaceum*.

C. i'ridis. (L. *iris*, a rainbow.) Term applied to a bead of lymph forming on the iris in cases of iritis. It usually presents a yellowish

or rusty brown colour; it sometimes disappears under treatment without leaving any trace, at others it causes more or less atrophy, and in other instances, again, it undergoes degeneration and forms an abscess.

C. la'tum. (L. *latus*, broad. F. *condylome plat, plaque muqueuse;* G. *breite Feigwarze, platte Feigwarze.*) The form which appears as a broad, more or less projecting, exfoliating, flat or slightly convex-surfaced projection, from which a yellowish liquid is frequently oozing. It is always syphilitic.

C. porcela'neum. (*Porcelain.*) A synonym of *Molluscum sebaceum.*

C. subcuta'neum. (L. *sub*, under; *cutis*, the skin.) A synonym of *Molluscum sebaceum.*

C., syphilit'ic. A synonym of *C. lata*, from its cause.

Condylop'oda. (Κόνδυλος; πούς, a foot.) A synonym of *Insecta*, having reference to their jointed feet. With Latreille it included also *Arachnida.*

Condylo'sis. Same as *Condyloma.*

More properly the growth or development of a *Condyloma.*

Con'dylus. (Κόνδυλος, a knuckle; from κόνδος, rounded.) Old term applied to the projections of the phalanges of the fingers when bent. Hence, in Aristotle, the thumb, which he regards as having two phalanges, has only one condyle, whilst the other fingers having three phalanges have two condyles.

Also, the same as *Condyle.*

C. fem'oris latera'lis. (L. *femur; lateralis*, belonging to the side.) The external condyle of the femur.

C. fem'oris media'lis. (L. *femur*, the thigh; *medialis*, middle.) The internal condyle of the femur.

C. hu'meri extenso'rius. (L. *extenso*, to stretch out; *humerus*, the upper bone of the arm.) A synonym of the external condyle of the humerus; having reference to the muscles attached to it.

C. hu'meri exter'nus. (L. *externus*, outward.) The external condyle of the humerus.

C. hu'meri flexo'rius. (L. *flecto*, to bend; *humerus*, the bone of the upper arm.) A synonym of the internal condyle of the humerus; having reference to the muscles attached to it.

C. hu'meri inter'nus. (L. *internus*, inward; *humerus.*) The internal condyle of the humerus.

C. hu'meri latera'lis. (L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) The external condyle of the humerus.

C. hu'meri radia'lis. (L. *radius*, the bone of that name.) The external condyle of the humerus.

C. maxil'læ inferio'ris. (L. *maxilla*, the jaw; *inferior*, lower. G. *Gelenkfortsatz des Unterkiefers.*) The transversely elongated convex process of the lower jaw for articulation with the glenoid cavity of the temporal bone.

C. occipita'lis. (L. *occipitalis*, belonging to the back part of the head. G. *Hinterhauptscondyl.*) The condyles of the occipital bone for articulation with the atlas.

C. scap'ulæ. (L. *scapula*, the shoulder-blade.) The anterior angle of the scapula. That part of the scapula which supports the surface articulating with the humerus.

C. tib'iæ latera'lis. (L. *tibia; lateralis*, belonging to the side.) The part of the tibia which supports the surface articulating with the external condyle of the femur.

C. tib'iæ media'lis. (L. *tibia; medialis*, middle.) The part of the tibia supporting the surface which articulates with the internal condyle of the femur.

Cone. (F. *cone;* from L. *conus;* from Gr. κῶνος, a pine-cone.) A solid formed by the rotation of a right-angled triangle about its perpendicular, called the axis of the cone. A pyramid, the base of which is circular.

In Botany, a kind of spike composed of pistillated flowers, having a persistent woody scale or bract at the base of each. As a fruit, it retains the name when at the base of each scale there are one or more naked seeds, as in the firs. Also called *Strobile.*

C., fi'brous. The *Corona radiata.*

C.s flour. A flour obtained from Revel wheat, and used by bakers for dusting their troughs.

C. flow'er. The *Rudbeckia laciniata.*

C. flow'er, pur'ple. The *Echinacea purpurea.*

C.s of kid'ney. The pyramids of Malpighi.

Cone'in. Same as *Conia.*

C. of ret'ina. (F. *cônes du retine;* G. *Zapfen der Netzhaut.*) One of the forms of the elements composing the bacillar layer of the retina. See *Retina, bacillary layer of.*

Conei'on. Same as *Conium.*

Conench'yma. (Κῶνος; ἔγχυμα, an infusion.) The tissue of the hairs of plants consisting of conical cells.

Cones'si cor'tex. (L. *cortex*, bark.) The bark of the *Wrightia antidysenterica.* It is an astringent and febrifuge, and is used in dysentery.

Cones'sin. $C_{26}H_{42}N_2O$, or $C_{25}H_{44}N_2O$. A base contained in the seeds and bark of *Wrightia antidysenterica.* It is a white amorphous powder, of bitter, acrid, and rancid taste, destroyed by heat; soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform. Conessin is said to have a paralysing action on the brain, the vaso-motor, and the respiratory centres, causing death by asphyxia.

Confec'tio. (L. *confectio*, a making; from *conficio*, to prepare. F. *confection;* I. *confezione;* S. *confeccion;* G. *Confect, Latwerge.*) A confection; a pharmaceutical preparation of the consistence and character of jam, composed of drugs, chiefly vegetable, mixed with sugar or syrup.

C. alker'mes. Same as *Alkermes.*

C. amyg'dalæ. Same as *Pulvis amygdalæ compositus*, B. Ph.

C. archig'enis. The *Aristarchi antidotus Paulina.*

C. aromat'ica. (F. *electuaire aromatique;* G. *Gewürtzlatwerge.*) The *Pulvis cretæ aromaticus*, B. Ph.

Also, U.S. Ph., aromatic powder 4 troy ounces; clarified honey 4 troy ounces; mix. Used in flatulent colic and dyspepsia. Dose, 1 to 60 grains (·06 to ·4 grammes).

C. aurant'ii cor'ticis, U.S. Ph. (L. *cortex*, bark. F. *conserve d'écorce d'orange;* G. *Apfelsinenschalenconserve.*) Confection of orange peel. Fresh sweet-orange peel 12 troy ounces, sugar 36 troy ounces; beat together till mixed. An aromatic.

C. aurantio'rum. The *C. aurantii corticis*, U.S. Ph.

C. cardi'aca. (*Cardiac.*) The *C. aromatica.*

C. cas'siæ. Cassia pulp half a pound, manna 2 oz., tamarind pulp 1 oz., syrup of roses 8 oz. Laxative. Dose, half an ounce.

C. cat'echu compos'ita. (L. *compositus*, compound.) The compound powder of catechu mixed with an equal quantity of syrup. Astringent. Dose, half to one drachm.

C. cynos'bati. (Κυνόσβατος, the dog rose.) The *C. rosæ caninæ.*

C. Damoc'ratis. The same as *Mithridate.*

C. de Ha'mech. So called after an Arabian physician. It contained black and yellow myrobalans, violets, colocynth pulp, common polypody, wormwood leaves, thyme, senna, rhubarb, prunes, red rose leaves, aniseed, and other aromatics, mixed with sugar and honey. Used as a purgative in enemata.

C. de san'talis. Sandalwood, red coral, Armenian bole, terra sagittata, kermes berries, tormentil root, dittany, saffron, myrtle berries, red rose, cloves, and calcined hartshorn, made into a confection with sugar. An astringent.

C. de thu're. (L. *de*, from; *thus*, frankincense.) Frankincense made into a conserve, with cubebs, coriander, and other aromatics.

C. ex capit'ibus papav'eris. (L. *ex*, from; *caput*, a head; *papaver*, the poppy.) An old name for a thick syrup of poppies.

C. Fracasto'rii. The confection of Fracastorius. Same as *Diascordium.*

C. hyacinth'i. The *Electuarium croci compositum.*

C. japon'ica. An old preparation containing catechu and kino, of each 4 oz., cinnamon and nutmeg, of each 1 oz., opium 1·5 oz., and syrup of red rose 1·5 pint. Catechu was called terra japonica.

C. o'pii, B. Ph., U.S. Ph. (F. *thériaque;* G. *Opiumlatwerge.*) Compound powder of opium 192 grains, syrup a fluid ounce; mix. In diarrhœa. Dose, 5 to 20 grains.

C. Paull'na. The *Aristarchi antidotus Paulina.*

C. pi'peris, B. Ph. (L. *piper*, pepper. F. *electuaire de poivre;* G. *Pfefferlatwerge.*) Black pepper 2 oz., caraway fruit 3 oz., clarified honey 15 oz. Used in piles. Dose, 60 to 120 grains.

C. Raleigha'na. An old preparation like the *C. aromatica.*

C. ro'sæ, U.S. Ph. (F. *conserve de rose rouge;* G. *Rosenconserve.*) Red rose, in powder, 4 troy oz., sugar 30 troy oz., clarified honey 6 troy oz., rose water 8 fluid oz.; mix. An excipient.

C. ro'sæ cani'næ, B. Ph. (F. *conserve de cynorrhodon;* G. *Hainbuttenconserve.*) Confection of hips. Hips, deprived of their seeds, 1 lb., refined sugar 2 lbs.; mix. An excipient.

C. ro'sæ gal'licæ, B. Ph. (F. *conserve de rose rouge;* G. *Rosenconserve.*) Fresh red rose petals 1 lb.; refined sugar 3 lbs.; mix. An excipient.

C. ru'tæ. Rue leaves, caraway fruit, bay berries, of each 1·5 oz., sagapenum 4 drachms, black pepper 2 drachms, honey 2 oz.; mix. An antispasmodic and carminative in enemata.

C. scammo'nii, B. Ph. (F. *électuaire de scammonée;* G. *Scammoniumlatwerge.*) Scammony 3 oz., ginger 1·5 oz., oil of caraway a fluid drachm, oil of cloves half a fluid drachm, syrup 3 fluid oz., clarified honey 1·5 oz.; mix. A purgative. Dose, 10 to 30 grains.

C. sen'næ. B. Ph. (F. *électuaire lenitif;* G. *Sennalatwerge.*) Boil figs 12 oz, and prunes 6 oz., with water 24 fluid oz., for four hours, fill up to original volume, mix with it tamarind 9 oz. and cassia pulp 9 oz., digest for two hours, rub through a sieve, then add refined sugar 30 oz., extract of liquorice ·75 oz., and dissolve with a gentle heat; mix with it senna in fine powder 7 oz., and coriander fruit in fine powder 3 oz., make up by water or reduce by evaporation the total weight to 75 ounces.

The confection of U.S. Ph. contains no liquorice.

Aperient, laxative. Dose, 60 to 120 grains.

C. sul'phuris, B. Ph. (F. *électuaire de soufre;* G. *Schwefellatwerge.*) Sublimed sulphur 4 oz., acid tartrate of potash 1 oz., syrup of orange peel 4 fluid oz. A laxative in piles. Dose, 60 to 120 grains.

C. terebinth'inæ, B. Ph. (F. *électuaire térébenthiné;* G. *Terpentinöllatwerge.*) Oil of turpentine 1 fluid oz., liquorice powder 1 oz., clarified honey 2 oz. Used in hæmorrhage, flatulence, rheumatism, intestinal worms. Dose, 1 to 2 drachms.

Confec'tion. See *Confectio.*

Confectiona'rius. (L. *conficio*, to prepare.) An apothecary.

Confec'tum. Same as *Confectio.*

Conferru'minate. (L. *conferrumino*, to solder together.) In Botany, closely united by adjacent faces.

Confer'tus. (L. *confercio*, to press close together. F. *serré;* G. *dichtstehend.*) Crowded together; clustered. Applied to leaves; and also to the spots of an eruption.

Confer'va. (L. *conferveo*, to knit together. F. *conferve;* G. *Wasserfaden.*) Old name for a plant growing in Alpine rivers, which was applied to heal the wounds made in pruning trees, and was believed also to favour the union of broken bones; probably *C. rivularis*, Linn.

C. dichot'oma. (Δίχα, doubly; τέμνω, to divide.) The *Alsidium helminthocorton.*

C. helminthocor'tos. The *Alsidium helminthocorton.*

C. riva'lis. (L. *rivalis*, belonging to a river.) The *C. rivularis*, Linn.

C., riv'er. The *C. rivularis.*

C. rivula'ris, Linn. (L. *rivulus*, a small brook.) The indigenous plant crow-silk, or hairy river-weed. Used as vermifuge by the country people, and it has been recommended in spasmodic asthma and phthisis. Supposed to be the Conferva of the ancients.

C. rupes'tris. (L. *rupes*, a rock.) The *Alsidium helminthocorton.*

Conferva'ceæ. (*Conferva.* F. *conferves;* S. *confervas;* G. *Süsswasseralge.*) A Family of the Order *Confervoideæ*, or of the Order *Œdogonieæ*, Class *Oosporeæ*, Group *Thallophyta.* Marine or fresh water, rarely aërial, Algæ, composed of simple or branched jointed filaments, and propagated by zoospores.

In many hot mineral waters various plants of this order grow freely. They are used as poultices to the painful parts in rheumatic affections, and are also rubbed into the skin.

Confer'void. (*Conferva;* εἶδος, likeness. G. *confervenartig.*) Any low vegetable growth in stagnant water.

Resembling the confervæ, and composed of articulated filaments.

Also, applied to disease caused by parasitic vegetations.

Confervoï'deæ. (*Conferva*; εἶδος, likeness.) A Suborder of the Order *Algæ*. Unicellular or multicellular plants, green or red in colour, growing in water or moist places, and propagated by spores or zoospores. The arrangement is very artificial and uncertain.

Configura'tion. (L. *configuro*, to form. F. *configuration*; I. *configurazione*; G. *Bildung, Gestaltung*.) The general outline or form of a body.

Also, in Phrenology, the faculty which investigates the form and figure of things; its organ is said to be near the inner angle of the orbit.

Confine'ment. (E. *confine*, from F. *confiner*, from L. *confinis*, bordering upon.) The being placed under restraint, loss of liberty. Hence applied to women during childbirth.

Confirman'tia. (L. *confirmo*, to strengthen.) Roborant, strengthening.

Confirma'tion. (Eng. *confirm*, from F. *confirmer*, from L. *confirmo*, to strengthen. G. *Stärkung*.) Restoration; union of a fractured bone.

Confirm'ed. (Same etymon.) Strengthened, fixed, settled, permanent.

Con'fluence. (L. *con*, together; *fluo*, to flow.) A meeting, as of two rivulets, to form a river.

C. of the si'nuses. (L. *sinus*, a gulf.) The *Torcular Herophili*.

Con'fluens sin'uum. (L. *confluo*, to flow together; *sinus*, a gulf.) A synonym of the *Torcular Herophili*.

Con'fluent. (L. *confluo*. F. *confluent*; I. and S. *confluente*; G. *zusammenfliessend*.) Running together; blended into one; passing gradually into one another.

Applied to leaves connected or running together at their base.

Applied to the eruption in smallpox, and in some other exanthematous diseases, when the vesicles or papules run together.

C. bone. A bone which consists of two parts which were originally separate.

Confluen'tia. (L. *confluo*, to run together.) Old term, used by Paracelsus, *de Podagr. Morb.* ii, for the concord, conjunction, or confederation of the microcosm with the stars.

Also, formerly used for the same unison of a disease with remedies.

Confluxibil'ity. (L. *confluxus*, part. of *confluo*, to run together.) The tendency of liquids to run together.

Conflux'ion. (L. *confluo*, to flow together.) An old term (Gr. σύρροια), used by Hippocrates, *de Aliment.* iv, 24, for the consent, concord, and mutual operation, not only of the solid parts, but also of the humours and vital and animal spirits of the human body.

Confo'cal. (L. *con*, with; *focus*.) Having the same focus.

Confœdera'tio. (L. *confœdero*, to unite by a league.) Consent or agreement.

Applied, by Paracelsus, *tr. de Tabe*, § *contraria*, in the same sense as *Confluentia*.

Conforma'tion. (L. *conformo*, to shape. F. *conformation*; I. *conformazione*; S. *conformacion*; G. *Bildung, Gestalt*.) The natural form or shape of a part or of a body.

C., vice of. (F. *anomalie*; G. *Missbildung*.) Term applied to some defect of form or structure. See *Teratology*.

Conform'ed. (L. *conformis*, similar to in form.) In Botany, resembling in form, or closely applied to, as the testa of a seed to the kernel.

Confortan'tia. (L. *conforto*, to strengthen much. F. *confortant*; G. *herzstärkend*.) Refreshing, reviving, or comforting remedies.

Applied to cordial preparations.

Confort'ative. Same as *Confortantia*.

Confrica'tion. (L. *confricatio*, from *confrico*, to rub strongly. F. *confrication*; I. *confricazione*; G. *Zusammenreibung*.) The reduction to powder of a body by the act of rubbing together two pieces, or rubbing between the hands.

Also, the act of squeezing the juice out of fruit, or of fluid through a filter.

Also, applied to the act of masturbation.

Also, the friction of two opposed surfaces of skin.

Confrica'trix. (L. *confrico*.) A female who masturbates.

Confu'sæ fe'bres. (L. *confusus*, thrown into disorder; *febris*, a fever.) Old term, applied by Laur. Bellinus, *in Opuscul. Medic. de Febr.* p. 252, to fevers or agues irregular in their course.

Confusa'neus pa'nis. (L. *confusus*, mingled; *panis*, bread.) Brown bread; bread made of meal with which the bran is mingled.

Confu'sio. (L. *confusio*, a mingling; from *confundo*, to mix together.) Old name for a disorder of the eyes, when by the rupture of the tunics, containing the humours, these are confounded together.

Confusio'nes. Plural of *Confusio*.

C. an'imi. (L. *animus*, the mind.) The strong exhibition of the mental passions or affections.

Con'gea. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Verbenaceæ*.

C. villo'sa, Roxb. (L. *vill osus*, hairy.) The leaves of this plant, which have a strong, heavy, disagreeable smell, are used by the natives of India in fomentations.

Con'gee wa'ter. An Indian name for rice water.

Congelan'tia. (L. *congelo*, to freeze, to make hard.) A term applied to remedies which were supposed to procure the union or consolidation of wounds.

Congela'tio. See *Congelation*.

C. bullo'sa. (L. *bulla*, a bleb.) Frost-bite when the result is a blister; the second stage of frost-bite.

C. erythemato'sa. (Ἐρύθημα, redness of the skin.) Frost-bite when the result is that the skin becomes bluish red, itching, and swollen from effusion of serum, such as occurs in an ordinary chilblain; the first stage of frost-bite.

C. escharot'ica. (Ἔσχάρα, the scab produced by burning.) Same as *C. gangrænosa*.

C. gangræno'sa. (Γάγγραινα, gangrene.) Frost-bite when the result is gangrene; the third stage of frost-bite.

Congela'tion. (L. *congelo*, to freeze; from *con*, for *cum*, with; *gelu*, frost. Gr. σύμπηξις; F. *congélation*; I. *congelazione*; S. *congelacion*; G. *Ausfrieren, Erfrierung, Gefrierung*.) Term for the change of a liquid body to a solid state. See *Solidification*.

Also, a synonym of *Freezing*.

Formerly applied to the state of stupor and numbness attendant on certain diseases, as catalepsy, paralysis.

Also, the same as *Coagulation*.

Also, the death of any part from cold, being the same as *Frost-bite*.

Congelati'va. The same as *Congelantia*. (Quincy.)

Congela'tus. (L. *congelo*, F. *congélé*; G. *gefroren*.) Frozen; stiffened by cold; congealed. Formerly applied to a person affected with catalepsy or ecstacy. (Quincy.)

Con'gener. (L. *con*, together; *genus*, a kind, or race, F. *congénère*.) Of the same kind.

Applied to muscles which perform, or assist in performing, the same action.

Applied to genera that are nearly allied to each other, or to the species of the same genus.

Congener'ic. (Same etymon.) Of the same genus, race, or nature.

Congen'erous. (L. *congener*, of like species. F. *congénère*; I. and S. *congenero*; G. *gleichartig, verwandt*.) That which is of the same kind or species, or which resembles another in structure or function.

C. mus'cles. Those which combine to produce the same effect.

Congenia'lis. (L. *congenis*, produced together.) Same as *Congenital*.

Congen'ital. (L. *con*, together; *genitus*, part. of *gigno*, to beget. F. *congénial, congénital, conné*; G. *mitgeboren, zusammenwachsen*.) Born with a person; from birth; connate.

C. cat'aract. See *Cataract, congenital*.

C. dis'eases. Diseases which have existed from birth.

C. her'nia. See *Hernia, congenital*.

Con'ger. (L. *conger*, from γόγρος, a conger eel.) A Genus of the Suborder *Apoda*, Order *Teleostei*, Class *Pisces*.

Also, the same as *Conger eel*.

C. eel. (F. *congre*; I. *grongro*; G. *Meeraal*.) The *Conger vulgaris*. The fish is eaten, but is somewhat coarse. A soup made from it is supposed to increase the secretion of milk in nursing women.

C. vulga'ris, Cuv. The conger eel.

Conger'ies. (L. *congero*, to heap up. F. *amas*; G. *Gemengsel*.) A collection, number, or heap.

Congest'ed. Exhibiting the characters, or condition, of *Congestion*.

In Botany, crowded together.

C. papil'la. (L. *papilla*, a small pimple.) A term for the engorgement of the optic disc or papilla, in optic neuritis.

Conges'tio. See *Congestion*.

C. abdomina'lis. (L. *abdomen*, the belly.) A term variously applied to signify a congestion of blood in the abdominal organs, and also a retention of their secretions and contents.

C. pec'toris. (L. *pectus*, the breast.) Congestion of the lung.

C. pulmo'num. (L. *pulmo*, a lung.) See *Lung congestion*.

C. san'guinis. (L. *sanguis*, blood.) Excess of blood in an organ. See *Congestion*.

Conges'tion. (L. *congestio*, from *congero*, to heap up. F. *congestion*; I. *congestione*; S. *congestion*; G. *Andrang, Verstopfung, Häufung*.) The accumulation of blood in the blood-vessels of an organ. It may be active or passive. See *Hyperæmia*.

The term has also been used to signify the accumulation of any liquid in an organ, as of a secretion in the ducts.

C., ac'tive. A term which expresses the condition of overfulness of blood-vessels arising from an active dilatation of their lumen consequent on nervous interference. It occurs in the surface redness of active exercise, and in the early stage of inflammation.

C., apoplec'tiform. (L. *apoplexia*, apoplexy; *forma*, shape.) Congestion of the brain when accompanied by coma more or less profound; specially applied to the comatose form of the epileptic paroxysm.

C., aton'ic. (G. *atonische congestion*.) Congestion resulting from muscular relaxation, such as results from the action of heat, atropin, chloroform, and amyl nitrite.

C., cer'ebral. Same as *Cerebral hyperæmia*.

C., collat'eral. (L. *collatero*, to admit on both sides. G. *collaterale Congestion*.) The increased flow of blood that occurs through the lateral branches of an artery, or through collateral arteries when the main artery is occluded.

C., flux'ionary. (L. *fluo*, to flow. G. *fluxionäre Congestion*.) The congestion of brain or chest organs which occurs in hypertrophy of the left ventricle of the heart, whereby a freer and larger flow of blood is transmitted.

C., func'tional. (G. *functionele Congestion*.) The increased flow of blood that takes place to each organ when it is fully discharging its function; it is well seen in the stomach during digestion and in muscles during contraction.

C., hypostat'ic. (Ὑπό, under; στάσις, a standing.) The congestion which occurs in the lowest part of an organ or of the body when the heart's action is very weak, or after death.

C., inflam'matory. (G. *entzündliche Congestion*.) Term applied to the redness and turgidity of vessels in any part consequent on the inflammatory process. It is a complex phenomenon, partly due to increased blood pressure, partly to vascular relaxation consequent on paralysis of the vaso-motor system, and partly perhaps to stimulation of the vaso-dilator centres, and partly also to altered relations between the blood and the tissues.

C., mechan'ical. The form of passsive congestion which is caused by mechanical interference with the passage of blood through the veins, such as in mitral disease, or from pressure of a tumour.

C., neu'ral. See *Neural congestion*.

C. of brain. Same as *Cerebral hyperæmia*.

C. of growth. (G. *Wachsthumcongestion*.) The increased flow of blood that takes place through growing parts, as may be seen in growing bone; or in one testis or one kidney after extirpation of the other.

C. papil'la. (L. *papilla*, a small pimple.) A synonym of *Choked disc*. See *Congested papilla*.

C., pas'sive. (F. *passif*; from L. *passivus*, suffering.) Overfulness of blood in the capillary vessels of a part, associated with impairment of the vital relations between the blood and the minute elements of the texture, as the cause of the sluggish flow of blood in the capillaries. (Aitken.)

C., plethor'ic. (Πληθώρη. G. *plethorische Congestion*.) The fulness of the vessels that results from increase in the general mass of

the blood in the system. The skin and mucous membranes are deeply coloured, the heart beats strongly, the pulse is full, respiration is embarrassed, and there is disposition to hyperæmia of the brain and to hæmorrhages. If a state of artificial plethora be induced by the injection of 150 per cent. of the average quantity of blood in an animal, the abdominal vessels become greatly distended, whilst little increase occurs in the vessels of the skin and central nervous system.

C., relax'ative. (L. *relaxo*, to loosen. G. *relaxative Congestion.*) Congestion resulting from the active dilatation of vessels owing to nervous influence.

C., spi'nal. See *Spinal congestion.*

C., ve'nous. (L. *vena*, a vein.) Same as *C., passive.*

Congestip'arous. (L. *congestio; pario*, to produce.) A term applied to remedies which produce congestion or the different forms of *Contrafluxion.*

Conges'tive. (L. *congestio.* F. *congestif.*) Capable of heaping up; producing, or affected with, congestion.

C. ab'scess. (F. *abcès par congestion.*) See *Abscess, congestive.*

C. ap'oplexy. See *Apoplexy, congestive.*

C. disea'ses. Diseases arising from the accumulation of blood or other fluid in its natural channels.

C. dysmenorrhœ'a. See *Dysmenorrhœa, congestive.*

C. fe'ver. See *Fever, congestive.*

C. inflamma'tion. See *Inflammation, congestive.*

C. insan'ity. See *Insanity, congestive.*

C. retini'tis. See *Retinitis, congestive.*

C. stric'ture. See *Urethra, stricture of, congestive.*

Congia'rius. Of, or belonging to, the measure *Congius.*

Con'gius. (L. *congius*, a Roman liquid measure containing the eighth part of an amphora, about six English pints.) A fluid measure containing eight pints, or a gallon.

Conglacia'tio. (L. *conglacio*, to turn entirely to ice.) Freezing, frost-bite.

Conglo'bate. (L. *conglobo*, to gather into a ball. F. *conglobé;* G. *zusammengeballt.*) Rolled or collected together into a mass of globular or rounded form.

C. flow'ers. (F. *fleurs conglobées.*) Flowers the heads of which present a globular form.

C. glands. (F. *glandes conglobées.*) Term applied to glands that were thought to be formed of contorted lymphatic vessels, having neither cavity nor excretory duct, or to glands which are isolated by a capsule; now used as a synonym of lymphatic glands.

Also, Henle's term for the solitary and agminated glands of the intestines.

C. leaves. (F. *feuilles conglobées.*) Leaves which are collected into the form of a spheroid.

Conglom'erate. (L. *conglomero*, to roll together. F. *conglomeré;* G. *zusammengewickelt.*) United or joined together in the form of a ball.

In Botany, densely or irregularly crowded together.

C. glands. (F. *glandes conglomérées, glandes en grappes.*) A synonym of *Acinous glands;* or glands which are composed of many smaller glands.

Conglomera'tio. (L. *conglomero.*) A crowding together.

C. intestino'rum. (L. *intestina*, the intestines.) Entanglement of the intestines.

Conglu'tin. A synonym by Ritthausen of *Emulsin.*

Conglutinan'tia. (L. *conglutino*, to glue together.) The same as *Agglutinant.*

Conglutina'tio. See *Conglutination.*

C. organ'ica. (*Organic.*) Schmitt's term for imperforation of the cervix uteri in consequence of an extension of mucous membrane across the canal.

C. orific'ii. (L. *orificium*, an opening.) Nägele's term for the closure of the cervix uteri by a thin fibrous membrane.

Conglutina'tion. (L. *conglutino.* G. *Verklebung.*) Adhesion of contiguous, but naturally separate, parts, by means of inflammatory exudation, as when the prepuce and glans penis become adherent in consequence of balanitis.

Con'go root. The root of *Psoralea eglandulosa.*

Congon'ha. Term applied in commerce to the leaves of a species of *Luxemburghia.*

Congrega'tæ gland'ulæ. (L. *congrego*, to collect into a flock; *glandula*, a gland.) A synonym of *Peyer's glands*, inasmuch as they are gathered together in a patch.

Con'gress. (L. *congressus*, a meeting together; from *congredior*, to step together. F. *congrès;* I. *congresso;* S. *congreso;* G. *Versammlung.*) It was formerly an ordeal in which, by law, in the presence of a jury of surgeons and matrons, a man demanding a divorce demonstrated his physical capacity or impotence. This ordeal was suppressed in 1667.

A meeting or assembling together.

Applied as a term for the meeting of male and female in the procreative act.

C. spring. United States. One of the mineral waters of Saratoga. Ten thousand parts contain sodium chloride 55·09, sodium iodide ·57, sodium carbonate ·8, magnesium carbonate 8·11, calcium carbonate 16·57, oxide of iron ·09, and a trace of bromine. Used in rheumatic affections.

Congres'sus. Same as *Congress.*

Conhy'drin. $C_8H_{17}NO$. A poisonous crystallisable alkaloid obtained from the *Conium maculatum.* It forms colourless, iridescent, laminar crystals, and is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. It may be converted into conia by the abstraction of the elements of water, than which it is less poisonous.

Co'ni. Plural of *Conus.*

C. cypres'si. See *Cypressi fructus.*

C. lu'puli. (G. *Hopfenblüthen.*) The strobiles of the hop plant.

C. tubulo'si. (L. *tubulus*, a small pipe.) The *C. vasculosi.*

C. vasculo'si. (L. *vasculum*, a small vessel. F. *cônes vasculaires.*) Term for the small conical bundles formed by the convolutions of the vasa efferentia of the testicle. The cones reach to 8‴ in length, and each contains, when unrolled, one duct of 6″ to 8″ long.

Coni'a. (Κώνειον, hemlock.) $C_8H_{15}N$. The most important constituent of the fruit of the hemlock, *Conium maculatum.* It forms a limpid, colourless, oily fluid, sp. gr. 0·88, strongly alkaline, and boils without decomposition at 163·5° C. (326° F). It amounts to about ·8 per cent. at most of the fruit. It smells disagreeably, and has a burning taste. Like curare, it paralyses

the terminations of the motor nerves, leaving the muscle irritable; subsequently the motor centres in the brain and spinal cord are paralysed. In consequence of the motor paralysis which affects the respiratory muscles, death results from asphyxia, accompanied, in mammals, by convulsions. The terminals of the vagus are paralysed, and the heart continues to beat for a long time. Locally applied, conia paralyses the sensory nerves. Its action appears to be intermediate between nicotin and curare. It, and the preparations of conium, have been used internally in cancer, chronic glandular swellings, strumous ophthalmia, in neuralgia, chorea, and in hooping-cough, in dysuria, and as an antigalactic; and externally in neuralgia, and in painful and cancerous tumours. One drop is a poisonous dose. See *Conium, poisoning by.*

Also (Κονία), an old term for a lixivium, for lime, ashes.

Also, for a wine prepared by fermenting must on liquid pitch previously washed with sea water.

Conia'sis. (Κονίασις, a plastering.) Incrustation, the formation of a crust.

Co'nic ac'id. (Κώνειον, hemlock.) A doubtful constituent of the hemlock, *Conium maculatum.*

Con'ical. (L. *conus*, a cone. F. *conique;* G. *konisch, kegelförmig, kegelig.*) Of, or belonging to, a cone; tapering; cone-shaped.

C. caut'ery. See *Cautery, actual.*

C. cor'nea. See *Cornea, conical.*

C. papil'læ. See *Papillæ, conical.*

C. stump. See *Stump, conical.*

Co'nicin. Same as *Conia.*

Conic'ity. (L. *conus*, a cone. F. *conicité.*) The disposition of a structure or organ to take on the form of a cone.

C. of a stump. See *Stump, conical.*

C. of cor'nea. See *Cornea, conical.*

Conicocylin'drical. (*Cone; cylinder.*) In Botany, having a conical-ended cylindrical form.

Conicosu'bulate. (L. *conus*, a cone; *subula*, an awl.) In Botany, awl-shaped and conical.

Conidia'ceæ. (*Conidium.*) A term which includes the minute fungoid growths which, under the microscope, appear as a mass of agglomerated or disseminated spores, either alone or mixed with mycelial filaments.

Conidif'erous. (*Conidium;* L. *fero*, to bear.) Carrying conidia.

Conid'iophore. (*Conidia;* φορέω, to carry.) That which supports conidia. Term applied to Fungi arrived at that stage of evolution in which they produce conidia.

Conid'ium. (Κόνις, dust.) A form of spore found in some Fungi, as in the Peronosporeæ and the Pyrenomycetes. In some instances they are simple spores, in others they are not immediately capable of germination, but after contact with water develop several zoospores.

Conif'eræ. (L. *conus*, a cone; *fero*, to bear.) An Order of gymnospermous dicotyledonous Monochlamydeæ. Trees or shrubs of exogenous structure, usually with evergreen, linear, acicular, or lanceolate leaves, sometimes tufted, sometimes imbricated; monœcious or diœcious. Female flowers in cones, consisting of imbricated scales or open carpels, arising from the axils of the bracts, and bearing two or more ovules on the upper face; fruit a woody cone or a succulent berry, formed by coherence of a few fleshy scales. It includes pines, firs, larches, cypresses, and araucarias.

Conif'erin. $C_{16}H_{22}O_8 + 2H_2O$ or $C_3.H_{22}O_{16}$. A crystallisable glycoside contained in the sap-wood of pines, which, by the action of reagents, can be resolved into sugar and vanillin.

Conif'erous. (L. *conus*, a cone; *fero*, to bear. F. *conifère;* G. *zapfentragend.*) Having or bearing cones.

Co'nifers. The plants of the Order *Coniferæ.*

Co'niform. (L. *conus*, a cone; *forma*, likeness. F. *coniforme;* G. *kegelförmig.*) Shaped or like a cone in appearance.

Coni'i fo'lia, B. Ph., U.S. Ph. (L. *conium*, hemlock; *folium*, a leaf. F. *feuilles de ciguë;* G. *Schierlingsblätter.*) The lower leaves of a full-grown plant are often a foot in length, dark green, glabrous, triangular in outline, twice or thrice pinnate, the ultimate segments being ovate-oblong, acute, and deeply incised, and have a hollow stalk, as long as the lamina, clasping the stem at its base with a membranous sheath. The upper leaves are shorter, and are opposite or in cohorts of from 3—5, less divided than the lower and with shorter stalks. They contain in smaller quantities the alkaloids found in *C. fructus.* Dose, in powder, 2—8 grains. See *Conia.*

C. fruc'tus, B. Ph., U.S. Ph. (F. *fruits de ciguë;* G. *Schierlingsfrucht.*) Hemlock fruit. The fruits are dull greenish grey, with but little taste or smell. They are broadly ovoid, compressed laterally, attenuated towards the apex, crowned with a depressed stylopodium. The separated mericarps are about 1-8th inch long. The dorsal surface presents five prominent longitudinal ridges, the crests of which are jagged; the furrows are glabrous, slightly wrinkled longitudinally, without vittæ. The fruit constitutes the chief source of the alkaloid conia. They contain also conhydrin, and a third alkaloid, having the composition $C_7H_{13}N$. See *Conia.*

C. se'men. (L. *semen*, seed.) Same as *C. fructus.*

Coni'ic ac'id. An acid which is supposed to exist in the *Conium maculatum* in union with *Coniin.*

Coni'in. A synonym of *Conia.*

C. hydrobro'mate. (G. *Bromwasserstoffsaures Coniin.*) A crystalline, colourless, tasteless salt; slightly soluble in water and alcohol; said to be more stable than the alkaloid itself. Dose, a twentieth to a sixth of a grain.

Co'nine. A synonym of *Conia.*

Con'iocyst. (Κόνιος, dusty; κύστις, a bladder.) A sporotheca of ferns without an aperture, looking like a tubercle.

Conio'dæ. (Κόνις.) A synonym of *Coniomycetes.*

Conio'des. (Κονία, a lixivium or lime; εἶδος, likeness.) Having lime, or full of lime; of the nature of a lixivium. Applied to the condition of the urine in which there is a white cloudiness or a white deposit.

Coniomyce'tes. (Κόνιος, dusty; μύκης, fungus.) One of the old divisions of Fungi comprising those that are naked or pulverulent, such as the Uredo. It was a very mixed and ill-determined group.

Coniop'sidæ. (Κόνις, dust; ὄψις, appearance.) A Tribe of Leveillé's *Clinosporeæ*, having a fleshy, coriaceous, cushion-shaped re-

ceptacle, and caducous, pulverulent spores, simple or chambered, sessile or stalked. It includes the Genus *Puccinia*.

Coniops'idal. (Κῶνος, a cone; ὄψις, eyesight. F. *coniopside;* G. *coniopsidisch.*) Term applied to thick, slightly concave lenses, having for their object the abolition of spherical aberration.

Conioseli'num. (Κώνειον, hemlock; σέλινον, parsley.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Umbelliferæ*.

C. canaden'se. (*Canada.*) Hemlock parsley. Hab. North America. Used in dysentery.

Coniosto'sis. (Κόνιος, dusty.) Making like dust; pulverisation.

Coniothal'ami. (Κόνιος, dusty; θάλαμος, a bed.) An order of the *Lichenes* having naked reproductive corpuscles, without a particular organ or reservoir to contain them. Also called pulverulent lichens.

Coniothe'ca. (Κόνιος, dusty; θήκη, a compartment. F. *coniothéque.*) A synonym of the antheridia of Lycopodiaceæ. They are small, ovoid, or reniform capsules, filled with a very large number of very small cells or microspores.

Coniothe'cium. (Κόνιος; θήκη.) A Genus of ascomycetous *Fungi*.

C. Stilesia'num. (After *Dr. Stiles*, an American physician.) A supposed species developed by culture from micrococci found in the blood of animals suffering from cattle plague.

C. syphilit'icum. A fungoid growth supposed by Hallier to be found in syphilitic sores.

Coniros'trate. (L. *conus*, a cone; *rostrum*, a beak.) Conical-beaked, or cone-beaked.

Coniros'tres. (Same etymon.) A Suborder of the Order *Passeres*, having a strong beak more or less conical. It contains the finches and larks.

Con'is. (Κόνις, dust.) Term for dust, fine powder, or ashes, scurf on the head, a nit in the hair, or a louse.

Coniste'rium. (Κονίζω, to sprinkle with dust.) Name of an apartment in the ancient gymnasia, where the athletæ were sprinkled with dust after being anointed with oil.

Also, the lowest part of a furnace. The same as *Cinerarium*.

Coni'um. (Κώνειον, hemlock.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Umbelliferæ*.

C. arraca'cha, Hook. The *Arracacha esculenta*, De Cand.

C. macula'tum, Linn. (L. *maculatus*, spotted. F. *ciguë officinale, grand ciguë;* I. *cicuta;* S. *cicuta;* G. *geflechtes Schierling.*) Common hemlock. Hab. Asia Minor and the Mediterranean islands. An erect biennial herbaceous plant, flourishing by the sides of fields and streams; stem cylindrical and hollow, of a glaucous green, generally marked on its lower part with reddish-brown spots. For medical properties see *Conia*.

The hemlock is liable to be confounded with the *Æthusa cynapium* and *Chærophyllum anthriscus*. It is distinguished by its glabrous leaves, its smooth spotted stem, its involucral bracts, and its broadly ovoid, deeply ridged fruit. The *Æthusa cynapium* has no spots on the stem, no involucrum on the primary umbels, the involucel of the secondary umbels consists only of two or three linear bracts, and its fruit does not present the lines and crests of that of the hemlock. The *Chærophyllum anthriscus*, like the allied species, has pubescent and ciliated leaves; and its fruit is linear-oblong.

C. mosch'atum. (Μόσχος, musk.) Hab. Peru. Tuberous root esculent.

C., poi'soning by. The symptoms are headache, disturbance of sight, dilated pupils, dysphagia, drowsiness, loss of muscular power in limbs and in respiratory muscles, delirium, convulsions or coma, and death; which usually takes place in from one to three hours. The lungs are found congested, the brain more or less hyperæmic, the stomach sometimes red in patches, and the blood very fluid. The root is the least active part of the plant, and is sometimes found almost free from the poisonous principle, conia.

Con'jee wa'ter. The Indian name for rice water.

Conjoin'. (F. *conjoindre;* from L. *conjungo*, to join together.) To join together, to unite.

Conjoin'ed. (*Conjoin.*) United; joined together in substance or in purpose.

C. manipula'tion. See *Manipulation, conjoined.*

Conjuga'tæ. (L. *conjugo*, to join together.) A division of the filamentous or unicellular Algæ, reproduced by the process of conjugation. It comprises the *Zygnemaceæ*, the *Desmidiaceæ*, and the *Diatomaceæ*.

Con'jugate. (L. *conjugo*, to yoke. F. *conjugué;* G. *gepaart.*) Yoked; paired; coupled.

C. ac'ids. A term applied to acids which were supposed to be formed by a combination of a primary acid with a definite organic compound, acid, or neutral, or with ammonia, as taurocholic acid, which is thus looked on as a combination of cholic acid and the compound taurine.

C. branches. An arrangement of wires by which four points can be connected, two and two, in every possible way, in order to test equality of potential in two points of a divided circuit. See *Wheatstone's bridge.*

C. fo'cus. (*Focus.* G. *conjugirte Vereinigungspunkte.*) The focus at which divergent rays, proceeding from a luminous point, meet after being reflected by a concave spherical mirror or refracted by a doubly convex lens. This focus is conjugate with the luminous point, or connected with it, in such manner that if the luminous point be transferred to the position of the focus the latter will then become situated in the original place of the source of light.

By some, it is customary to speak of the luminous point and the focus together as conjugate foci.

C. leaf. A pinnate leaf having only one pair of leaflets.

C. mir'rors. Parabolic mirrors so arranged face to face that rays of heat or light emanating from the focus of one are reflected in a parallel direction to the opposite mirror, and thence to its focus. Gunpowder placed in the focus of one mirror can thus be exploded by a powerful source of heat situated in the focus of another mirror.

C.-pin'nate. (L. *pinna*, a feather.) In Botany, the same as digitipinnate, with primary divisions, a single pair at the apex of the petiole, and the leaflets pinnately arranged on them.

C. planes. Planes which intersect conjugate foci at right angles to the axis.

C. spi'rals. The spirals produced by whorled leaves when two or more run along the stem parallel to each other.

Con'jugating. (L. *conjugo.*) Uniting, connecting.

Undergoing the process of *Conjugation.*

C. cell. The large cell which results from the union of the two primary cells in the process of *Conjugation.*

Conjuga'tion. (L. *conjugation,* from *conjugo;* from *cum,* together; *jugum,* a yoke. Συζυγία; F. *conjugaison;* I. *conjugazione;* S. *conjugacion;* G. *Conjugation, Concrescenz.*) Junction, union, combination, copulation. The term conjugation is applied to the mode of reproduction which occurs in some Algæ. In this form cells, in apposition to each other, each give off a process. The processes meet, and the walls undergo absorption, the contents of the cells intermingling. A new body, termed the spore, or perhaps a sporangium, then forms in one of the two cells. Diatoms, as in the case of Gomphonema, also multiply by conjugation. Two small elevations arise from the opposite surfaces of two frustules, and, as in the case of the Algæ, after coming into contact with each other, the double membrane is absorbed and the endochrome of the two frustules intermingles. A new body forms in each tube of junction, which then acquires a covering and becomes a sporangium, and, continuing to grow, gradually acquires the characters of the adult frustule.

Conjugatio'nis foram'ina. (L. *conjugatio,* a combining; *foramen,* an opening.) The intervertebral foramina; so called because they are formed by the apposition of the notches of contiguous vertebræ.

Conju'gium. (L. *conjugo,* to join together.) Coition.

Also, a term for the act of *Conjugation.*

Con'jugo-pin'nate. (L. *conjugo.*) Same as *Digitipinnate.*

C.-pal'mate. (L. *palma,* a palm.) Same as *Digitipinnate.*

Conjunc'ta cau'sa. (L. *conjunctus,* part. of *conjungo,* to join together; *causa,* a cause.) The proximate cause.

C. sig'na. (L. *signum,* a sign.) Pathognomonic symptoms; symptoms that are constant or inseparable from the disease.

Conjunc'ti mor'bi. (L. *conjunctus; morbus,* a disease.) Diseases which either coexist with, or are consecutive to, some other disease.

Conjuncti'va. (L. *conjunctivus,* connecting; from *conjungo,* to join together. F. *conjonctive;* I. *congiuntiva;* S. *conjunctiva;* G. *Bindehaut.*) The mucous membrane which, commencing at the free border of the upper and lower lids, where it is continuous with the skin, lines the inner surface of the lids, and is then reflected forwards upon the globe of the eye, the anterior part of which it covers. It has been divided into the *C. palpebræ,* the *C. fornicis,* and the *C., ocular.* At the inner angle of the eye it presents a fold, the *Plica semilunaris,* which is the rudiment of the third eyelid of animals. It is closely applied to the inner surface of the tarsal cartilages and more loosely to the muscular fibres of the orbicularis palpebrarum, and in the upper lid to the tendon of the levator palpebræ. It presents rows of papillæ, which are most prominent near the fornix, and many glands.

The distance of the fornix conjunctivæ from the margin of the lid, that is, the depth of the upper lid, is 22 to 25 mm. (1 inch), the depth of the lower lid is 11 to 13 mm. (½ inch). The fornix of the lower lid is 10 mm. behind the margin of the orbit, that of the upper lid is 8 mm.

C., amylo'id degenera'tion of. (F. *dégénérescence amyloïde de la conjonctive.*) A rare disease, characterised by slowly increasing hypertrophy of the conjunctiva, the surface of which resembles the condition of the membrane in chronic granular conjunctivitis. The tissue becomes grey and soft, and is infiltrated with a clear liquid holding variously shaped and sized amyloid corpuscles in suspension, the smaller having one nucleus, the larger ones two or three. The conjunctival epithelium is hypertrophied.

C., an'nulus of. (L. *annulus,* dim. of *annus,* a ring. F. *limbe* or *anneau conjonctival.*) A narrow zone of the conjunctiva immediately surrounding and slightly advancing over the cornea; the subconjunctival tissue is here very dense, and closely adherent to the sclerotic and cornea. It presents numerous vascular papillæ, and the anastomoses between the ciliary and conjunctival vessels occur at this point. There are here also many lymphatics.

Also, a swelling or hypertrophy of the tissue of the conjunctiva surrounding the cornea, described by v. Ammon. It may exist without inflammatory symptoms, but the vessels are numerous and injected.

C. ar'ida. (L. *aridus,* dry.) See *Xerophthalmia.*

C., ar'teries of. (G. *Blutschlagader der Bindehaut.*) The palpebral conjunctiva and the conjunctival fold are supplied by branches from the superior and inferior palpebral arteries, from the palpebral branches of the lachrymal arteries, and from those of the muscular branches. The conjunctiva bulbi is supplied by the posterior conjunctival branches of the superior and inferior palpebral arteries, by the palpebral branches of the lachrymal arteries, both of which move with the conjunctiva, and by the anterior conjunctival arteries, which are twigs of the episcleral branches of the anterior ciliary arteries. These latter are more deeply seated, appear near the margin of the cornea, and, bending backwards, anastomose with the posterior conjunctival arteries.

C., au'toplasty of. (Αυτός; πλάσσω, to form. F. *autoplastie conjonctivale.*) A mode of remedying symblepharon suggested by Teale, in which the bridle or band being divided, the raw surface is covered with a portion of conjunctiva dissected away from another part of the globe, and retained in its new position by one or two sutures.

C. bul'bi. (L. *bulbus,* a bulb. F. *conjonctive bulbaire.*) That portion of the conjunctiva which extends from the margin of the cornea to the insertion of the recti muscles, or a little beyond this line. It is loosely connected with the sclerotic coat, which it covers. The attachment becomes closer near the cornea; the blood-vessels are tortuous and movable on the subjacent tissue. Some consider that the epithelial cells covering the cornea are part of the conjunctival tunic; they are certainly exuviated in snakes.

C., cal'culi of. (L. *calculus,* a small stone. F. *calculs* or *lithiase de la conjonctive.*) Small concretions of calcareous salts, usually situated in one of the Meibomian glands. They project inwardly, producing much irritation of the opposed surfaces of the conjunctiva.

C., can'cer of. (G. *Krebs der Bindehaut.*) Malignant growths of the conjunctiva. For special characters, see *Sarcoma*, *Epithelioma*, *Medullary carcinoma*, and *Melanosis*. Sarcoma of the conjunctiva usually occupies the sclero-corneal margin. Epithelioma is usually secondary, extending to the conjunctiva from the lids. Medullary carcinoma is very rare.

C., can'croid of. (*Cancroid.*) A rare disease, usually situated near the corneal margin, and appearing in the form of one or more injected patches, with sharply defined steep borders and finely papillated surface, without fatty degeneration or suppuration, which distinguishes them from phlyctenulæ. They are apt to recur after removal.

C., chemo'sis of. (F. *œdème sousconjonctival, chémosis sereux.*) A semitransparent swelling of the conjunctiva, due to the infiltration of its tissue with lymph or blood plasma, and forming a projection which may separate the lids and prevent their closure, the cornea appearing deeply buried in its centre, and more or less overlapped by it. It may be passive, as when it is due to pressure of orbital tumours on the ophthalmic vein, or active, when it is one of the symptoms of acute inflammation of the eye.

C., chondro'ma of. (Χόνδρος, cartilage. G. *Warzen der Bindehaut.*) A term applied by Himly to a peculiar growth of dense tissue usually situated near the margin of the cornea. It is congenital, and is sometimes hairy.

C., concre'tions of. (L. *concresco*, to grow together.) See *C., calculi of.*

C., cutic'ular. (L. *cutis*, the skin. G. *Überhautung der conjunctiva.*) Same as *Xerophthalmia.*

C., cysts of. Serous cysts have been occasionally observed. They may be either simple, and of the size of a pea, or multiple, small, and closely aggregated.

C., der'moïd cyst of. (Δέρμα, skin. G. *Dermoïdgeschwulst der Conjunctiva.*) A tumour usually situated on the conjunctiva near the margin of the cornea, varying in size from a millet seed to a bean. The surface is smooth, sometimes granular or fissured, of yellow colour, and beset with fine or stiff hairs. It consists of connective tissue, with numerous hair follicles and a few blood-vessels; near the base elastic tissue prevails. Another form is occasionally observed situated subconjunctivally between the superior and external rectus.

C., dry'ness of. See *Xerophthalmia.*

C., ecchymo'sis of. (Ἐγχύμωσις. F. *hæmorrhagie de la conjonctive, chémosis hématique, ecchymose sousconjonctivale.*) Effusion or extravasation of blood into the areolar tissue of the conjunctiva. It is usually the result of injury, or of some circumstance causing congestion of the head, as violent coughing, stooping, and straining. It appears as a vivid or dark scarlet blotch, with tolerably well-defined edges, occurring suddenly and without pain. It usually disappears without treatment in the course of a month.

C., emphyse'ma of. (Ἐμφύσημα. F. *emphysème sousconjonctival.*) The presence of air in the tissue of the conjunctiva. It usually results from accidents in which there has been fracture of the nasal bones with laceration of the mucous membrane of the nose. It may also result from blowing the nose with violence. Both lids, but especially the upper lid, of one or both sides are swollen, and on slight pressure crepitate. The affection is painless. It disappears without treatment in the course of a few days.

C., entozo'a of. (Ἐντός, within; ζῷον, an animal.) The parasites which have been observed beneath the conjunctiva are the *Cysticercus cellulosæ* and the *Filaria medinensis.*

C. forni'cis. (L. *fornix*, an arch. F. *repli rétrotarsien.*) The portion of conjunctiva joining the ocular with the palpebral layer of the membrane. It is an exceedingly delicate membrane composed of connective tissue, covered with stratified epithelium.

C., fun'gus of the. An irregular, soft, deep red or livid swelling usually occurring on the sclerotic or on the internal surface of the lids, between which it may protrude. It is painless. The margin sometimes ulcerates. It grows slowly. Another form is of almost gelatinous consistence and of a clear brown colour, attaining sometimes a large size. The eye is often destroyed by the enlargement and pressure of these growths.

C., glands of. (F. *glandes de conjonctive;* G. *Conjunctivaldrüsen.*) More or less ramified tubular glands lined by two layers of cells, the presence of which has been called in question by some authors, are stated by Henle and Reich to occur in the posterior part of the palpebral region, and to open into the deep fissures found on this part of the membrane. A series of acinous glands, numbering about forty in the upper lid and eight in the lower, open, according to Krause, in the cul-de-sac or sinus of the conjunctiva. There are also a few scattered lymphatic glands. In addition to these are the *Meibomian glands*, and, in many mammals, the *Gland of Harder.*

C., graft'ing of. See *C., transplantation of.*

C., gran'ular. (L. *granum*, a grain.) The same as *Trachoma.*

C., lim'bus of. (L. *limbus*, a border.) The same as *C., annulus of.*

C., lipo'ma of. (Λίπος, fat.) Fatty tumour of the conjunctiva.

C., lithi'asis of. (Λίθος, a stone.) Calcareous deposit in a Meibomian or other conjunctival gland. See *C., calculi of.*

C., lymphat'ics of. (F. *vaisseaux lymphatiques de la conjonctive.*) The lymphatic vessels of the conjunctiva are especially numerous in the annulus conjunctivalis, where they are narrow and unite with the lymph spaces of the cornea (F. *canaux interstitiels;* G. *Saftcanälchen*), forming the lymphatic circle of Teichmann. A few lymphatic glands are distributed through the conjunctiva, especially in its palpebral region.

C., medul'lary can'cer of. (L. *medulla*, pith; *cancer*, crab.) A tumour appearing in the first instance like a polypus of the mucous membrane, painless, and movable, but soon growing rapidly, with inflammatory symptoms, and infiltrating the adjoining tissues.

C., næ'vus of. This condition usually results from the extension of nævus from the lids.

C., nerves of. (F. *nerfs de la conjonctive.*) The nerves of the conjunctiva proceed from the palpebral twigs of the infra-trochlear, frontal and lachrymal nerves, all branches of the ophthalmic division of the first division of the fifth, and there are a few branches from the external nasal nerve. These form deep and superficial plexuses, and give off branches destitute of any medullary

sheath, which ascend between the epithelial cells, and probably terminate in free extremities. At some points the end bulbs of Krause and tactile corpuscles are found.

C., oc'ular. (L. *ocularis*, belonging to the eyes. F. *conjonctive oculaire, portion bulbaire.*) That segment of the conjunctiva which is attached to the globe of the eye; the portion covering the anterior half of the sclerotic is composed of several layers of epithelial cells and loose connective tissue, with vessels, nerves, and a few glands; the portion, if regarded as part of the conjunctiva and not of the cornea, covering the cornea is reduced to several layers of epithelial cells alone.

C., œde'ma of. The same as *C., chemosis of.*

C. pal'pebræ. (L. *palpebra*, the eyelid. F. *conjonctive palpebrale, c. tarsienne.*) That portion of the conjunctiva which lines the inner or ocular surface of the upper and lower eyelids. It is a delicate vascular mucous membrane, covered with a thin stratified epithelium, which is a modified continuation of the stratum Malpighii. In most parts it consists of one or two layers of small polyhedral cells, covered with a layer of columnar or conical cells. Some of them are mucus-secreting goblet cells. The part near the free edge of the lid is smooth, and the papillæ are small; but near the fornix the membrane forms regularly arranged folds, with deep intervening furrows. In this region are some branched and convoluted tubular structures; by some regarded as grooves in the membrane; by others, as glands.

C., pal'pebral. (L. *palpebra*, the eyelid.) See *C. palpebræ.*

C., papillo'ma of. A warty growth resembling a small raspberry, often developing at the inner canthus.

C., pigmenta'tion of. (L. *pigmentum*, paint.) The presence of spots of pigment in the conjunctiva or subconjunctival tissue is not uncommon. They may become the starting points of sarcomatous and melanotic tumours.

C., pinguecu'la of. (L. *pinguis*, fat.) A small tumour often appearing at the inner margin of the cornea, but occasionally elsewhere, and composed of connective tissue.

C., pol'ypus of. The same as *C., papilloma of.*

C., relaxa'tion of. (F. *relachment de la conjonctive.*) A condition termed prolongatio conjunctivæ by Rosa, observed not unfrequently in old people, and after chronic inflammation of the conjunctiva. It is near akin to xerosis.

C. scle'rae. (Σκληρός, hard.) That part of the conjunctiva which covers the anterior portion of the sclerotic coat of the eye.

C., si'nus of. (L. *sinus*, a gulf. F. *cul-de-sac conjonctival.*) The space between the ocular and the palpebral conjunctiva, especially its deeper part, where foreign bodies often lodge for a considerable period without producing much inconvenience.

C., syphilit'ic dise'ase of. This may present itself either in the form of hard or soft chancre, and usually affects the lower lid, a chancre occasionally appearing on the conjunctiva of the lids or globe.

C., teleangiec'tasis of. The same as *C., nævus of.*

C., transplanta'tion of. (L. *transplantatus*, transplanted. F. *griffe conjonctival.*) A method of remedying the deformity resulting from the adhesion of the palpebral and ocular portions of the conjunctiva occurring after burns and other lesions of the eye, suggested by Wolfe. It consists in dividing the bands or bridles between the surfaces, and implanting a portion of conjunctiva freshly taken from an animal, usually a rabbit, upon the raw surface.

C., tu'mours of. (L. *tumor*, a swelling. G. *die Geschwülste der Conjunctiva.*) Amongst the tumours of the conjunctiva that have been observed are cysts with watery contents, dermoid cysts, cysticercus vesicles, polypi, subconjunctival osteoma, fibroma papillare, verrucæ, sarcoma, epithelioma, carcinoma, fungous growth, angioma, osteoma, extravasation of blood, syphilitic growths, lupus, lepra, pemphigus.

C. tu'nica. (L. *tunica*, a mantle.) The conjunctiva.

C., var'icose. (L. *varix*, a dilated vein. F. *varices de la conjonctive.*) A rare disease, consisting of a tumour composed of enlarged and tortuous vessels, situated usually near the fold of the conjunctiva, and having a tendency to grow.

C., veins of. (F. *veines de la conjonctive.*) The veins collect the blood from the capillaries, and, increasing in size, return the blood in part to the superior and inferior palpebral veins, and through these to the anterior facial and middle temporal veins, and in part form the radicles of the superior and inferior ophthalmic veins, the former of which runs back to the cavernous sinus, whilst the latter anastomoses with the deep branch of the facial vein.

C., verru'cæ of. (L. *verruca*, a wart. G. *Warzen der Bindehaut.*) By Arlt, this term is considered to be synonymous with dermoid tumour, but it is more commonly applied to the disease now termed papilloma of the conjunctiva.

C., xero'sis of. See *Xerophthalmia.*

Conjuncti'val. (L. *conjunctivus.*) Belonging to, or connected with, the *Conjunctiva.*

C. fold. (F. *repli conjonctival;* G. *Übergangsconjunctiva.*) That part of the conjunctiva which lies between and connects the palpebral and the ocular conjunctiva.

Also, called *Conjunctiva fornicis.*

C. mem'brane. The *Conjunctiva.*

Conjunc'tive. (L. *conjungo*, to join. F. *conjonctif;* G. *verbindend.*) Knitting or fastening together.

C. tis'sue. Same as *Connective tissue.*

According to Cornil and Ranvier, conjunctive tissue is divisible into mucous, loose connective, fibrous connective, adipose, reticulated, and elastic tissues.

Conjunctivi'tis. (L. *conjunctiva.* F. *conjonctivite;* I. *congiuntivitide;* G. *Bindehautentzündung.*) Inflammation of the conjunctiva, indicated by hyperæmia of the membrane, with increased or altered secretion. The membrane is redder than natural, swollen, and the discharge is at first watery, and then purulent. The attack often commences suddenly, with smarting pain, and a feeling as of a foreign body under the lids, at other times its onset is gradual. The causes may be internal, as from disorder of the system generally, or from the local action of cold, or from injury, or it may arise from extension of inflammation from other parts. It may undergo resolution, or pass into one or other of the more severe forms. Some weakness of the eye, hypertrophy of the papillæ, and liability to

recurrence, are usually experienced. See *Conjunctivitis purulenta*, *C. trachomatosa*, and *C. diphtheritica*.

C. ægypti'aca. (Αἰγυπτος, Egypt.) A form of purulent ophthalmia prevalent in Egypt. It appears to be in part attributable to the irritation produced by fine sand and dust entering the eye, aggravated by exposure to glaring sun, and by want of cleanliness, and in part to the contagion of trachoma. The characters of the disease resemble those of acute trachoma, or of purulent ophthalmia. It is the cause of many cases of blindness.

C. aphtho'sa. (Ἀφθα, an erysipelatous eruption about the mouth.) The same as *C. phlyctænulosa*.

C., aph'thous. (Ἀφθα, an eruption about the mouth.) The same as *C. phlyctænulosa*.

C. bel'lica. (L. *bellicus*, belonging to wars.) The same as *C. granulosa acuta*.

C., blennorrhag'ic. (Βλέννος, mucus; ῥηγνυμι, to burst forth.) A disease which presents the characters of conjunctivitis simplex in an intensified degree; the conjunctival vessels are strongly injected, the membrane itself chemosed, and the papillæ swollen, with a free discharge of pus. It may lead to ulceration, or even sloughing, of the cornea. It presents an acute and chronic form.

C. blennorrho'ica. (Βλέννος, mucus; ῥέω, to flow.) The same as *C., blennorrhagic*.

C. blennorrho'ica gonorrho'ica. Same as *C. blennorrhoica*.

C. blennorrho'ica neonato'rum. (Βλέννος, mucus; ῥόια, from ῥέω, to flow; νέος, new; L. *natus*, part. of *nascor*, to be born.) Purulent ophthalmia occurring in the new-born child. It usually appears on the third day after birth. The cause is not certainly known, but it is attributed to leucorrhœal or to gonorrhœal matter entering the eyes of the child in the act of delivery, or to exposure to cold and damp, or to the entrance of some foreign body after birth.

C., catar'rhal. (Καταρόος; from κάτα, down; ῥέω, to flow. F. *conjonctivite franche*, or *phlegmoneuse*.) The same as *C. simplex*. That form which recurs in the spring is named Frühjahrscatarrh by the Germans.

C. chron'ica. (L. *chronicus*, pertaining to time.) Chronic inflammation of the conjunctiva, a condition which very frequently follows acute attacks of conjunctivitis. The lids are swollen, the papillæ may be enlarged and hypertrophied, or may be atrophied, the mucous membrane being converted into cicatricial tissue, the roughness of which acts as a constant irritant to the conjunctiva. Chronic conjunctivitis is also observed when the eye is irritated by the presence of inverted cilia, when there is obstruction of the lachrymal passages, and where, owing to eversion, there is a failure of the protective influence of the eyelids. It is observed also in certain cases of error of refraction.

C. contagio'sa. (L. *contagium*, a contact.) The same as *C. granulosa*.

C. croupo'sa. (*Croupous.*) This form of conjunctivitis is characterised by the circumstance that the inflamed mucous membrane is coated, to a greater or less extent, with a membranous exudation. This is sometimes thin, semitransparent, and gelatinous; and at others, thick, yellowish white, and leathery, but there is no loss of substance, and hence no subsequent formation of cicatricial tissue. The usual symptoms of conjunctivitis are strongly marked. The affection may be limited to one eye. Severe cases pass into the diphtheritic form. It is highly contagious.

C. diphtherit'ica. (Διφθέρα, anything made of leather.) In diphtheritic conjunctivitis, in addition to the usual symptoms of a severe attack of conjunctivitis, the subepithelial and deeper layers of the mucous membrane are infiltrated with highly coagulable inflammatory products, giving to them a brawny character, and interfering with their nutrition, so that they die, and are thrown off, cicatricial tissue taking its place. The affection runs a rapid course. The chemosis and infiltration of the conjunctiva of the globe may lead to sloughing of the cornea, by interfering with its blood supply.

C. Egypti'aca. (Αἴγυπτος, Egypt.) See *C. ægyptiaca*.

C. erysipelato'sa. (Ἐρυσίπελας, erysipelas.) Inflammation of the conjunctiva, attended with much chemosis, and usually occurring as an extension of erysipelas from some part of the face.

C. erysipelato'sa idiopath'ica. (Ἴδιος, one's self; πάθος, disease.) Conjunctivitis of an erysipelatous character, occurring without any similar affection of the face. It resembles acute catarrhal conjunctivitis.

C. exanthemat'ica. (Ἐξάνθημα, an eruption upon the skin.) A term applied by Arlt to a disease the symptoms of which are essentially similar to those of *C. phlyctænulosa*. It is frequently associated with acne rosacea.

C. follicula'ris. (L. *folliculus*, a small bag.) In this form the ordinary symptoms of catarrhal ophthalmia are accompanied by the development, in the inferior sinus and on the palpebral conjunctiva of the upper lid, of pale red hemispherical outgrowths, each composed of an aggregation of lymph-cells or corpuscles. These prominences are regarded as hypertrophied lymph-follicles, and may pass away without leaving any cicatrix, differing in this respect from the conjunctivitis granulosa. The disease is sometimes acute. It is a contagious affection, and appears to arise from overcrowding and bad air.

C. gonorrho'ica. (*Gonorrhœa.*) Conjunctivitis arising from the introduction of the pus of gonorrhœa into the sac of the conjunctiva. The symptoms are those of conjunctivitis purulenta, and the results are very fatal to vision, unless promptly attended to; ulceration and sloughing of the cornea being of common occurrence.

C., gran'ular. See *C. granulosa acuta*, and *chronica*.

C. granulo'sa acu'ta. (L. *granum*, a grain; *acutus*, sharp. F. *conjonctivite granuleuse*.) Trachoma. In this form of disease the ordinary symptoms of conjunctivitis, as hyperæmia, serous infiltration, enlargement of the papillæ, augmented and altered secretion, and purulent discharge, occur in various degrees of intensity in both eyes, either simultaneously or after a short interval, and are accompanied with the development of spheroidal, greyish-red outgrowths or granulations, situated on the palpebral conjunctiva, chiefly near the fold of the conjunctiva, which undergo definite changes, and often lead to secondary disease of the deeper structures of the lid and of the cornea. The disease is most common in subjects between the ages of ten and thirty, and runs a long course; occasionally complete recovery occurs, but more frequently fatty degeneration of the tarsus,

atrophy of the Meibomian follicles, formation of cicatricial tissue, accompanied by more or less deformity of the lid, occurs, and the cornea becomes vascular on its surface, and remains permanently nebulous, or even subject to xerosis; the prognosis is therefore unfavourable. It is contagious, and spreads with rapidity under unfavourable hygienic conditions, such as overcrowding, bad food, dusty or sandy atmosphere, and in circumstances leading to mental depression.

C. granulo'sa chron'ica. (L. *granum; chronicus*, pertaining to time.) The inflammation of the conjunctiva, which is maintained by the cicatricial tissue, and other alterations of the lids, caused by trachoma, as well as by continued exposure to the conditions which originally caused the trachoma. The lids are swollen, the tarsal cartilages misshapen, the mucous membrane red and infiltrated, with hypertrophied papilla, or converted into cicatricial tissue. Eversion or inversion of the lids is often observed, and the ocular conjunctiva and cornea become secondarily affected; vessels shooting over the latter, its tissue becoming opaque, and its surface dry.

C. leucorrho'ica (Λευκός, white; ῥόια, a flow.) The same as *C. blennorrhoica neonatorum*, when the inflammation is supposed to arise from inoculation of the conjunctiva of the child during birth with leucorrhœal discharge of the mother.

C. lymphat'ica. (L. *lympha*, water.) The same as *Phlyctenular conjunctivitis.*

C. membrana'cea. (L. *membranaceus*, of skin or membrane.) The same as *C. crouposa.*

C. milita'ris. (L. *militaris*, belonging to soldiers.) The same as *C. granulosa acuta.*

C. morbillo'sa. (L. *morbilli*, measles; from *morbus*, a disease.) An inflammation of the conjunctiva occurring in the course of an attack of measles, and closely resembling phlyctenular conjunctivitis.

C., mu'co-pu'rulent. The same as *C., granular.*

C. phlyctænulo'sa. (Φλύκταινα, a blister or pimple.) An inflammation characterised by an injected and infiltrated condition of a segment of the ocular conjunctiva, which may extend from the border of the cornea to the palpebral sinus, and which forms a vesicular elevation or phlyctenula near the corneal margin. In the earlier stages the phlyctenula consists of an aggregation of lymphoid elements beneath the conjunctival epithelium. After a few days the phlyctenula may undergo absorption, or become a pustule, which, bursting, leaves an ulcer with yellowish base. The attack is characterised by acute inflammatory symptoms, and frequently with great photophobia. There is little or no disposition on the part of the conjunctiva generally to secrete pus. It is essentially a disease of childhood, and is often associated with improper diet. In the treatment ointments containing the yellow oxide of mercury are useful.

C. phlyctænulo'sa malig'na. (L. *malignus*, of an evil nature.) The same as *C. phlyctænulosa pustulosa.*

C. phlyctænulo'sa milia'ris. (L. *milium*, the millet grass.) That form of *Conjunctivitis phlyctænulosa* in which there are several phlyctenules on or around the margin of the cornea. The vesicles are usually small, and the inflammatory reaction considerable; smarting pain, intolerance of light, copious lachrymation, and spasm of the orbicularis, being present, though occasionally, without apparent reason, these symptoms of nerve irritation are not observed.

C. phlyctænulo'sa pustulo'sa. (Φλύκταινα; L. *pustulosus*, full of vesicles.) This form must not be confounded with the pustules of variola. The phlyctenulæ are large, one, two, or three in number, often situated on the cornea, cause severe inflammatory symptoms, with the discharge of muco-purulent secretion, and sometimes lead to partial or total loss of the cornea.

C. phlyctænulo'sa sim'plex. (Φλύκταινα; L. *simplex*, simple.) The milder form of phlyctenular conjunctivitis, in which there is only a single phlyctenula.

C. phlycten'ular. Same as *C. phlyctænulosa.*

C. pu'ro-muco'sa Ægypti'aca. The same as *C., granular;* from its prevalence in Egypt.

C. pu'ro-muco'sa catarrha'lis. (L. *pus*, white matter of a sore; *mucosus*, slimy; *catarrhus*, a catarrh.) That form of conjunctivitis in which, arising usually from exposure to cold, there is free discharge of a fluid presenting the characters of pus and mucus.

C. pu'ro-muco'sa contagio'sa. The same as *C., granular;* from its contagious character.

C. purulent'a. (L. *purulentus*, from *pus*, matter.) Inflammation of the conjunctiva, usually resulting from cold, intense irritation of the conjunctiva, the application of leucorrhœal discharge, or of unhealthy or gonorrhœal pus to the conjunctiva. In the course of a few hours, or, at most, of one or two days, violent inflammation of the conjunctiva sets in, with discharge at first of serous, then of purulent fluid, often mingled with a little blood, or of a greenish colour. The lids swell and assume a deep red colour, the conjunctiva becomes chemosed, the epithelium separates from some part or the whole of the cornea, which may ulcerate and slough, either as a whole, or in some part. In the former case, the aqueous humour and lens escape, the eye collapses and atrophies. In the latter case, the iris may protrude through the cornea and form a partial staphyloma, or the ulcerated portion of the cornea may be replaced by connective tissue, to which the iris and capsule of the lens may adhere, and, yielding to the internal pressure of the lids, form a more or less complete staphyloma. Leucoma and cataract, with loss of all useful vision, are often observed. Acute cases last from a few days to several weeks. Relapses are of common occurrence, and the disease often becomes chronic. See *C. chronica.*

C. pustulo'sa. (*Pustule.*) This term is often employed as a synonym of *C. phlyctænulosa.*

C. scarlatino'sa. An inflammation of the conjunctiva occurring in the course of an attack of scarlet fever, and closely resembling, if not identical with *C. phlyctænulosa.*

C. scrophulo'sa. (L. *scrofulæ*, scrofula.) The same as *C. phlyctænulosa.*

C. sim'plex. (L. *simplex*, simple.) Conjunctivitis unaccompanied by other disease. It usually arises from exposure to cold, attacks both eyes, is attended with only a moderate amount of puriform secretion, and, though it may linger for some time, shows no tendency to pass into the more serious forms of inflammation of the membrane.

C. trachomato'sa. (Τραχύς, rough.) Same as *C. granulosa acuta* and *chronica*.

C. variolo'sa. (*Variola.*) Conjunctivitis of a serious character occurring in smallpox.

Connara'ceæ. A Nat. Order of perigynous calycifloral Exogens, or a Subfamily of the Family *Rutaceæ*, Order *Rutinæ*, having apocarpous fruit and collateral ascending orthotropal sessile ovules. Tropical trees and shrubs allied to the Xanthoxyls.

Con'narads. The plants of the Order *Connaraceæ*.

Con'narus. (Κόνναρος.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Connaraceæ*. Several of the species bear an esculent arillus.

C. africa'nus, Cav. Hab. Africa. Infusion of bark used as an application to burns and wounds.

C. pinna'tus. (L. *pinnatus*, feathered.) Hab. India. Bark astringent.

Con'nate. (L. *con; natus*, part. of *connascor*, to be born at the same time with. F. *conné;* G. *verwachsen, zusammengewachsen, mitgeboren.*) Grown together; born with a person; congenital; united at birth.

C. bone. A naturally single bone, although the centres of ossification have been several.

C. disea'se. A disease which has been present from birth. By some, distinguished from congenital disease, which is supposed to depend on a primary defect, in that a connate disease has originated during gestation or delivery.

C. leaves. Leaves which are naturally united at their base.

Con'nate-perfo'liate. (L. *connatus; per*, through; *folium*, a leaf.) Applied to opposite leaves continuous at the base and appearing as if the stem ran through them.

Conna'tion. (L. *connatus.*) A theoretical term employed in Morphology, intended to imply that an apparent single part results from the fusion of two or more, as in the case of the large cranial bone in tortoises, which represents both nasal and prefrontal.

Connatisqua'mous. (L. *connatus; squama*, a scale. F. *connatisquame.*) Applied to the periclinium of the *Compositæ* when the scales are grafted together.

Connec'ticle. Same as *Connecticulum.*

Connectic'ulum. (L. *connecto*, to fasten together. F. *connecticule.*) The elastic ring of the spore case of ferns.

Connec'ticut. One of the United States of America. There is a mineral spring at Stafford in this State, twenty-four miles from Hartford; the principal ingredients are iron and carbonic acid. (Dunglison.)

Connec'tive. (L. *cum*, together; *necto*, to bind.) Uniting, joining, combining.

Also (F. *connectif;* I. *connetivo;* S. *conectivo;* G. *Mittelband, Mittelnerv*), the upper part of the filament which connects the two lobes of the anther.

C. tis'sue. (F. *tissu*, part. of *tisser*, to weave; from L. *texo*, to weave. F. *tissu connectif;* G. *Bindegewebe.*) A term applied generically to certain tissues of the body which are essentially composed of fibres and corpuscles, enclosed in a more or less solid and amorphous substance. According to some, only areolar, fibrous, and elastic tissues are included under this head; many authorities admit osseous and cartilaginous tissues also.

The connective tissues are developed from the mesoblast of the ovum, and consist at first of close-lying embryonic cells, some of which develop into blood-vessels, and others become separated from one another by a clear fluid, but not entirely, for they retain attachment to each other by gradually lengthening processes, and become the connective-tissue corpuscles, the interstitial fluid becoming thicker and containing mucin as well as albumin.

The term connective tissue has been by some restricted to that form of it called generally areolar tissue.

C.-tis'sue can'cer. See *Cancer, connective tissue.*

C.-tis'sue cells. The same as *C.-tissue corpuscles.*

C.-tis'sue cor'puscles. (F. *cellules fibroplastiques;* G. *Bindegewebszellen.*) The cellular elements of connective tissue; they are flattened masses of protoplasm, having branches which frequently ramify and anastomose with those of neighbouring corpuscles; each possesses a clear round or oval nucleus, or sometimes two, with one or more nucleoli; the protoplasm is finely or coarsely granular, or consists mainly of a pellucid substance; with a few large granules; or it may be indistinctly fibrillated. The corpuscles are enclosed in *Cell-spaces.*

C. tis'sue, fi'brous. (F. *tissu connectif fibreux.*) The tissue of ligaments, aponeuroses, and tendons.

C. tis'sue, homoge'neous. (Ὁμογενής, of the same race.) A variety of connective tissue consisting of fine membranes, composed of flattened cells in close contact; such are the hyaloid membrane of the eye, the basement membrane of mucous membranes, and the like.

C. tis'sue, inflamma'tion of. A condition marked by the presence of large numbers of leucocytes, which have wandered from the blood-vessels and fill the tissue to the obscuration of its normal structure. Connective tissue inflammation ends in resolution, when the leucocytes become fatty, and are removed by the lymphatics; in the organisation of the effused product, by the fibrillisation of its substance and its vascularisation, from which granulation tissue, cicatricial tissue, and the condition called cirrhosis result; and in suppuration.

C. tis'sue, jel'ly-like. A term applied to the early period of the development of connective tissue; and also to a persistence of this rudimentary structure, more or less modified, in the adult; such as the vitreous humour and the intervascular substance of the umbilical cord. Also, called *Mucous tissue.*

C. tis'sue, loose. (F. *tissu connectif lâche.*) Same as *C. tissue, jelly-like.*

C. tis'sue, re'tiform. (L. *rete*, a net; *forma*, likeness.) A variety of connective tissue occurring in the lymphatic glands, when it is called *Adenoid tissue;* in the thymus, the spleen, the intestinal mucous membrane, the nervous centres, when it is called the *Retinaculum;* and in other structures. It is composed of a fine network of fibres, supposed to be formed by a development of the original nucleated and ramified connective-tissue corpuscles accompanied by an absorption of the matrix.

C.-tis'sue tu'mour. A term for a *Fibroma.*

Also, in the plural, a class of tumours, derived from or developed from some one of the connective-

tissue structures; such are fibroma, lipoma, myxoma, and glioma; in some classifications enchondroma and osteoma are also included.

Connecti'vum. (L. *connecto*, to bind together.) Term applied by Häckel to firm connective tissue, which he divides into filled tissue (G. *Füllgewebe*), represented by fat and fibrous tissue; and supporting tissue (G. *Stützgewebe*), represented by cartilage and bone.

Connec'tor. (L. *connecto*, to bind together.) Term applied in Chemistry to a small tube of india-rubber for connecting together and forming a movable joint between the ends of glass tubes in pneumatic and other experiments.

Connerva'tion. (L. *con*, together with; *nervus*, a sinew.) A synonym of *Syndesmosis*.

Connex'io. See *Connexion*.

C. os'sium carno'sa. (L. *os*, a bone; *carnosus*, fleshy.) Same as *Syssarcosis*.

C. os'sium cartilagino'sa. (L. *cartilago*, cartilage.) Same as *Synchondrosis*.

C. os'sium ligamento'sa. (L. *ligamentum*, a ligament.) Same as *Syndesmosis*.

Connex'ion. (L. *connexus*, part. of *connecto*, to bind together. Gr. *συμπλοκή*; F. *connexion*; I. *connessione*; G. *Zusammenhang*, *Verbindung*.) The state of being fastened together; the means whereby the fastening takes place.

In Anatomy, the direct or indirect union of two parts with each other, as of the muscles with bones, or of two bones by means of ligaments.

Connexi'vum. (L. *connexus*, part. of *connecto*, to bind together.) The expanded border of the sides of the abdominal segments in some *Heteroptera*.

Connicta'tion. (L. *con*, together; *nicto*, to wink.) The act of winking.

Conni'vent. (L. *conniveo*, to wink at, or dissemble. F. *connivent*; G. *gegeneinandergebogen*, *gegeneinandergeneigt*, *zusammenneigend*, *zusammenstossend*.) Converging, as the eyelids in winking.

In Biology, converging or inclining inwards.

In Botany, approaching or inclining together so as to hide what is within, as in the case of the petals of Rumex; arching over.

C. valves. See *Valvulæ conniventes*.

Connutri'tus. (L. *con*, together; *nutrior*, to be nourished.) Old term applied to a disease, either congenital or originating in something connected with the nutrition of the individual in early life, as having been suckled by an unhealthy nurse. Hippocrates, *Epid.* vi, 5, *t.* 6.

Co'nocarp. See *Conocarpium*.

Conocar'pium. (Κῶνος, a fir-cone; καρπός, a seed.) Term formerly employed to denote an aggregate fruit, which, like a strawberry, consists of many carpels on a conical receptacle.

Conocar'pous. (Κῶνος; καρπός, fruit. F. *conocarpe*; G. *kegelfrüchtig*.) Having conical fruit.

Conoceph'alus. (Κῶνος; κεφαλή, the head.) A Genus of the Suborder *Hypophalli*, Order *Nematoda*.

C. typ'icus, Dies. (Τυπικός, conformable.) A species found in the stomach of the dolphin.

Conoc'eras. (Κῶνος; κέρας, a horn. F. *conocère*; G. *eine kegelförmige Hornhaut*.) A conical cornea.

Conoho'ria. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Violaceæ*.

C. lo'bo-lo'bo. A plant indigenous in Brazil, the leaves of which are used as spinach.

Co'noid. (Κῶνος, a cone; εἶδος, likeness. F. *conoïde*; G. *kegelförmig*, *konisch*.) Resembling a cone.

C. bod'y. The pineal gland, from its shape.

C. lig'ament. (F. *ligament conoïde*.) The posterior or internal fasciculus of the coracoclavicular ligament. It is broad above, where it is attached to the conoid tubercle of the clavicle, and to a line, ·5″ long, extending inwards from it; and narrow below, where it is attached to the inner part of the root of the coracoid process.

C. sub'stance of kid'ney. The medullary substance of the kidney, so called because of the shape of the pyramids of Malpighi, which constitute it.

C. teeth. The canine teeth, from their shape.

C. tu'bercle. A slight rough elevation at the scapular end of the inferior surface of the clavicle for the attachment of the conoid ligament.

Conoid'al. Same as *Conoid*.

Conoï'des cor'pus. (Κῶνος; εἶδος, likeness; L. *corpus*, a body.) The pineal gland.

Cono'peum. (Κωνωπεῖον, a couch with mosquito curtains.) A gauze veil.

Conoph'olis. (Κῶνος, a pine-cone; φολίς, a horny scale, a spot.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Orobanchaceæ*.

C. america'na, Wallroth. Cancer root, squaw root. An astringent in diarrhœa. Used as a local application to foul ulcers.

Conophthal'mus. (Κῶνος; ὀφθαλμός, an eye. F. *conophthalme*; G. *Kegelauge*.) A conical eye; staphyloma.

Conopo'dium. (Κῶνος; πούς, a foot.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Umbelliferæ*.

C. denuda'tum, Koch. (L. *denudo*, to lay bare.) Rootstock esculent.

Conorrhi'nus. (Κῶνος; ῥίς, the nose.) A Genus of the Suborder *Heteroptera*.

C. nigrova'rius. (L. *niger*, black; *varius*, varied.) Hab. South America. A human-blood-sucking insect.

Conosty'leæ. (Κῶνος; στῦλος, a pillar, a style.) A Tribe of the Order *Hæmadoraceæ* having a long woolly perianth.

Conquas'sant. (L. *conquasso*, to shake severely. F. *conquassant*; G. *erschütternd*.) Severely shaking or beating.

C. pains. (F. *douleurs conquassantes*.) The pains of labour, at the time of their greatest intensity, when the head is in the pelvis.

Conquassa'tion. (L. *conquasso*, to dash or break in pieces. F. *conquassation*; G. *Zerquetschung*.) Old term for the bruising of recent vegetables, fruits, and the soft parts of animals, in a mortar till by their succulent qualities, or by an effused liquor, they form a pulp.

Conquassatio'nes an'imi. (L. *conquassatio*, a severe shaking; *animus*, the mind.) Mental disturbances, affections of the mind.

Conq'ues. France. A chalybeate spring, of little importance, near St. Sauveur.

Con'quinine. $C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2$. A synonym by Hesse of *Quinidine*.

Consanes'cent. (L. *consanesco*, to become whole.) Hoblyn's term for the healing of wounds; analogous to convalescent, as applied to the body generally.

Consanguin'eous. (L. *consanguineus*, related by blood.) Related or allied by blood or in origin.

Consanguin'ity. (L. *consanguinitas*;

from *cum*, together; *sanguis*, blood. F. *consanguinité*; I. *consanguinta*; S. *consanguinidad*; G. *Verwandtschaft*.) Allied in blood or origin; proceeding from the same parents.

Con'science. (L. *conscientia*; from *cum*, with; *scio*, to know. Gr. συνείδησις; F. *conscience*; I. *conscienza*; S. *conciencia*; G. *Gewissen*.) The knowledge of one's own actions or thoughts; the inner faculty which judges of the right or wrong of an action.

Conscien'tiousness. (L. *conscientia*, a knowing in one's self. G. *Gewissenhaftigkeit*.) Justness; uprightness.

Term for a phrenological faculty peculiar to man, having its organ on the posterior and lateral parts of the brain, upwards from *Cautiousness*, and backwards from *Hope*, and producing the sentiment of obligation, duty, incumbency, justice, and injustice.

Con'scious. (L. *conscius*, aware of; from *con*, for *cum*, with; *scio*, to know.) Aware of, having mental perception of.

Con'sciousness. (L. *conscius*. G. *Bewusstsein*.) The internal acknowledgment of having performed any particular action or operation. The conditions of sensation, emotion, volition, and thought, are recognised by it.

The knowledge, in Phrenology, which the mind has of its own existence and operations; it gives no intimation of the existence of the organs, only the operations of our own minds, leaving us entirely in the dark respecting the mental affections of others where they differ from our own.

C., double. A condition which has been described as a double personality, showing in some measure two separate and independent trains of thought and two independent mental capabilities in the same individual, each train of thought and each capability being wholly dissevered from the other, and the two states in which they respectively predominate subject to frequent interchanges and alterations.

C., muscular. The sensation or knowledge of muscular activity.

Consec'utive. (L. *cum*, with; *sequor*, to follow. F. *consécutif*; I. and S. *consecutivo*; G. *Nachfolgend*.) Following after; succeeding in order.

C. combina'tion. A term applied to the chemical process by which a series of salts is formed by a regularly increasing addition of one of the constituents.

C. phenom'ena. The sequelæ of a disease. Also, events occurring after a disease, but unconnected with it.

C. poles. The occurrence, as happens sometimes in a magnetised bar, of poles intermediate to those at the extreme end.

Consenes'cence. (L. *consenesco*, to grow old together.) The gradual approach of old age, the different organs failing in the same proportion.

Consen'sual. (L. *consensus*, agreement.) Having consent.

In Biology, used to express connection in action by means of nerves not under the influence of the will.

C. ac'tions. A term applied to those reflex actions which appear to depend on a reception of an impression on some part of the sensory ganglia and its conversion into action, through a muscular nerve, without the intervention of the cerebrum proper. Many apparently instinctive actions are supposed to be of this character, as the ability of a chicken to make the movements required for picking up food immediately after being hatched; and the power of walking and avoiding obstacles, whilst the brain is occupied on an altogether different subject, which a man possesses.

C. mo'tions. Same as *C. actions*.

Consen'sus. (L. *cum*, with; *sentio*, to feel. I. *consenso*.) General agreement or concord of different parts, or organs, in effecting a given purpose; sympathy.

C. oculo'rum. (L. *oculus*, the eye.) The harmony and association of movement of the eyes for any given object.

Consent'. (L. *consentio*, to agree.) Agreement, acquiescence. Same as *Consensus*.

Con'sequent. (L. *consequor*, to follow.) Following upon as an effect on a cause.

C. points. A term employed in Physics to indicate the intermediate poles that are occasionally found in a bar magnet. In such case the magnet not only has a pole at each end, but a succession of poles in its length, which occasion a reversal of the direction of magnetisation at these points. Also, called *Consecutive poles*.

Conser'va. (L. *conservo*, to keep. F. and G. *conserve*.) A pharmaceutical composition of some fresh vegetable and sugar, of the consistence of honey.

C. absinth'ii. (L. *absinthium*, wormwood.) Wormwood leaves one pound, sugar three pounds. Tonic, stomachic, and febrifuge.

C. acetosel'læ. (F. *conserve d'allèluia*.) One part of leaves of wood-sorrel, *Oxalis acetosella*, pulped in a mortar with three parts of sugar. Refrigerant and antiscorbutic.

C. amygdala'rum. The *Pulvis amygdalæ compositus* made soft with water.

C. angeli'cæ. Angelica root is boiled in water, and then pulped, to each part of this pulp four parts of sugar, evaporated to the consistence of an electuary after solution in the water in which the root has been boiled, are added. Tonic, aromatic, and stomachic.

C. a'pii. (F. *conserve d'ache*.) The root of *Apium graveolens* treated as *C. angelicæ*, and used in the same manner.

C. aurant'ii. The *Confectio aurantii corticis*.

C. cas'siæ. The *Confectio cassiæ*.

Also, Fr. Codex, cassia pulp 100 parts, syrup of violets 75 parts, white sugar 20 parts, oil of orange flower ·05 parts. Heat in a water-bath, all but the oil, which add at the end of the operation.

C. cit'ri aurant'ii. The *Confectio aurantii corticis*.

C. cochlea'riæ, Fr. Codex. Fresh leaves of scurvy grass, *Cochlearia officinalis*, one part, sugar three parts, bruised and mixed well in a mortar. An antiscorbutic.

C. cynor'rhodi, Fr. Codex. (Κυνόροδον, the dog rose.) The *Confectio rosæ caninæ*.

C. cynos'bati. (Κυνόσβατος, a kind of wild rose.) The *Confectio rosæ caninæ*.

C. flo'rum rosa'rum rubra'rum. (L. *flos*, a flower; *rosa*, a rose; *ruber*, red.) The *Confectio rosæ gallicæ*.

C. lu'julæ. (*Lujula*.) The *C. acetosellæ*.

C. menth'æ. One part of leaves of mint, *Mentha sativa*, pulped in a mortar with three parts of sugar. Stomachic in nausea and vomiting. (Dunglison.)

C. nastur'tii. Fresh water-cress, *Nastur-*

tium officinale, one part, pulped in a mortar with sugar three parts. Antiscorbutic.

C. pru'ni spino'sæ. One part of the fruit of the sloe, *Prunus spinosus*, pulped with three parts of sugar. Astringent.

C. ro'sæ. The *Confectio rosæ gallicæ*.

C. ro'sæ fruc'tus. (L. *fructus*, fruit.) The *Confectio rosæ caninæ*.

C. scil'læ. Fresh squills 1 oz., sugar 10 oz. Expectorant and diuretic.

C. tamarindo'rum, Fr. Codex. Tamarind pulp 50 grammes, softened in a water-bath with an equal quantity of water; to them sugar 125 grammes is added, and the whole evaporated to a weight of 200 grammes. Laxative, refrigerant.

Conserva'tion. (L. *conservatio*, from *conservo*; from *cum*, together; *servo*, to keep. Gr. *φύλαξις*; F. *conservation*; I. *conservazione*; S. *conservacion*; G. *Conservirung*.) In Pharmacy, the art of preserving remedies from decomposition or decay.

In Surgery, the preservation of any part of the body.

See *Preparation, Preservative fluids, Mounting, Desiccation, Freezing process, Antiseptics.*

C. of en'ergy. See *Energy, conservation of.*

C. of force. See *Force, conservation of.*

C., physiol'ogy of. (G. *Conservations-physiologie.*) A term applied by Häckel in opposition to the term physiology of relation. It includes the physiology of nutrition, or animal metabolism, that is, of self-preservation, and the physiology of generation, that is, of preservation of the race.

Conser'vative, (L. *conservo*, to preserve.) That which preserves from destruction, removal, decay, or decomposition.

C. evolu'tion. (L. *evolvo*, to unroll, to develop.) Same as *C. heredity.*

C. hered'ity. (L. *hereditas*, heirship. G. *Conservative Vererbung.*) Term applied by Häckel to indicate the propagation of the aggregate of characters which an animal has inherited from its ancestors, in opposition to those which it has newly acquired of itself, which last he terms progressive heredity evolution.

C. sur'gery. The employment of those remedial means which, whether internal or external, local or general, operative or non-operative, preserve and render serviceable any part of the body, instead of removing it by the knife.

Con'serve. See *Conserva.*

Considen'tia. (L. *consedo*, to still completely.) Synonymous with *Apocatastasis* and with *Synezisis.* (Dunglison.)

Consili'go. (L. *con*, together with; *siligo*, a kind of wheat.) Old name for a certain plant, supposed by some to be the green hellebore, *Helleborus viridis*, Linn., by others, a species of aconite; so called from its place of growth.

Consis'tence. (F. *consister*, to consist; from L. *consisto*, to stand still.) The degree of density or hardness of a body, or of the cohesion of its particles.

Consisten'tia. (L. *consisto*, to stand still.) An old term (Gr. *ἀκμή*), used by Galen, *de Diff. Feb.* ii, 11, for *Acme*, or the height of a disease.

Applied to the humours and other matters, useful, as well as useless; it denoted their constitution, that is, their thinness or thickness, their solidity or consistence.

Also, applied to the arrival of a living body at its fulness and perfection.

Also, the same as *Consistence.*

Consol'ida. (L. *consolido*, to make very firm. F. *consolidé*; G. *Beinwell.*) The herb consound, or comfrey, *Symphytum officinale*, because of its supposed power of agglutinating what is broken.

C. au'rea. (L. *aureus*, golden.) The *Solidago virgaurea*, or golden rod.

C. ma'jor. (L. *major*, greater. F. *grande consolidé.*) The *Symphytum officinale*, or comfrey.

C. me'dia. (L. *medius*, in the middle.) The *Ajuga pyramidalis*, upright bugloss, or middle consound.

Also, the *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.*

C. min'ima. (L. *minimus*, least.) The *Bellis perennis.*

C. mi'nor. (L. *minor*, less.) The *Prunella vulgaris*, self-heal, or bugle.

C. rega'lis. (L. *regalis*, royal.) The *Delphinium consolida.*

C. ru'bra. (L. *ruber*, red.) The *Potentilla tormentilla.*

C. saracen'ica. (L. *Saraceni*, the Saracens.) The *Solidago virgaurea*, or golden rod.

Consolidan'tia. (L. *consolido*, to make solid. F. *consolidantes*; G. *verheilend, zusammenheilende Mittel.*) Making sound. A term formerly applied to medicines supposed to give firmness to parts recently healed.

Consol'idated. (L. *consolido.*) Made more solid than natural; united.

In Botany, applied to the coherence of dissimilar parts.

Consolida'tion. (L. *consolido.* F. *consolidation*; I. *consolidazione*; G. *Verdichtung, Vereinigung.*) The act or process of becoming solid; the becoming united.

C. of lung. See *Lung, consolidation of.*

Consolidati'va. Same as *Consolidantia.*

Consom'mé. (F. *consommé*, from L. *consummo*, to perfect. G. *Kraftbrühe.*) A strong broth made with any kind of gelatinous meat, becoming solid on cooling.

Con'sonance. (L. *consono*, to sound together.) The production of sound in a body, such as a tuning-fork, by the vibration of another body of similar tone near to it.

Con'sonant. (L. *con*, with; *sono*, to sound. G. *Laute.*) A vocal sound, interrupted or modified by the special position of the accessory organs of the voice, as the lips, tongue, and uvula. Consonants are usually considered under the several categories of explosive consonants, aspirates, trilling consonants, and nasal or resonant consonants; they are also classified according to the place where the sound-modification occurs, as labial, dental, and guttural; and by some are described as liquid, mute, or sibilant.

C.s, as'pirate. (L. *aspiro*, to breathe to. G. *Reibungslaute.*) A sound arising from the column of air issuing from the glottis having to pass through a somewhat contracted part of the canal above with a sighing sound, the posterior nasal aperture being closed. The aspirates are: *h, f, v, sh, s, l, ch, th.* Latham observes that this word should be spelt *asperate.*

C.s, den'tal. (L. *dens*, a tooth.) Consonants formed by the action of the tongue on the teeth or hard palate; they are *t, th, d,* and *dh.*

C.s, explo'sive. (L. *explodo*, to drive out. G. *Verschlusslaute.*) A sound produced by the

column of air under pressure in the trachea and larynx suddenly overcoming an obstruction to its exit. The obstruction may be made by the tongue pressed against the palate, by the closure of the lips, or by the passage to the nasal cavity being closed; they are *b, p, t, dt, th, k,* and *g.*

C.s, gut'tural. (L. *guttur,* the throat.) Consonants formed by the action of the root of the tongue in relation to the throat; they are *k, g,* and the guttural *ch* and *gh.*

C.s, la'bial. (L. *labium,* a lip.) Consonants formed by the action of the lips; they are *p, f, b, v.*

C.s, liq'uid. Consonants whose sound flows on, as *r, l, m, n,* and *ng.*

C.s, mute. Consonants the sound of which is more or less abruptly cut off; they are divided into *C.s, dental, C.s, guttural,* and *C.s, labial.*

C.s, res'onant. (L. *resono,* to resound.) A sound produced by the column of air issuing from the glottis having to pass through the nose, the passage through the mouth being occluded by the lips or tongue. The resonant consonants are *m* and *n.*

C.s, sib'ilant. (L. *sibilo,* to hiss.) Consonants having a hissing sound; such are *s, sh, z,* and *zh.*

C., tril'ling. (G. *Zitterlaute.*) A sound produced by the passage of the column of air issuing from the glottis through a chink, the edges of which are set in vibration, as in the case of the letter *r.*

C., vi'bratory. (L. *vibro,* to set in tremulous motion.) Same as *C., trilling.*

Con'sonating. (L. *consono.* G. *consonirend.*) Possessing the properties of consonance.

Consort'ium. (L. *consortium,* fellowship; from *con,* with; *sors,* a lot.) Sympathy.

Con'sound. The same as *Consound.*

Con'sound. (*Consolida.*) A name given to the following plants, because, when boiled with flesh, they were said to agglutinate it: the *Symphytum officinale,* the comfrey; the *Bellis perennis,* the daisy; the *Ajuga reptans,* the bugle; and the *Delphinium consolida,* the wild larkspur.

C., mid'dle. The *Ajuga pyramidalis.*

Conspers'io. (L. *conspergo,* to sprinkle.) A sprinkling about. A term formerly used as *Catapasma.*

Conspicil'la. (L. *conspicio,* to look at.) Spectacles.

Conspira'tion. (L. *conspiro,* to agree; from *con,* with; *spiro,* to breathe.) Sympathy.

Con'stant. (L. *constans,* part. of *consto,* to stand together, to be unchanging.) That which remains unaltered and unchangeable.

C. bat'tery. See *Battery, constant.*

C. cur'rent. See *Current, constant.*

C. spe'cies. (L. *species,* kind. G. *constante Arten.*) A relative term employed to indicate that certain species of animals are much less disposed to vary with alterations of surrounding conditions than others. Thus, whilst the species of dogs, horses, pigeons, and fowls can easily be artificially made to present many varieties, others are remarkably destitute of this plasticity. The former consequently readily adapt themselves to changes of climate and locality, and live long in the world's history; the latter last but a short time, geologically speaking.

Constella'tum unguent'um. (L. *constellatus,* studded with stars; *unguentum,* an ointment.) Old name for an ointment for banishing toothache and healing wounds; made of the powder of dried earthworms, with the fat of the bear or wild boar, described by Keslerus Redivivus, *Process,* 170.

Consterna'tio. (L. *consterno,* to disquiet.) A synonym of stupor.

Con'stipated. (F. *constipé;* G. *hartleibig.*) Affected with *Constipation.*

Con'stipating. Having the power to produce *Constipation.*

Constipa'tio. See *Constipation.*

Constipa'tion. (L. *constipo,* to cram close. F. *constipation;* I. *costipazione;* S. *constipacion;* G. *Hartleibigkeit, Verstopfung.*) Costiveness; tardiness in evacuating the bowels, and so distinct from obstipation, which properly means the total want of evacuation. In constipation the fæces are hard, and may be retained from that cause, from weakness of the muscular coat of the large intestines, or from diseases of the anus, making defæcation difficult or painful.

Constit'uens. (L. *constituo,* to arrange or dispose. F. *constituant;* G. *ausmachend.*) Setting in order; arranging; disposing. Applied formerly to certain substances introduced into medicinal combinations, and supposed to exert the power of giving form and consistence.

Constit'uent. (L. *constituo,* to place together.) An essential part of a thing. One of the substances of which a compound body is made up.

Also, used in Pharmacy in the sense of *Constituens.*

C., elemen'tary. One of the elements, as carbon, hydrogen, or phosphorus, entering into the composition of the body.

C., prox'imate. A compound substance, as albumin or fat, forming part of the body.

Constitu'tio. Same as *Constitution.*

C. a'eris. (L. *aër,* air.) Same as *Constitution, atmospheric.*

C. nervo'sa. (Νεῦρον, a nerve.) The nervous temperament.

Constitu'tion. (L. *constitutio,* nature, disposition; from *constituo,* to dispose. F. *constitution;* G. *Leibesbeschaffenheit.*) The composition of a thing. The general habit or temperament of the body, as evinced in the peculiar quality of the performance of its functions.

The bodily constitution is said to be good or bad, strong or weak, robust or delicate, according to the general way in which the functions of the body are carried on and the actions performed.

C., apoplec'tic. See *Apoplectic constitution.*

C., arte'rial. (Ἀρτηρία, an artery.) The condition in which arterial blood is supposed to be in excess; rich in blood-corpuscles and in fibrin.

C., atmospher'ic. The constitution and conditions of the atmosphere in their relation to the health of individuals or of the community.

C., bil'ious. (L. *bilis,* bile.) A term applied to the condition of the body prone to disturbance of the function of the liver.

C., epidem'ic, of at'mosphere. A term employed by Sydenham to denote a peculiar condition of the atmosphere caused by unknown telluric influences, which, varying from year to year, determines the occurrence of epidemic

diseases, and the special varieties of character which they assume.

C., hu'mours of. An old term for the blood, chyle, and lymph.

C., in'dolent. The condition of body in which the morbid tendency is to passive congestions and chronic abscesses rather than to acute inflammations.

C., ir'ritable. The condition of body in which any local disease tends to produce disturbed conditions of nervous system.

C., med'ical. The relationship which pertains between climatic conditions and the diseases accompanying them.

C., robust'. A condition of body in which there is great power of resistance to morbid influences.

C., strong. Same as *C., robust.*

Constitu'tional. (F. *constitutionnel;* I. *constitutionale;* S. *constitucional.*) That which refers to, or depends upon, the state of the constitution of the individual. In such terms as constitutional syphilis, struma, and the like, is understood a subtle change in the process of nutrition, by which the composition of the tissues is modified or depraved. But a more material view is that in some constitutional diseases particles of the disease float in the blood, and are deposited in the tissues, which take up the nourishment intended for them, and exert a prejudicial influence on the adjoining parts.

C. disea'ses. (G. *Constitutionsanomalien.*) A term applied to diseases which are supposed to arise from some inherent, perhaps hereditary, fault of the structure of the body. This term has been used to denote the diseases which affect the whole system. It has also been restricted to those diseases which are supposed to be developed from some faulty exercise of the natural functions of the body, such as gout.

C. for'mulæ. See *Formulæ, constitutional.*

C. infec'tion. A term applied to the condition of a person in the later stages of such a disease as cancer, when secondary growths have occurred; the supposition in this case being that cancer is primarily a local disease.

C. syph'ilis. See *Syphilis, constitutional.*

C. wa'ter. See *Water, constitutional.*

Constric'ted. (L. *constringo,* to draw together.) Suddenly narrowed.

Constric'tion. (L. *constrictio,* a binding together; from *constringo,* to draw together; from *cum,* together; *stringo,* to draw tight. F. *constriction, reserrement;* I. *costrizione;* S, *constriccion;* G. *Zusammenschnürung.*) The act of narrowing or tightening in a circular manner.

Also, the narrowing itself.

C.-band sensa'tion. A feeling as of a cord tied round the waist; a symptom of some diseases of the spinal cord.

C., tet'anoid fal'ciform. (L. *tetanus; falx,* a sickle; *forma,* shape.) A term applied to a firm, hard constriction at or near the internal os uteri, which is said to have seriously interfered with, and in some cases altogether prevented, the completion of labour.

Constric'tive. (L. *constringo,* to bind together. F. *astringent, contractif;* G. *adstringirend, zusammenziehend.*) Capable of binding together; styptic; astringent.

Constric'tor. (L. *constringo.* F. *constricteur;* I. *costrittore;* G. *Zusammenziehender, Zusammenschnürer.*) That which narrows; usually applied to muscles which straighten or contract a part.

C. a'læ na'si. The *Depressor alæ nasi.*

C. a'ni. (F. *constricteur de l'anus.*) The sphincter ani.

C. cun'ni. (L. *cunnus,* the female pudendum.) The *Sphincter vaginæ.*

C. fau'cium infe'rior. (L. *fauces,* the entrance of the throat; *inferior,* lower.) The *C. pharyngis superior.*

C. isth'mi fau'cium. (L. *isthmus,* a strait; *fauces,* the entrance of the throat.) The *Palatoglossus* muscle.

C. isth'mi fau'cium infe'rior. (L. *inferior,* lower.) The *C. isthmi faucium.*

C. isth'mi fau'cium supe'rior. (L. *superior,* upper.) The *Palatopharyngeus* muscle.

C. laryn'gis. (E. *larynx.*) A term applied by Lieutaud to the conjoined muscles, crico-arytænoideus lateralis and thyro-arytænoideus.

C. na'si. (L. *nasus,* the nose.) The *Compressor naris* muscle.

C. of Herbin'iaux. (F. *serrenœud d' Herbiniaux.*) An instrument composed of a cannula, to which the box of a tourniquet is adapted in order to tighten the ligature placed around the neck of a tumour.

C. of Nuck. See *Compressor of Nuck.*

C. of œsoph'agus. Some thick circular muscular fibres at the upper end of the œsophagus.

C. orbicula'ris ure'thræ. (L. *orbicularis,* circular.) The *C. urethræ.*

C. o'ris. (F. *constricteur de la bouche.*) The *Orbicularis oris* muscle.

C. palpebra'rum. The *Orbicularis palpebrarum* muscle.

C. pharyn'gis infe'rior. (L. *pharynx; inferior,* lower. F. *constricteur inférieur;* G. *unterer Schlundschnürer.*) A large trapezoidal muscle forming the lower part of the pharynx. It arises from the side of the cricoid cartilage, from the oblique line of the ala of the thyroid cartilage and the quadrilateral surface behind it, and from the upper border of the same cartilage for about one third of an inch. The lower fibres run horizontally, the upper obliquely upwards and backwards to meet in the median raphé behind the pharynx, some fibres decussating with those of the opposite side. The lower border forms the line of demarcation between the pharynx and œsophagus. The muscle is in relation externally and behind with the prævertebral muscles, laterally with the thyroid body and the trunk of the carotid artery. It receives its nerve supply from the pharyngeal plexus.

C. pharyn'gis me'dius. (L. *medius,* in the middle. F. *constricteur moyen;* G. *mittlerer Schlundschnürer.*) A fan-shaped muscle arising from the upper surface of the greater and lesser cornua of the hyoid bone and from the stylo-hyoid ligament, and being inserted, by joining with its fellow, into the posterior median fibrous raphé of the pharynx, the lower fibres passing downwards beneath the inferior constrictor, the middle running transversely, and the upper ascending and overlapping the superior constrictor. It receives its nerve supply from the pharyngeal plexus.

C. pharyn'gis supe'rior. (L. *superior,* upper. F. *constricteur supérieur;* G. *oberer Schlundschnürer.*) A quadrilateral muscle arising from the lower third of the posterior border of the internal pterygoid plate and the hamular process

of the sphenoid bone, from the contiguous portion of the palate bone, and the reflected portion of the tensor palati, from the pterygo-maxillary ligament, from the alveolar process above the posterior extremity of the mylo-hyoid ridge, and by a few fibres from the side of the tongue in connection with the genio-hyo-glossus. From these points the fibres curve backwards to be inserted into the median raphé, being also prolonged by means of a fibrous aponeurosis to the pharyngeal spine on the basilar process of the occipital bone. It receives its nerve supply from the pharyngeal plexus. (Gray's 'Anatomy.')

C. ure'thræ. (Οὐρήθρα. F. *constricteur de l'uréthre.*) A muscle which lies between the two layers of the deep perinæal fascia. It arises from the upper part of the ramus of the pubis on each side in two strata, which embrace the membranous urethra and join with their fellows of the opposite side above and below, generally by means of a tendinous raphé.

C. vagi'næ. (*Vagina.* F. *constricteur du vagin.*) The *Sphincter vaginæ.*

C. vesi'cæ urina'riæ. (L. *vesica*, a bladder; *urina*, urine. F. *constricteur de la vessie.*) A name for the detrusor urinæ, or longitudinal fibres of the muscular coat of the bladder.

C. vul'væ. (*Vulva.*) The *Sphincter vaginæ.*

Constrin'gent. (L. *constringo*, to bind together. F. *constringent*; G. *zusammenziehend.*) Binding together; styptic. Same as *Astringent.*

Construc'tiveness. (L. *construo*, to build or frame.) Term for a phrenological faculty common to man and the lower animals, having its organ at that part of the temporal bone immediately above the spheno-temporal suture, and producing the tendency to construct or fashion in general.

Constupra'tion. (L. *constupro*, to ravish.) Rape.

Consuetu'do. (L. *consuetudo*, from *consuesco*, to accustom.) Habit.

C. men'strua. (L. *menstruus*, monthly.) The menses of women.

Consulta'tion. (L. *consulto*, to give or ask counsel. F. *consultation*; G. *Zuratheziehen, Consultation.*) This familiar term was anciently explained as signifying that office of the physician by which the unlearned are instructed by the learned, than which duty none among the duties of medical men is more important. But the term consultation is now applied to a consideration of, and deliberation on, by one or more medical practitioners, the condition of a sick person, and the means to be adopted for his treatment. Consultations were called by Scribonius Largus *Deliberationes contentionesque.*

In France, the term is also extended to the advice given by the physician, and to the written statement containing the opinion of the consultants.

Consumma'tum. An old barbarous term for a dish made by cutting a hen into small pieces, removing the head, feet, and fat, and digesting it without any addition in a well-covered vessel by the heat of a water bath to extract the juice.

Subsequently, the term was applied in the same manner as *Consommé*, or to any gelatinous broth. (Schenkius and Morellus.)

Consump'tion. (L. *consumo*, to wear out.) A wasting or falling away. The popular term for *Phthisis, pulmonary.*

C., bronch'ial. Same as *Phthisis, bronchial.*

C., dyspep'tic. Same as *Phthisis, dyspeptic.*

C., fe'brile. See *Phthisis, febrile.*

C., gal'loping. (F. *galoper*, from Old Flem. *walop*, a gallop; or from Goth. *gallaupjan*, to leap; or *klaupan*, to run.) A term for pulmonary phthisis which runs a very rapid course.

C., laryngе'al. Same as *Phthisis, laryngeal.*

C., mi'ner's. See *Phthisis, miner's.*

C. of spi'nal cord. A synonym of *Ataxy, locomotor.*

C. of the bow'els. Same as *Phthisis, abdominal.*

C., pot'ter's. Same as *Phthisis, potter's.*

C., pul'monary. (L. *pulmo*, a lung.) Same as *Phthisis, pulmonary.*

C., se'nile. Same as *Phthisis, senile.*

C., tuber'cular. See *Phthisis, tubercular.*

Consumpti'va. (L. *consumo*, to destroy.) An old name for caustics.

Consump'tive. (L. *consumo.*) Threatened with, or suffering from, *Consumption.*

C.'s weed. The *Eriodictyon californicum.*

Consum'tio. (L. *consumo.* G. *Auszehrung.*) Consumption, pulmonary consumption.

Contabes'cence. Same as *Contabescentia.*

Also, in Botany, a wasting away, or arrested growth of the stamens.

Contabescen'tia. (L. *contabesco*, to wither or pine away.) An old term for atrophy, consumption, marasmus, or any wasting of the body.

Con'tact. (L. *contactus*; from *cum*, together; *tango*, to touch. Gr. ψαῦσις; F. *contact*; I. *contatto*; S. *contacto*; G. *Berührung.*) The touching or apposition of surfaces of two bodies. It may be mediate through the agency of some third body, or immediate and direct.

C. ac'tion. A change or decomposition produced in a substance by contact with another substance, which remains unaltered. The term was introduced by Berzelius to denote such effects as the decomposition of hydrogen peroxide in contact with finely divided platinum or gold.

C. break'er. A part of an induction machine which serves to open and close the current; also called *Rheotome.*

C., break'ing. The act of interrupting the circuit of an electric current.

C., ma'king. The act of completing the circuit for the passage of an electric current.

Contac'tile. (L. *contactus.*) Relating to contact and the sensation of contact.

C. discrimina'tion. (L. *discrimino*, to distinguish.) The capacity to distinguish as two the simultaneous impressions of two somewhat separated points on the surface of the skin. This faculty varies in different parts of the body, and is diminished or destroyed by some diseases.

Contac'tual. (L. *contactus.*) Relating to contact.

Conta'gio-miasmat'ic. (L. *contagium*, contact, contagion; *miasm.*) Applied to such diseases as enteric fever, cholera, influenza, which are by some believed to be propagated both by contact with the sick and by development of contagium in the surroundings of a person.

Conta'gion. (L. *contactus*, a touching; from *contingo*, to touch. F. *contagion;* G. *Ansteckung.*) The process by which a determinate disease is communicated from person to person by means of a particulate or sensible material, which, originating in the body of the sick person, is transmitted by direct contact, or by an intermediate carrier, to one not sick of the disease, in whom it produces the same disease with like power of propagation.

This word and the term infection have been used very loosely; sometimes interchangeably, sometimes in contradistinction; the one implying direct contact with the body of the sick person, the other indirect contact through the medium of effluvia; but some authors use infection to describe direct contact, others contagion.

Also, the communicable material causing an infectious disease; otherwise called *Contagium.*

C., com'mon. That form in which a disease is supposed occasionally to arise from other causes than from propagation by a similar disease. In contradistinction to *C., specific.*

C., dead. Transmission of disease by means of the effluvia or the evacuations of the sick person.

C., imme'diate. (L. *immediatus*, with nothing standing in the middle between two objects.) The transmission of disease by direct contact of body with body.

C., liv'ing. The transmission of disease by contact of living individual with living individual.

Also, the same as *Contagium vivum.*

C., me'diate. (L. *medius*, that which is in the middle.) Transmission of disease through the intermediation of a carrying substance for the contagium, as the clothes of the sick, water, or air.

C., ner'vous. A term for the propagation of disease by imitation, which has been observed in some hysterical disorders.

C., specif'ic. That form in which a disease propagates another of like kind, and can only so arise.

Conta'gionist. (L. *contagium.* F. *contagionniste;* I. and S. *contagionista.*) One who maintains that such diseases as yellow fever, plague, and cholera, are communicable by contagion.

Contagios'ity. (L. *contagio*, a touching.) The quality or amount of contagion in different diseases.

Conta'gious. (L. *contagiosus.* F. *contagieux;* I. and S. *contagioso;* G. *ansteckend.*) That which is capable of being communicated by contact or contagion, as in the case of syphilis and of parasitic affections. See also *Contagion.*

C. bi'oplast. See *Bioplast, contagious.*

Conta'giousness. (L. *contagiosus.*) The faculty of being propagated by contagion.

Conta'gium. (L. *contagium*, a touching. F. *contage;* G. *Ansteckungsstoff.*) Term applied to the supposed solid or gaseous, organised or unorganised, substance, by which infectious or contagious diseases are communicated.

C., ner'vous. A term applied to a contagium which is imagined by some in order to account for the spread of such nervous diseases as hysteria, chorea, and such like.

C. vi'vum. (L. *vivus*, living.) An organised and living cause of contagion, as the *Bacillus anthracis.*

Contemplab'iles di'es. (L. *contemplabilis*, viewing attentively; *dies*, a day.) Critical days.

Contempla'tio. (L. *contemplatio*, an attentive considering.) A synonym of *Catalepsy.*

Conten'tio. (L. *contentio*, a contest; from *contendo*, to dispute.) A synonym of *Consultation.*

Conten'tion. Same as *Retention.*

Conten'tive. (L. *continens*, part. of *contineo*, to retain. F. *contentif;* I. and S. *contentivo.*) The same as *Retentive.* Applied to bandages which retain the lips of a wound, or the ends of fractured bones, in apposition.

Contex'ture. Same as *Texture.*

Contigu'ity. (L. *contiguus*, that may be touched. F. *contiguité;* G. *Anandereinstossen.*) Immediate vicinity; close neighbourhood.

C., law of. The principle that the occurrence of one of two or more states of consciousness, which generally exist together, revives the others.

Contig'uous. (L. *contiguus.*) Close by, very near.

Con'tinence. (L. *continentia*, from *contineo*, to contain. F. *continence;* I. *continenza;* G. *Keuschheit.*) Restraint; especially abstinence from sexual congress.

Con'tinent. (L. *contineo*, to keep together, or continue. F. *continent;* G. *enthaltsam, einhaltend.*) Keeping together; continual. Also, practising *Continence.*

C. cause. See *Causa continens.*

C. fe'vers. Same as *Fever, continued.*

Contin'ued. (L. *continuo*, to hold on. F. *continu;* G. *bestandig, fortlaufend, ununterbrochen.*) Having no interruption.

C. fe'ver. See *Fever, continued.*

Continu'ity. (L. *continuo*, to connect, to last. F. *continuité;* I. *continuita;* G. *Dauer, Fortdauer.*) Uninterrupted connection; union without a break; the being uninjured.

C., le'sion of. (L. *læsio*, a damaging.) Destruction of continuity, produced by disease.

C. of life. (G. *Continuität des Lebens.*) That view according to which the male and female germs, and especially the ova, are not entirely new creations, as held by those who maintain the discontinuity of life, but are composed of reserve germ protoplasm, that is to say, of reserved embryonal cells, which, owing to their central position, are withdrawn from the stimuli, which induce development, but retain the capacity for life in a latent condition.

C., solu'tion of. Term applied to wounds of the skin, bones, or other organs.

C., sym'pathy of. See *Sympathy of continuity.*

C.-the'ory. (G. *Continuitäts-theorie.*) The theory advanced by Lyell, that the fauna and flora discovered in the successive strata of the earth constitute a successive series of forms, descended from those of older date, and differing only in consequence of the climatic conditions to which they were exposed. This theory supplanted Cuvier's cataclysmal theory or theory of catastrophies, in which it was maintained that successive new creations were produced with each great change of the earth's surface; and it prepared the way for Darwin's theory of Evolution.

Contin'uous. (L. *continuo.*) Persistent; uninterrupted in course or structure, having no joint or break.

C. cur'rent. See *Current, continuous.*

C. spec'trum. See *Spectrum, continuous.*

C. su'ture. See *Suture, continuous.*

Contor'tæ. (L. *contortus*, twisted.) An Order of *Gamopetalæ* in the tetracyclous Division of *Dicotyledons* in Sach's classification. It includes Gentianaceæ, Loganaciæ, Strychnaceæ, Apocynaceæ, and Asclepiadaceæ.

Also, a Linnean synonym of *Apocynaceæ.*

Contor'ted. (L. *contortus*, part. of *contorqueo*, to twist. F. *contourné;* G. *gedreht, gewunden, verworren.*) Twisted.

C. æstiva'tion. See *Æstivation, contorted.*

Contor'tio. See *Contortion.*

C. columnæ vertebra'lis. (L. *columna*, a column; *vertebra*, a spine bone.) Curvature of the spine.

Contor'tion. (L. *contorqueo*, to twist. F. *contorsion;* G. *Krümmung, Verdrehung, Verrenkung.*) A twisting.

Contortipli'cate. (L. *contortus*, part. of *contorqueo; plico*, to fold.) Plaited or folded in a twisted manner.

Contor'tive. (L. *contortus.*) Applied to the parts of a single whorl placed in a circle, each exhibiting a torsion of its axis. (Stormonth.)

Con'tour. (F. *contour*, from *contourner*, to distort, to pass round.) The outline of a body.

C., doub'le, tube of. Term applied to certain nerve fibres, because they present a second line at their margin, which follows all the windings and irregularities of the surface.

C. fil'ling. A term in Dentistry for the restoration in gold of the original form of the crown of a tooth when a part of it has been lost.

C. lines, Owen's. See *Owen's contour lines.*

Con'tra. (L. *contra*, against; over against. F. *contre;* G. *gegen.*) Used as a particle of opposition, and signifying counter, or opposing.

Con'tra-apertu'ra. (L. *contra*, opposing, or counter; *apertura*, an aperture; from *aperio*, to open. F. *contre-ouverture;* G. *Gegenöffnung.*) A term for an opening or aperture made in an abscess, opposite to one already existing in it, to facilitate the discharge of matter and promote the healing process.

Contrac'ted. (L. *contractus*, part. of *contraho*, to draw together.) Shortened, narrowed.

C. kid'ney. See *Kidney, contracted.*

Contrac'tile. (L. *contraho*, to contract. F. *contractile;* G. *Zusammenziehbar.*) Capable of contracting. Applied to bodies which move themselves and are capable of moving other bodies by the approximation of their molecules in certain directions.

C. cel'lule. A synonym of *Muscular fibre-cell.*

C. tis'sues. A term which has been used to include the structures by which the movements of a leucocyte and of a ciliated cell are performed, as well as the various forms of muscular tissue.

C. ve'sicle. See *Vesicle, contractile.*

Contractil'ity. (L. *contraho*, to draw together. F. *contractilité;* G. *Zusammenziehbarkeit, Contractilität.*) An elementary property of living substance consisting of two acts: first, and essentially, a shortening on the application of a stimulus, and subsequently a lengthening. The cause is unknown, but it is associated with electrical disturbance and with chemical changes in the composition of the tissue, chiefly of the nature of oxidation, rendered evident by the formation of carbonic anhydride, lactic acid, acid salts, odorous substances, and by the development of heat. Contractility disappears at death. It is most marked in compounds containing much albumin, and comparatively little water and fat, but a remarkable exception exists in the case of nerves, which do not appear to possess contractility.

The term is specially applied to the capacity for shortening itself belonging to muscular fibre; it is employed by many as synonymous with irritability. By some, a distinction is made, contractility being the capacity of a muscle for contraction, irritability being its readiness to contract on the application of a stimulus.

Also, formerly applied to the property by which the particles of bodies resume their origina position when the power applied to separate them is withdrawn; thus being synonymous with *Elasticity.*

C., amœ'boid. The capacity for contraction possessed by the amœba, leucocytes, and similar masses of sarcode.

C., an'imal. Bichat's term for the contractility of those muscles which are under the direct influence of the will.

C., elec'tric. See *Electric contractility.*

C., farada'ic. See *Faradaic contractility*

C., mus'cular. See *Muscular contractility.*

C., organ'ic, insen'sible. Bichat's term for the contractility of the fibre-cells of such parts as the corium of the skin and the capillaries.

C., organ'ic, sen'sible. Bichat's term for the contractility of the cardiac muscular fibres and of the involuntary muscles.

C., pri'mary. (G. *primäre contractilität.*) The contractility presented by incoördinated protoplasm, that is, protoplasm in which the granules are irregularly distributed through its substance. Such protoplasm is found in the lowest organisms and in embryonal cells and gland cells.

C., sec'ondary. (L. *secundus*, second. G. *secondäre Contractilität.*) That contractility which is observed in cilia.

C., ter'tiary. (L. *tertius*, third. G. *tertiäre Contractilität.*) The property of coördinated protoplasm, or of that protoplasm in which the granules are arranged in a linear manner, as in true muscular tissue.

C., vi'tal. (L. *vita*, life.) The power possessed by living muscle of shortening itself.

Contrac'tio. See *Contraction.*

C. cor'dis. (L. *cor*, the heart.) The systole of the heart.

Contrac'tion. (L. *contraho*, to draw together. F. *contraction;* G. *Zusammenziehung.*) A term for the shortening of a muscle from some morbid cause.

Also, for the action arising from excited contractility, or the shortening of living muscular fibre on the application of stimulus.

Also, a morbid shortening of any structure whether accompanied or not by alteration of tissue.

C., amœ'bic. See *Amœboid movements.*

C., cen'tric. (L. *centrum*, a centre.) A term applied to the contraction of a muscle, produced by gymnastic exercises, when the two ends of the muscles are allowed to approximate to each other by the movement of the limb.

C., cil'iary. See *Ciliary motion.*

C., excen'tric. (L. *ex*, out of; *centrum*,

a centre.) A term applied to contraction of a muscle, produced by gymnastic exercises or other stimulation, when the limb is kept from movement.

C., fi'brillary. (L. *fibrilla*, a small fibre.) Irregular trembling contractions of the fibrillæ of the muscles in cases of progressive muscular atrophy. They may occur spontaneously, or may be excited by an outer stimulus, as a blow or an electric current.

C., idiomus'cular. See *Idiomuscular contraction.*

C., idiopath'ic, and paralysis. Same as *Tetany.*

C., mus'cular. See *Muscular contraction.*

C. of extrem'ities. Same as *Tetany.*

C., rheumat'ic, of nur'ses. Same as *Tetany;* so called because at one time this disease was thought to be peculiar to nursing women.

C.-ring. A distinct ring bounding the lower thinner segment of the wall of the pregnant uterus, which, in the early part of labour or the end of pregnancy, is found a short distance above the internal os of the cervix of the uterus.

C., sarco'dic. (*Sarcode.*) Same as *Amœbic movements.*

C., vermic'ular. (L. *vermiculus*, a little worm.) Same as *C., fibrillary.*

Contrac'tor u'teri. (L. *contractor*, from *contraho*, to draw together; *uterus*, the womb.) A medicine which will produce contraction of the womb and abortion.

Contractu'ra. (L. *contractura*, a drawing together. F. *contracture;* G. *Contraktur.*) A Genus of the Order *Dyscinesiæ*, Class *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology; the continued and rigid contraction of one or more of the joints.

C. articula'ris. (L. *articulum*, a joint.) The form caused by rigidity of the joint itself.

C. palma'ris. (L. *palma*, the palm.) Flexure of a finger in the palm.

C. prima'ria. (L. *primarius*, of the first rank.) The form caused by the muscles being contracted and rigid.

Contrac'ture. (L. *contractura*, from *contraho*, to draw together.) Term applied to a condition of persistent shortening, and rigidity, which is usually slowly developed in muscles, as a consequence of rheumatism, neuralgia, convulsions, in paralysis, or even from overuse or simple disuse. The causes may be direct or indirect. The former including congestions and inflammation of the brain and its membranes, or of the nerves supplying the part, and impaired nutrition of the brain and nerves, owing to changes in the composition of the blood, as in fevers and lead-poisoning; the latter including the reflex action of teething, of uterine disturbance, and of disease of other organs. It also arises from pathological changes in tendons and connective tissue resulting in shortening, and from anchylosis.

Also, a term employed by Richet to denote the second or slower of the two periods of the process of relaxation that occur after a muscle has been made to contract by a galvanic shock.

Also, the same as *Contractura.*

C., hyster'ical. Contraction of a muscle or a limb depending on hysteria.

C., myopath'ic. (Μῦς, a muscle; πάθος, disease.) Contracture arising from anatomical changes in the muscular tissue itself.

C., neuropath'ic. (Νεῦρον, nerve; πάθος, disease.) Contractures resulting from abnormal innervation, or abnormal irritation of the motor nerves.

C., paralyt'ic. Contraction of a muscle or a limb following paralysis.

Contraexten'sio. (L. *contra*, opposing, or counter; *extensio*, a stretching out; from *extendo*, to lengthen. F. *contre-extension;* G. *Gegenausdehnung.*) Term for the pulling or holding the upper part of a broken limb, or of a dislocated joint towards the trunk, while extension is being employed with the lower part.

Contrafissu'ra. (L. *contra*, against; *findo*, to cleave. F. *contre-fissure, contrefente;* G. *Gegenbruch.*) A counter-fissure or fracture in a part distant from that in which the blow is received.

Contraflux'ion. (L. *contra; fluo*, to flow.) A congestion of a part, produced by artificial means, for therapeutical purposes. Such as increased flow of blood to the muscles, caused by gymnastic exercises; that caused by cupping, wet or dry; that caused by irritation of the skin; and that caused by an increased secretion.

C., pain'ful. Congestion of a part produced by blisters, acupuncture, faradisation, and such like.

C., sanguin'eous. (L. *sanguis*, blood.) The production of local congestions by means of sinapisms, dry cupping, and such like.

Contrahen'tia. (L. *contrahens*, part. of *contraho*, to draw together. F. *contractif;* G. *zusammenziehend.*) Drawing together. Applied to medicines which tend to produce contraction, including such as are astringent and styptic.

Contrain'cisio. (L. *contra*, opposite; *incisio*, from *incido*, to cut into.) A counter-opening.

Contraindica'tio. (L. *contra*, against; *indico*, to show. F. *contreindication;* G. *Gegenanzeige.*) That which, in a disease, forbids the use of a particular remedy which otherwise it would be proper to exhibit.

Contrairrita'tio. Same as *Counter-irritation.*

Contrajer'va. Same as *Contrayerva.*

Contralat'eral. (L. *contra*, opposite; *latus*, the side.) That which is on the opposite side to a lesion. Hemiplegia is usually contralateral to the affected hemisphere of the brain.

Contraluna'ris. (L. *contra*, against; *luna*, the moon.) Old term applied to a woman who conceived during menstruation.

Contrani'tency. (L. *contra; nitor*, to strive.) Reaction; resistance to force.

Contra'ria contra'riis. (L. *contrarius*, opposite.) A doctrine or mode of treatment in which the conditions of disease are met by remedies that are supposed to be opposed to it, as when cold is applied in inflammation and fevers, or purgatives in constipation.

Con'trary. (L. *contrarius.* F. *contraire;* G. *widrig, gegen, widersprechend, entgegengesetzt.*) Opposite in direction.

Con'trast. (F. *contraster*, from L. *contra*, opposite; *sto*, to stand. I. *contrasto;* G. *Contrast, Gegensatz.*) Comparison; opposition.

C., binoc'ular. (L. *bis; oculus*, the eye. G. *binocularen Contrast.*) Term applied by Wundt to the alternate supplanting of each other that occurs when two images of different degrees of illumination are presented to the eyes.

C. of col'ours. (G. *Contrast der Farben.*)

A term signifying that the impression made by any colour on a part of the retina is modified by the presence of other colours. The action exerted on each other by two colours lying close together, by which each is suffused with the tint of the complementary colour of the other. Chevreul distinguishes between successive and simultaneous contrasts. In successive colour-contrasts it is found that after fixing the eye for some time on a coloured surface, and then turning the eye upon a surface of another colour, the after image of the first mingles with and modifies the second. Simultaneous colour-contrasts result from the fact that the point of fixation of the eye is never at perfect rest, but deviates hither and thither, hence if two coloured surfaces are close together, each appears mingled with the complementary colour of its neighbour, and any colour appears brighter when in immediate proximity to its own complementary colour.

C. phenom'ena. (G. *Contrasterscheinungen.*) A term applied to a group of phenomena occurring in certain retinal elements, not by the direct action of light upon them, but in consequence of the excitation of, or modification of excitability in, adjoining elements. Thus, if a row of four candles be placed before a white screen, and a diaphragm be so placed as to allow the light from all of them to fall on one part, from three of them on a second part, from two on a third, and from one on a fourth part, the shaded bands will be found not to present a uniform aspect, though it is uniformly illuminated, but it will appear somewhat darker when it is in relation with the lighter band, and somewhat lighter when it is in relation with the darker band, the intermediate part being softly shaded.

Contrastim'ulants. (L. *contra; stimulo*, to rouse up. I. *controstimolanti.*) Term applied by Rasori to those substances which he considered to weaken the vital actions, or to reduce the force of stimulus, thus acting in opposition to stimulants, and remedying the effects of their excess. See *Contrastimulus.*

Mongiardini includes under this term the remedies *atonici generali positivi*, or those which weaken without producing any evacuation.

Giacomini regards the term contrastimulant as synonymous with *Hyposthenisant.*

Contrastim'ulism. (Same etymon.) The doctrine of *Contrastimulus.*

Contrastim'ulus. (Same etymon.) One of two forces, the other being stimulus, according to the doctrine of Rasori, equally potent, but opposite in action, on the perfect equilibrium of which health depends. In all diseases one or other of these forces is in excess, and so all really useful remedies are comprised in the classes stimulants and contrastimulants.

Contrayer'va. (S. *contra*, against; *yerba*, or *yerva*, poison-herb. F. *contrayerve;* G. *Bezoarwurzel, Giftwurzel.*) The root of *Dorstenia contrayerva* and *D. braziliensis*, so called because it was used as an antidote against poisons. The root of *D. contrayerva* is fusiform, 2″ to 3″ long, with one or two short annular heads, and terminating in fine fibres; that of *D. braziliensis* is less rounded, and covered with fibres. It has an unpleasant odour, and bitter acrid taste. A stimulant and tonic in fevers; used externally and internally in snake-bites. Dose, 30 grains.

C. al'ba. (L. *albus*, white.) The *Asclepias vincetoxicum.*

C., Beju'co. The *Aristolochia fragrantissima.*

C., Brazil'. The *Dorstenia braziliensis.*

C. germano'rum. The *Asclepias vincetoxicum*, or swallow wort.

C., Jamai'ca. The *Aristolochia odorata.*

C., Lis'bon. The *Dorstenia contrayerva.*

C., Mex'ican. The *Psoralea pentaphylla*, and the *Dorstenia contrayerva.*

C. no'va. (L. *novus*, new.) The *Psoralea pentaphylla.*

C., Span'ish. The *Psoralea pentaphylla.*

C., Virgin'ian. The *Aristolochia serpentaria.*

Con'trecoup. (F. *contre*, over against; *coup*, a blow.) A counter-blow; a rebound. A term for the effect produced on parts at some distance from or exactly opposite that actually struck; it is often very severe in the skull, for instance, the bone may be fractured on the opposite side to the seat of injury.

Contrecta'tion. (L. *contrectatio*, from *contrecto*, to touch.) Examination by the finger; manipulation, as in shampooing.

Contrex'eville. France; Département des Vosges. Athermal mineral waters springing from the chalk, at 1100 feet above sea-level; in a somewhat changeable and cold, damp climate. The water contains calcium sulphate 8·8 grains, calcium carbonate 5, iron carbonate ·069, and magnesium and sodium carbonate 3 grains, in 16 ounces. Used in bladder affections, urinary calculus, and gout.

Contrit'ion. (L. *contritio*, a crushing; from *contero*, to grind.) The reduction of a substance to powder.

Also, the breaking or crushing of a bone, by violence, into many small pieces.

Contrit'urate. (L. *con*, intens.; *trituro*, to thrash.) To powder, to break up into fine particles.

Contund'ing. (L. *contundo*, to bruise.) Bruising.

Con'tus. (Κοντός, a pole.) The penis.

Contu'sed. (L. *contundo*, to bruise. F. *contus;* G. *gequetscht.*) That which is bruised or injured by a blow; applied to injuries of the soft parts so produced, in which there is no solution of continuity.

C. wounds. See *Wounds, contused.*

Contu'sion. (L. *contusio*, from *contundo*, to bruise. F. *contusion;* G. *Quetschung, Zerstossung.*) A bruise. A mechanical injury of the living tissues, without any breach of the integuments, from a blow by a blunt weapon, or from their violent collision against a hard body or surface, or from direct pressure. There is always more or less laceration of the subcutaneous tissue, and some extravasation of blood; the injury may vary from the slightest bruise to the completest disorganisation of the soft parts.

In Pharmacy, the breaking up, into as fine a powder as possible, of vegetable substances by striking them with a heavy pestle in a mortar.

C. cer'ebral. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) An injury of the brain, resulting from a blow or fall, with more or less extravasation of blood. Death may be instantaneous. In other cases there is immediate, but often only temporary, loss of consciousness, and some paralysis, and the subsequent course of the affection may be insidious, the patient apparently perfectly recovering, and only after a variable period, most commonly

three or four days, presenting inflammatory symptoms, accompanied by spasms of the limbs or convulsions, arching of the body to the opposite side, embarrassed articulation, and coma. The damage may be at the place of direct violence, or the opposite side of the brain to that struck may be the seat of injury as the result of contre-coup. Occasionally an abscess forms, which may become encysted.

C., wind. See *Wind-contusion.*

Co'nus. (Κῶνος, a cone. F. *cône;* G. *Kegel.*) A cone. A congenital and stationary, in opposition to progressive, crescent-shaped or semilunar posterior staphyloma, partially surrounding the optic papilla; a condition usually present in myopia. See also *Cone.*

C. arterio'sus. (L. *arteria*, an artery. G. *rechter Arterienkegel.*) A conical prolongation of the upper part of the right ventricle of the heart, from which the pulmonary artery takes origin. Also, called the infundibulum.

C. arterio'sus aor'tæ. A conical prolongation of the left ventricle at the origin of the aorta.

C., arterio'sus, steno'sis of. (Στενός, narrow.) A narrowing below the origin of the pulmonary artery. The chief point of narrowing or of the closure is at the orifice of the pulmonary artery, and the pulmonary trunk is contracted into a solid cord, the branches receiving their blood through the ductus arteriosus.

C. coch'leæ. A synonym of the *Modiolus.*

C. fuso'rius. (L. *fusorius*, molten.) Old epithet for a crucible used formerly for separating metals from their scoriæ or dross; also called *Pyramis.* Morley, *Proleg. Coll. Chym. Leid. c.* ii, *fin.*

C. medulla'ris. (L. *medulla*, marrow.) The conical tapering end of the spinal cord from which the filum terminale springs.

Con'val lil'y. The *Convallaria majalis.*

Convales'cence. (L. *convalesco*, to regain health. F. *convalescence;* G. *Genesung.*) A state lasting from the time a disease is cured till recovery of the strength lost by it.

Convales'cent. (L. *convalesco*, to grow well. F. *convalescent;* G. *genesend.*) Returning to health after a disease is cured; recovering.

Convallama'retin. A product, along with sugar, of the action of dilute acids on *Convallamarin.*

Convallama'rin. (L. *convallaria; amarus*, bitter.) $C_{32}H_{44}O_{12}$. A bitter glucoside obtained from the lily of the valley, *Convallaria majalis.* It is a white, semicrystalline powder, with a bitter-sweet taste, soluble in water and alcohol, and insoluble in ether. Emetic; when injected hypodermically it produces slowing of the heart, and death in systole, with convulsions.

Convalla'retin. A substance obtained, along with sugar, from the action of dilute acids on *Convallarin.*

Convalla'ria. (L. *convallis*, a valley; Gr. λείριον, a lily.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Liliaceæ*, so called because it is found abundant in valleys.

C. angulo'sa. (L. *angulus*, a corner.) The *C. polygonata.*

C. bifo'ra, Walt. The *Polygonatum biflorum.*

C. canalicula'ta, Willd. (L. *canaliculatus*, channelled.) The *Polygonatum giganteum.*

C. maja'lis, Linn. (L. *majalis*, belonging to the month of May. F. *muguet;* I. *mughetto;* G. *Maiglöchen, Maiblumen, Maililie.*) The lily of the valley, or May lily. Hab. Europe. The flowers have a bitter taste, and a water distilled from them is much used in Germany, and the North of Europe, as a nervine; dried and powdered they are purgative and errhine.

C. map'pi. The *C. majalis.*

C. multiflo'ra, Linn. The *Polygonatum multiflorum.*

C. polygona'ta, Linn. The *Polygonatum multiflorum*, Solomon's seal.

C. pubes'cens. (L. *pubesco*, to be downy.) Smaller Solomon's seal. Hab. United States. Roots cathartic, diuretic, and diaphoretic.

Convalla'rin. $C_{34}H_{62}O_{11}$. An acrid substance obtained from the *Convallaria majalis;* it occurs in rectangular prisms, soluble in alcohol, and frothing with water. It is an active purgative.

Conval'lium maja'lis. Same as *Convallaria majalis.*

Convec'tion. (L. *convectio*, from *conveho*, to convey.) The act of carrying.

In Physics, the mode in which heat is propagated in liquids and gases by means of ascending currents rising upwards from the source of heat; which, causing the part heated to become less dense by a separation of its molecules, produces the rise.

Conven'tus. (L. *conventus*, from *convenio*, to come together.) Coition.

Conver'gent. (Low L. *convergo;* from *cum*, together; *vergo*, to turn towards. F. *convergent;* G. *zusammenlaufend.*) Directed, bending, or inclining, towards a central point; usually applied to rays of light about to meet in a focus.

C. breed'ing. (G. *convergente Züchtung.*) Similarity in external characters concealing fundamental differences of structure in different animals. See *Mimicry.*

C.-nerv'ed. In Botany, having the nerves of the leaves curved and meeting at the apex.

C. rays. See *Rays, convergent.*

C. squint. See *Strabismus, convergent.*

Converg'ing. Same etymon and meaning as *Convergent.*

C. fi'bres. Fibres which connect different centres of the brain with each other, as the cortical substance with the centres at the base of the brain.

Conver'sion. (L. *conversio*, a turning round.) The change from one state or condition into another.

C. of disea'ses. A supposed change of one disease into another.

C. of relief'. Pseudoscopic effects. The transposition by the mind of convex surfaces presented to the eye into concave, or *vicé versâ*, a bust being regarded as a hollow mask, an intaglio as a relief.

Con'vex. (L. *convexus*, rounded. F. *convexe;* G. *convex.*) A term applied to the outside of a surface which is evenly arched all over, the middle being higher than the circumference.

Convolu'ta os'sa. See *Ossa convoluta.*

Con'volute. (L. *convolutus*, part. of *convolvo*, to roll together. F. *convoluté;* G. *übergerollt.*) Applied in Botany to leaves that are rolled longitudinally upon themselves or round another body in a spiral manner, so as to partially embrace one another, or to form a horn.

C. æstiva'tion. See *Æstivation, convolute.*

C. verna'tion. See *Vernation, convolute.*

Convolu'tion. (L. *convolvo*, to wrap together. F. *convolution; Zusammenwickelung.*) The rolling of a thing on itself. Applied to the sinuous eminences of the cerebrum, and to the irregular foldings of the intestines.

A stage in the development of epithelial cells which follows the formation of the dyaster, and precedes the conversion of the daughter-star into a nucleus, resembling in all essential particulars a nucleus of the cells in the middle layer of the [illegible] um Malpighii. See *C., phase of.*

C., an'gular. The *Gyrus angularis.*

C., annec'tant, first. (L. *annecto*, to connect.) The *Gyrus occipitalis primus.*

C., annec'tant, sec'ond. The *Gyrus occipitalis secundus.*

C., annec'tant, third. The *Gyrus occipitalis tertius.*

C., an'tero-tem'poral. The *Gyrus antemporalis*, Huxley.

C., bridg'ing. Same as *C., annectant.*

C., Bro'ca's. See *Broca's convolution.*

C., callo'sal. The *Gyrus fornicatus*, from its relation to the corpus callosum.

C., cen'tral, ante'rior. The *Gyrus centralis anterior*, Huschke.

C., cen'tral, poste'rior. The *Gyrus centralis posterior.*

C.s, cer'ebral. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain. *Convolutions cérébrales;* G. *Hirnwindungen.*) The smooth meandering eminences on the surface of the brain; they are closely covered by the pia mater, which dips into the furrows between them, and are coated by the arachnoid, which stretches only from summit to summit. Broadly speaking, the outer surface of the convolutions consists of grey matter, and the inner of white matter; but, minutely examined, they are seen to consist of several layers, seven, six, five, or three, according to different observers, and in some measure to the part examined.

Meynert distinguishes in the cortex of the cerebral hemisphere in man a superficial layer, containing a few small multipolar cells, and chiefly composed of neuroglia; a layer of densely packed, small, pyramidal ganglion cells; a layer of large pyramidal ganglion cells, the apex being directed towards the surface; a layer of small irregular ganglion cells, the " granular formation" of Meynert; and lastly, a layer of fusiform and branched ganglion cells arranged horizontally.

C., connec'ting. Same as *C., annectant.*

C., cor'tate. The *Gyrus dentatus.*

C., dentic'ulate, ascend'ing. The *Gyrus centralis anterior.*

C., fron'tal, first. The *Gyrus frontalis superior.*

C., fron'tal, fourth. The *Gyrus centralis anterior.*

C., fron'tal, infe'rior. The *Gyrus frontalis inferior.*

C., fron'tal, inter'nal, first. The middle portion of the *Gyrus frontalis superior.*

C., fron'tal, inter'nal, sec'ond. The *Gyrus fornicatus*, Ecker.

C., fron'tal, mid'dle. The *Gyrus frontalis medius.*

C., fron'tal, sec'ond. The *Gyrus frontalis medius.*

C., fron'tal, supe'rior. The *Gyrus frontalis superior.*

C., fron'tal, third. The *Gyrus frontalis inferior.*

C., fron'tal, trans'verse. The *Gyrus centralis anterior.*

C., hippocam'pal. The *Gyrus hippocampi*, Burdach.

C., inframar'ginal. (L. *infra*, below; *margo*, an edge.) The *Gyrus temporalis superior*, Huschke.

C., inter'nal. The *Gyrus fornicatus.*

C.s, intesti'nal. The coils of the intestines.

C., mar'ginal. (L. *margo*, an edge.) A convolution which includes the *Gyrus frontalis superior*, the *Gyrus centralis posterior*, the *Præcuneus*, and the *Cuneus.*

C., me'dio-pari'etal, trans'verse. The *Gyrus centralis posterior.*

C., me'dio-tem'poral. The *Gyrus temporalis medius.*

C., occip'ital, infe'rior. The *Gyrus occipitalis tertius.*

C., occip'ital, inter'nal. The *Cuneus.*

C., occip'ital, mid'dle. The *Gyrus occipitalis secundus.*

C., occip'ital, supe'rior. The *Gyrus occipitalis primus.*

C.s of brain. See *C.s, cerebral.*

C. of cor'pus callo'sum. The *Gyrus fornicatus.*

C. of is'land of Reil. The *Gyri breves*, Gall.

C. of longitu'dinal fis'sure. A convolution commencing at the anterior perforated space, passing forwards along the inner margin of the anterior lobe, then curving along the anterior and upper surface of the hemisphere, skirting the upper margin of the longitudinal fissure to its posterior extremity, where it curves forwards, along the under surface of the hemisphere, as far as the tempero-sphenoidal lobe. It is subdivided into the gyrus frontalis superior, the gyrus centralis posterior, the præcuneus, the cuneus, the gyrus hippocampi, and the gyrus occipito-temporalis medialis and lateralis.

C., or'bital, ante'rior. A small secondary convolution lying on the front of the orbital sulcus.

C., or'bital, in'ner. A small secondary convolution lying on the inner side of the orbital sulcus.

C., or'bital, out'er. A small secondary convolution lying on the outer side of the orbital sulcus.

C., or'bital, poste'rior. The *C., orbital, outer.*

C., pari'etal, ascend'ing. The *Gyrus centralis posterior.*

C., pari'etal, infe'rior, Pansch. The *Lobulus parietalis inferior.*

C., pari'etal, infe'rior, Wagner. The *Lobulus supramarginalis.*

C., pari'etal, mid'dle, Wagner. The *Gyrus angularis.*

C., pari'etal, sec'ond, Wagner. The *Gyrus angularis.*

C., pari'etal, supe'rior. The *Lobulus parietalis superior.*

C., pari'etal, third, Wagner. The *Lobulus supramarginalis.*

C., phase of. The first step towards the karyokinesis of the cell. In this stage the membrane of the nucleus and the nucleoli disappear,

the intranuclear fibres become more distinct and thicker, and they stain more readily with dyes, and hence the convoluted nature of the intranuclear fibres becomes evident.

C., posteropari'etal. The *Gyrus centralis posterior.*

C., straight. The *Gyrus rectus.*

C., superofron'tal. The *Gyrus frontalis superior* and the *G. rectus* combined.

C., supramar'ginal. The *Lobulus supramarginalis.*

C., supraor'bital. (L. *supra*, above; *orbita*, the orbit.) The anterior, inner and outer orbital convolutions.

C., tem'poral, first, Wagner. The *Gyrus temporalis superior*, Huschke.

C., tem'poral, infe'rior. The *Gyrus temporalis inferior.*

C., tem'poral, mid'dle, Wagner. The *Gyrus temporalis medius*, Ecker.

C., tem'poral, sec'ond, Pozzi. The *Gyrus temporalis medius*, Ecker, and the *G. temporalis inferior*, Ecker, combined.

C., tem'poral, supe'rior. The *Gyrus temporalis superior*, Huschke.

C., tem'poral, third. The *Gyrus temporalis inferior*, Ecker.

C., tem'poro-occip'ital, first. The *Gyrus occipito-temporalis lateralis*, Pansch.

C., tem'poro-occip'ital, sec'ond. The *Gyrus occipito-temporalis medius*, Pansch.

C., tem'poro-sphenoid'al, infe'rior. The *Gyrus temporalis inferior.*

C., tem'poro-sphenoid'al, mid'dle. The *Gyrus temporalis medius.*

C., tem'poro-sphenoid'al, supe'rior. The *Gyrus temporalis superior.*

C., tem'poro-sphenoid'al, up'per. The *Gyrus temporalis superior.*

C., un'cinate. (L. *uncus*, a hook.) The crooked end of the *Gyrus hippocampi*, Burdach.

Convolvula'ceæ. (*Convolvulus.*) The bindweeds. A Nat. Order of epipetalous corolliflora *Exogens;* or a Family of the Order *Tubifloræ*, Division *Gamopetalæ;* or an Order of the Alliance *Solanales.* They have five free stamens, basal placentæ, and leafy, doubled-up cotyledons.

Convolvula'ceous. (F. *convolvulacé.*) Having an arrangement of parts, as in the genus *Convolvulus.*

Convolvule'æ. A Suborder of the Order *Convolvulaceæ* having the carpels consolidated.

Convol'vulic ac'id. The same as *Convolvulinic acid.*

Convol'vulin. $C_{31}H_{50}O_{16}$. An alkaloid obtained from jalap resin and from the root of the *Convolvulus scammoniæ.* It is colourless, tasteless, gummy. It melts at 150° C. (302° F.), is insoluble in turpentine and ammonia, dissolves in nitric acid. It is the anhydride of convolvulinic acid, into which it is converted when treated with alkalies. It is an active purgative.

Convolvulin'ic ac'id. $C_{31}H_{54}O_{18}$. A product of the action of the fixed alkalies upon convolvulin. It is amorphous, bitter, readily soluble in water, and converted, on heating with dilute acids or emulsin, into crystallisable convolvulinol and sugar.

Convol'vulinol. $C_{26}H_{50}O_7$. A crystallisable substance obtained, together with sugar, by moderately heating convolvulic acid with dilute acids or with emulsin. It is not purgative.

Convolvulino'lic acid. $C_{26}H_{48}O_6$. A crystallisable acid obtained by acting on convolvulinol with alkaline solutions. It is slightly soluble in water.

Convolvuloi'des. (*Convolvulus;* εἶδος, likeness.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Convolvulaceæ.*

C. trilo'ba, Mönch. (Τρεῖς, three; λοβός, a lobe.) The *Pharbitis nil.*

Convol'vulus. (L. *convolvo*, to wind about, or entwine. F. *liseron;* G. *Binde.*) The bindweed. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Convolvulaceæ*, so called because the species twine round other plants and objects.

Also, the same as *Volvulus.*

C. althæoi'des, Linn. (Ἀλθαία, the wild mallow; εἶδος, likeness. F. *liseron à feuilles de guimauve.*) Hab. South Europe. Roots and leaves purgative.

C. america'nus. The jalap plant, *Exogonium purga.*

C. arven'sis, Linn. (L. *arvensis*, belonging to the fields. F. *liseron des champs.*) Small bindweed. Hab. Europe. Roots and leaves purgative.

C. bata'tas, Willd. The *Batatas edulis.*

C. biloba'tus, Roxb. (L. *bis*, twice; *lobus*, a lobe.) The *Ipomœa pes-capræ.*

C. brazilien'sis, Linn. The *Ipomœa braziliensis*, or the *I. pes-capræ.*

C. cantab'rica, Linn. (L. *Cantabria*, a province of Hispania or Spain in the neighbourhood of Biscay.) The lavender-leaved bindweed. It is anthelmintic, and actively cathartic.

C. cneo'rum, Linn. (Κνέωρον, the *Daphne gnidium.*) Hab. Levant. Root purgative.

C. colubri'nus. (L. *colubrinus*, relating to a serpent.) The *Cissampelos pareira.*

C. dissec'tus, Cavanilles. (L. *dissectus*, cut in pieces.) Noyeau vine. This plant abounds in hydrocyanic acid, and is one of those used in the manufacture of the liqueur noyeau.

C. edu'lis. The *Batatas edulis.*

C. flexuo'sus, Buch. (L. *flexuosus*, full of turns.) The *C. althæoides.*

C. flo'ridus, Linn. (L. *floridus*, flowery.) Hab. Canary Islands. Root sternutatory.

C. fœ'tidus. The *Pœderia fœtida.*

C. frutes'cens, Mill. (L. *frutex*, a shrub.) The *Ipomœa operculata.*

C. hedera'ceus, Linn. (L. *hedera*, the ivy.) The *Pharbitis nil.*

C. hirsu'tus, Stev. (L. *hirsutus*, hairy.) Probably supplies some of the scammony of commerce.

C. in'dicus. (L. *indicus*, Indian.) A name for the *Solanum tuberosum*, or potato plant, and also for the sweet potato, *Batatas edulis.*

C. jala'pa, Linn. The jalap plant, *Exogonium purga.*

C. macrocar'pus, Willd. (Μακρός, large; καρπός, fruit.) Hab. South America. Root purgative.

C. macrocar'pus, Linn. The *Ipomœa operculata.*

C. ma'jor al'bus. (L. *major*, greater; *albus*, white.) The *Calystegia sepium.*

C. malabar'icus, Linn. The *Argyreia malabarica.*

C. marit'imus, Lam. (L. *maritimus*, on the sea coast.) A name for the *Calystegia soldanella;* the sea convolvulus.

C. mechoacan'na, Röm. and Schult. Hab. Mexico, the root of which, called mechoacan, possesses aperient powers, and was used in this country as a purgative, but is now superseded by jalap.

C. megalorrhi'zus. (Μεγαλόρριζος, with large roots.) The *C. panduratus.*

C. min'imus. (L. *minimus*, least.) The *C. cantabrica.*

C. mi'nor. (L. *minor*, less.) The *C. arvensis*, the small bindweed.

C. nil, Linn. (Hindustani *nil*, blue.) A synonym of *Pharbitis nil.*

C. officina'lis, Pelletan. (L. *officina*, a shop.) The *Exogonium purga.*

C. opercula'tus, Gomez. (L. *operculum*, a cover.) Hab. Brazil. Furnishes part of the *Mechoacan* of commerce. The *Ipomœa operculata.*

C. orizaben'sis, Pelletan. A species having the properties of jalap.

C. pandura'tus, Linn. (L. *pandurus*, from πανδοῦρα, a three-stringed musical instrument.) The root of this plant has been employed in the United States as jalap, and as a good diuretic in calculous complaints.

C. panicula'tus, Blanc. (L. *panicula*, a tuft.) The *Ipomœa quamoclit.*

C. panicula'tus, Linn. The *Batatas paniculata.*

C. peren'nis. (L. *perennis*, perpetual.) The *Humulus lupulus.*

C. pes-cap'ræ, Linn. The *Ipomœa pes-caprœ.*

C. prostra'tus, Schm. (L. *prostratus*, spread out.) The *C. arvensis.*

C. purga, Wenderoth. The *Exogonium purga*, Benth.

C. purpu'reus, Linn. (L. *purpureus*, purple.) The *Pharbitis hispida*, Chois.

C. repens. (L. *repo*, to creep.) The *Calystegia sepium.*

C. sagittæfo'lius, Sal. (L. *sagitta*, an arrow; *folium*, a leaf.) The *C. arvensis.*

C. sagittæfo'lius, Sibth. The *C. hirsutus.*

C. scammo'nia, Linn. (Σκαμμωνία. F. *liseron scammonée.*) The scammony plant. A twining plant, with a stout tap root in mature specimens, 1 inch wide and 2 or 3 feet long, which gives off a few lateral branches. Hab. waste bushy places in Syria, Asia Minor, Greece, and Southern Russia. The dried milky juice is scammony.

C. scoparia'rius. Linn. The *Breweria scoparia.*

C., sea. The *Calystegia soldanella.*

C. sepi'um, Linn. The *Calystegia sepium.*

C. soldanel'la, Linn. The sea convolvulus, *Calystegia soldanella.*

C. speciosus, Linn. The *Argyreia speciosa.*

C. syr'iacus, Moris. The *C. scammonia.*

C. terminala'lis, Sal. (L. *terminalis*, final.) The *C. cantabrica.*

C. terres'tris, Linn. (L. *terrestris*, belonging to the earth. Same as *C. cantabrica.*

C. tubero'sus, Spreng. The *Ipomœa tuberosa.*

C. tugurio'rum, Forst. (L. *tugurium*, a cottage.) The *Calystegia sepium.*

C. turpe'thum, Linn. The *Ipomœa turpethum.*

Convuls'ed. (L. *convulsio*, convulsion. F. *convulsé.*) Affected with a *Convulsion.*

Convulsibil'ity. (L. *convulsio.* G. *Krampfsucht, gesteigerte Motilität.*) The tendency towards convulsions; it may depend on disturbance of the central nervous system itself, or on disorders of the blood, or on high temperatures.

Convul'sio. See *Convulsion.*

C. cani'na. (L. *caninus*, belonging to a dog.) The canine convulsion, the *Risus sardonicus.*

C. cerea'lis. (L. *cerealis*, belonging to grain.) A synonym of *Raphania*, in allusion to the cause of the disease.

C. habitua'lis. (Low L. *habitualis*, habitual.) Another term for *Chorea.*

C. in'dica. (L. *indicus*, Indian.) A synonym of tetanus, from its frequency in that country.

C. rapha'nia. See *Raphania.*

C. Solonien'sis. A similar disease to *Raphania*, from its prevalence in Sologne in France.

C. ton'ica. Same as *Spasm, tonic.*

C. u'teri. (L. *uterus*, the womb.) A synonym of *Abortion.*

Convul'sion. (L. *convulsio*, from *convello*, to tear. F. *convulsion;* G. *Verzuckung, Zuckung.*) Term for violent agitation of all the limbs, or of a part of the body, marked by spasm and relaxation of the muscles, taking place independently of the will.

C., sala'am. A synonym of *Eclampsia nutans.*

Convul'sionaire. (L. *convulsio.*) A term applied to those affected by the dancing, and other like, epidemics of the middle ages.

Convul'sions. See *Convulsion.*

C., avoca'tion. (F. *convulsions localisée;* G. *Beschäftigungs Krämpfe.*) Cramps or convulsions occurring in particular muscles, owing to over-work of the muscle or of the nerve supplying it. Examples occur in scriveners' palsy, pianoforte and violin players' cramp, tailors', milkmen's, and telegraphists' cramp, and in some forms of myopia and strabismus.

C., catalep'tic. (G. *Kataleptischkrämpfe.*) The convulsive movements of *Catalepsy.*

C., cen'tral. (F. *convulsions centrales.*) Convulsions caused by disturbance of some part of the central nervous system.

C. cen'tre. (G. *Krampfcentrum.*) A centre believed by some to exist in the pons Varolii, the excitation of which, as by venous blood or some other lesion, causes general convulsions.

C., cer'ebro-spi'nal. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain; *spina*, the spine.) Convulsions depending on mischief in the central cerebro-spinal system.

C., chore'ic. (G. *choreatische Krämpfe.*) Convulsions having the character of chorea, being abrupt, irregular, and increased by voluntary efforts.

C., clon'ic. (Κλόνος, a violent confused motion. F. *convulsions cloniques;* G. *Wechselkrämpfe.*) Intermittent contractions of any muscle or set of muscles; sudden contractions alternating with relaxation.

C., direct'. (F. *convulsions directes;* G. *örtliche Krämpfe.*) Convulsions depending upon disturbance of a muscular or centrifugal nerve somewhere in its course between its origin and its distribution. See *C., avocation.*

C., epilep'tic. (G. *epileptische Krämpfe.*) The convulsions occurring in epilepsy. See *Epilepsy.*

C. from teeth'ing. (G. *Zahnkrämpfe.*) See *C., infantile.*

C., gen'eral. (G. *allgemeine Krämpfe.*) Convulsions affecting the whole of the body.

C., hyster'ical. (G. *hysterische Krämpfe.*) The convulsions occurring in hysteria. See *Hysteria.*

C., idiopath'ic. (Ἴδιος, peculiar; πάθος, affection. F. *convulsions idiopathiques, c. essentilles;* G. *spontane Krämpfe.*) Convulsions which have not a distinct cause in recognisable disease of the nervous system.

C., in'fantile. (L. *epilepsia pueritiis, insultus epilepticus infantilis;* F. *éclampsie des enfants, convulsions de l'infance;* I. *convulsioni dei bambini;* G. *Kinderkrämpfe.*) Convulsive seizures commencing with a more or less prolonged tonic contraction, succeeded by tonic spasms of particular muscles or groups of muscles of the face, arms, legs, or of one side of the body, occurring once or twice only or frequently, and occasionally leaving some impairment of motor power or complete paralysis. There are generally some premonitory symptoms, such as starting, disturbed sleep, headache, or contraction of the thumbs. The attack supervenes with momentary loss of consciousness, irregular respiration, lividity of the face, and fixed eyes. The attack may last a few minutes or some hours; it may never recur, or it may be repeated frequently. In a large number of instances recovery takes place. If the attacks recur frequently, they are often fatal, either by inducing cerebral congestion or asphyxia. They may be induced by fear, anger, improper diet, excessive variations of temperature, tubercular deposits or inflammation of the brain, dentition or entozoa, and they not infrequently herald an infectious fever.

C., inter'nal. A condition in children in which, after some excitement and screaming, the breath is held for a short time, as if by spasm of the respiratory muscles.

Also, a synonym of *Laryngismus stridulus.*

C., lo'cal. Same as *C., direct.*

C., par'tial. Convulsions affecting a limb or part of the body only, such as the face.

C., puer'peral. See *Puerperal convulsions.*

C., re'flex. (L. *reflecto*, to turn back. F. *convulsions réflex;* G. *Reflexkrämpfe.*) Convulsions depending on irritation of a sentient or centripetal nerve, which, reaching the nervous centre, is reflected down a muscular or centrifugal nerve.

C., ro'tatory. (L. *roto*, to turn. G. *Drehbewegung.*) Convulsions accompanied by a tendency to rotate the body.

C., stat'ic. (G. *statische Krämpfe.*) Term applied to conditions which, strictly speaking, can scarcely be considered as true convulsions, such as the backward or forward or rotatory movements, or the circular movements sometimes occurring before an epileptic attack.

C., stretch'ing. (G. *Streckkrämpfe.*) General or tetanic convulsions, which, owing to the generally greater power of the extensors, straighten the limbs and body.

C., symptomat'ic. (Σύμπτωμα, a symptom. F. *convulsions sympathéques*, or *symptomatiques.*) Convulsions depending upon distinct organic lesion of the nervous system.

C., tetan'ic. (G. *Wundstarrkrämpfe.*) The muscular contractions of tetanus, or spasms resembling them.

C., ton'ic. (Τόνος, tone. F. *convulsions toniques;* G. *Starrkrämpfe.*) Persistent contractions of any muscle or set of muscles.

C., tox'ic. (G. *toxische Krämpfe.*) Convulsions produced by various poisons, as strychnia, picrotoxin, and others.

C., unilat'eral. (L. *unus*, one; *latus*, belonging to the side.) Convulsions affecting one side of the body only.

C., urae'mic. (G. *urämische Krämpfe.*) See *Uræmic convulsions.*

Convulsi'va. (L. *convulsio.*) Medicines which cause convulsive contraction of muscles, as strychnia.

Convul'sive. (F. *convulsif.*) Accompanied by, or of the character of, or analogous to, convulsions.

C. cen'tre. See *Centre, convulsion.*

C. tic. See *Tic, convulsive.*

C. trem'or. (L. *tremor*, a trembling. G. *Zitterkrämpfe, das Zittern.*) A term applied by Hammond to an affection characterised by paroxysms of clonic convulsions affecting the voluntary muscles, and unaccompanied by loss of consciousness, or by mental aberration; sometimes attended by emotional disturbance, vertigo, and pain in the head. He considers the affection to be due to irritation of motor nerve-centres in the cortex of the brain, with hyperæsthesia of the medulla oblongata and the upper part of the spinal cord.

The term is also used to denote the severer forms of *Metallic tremor.*

Cony'drin. Same as *Conhydrin.*

Cony'lene. C_8H_{14}. A liquid, non-poisonous hydrocarbon, separated by Wertheim from conia and conhydrin. It boils at 126° C. (259° F.)

Cony'lia. Same as *Conylene.*

Cony'za. (Κόνυζα, a strong smelling plant of the endive tribe.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ.*

Also, the *Inula dysenterica.*

C. anthelmin'tica, Linn. The *Vernonia anthelmintica.*

C. balsamif'era, Linn. The *Blumea balsamifera,* De Cand.

C. bifolia'ta. (L. *bis*, twice; *folium*, a leaf.) The *Sericocarpus tortifolius,* sky blue.)

C. cæru'lea. (L. *cæruleus*, The *Erigeron acre.*

C. co'ma-au'rea. (L. *coma*, the hair; *aureus*, golden.) The *Solidago virgaurea.* *Baccharis genistelloides.*

C. genistelloi'des. The eater.) Name

C. ma'jor. (L. *major*, gr *nula viscosa* of for a plant supposed to be the *I* Linn.

C. me'dia. (L. *medius*, n the middle.) The *Inula dysenterica.*

C. mi'nor. (L. *minor*, le) The *Inula pulicaria.*

C. odora'ta, Rumph. (L *odoratus*, sweet smelling.) The *Blumea balsam fera,* De Cand. *nula pulicaria,*

C. pulica'ria. The *I* Linn.

C. pycnostach'ya. (Πυκνός, compact; στάχυς, an ear of corn.) The blackroot. Hab. United States. Root alterative and aperient.

C. squarro'sa, Linn. (L. *squarrosus,* *s;* I. *coniza;* G. scurfy. F. *herbe aux mouches* *ut.*) Great fleabane; formerly regarded as an emmenagogue and been found mixed a vulnerary. The leaves have with digitalis leaves.

C. ok'ia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Aurantiaceæ*.

C. falca'ta, Sonn. (L. *falcatus*, scythe-shaped.) Hab. Tropical Asia. Used in amenorrhœa.

C. puncta'ta, Sonnerat. (L. *punctatus*, dotted.) This plant produces the fruit named Wampee, which is highly esteemed in China and the Indian Archipelago.

Cool'ing-coil. (Sax. *cól*, cool; Old F. *coiller*, to collect; from L. *colligo*, to collect.) A long india-rubber tube which is wound in serpentine turns round an inflamed part. One end is placed in a vessel filled with cold or iced water, at some distance from the ground; the other hangs over a vessel placed on the ground. When a current has once been produced by suction the tube acts as a syphon, and a continuous current is produced, which may be regulated by clips.

Cool weed. The *Pilea pumila*.

Cool' wort. The *Tiarella cordifolia*.

Coon ti. A name in the Southern United States for arrowroot. (Dunglison.)

Coop er, Sir Astley Pas'ton. An English surgeon, born at Brooke, in Norfolk, in 1768, died in London in 1841.

C.'s irritable breast. A term for *Mastodynia*, which was well described by Sir Astley Cooper.

C.'s irritable tes'ticle. Neuralgia of the testicle, well described by Sir Astley Cooper.

Coop er's well. See *Mississippi, mineral waters of*.

Coöper culum. (L. *coöperculum*, a cover. G. *Deckel*.) A lid or cover.

C. oc'ulli. (L. *oculus*, the eye.) An eyelid.

Cooper to'ria cartila'go. (L. *cartilago*, cartilage.) Same as *Coöpertorium*.

Cooper to'rium. (L. *coöperio*, to cover, or hide.) The thyroid cartilage.

Coor'dinate. (L. *co*, for *cum*, with; *ordino*, to arrange. G. *zuordnen*.) To harmonise, to arrange, or set in connected order.

C. forms. Same as *C. types*.

C. type. (Τύπος, a blow. G. *coordinirte Typen*.) The doctrine of descent recognises, first, primary and derived forms, and exhibits these as subordinate or superordinate; secondly, forms which are not related genealogically, but only stand in lateral relation, though they originate in a common radical form. These last are called co-ordinate types.

Co-ordination. (L. *cum*, with; *ordo*, order. F. and G. *Co-ordination*; I. *co-ordinazione*.) Harmony; regulated and purposive combination. Term applied chiefly in reference to certain actions which, to be properly performed, involve the simultaneous or consecutive and orderly contraction of many muscles, as, for example, the movements of suction, of deglutition, of locomotion. The co-ordination of these movements is effected through certain centres in the brain, and disease or lesion of either the nervous or muscular system impairs the harmony, uniformity, and purposive nature of the movements.

C. cen'tres. Term applied to groups of ganglionic cells which are believed to be situated chiefly, if not exclusively, in the brain, and the function of which is to harmonise various movements, or to associate the impressions derived from different senses with definite muscular acts. Such centres are believed to exist for written and spoken words, for certain gestures, and for other purposes.

C. of move'ment. The innervation of a large number of muscles simultaneously, each with a different but appropriate degree of force, for the purpose of attaining a given object of motion.

Co-ossifica'tion. (L. *con*, for *cum*; *os*, bone.) Union by bone.

Coos'trum. Old name for the centre of the diaphragm. (Ruland.)

Coot. (A Celtic word from the same root of W. *cwtan*, to shorten; in reference to its short tail; W. *cwtiar*, a coot, from *cwta*, bob-tailed; *iar*, a hen.) The *Fulica atra*; the heart was used in epilepsy, and the flesh against bites of spiders.

Cop. (Of Celtic origin; W. *cop*, the top of a thing.) The head of a thing; a tuft on a bird's head.

C. rose. The *Papaver rheas*, from its capsule heads.

Copa'hene. (Fr.) $C_{20}H_{27}Cl$. The base of the artificial camphor of essence of copaiba, obtained by passing a current of hydrochloric acid gas through rectified essence of copaiba. It is crystallisable, and fuses at 67° C. (151° F.)

Copa'hu. A synonym of *Copaiba*.

C. of St. Domin'go. The *Croton origanifolium*, Lam.

Copahu'vene. Same as *Copahene*.

Copahu'vic ac'id. A synonym of *Copaivic acid*.

Copa'iba, B. Ph., U.S. Ph. (As if *copaliba*, from *copalli*, the Mexican name for an odoriferous gum; *iba*, or *iva*, a tree. F. *baume de copahu*; G. *Copahubalsam, Copaivabalsam*.) Copaiva, the Spanish name of a resinous juice, or oleo-resin, obtained by exudation from incisions made in the trunk of the *Copaifera multijuga*, and other species. It is a clear, viscid, yellowish fluid, with aromatic, terebinthinate, odour and acrid taste; insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether. Sp. gr. 0·935—0·998. In doses of five to fifteen grains, produces frequent eructations and sometimes even nausea, vomiting, and purging. The renal secretion is augmented, and the smell of the balsam can be recognised in the urine. In large doses, as from one drachm to half a fluid ounce, it produces gastritis and enteritis, vomiting, increase of temperature, and headache. Albumen and blood may appear in the urine, and strangury is experienced. The skin is affected with a kind of urticaria. It has been largely used for the cure of gonorrhœa, being most serviceable, in the opinion of many, just after the acute inflammatory symptoms have subsided. Its action is probably topical, as it is of little use in women, whilst in hypospadias it is said to arrest the discharge of the posterior and not of the anterior part of the urethra. It has been used also in vesical catarrh, leucorrhœa, and dysentery; in chronic bronchitis; in iritis, sclerotitis, and purulent conjunctivitis; in membranous croup; and as a diuretic in dropsy, especially in ascites. Dose, one or two drachms three times a day in mucilage.

C. bal'sam. See *Copaiba*.

Copaif'era. (*Copaiba*; L. *fero*, to bear. F. *copayer*; G. *Copaivabaum*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ*.

C. biju'ga, Hayne. (L. *bijugus*, yoked two together.) The *C. guianensis*, Desf.

C. Blanche'ti, Benth. A source of copaiba.

C. bractea'ta, Benth. (*Bract.*) A species supplying amaranth wood.

C. Beyrich'ii, Hayne. A source of copaiba.

C. cordifo'lia, Hayne. (L. *cor,* heart; *folium,* leaf.) The *C. coriacea.*

C. coria'cea, Mart. (L. *coriaceus,* leathery.) A large tree, yielding copaiba balsam, growing in the dry forests of the Brazilian provinces of Bahia and Piauhy.

C. gla'bra, Vogel. (L. *glaber,* smooth.) A variety of *C. Langsdorffii.*

C. grandifo'lia, Benth. (L. *grandis,* large; *folium,* a leaf.) A variety of *C. Langsdorffii.*

C. guianen'sis, Desf. (*Guiana.*) A tree, forty feet high, growing in Surinam, Cayenne, and the Rio Negro. It yields part of the copaiba balsam of commerce.

C. Jacqui'ni, Desf. (*Jacquin,* a Viennese botanist.) The *C. officinalis,* Linn.

C. Jussieu'i, Hayne. (*Jussieu,* the French botanist.) A synonym of *C. Langsdorffii.*

C. Langsdorf'fii, Desfont. (*Langsdorff,* a botanist.) A polymorphous species growing in Brazil, in the Provinces of San Paolo, Guyaz, Bahia, and others. A source of copaiba. Its varieties have received many names—*glabra, grandifolia, laxa, nitida,* and others.

C. lax'a, Hayne. A variety of *C. Langsdorffii.*

C. Mar'tii, Hayne. One of the sources of copaiba.

C. multiju'ga, Hayne. (L. *multus,* many; *jugum,* a yoke.) A tree, believed to be a special source of the copaiba exported from Para. It is remarkable for the number of leaflets (6—10 pairs) on each leaf, but it is not known whether it is really a Copaifera.

C. nit'ida, Hayne. (L. *nitidus,* shining.) A synonym of *C. Langsdorffii.*

C. oblongifo'lia, Mart. (L. *oblongus,* oblong; *folium,* a leaf.) Hab. Brazil. A source of copaiba.

C. officina'lis, Linn. (L. *officina,* a shop.) A large tree of New Granada, Venezuela, and the Island of Trinidad. It yields balsam of copaiba.

C. pubiflo'ra, Bentham. (L. *pubes,* the hair of puberty; *flos,* a flower.) Hab. Guiana. A source of copaiba.

C. rig'ida, Benth. (L. *rigidus,* stiff.) A source of copaiba.

C. Sellow'ii, Hayne. The *C. Langsdorffii.*

Copa'iva. See *Copaiba.*

C. oil. (G. *Copaivaöl.*) $C_{10}H_{16}$ or $C_{15}H_{24}$. A terpene obtained by the distillation of copaiba balsam. It is said to be less irritating than the balsam.

C. res'in. The residue of the distillation of copaiva oil; it consists chiefly of *Copaivic acid.*

Copa'ivic acid. $C_{20}H_{32}O_2$. An acid resin obtained by exposing a mixture of 9 parts of copaiva and 2 parts of liquor ammoniæ, sp. gr. 0·95, to a temperature of — 10° C. (14° F.) It is readily soluble in alcohol and in warmed copaiva balsam, much less so in ether.

Co'pal. (Mex. *copalli,* any odoriferous gum. F. *copal.*) A yellowish, hard, shining, odoriferous, transparent, resinous, concrete juice, which exudes spontaneously from the *Vateria indica, Hymenæa courbaril, Trachylobium Gärtnerianum, Cynometra spruceana, Vouapea phaseolocarpa,* the South American trees Icica and Elaphrium, and *Bursera copal.* A solution of it by digestion in linseed oil, and diluted with oil of turpentine, is formed into a fine transparent varnish.

C., Brazil'ian. The produce of several species of *Hymenæa* and of *Trachylobium martianum.*

C., In'dian. A variety of *Animé gum* derived from the *Vateria indica.*

Also, the resin of *Vateria malabarica,* white dammar tree.

C., Madagas'car. The produce of *Hymenæa verrucosa.*

C., Mex'ican. The produce of a plant identical with, or allied to, *Hymenæa courbaril.*

C., West In'dian. Said to be obtained from the *Rhus copalina,* as well as from *Hymenæa courbaril* and *H. verrucosa.*

Copal'chi bark. A kind of cascarilla bark, obtained from the *Croton niveus,* Jacquin, *C.* or *Cascarilla pseudo-China,* Schlecht, in Mexico, where it is called *Quinia blanca,* West India Islands, New Granada, and Venezuela. The bark is in long straight quills, having a thin, greyish, papery, suberous layer, which, when removed, shows a transversely pitted surface. It contains a bitter alkaloid, soluble in ether, resembling quinine in yielding a deep-green colour when treated with chlorine and ammonia, though it does not afford any characteristic compound with ammonia; an essential oil, and an uncrystallizable bitter principle. It is bitter and austere, with a flavour of turpentine, and has been employed as a febrifuge, as a substitute for quinine. It is imported into France under the name of Cascarille de la Trinité de Cuba. It has been erroneously ascribed to *Strychnos pseudo-china.*

Copal'chin. The bitter alkaloid of *Copalchi bark.*

Co'paline. A hard, colourless, friable substance found in copal, insoluble in water and alcohol, and forming a gelatinous mass with ether.

Also, a liquid obtained by the incision of the *Liquidambar styraciflua.*

Co'palm bal'sam. See *Balsam, copalm.*

Copay'ba. The name by which copaiba balsam was first described by a Portuguese friar, circa 1600.

Copel'la. A name for the cupel.

Old term for a chemical medicine or paste, described by Hartmannus, *Misc. Curios. Sym. Med. in. fol. vol.* vi, *p.* 6.

Copep'oda. (Κώπη, the handle of an oar; or κόπτω, to cut off; πούς, a foot. G. *Krebsflohe, Spaltfüssler.*) An Order of the Subclass *Entomostraca;* or a Family of the Order *Lophyropoda,* having the body enclosed in a single carapace, four pairs of swimming legs, a rudimentary pair of abdominal legs, no branchiæ, and a setiferous tail.

Copernic'ia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Palmaceæ.*

C. cerif'era, Mart. The *Corypha cerifera.*

Co'pher. (Arab.) An old name for camphor.

Coph'inus. (Κόφινος, a basket. G. *Korb.*) A basket.

Copho'ma. (Κωφός, deaf. F. *cophome;* G. *Taubheit.*) Deafness.

Copho'nia. A contraction of *Acouophonia.*

Copho'sis. (Κώφωσις, deafness.) Old term for a difficulty of hearing; deafness, especially that arising from relaxation of the tympanum, according to Willis, *Anim. Brut.* i, 14.

Co[illegible]ph'otes. (Κοφότης.) Deafness.

Co[illegible]piop'ia. Same as *Copopsia.*

Co[illegible]pis'cus. Old name for an inferior kind of ince[illegible]nse, according to Dioscorides, i, 81.

Co[illegible]ponau'tæ. (Κώπη, the handle of an oar; *v*[illegible]αῦς, a ship.) A synonym of *Pteropoda*, in allu[illegible]sion to their oar-like swimming apparatus.

Cop[illegible]op'sia. (Κόπος, weariness; ὄψις, eyesight[illegible].) Weariness or fatigue of sight.

Cop[illegible]os. (Κόπος, toil and trouble. G. *Abgeschl[illegible]lagenheit.*) Old term for weariness or lassitud[illegible]

Cop[illegible]er. (L. *cuprium æs*, Cyprian brass; from Κύ[illegible]ρος, Cyprus, whence the Romans obtained it[illegible]. F. *cuivre;* G. *Kupfer.*) Symb. Cu. Atomic w[illegible]eight 63·1. A metal occurring most frequentl[illegible]y as a red oxide, or as a sulphide with iron, forr[illegible]ning copper pyrites; occasionally it is found nat[illegible]ive in octohedral or dodecohedral crystals. It h[illegible]as a peculiar red colour, a bright lustre, is very ma[illegible]leable and ductile, has a sp. gr. of 8·95, or thereab[illegible]outs, and is a good conductor of heat and electri[illegible]city.

C. ac[illegible]etate. See *Cupri acetas.*

C. [illegible]acetoar'senite. $3CuAs_2O_4+Cu(C_2H_3O_2)_2$. A compound obtained by boiling together verd[illegible]igris, arsenic trioxide, and water; it is said to [illegible]be the chief constituent of emerald green.

C., alu[illegible]minated. See *Cuprum aluminatum.*

C. am[illegible]al'gam. See *Amalgam for filling teeth.*

C., am[illegible]mo'niated. See *Cuprum ammoniatum.*

C., am[illegible]mo'nio-sul'phate of. The *Cuprum ammon[illegible]iatum.*

C. ar's[illegible]nite. See *Cupri arsenis.*

C., bu[illegible]nt. An old term for oxide of copper.

C. car'b[illegible]onate. (G. *kohlensaures Kupfer.*) $CuCO_3$. The [illegible]salt is not known in a pure state; the bluish gre[illegible]n precipitate, obtained by adding a solution of [illegible]an alkaline carbonate to a salt of copper, always [illegible]contains the hydrated oxide in addition. In t[illegible]his form it has been recommended as an antidote i[illegible]n phosphorus poisoning.

C. chlo'r[illegible]ide. (G. *Kupferchlorid, salzsaures Kupferoxyd.*) $CuCl_2$. Cupric chloride obtained by di[illegible]ssolving cupric oxide in hydrochloric acid. It crystallises in green needles, soluble in wat[illegible]r, ether, and alcohol. It is contained in *Aqua [illegible]antimiasmatica Köchlini*, an old application to c[illegible]ancerous and syphilitic sores, and in a similar ti[illegible]ture used internally.

C. col[illegible] See *Colic, copperworkers'.*

C.-co[illegible]. A reddish brown, slightly yellowish [illegible]. A term specially applied to distinctive [illegible] of syphilitic eruptions.

C. diox[illegible]. (Δίς, twice.) The *Cupric peroxide.*

C. foil, B. [illegible]h. Pure metallic copper, thin and bright.

C. group [illegible]met'als. A group of metals having much ch[illegible]nical analogy; it contains copper, silver, and [illegible]ercury. These metals do not decompose water [illegible]t a red heat, they form several oxides, are easily [illegible]xidised by nitric acid and hot strong sulphuric [illegible]acid, and are precipitated in the metallic stat[illegible] from their solutions in presence of the metals [illegible] of the lead group.

C. hemiox'[illegible]ide. (Ἥμι, half.) The *Cuprous oxide.*

C. monox'ide. The *Cupric oxide.*

C. ni'trate. See *Cupri nitras.*

C. ox'ide. See *Cuprum oxidatum.*

C. ox'ide, black. The *Cupric oxide.*

C. ox'ide, red. The *Cuprous oxide.*

C. ox'ides. Four oxides of copper are known, the tetrantoxide, hemioxide, monoxide, and dioxide.

C. oxychlo'ride. See *Cupric chloride, basic.*

C., poi'soning by. See *C., salts of.*

C. pyri'tes. $Cu_2S+Fe_2S_3$. One of the more common ores of copper, containing also iron and sulphur.

C. rose. The *Papaver rhœas.*

C., salts of. The copper salts form chemical combinations with the albumins. They have no action on the skin when intact, but applied to an excoriated surface, or to a mucous membrane, they combine with the albuminous constituents, and contract the cells and vascular walls, thus limiting secretion and acting antiphlogistically. Ulcerated surfaces become drier, and healing is promoted. Taken internally in small doses, 0·03 gramme, they have a metallic taste, and diminish appetite and cause constipation. Larger doses, 0·2 gram. (gr. iij), produce nausea, vomiting, and purging, probably by acting on the gastric branches of the vagus, since these symptoms are not produced when the same quantity is injected into the veins. Large doses, 1 gram. (15·432 grs.), cause violent inflammation of the gastric mucous membrane and all the symptoms of enteritis. Copper, when absorbed, acts chiefly on the striated muscles, and on the heart, inducing paralysis, feeble cardiac and respiratory movements, and dilatation of the pupil. The occurrence of chronic copper poisoning is doubtful; such symptoms as the green discoloration of the hair and sweat, and necks of the teeth, being referable to the mechanical admixture of copper; and others, as impairment of appetite and digestion, purging, and emaciation, to the habits of the workmen. It has been shown that large doses may be taken for a long time, enclosed in bread crumb, without injury. It is chiefly eliminated by the bile, but partly by the urine. Its value as a disinfectant is not great, the development of bacteria not being checked by solutions of less strength than 1 in 130.

C. salts, tests of. Ammonia in solution gives a bluish-white precipitate, soluble in excess; potassium ferrocyanide, a light red colour when the quantity of copper is small, a deep red precipitate when in larger quantities; hydrogen or ammonium sulphide, a light brown colour or a chocolate-brown precipitate, according to the amount of copper; bright iron immersed in a solution of a copper salt becomes coated with metallic copper. A slightly acidulated copper solution, placed on platinum foil, deposits its copper on the platinum wherever a piece of zinc touches both. Mixed with sodium carbonate, and heated on charcoal in the reducing blowpipe flame, salts of copper yield the metal; heated in the inner blow-pipe flame they give a green colour to the outer flame.

C. subac'etate. See *Cupri subacetas.*

C. sul'phate. See *Cupri sulphas.*

C. sul'phate, ammoni'acal. The *Cuprum ammoniatum.*

C. sul'phate, anhy'drous, B. Ph. (Ἀν, ὕδωρ, water.) Sulphate of copper deprived of its water by a heat of 400° F.; it is a yellowish-white

powder, which becomes blue when moistened with water.

C. sul'phide. CuS. A black precipitate obtained by passing hydrogen sulphide through an acid solution of a copper salt.

C. tetrantox'ide. (Τέτρα, four.) Cu_4O. An olive-green powder, obtained by adding a solution of copper sulphate to a dilute solution of dichloride of tin and caustic potash.

C. ver'diter. (F. *verd*, green; *de*, of; *terre*, earth.) A synonym of *Cupri acetas*.

C. wire. The form in which the metal is ordered in the B. Ph. and U.S. Ph.

Cop'peras. (F. *couperose;* probably from L. *cupri rosa*, rose of copper.) An old name for sulphate of copper, or, according to some, sulphate of iron.

C., blue. Sulphate of copper.

C., green. Sulphate of iron.

C., white. Sulphate of zinc.

Cop'pernose. (G. *Kupfernase.*) A synonym of *Acne rosacea*.

Copracra'sia. Same as *Copracratia*.

Copracra'tia. (Κόπρος, excrement; ἀκρατής, powerless.) Old term for involuntary discharge of the fæces. (Hooper.)

Copræ'mia. (Κόπρος; αἷμα, blood.) A term by Barnes for a form of blood-poisoning produced by detention of the fæces in the large intestine, whence the products of their decomposition are absorbed into the blood, and produce, by their injurious action on the different organs, many serious symptoms.

Cop'ragogue. (Κόπρος, excrement; ἄγω, to bring away. F. *copragogue;* I. *copragogo;* G. *Kothentleerend.*) Carrying away the fæces or excrements; applied to purging medicines.

Coprago'gum. (Same etymon.) Old name for a certain gentle laxative electuary. (Ruland.)

Cop'ranon. (Κόπρανα, excrements.) Fæces.

Coprecerit'icus. Same as *Coprocriticus*.

Coprem'esis. (Κόπρος, excrement; ἐμέω, to vomit.) Old term for stercoraceous vomiting.

Coprem'etus. (Same etymon.) Applied anciently to one who had stercoraceous vomiting.

Coprepis'chesis. (Κόπρος; ἐπίσχεσις, a stoppage.) Retention of the fæces; constipation.

Copri'nus. (Κόπρος, dung. G. *Mistpilz.*) A Genus of Fungi of the Family *Agaracini*.

C. atramenta'rius, Fr. (L. *atramentum*, ink.) Inky mushroom. Hab. base of old stumps and palings. Pileus ovate, then expanded, spotted at the top with innate squamules; gills free, ventricose, white, then purplish black. Esculent.

C. coma'tus, Fr. (L. *comatus*, part. of *como*, to deck with hair.) Shaggy or maned mushroom. In its early state, when the flesh is quite white and the gills rosy, it is good to eat.

C. pica'ceus, Fr. (L. *pica*, a magpie.) Pileus membranaceous, variegated with white, stem hollow, bulbous. Said to be poisonous.

Copriv'orous. (Κόπρος; *voro*, to devour. F. *coprivore;* G. *kothfressend.*) Living on, or eating, dung.

Coprob'ious. (Κόπρος; βίος, life. F. *coprobie.*) Living on excrements.

Coprocrit'icus. (Κόπρος, excrement; κρίνω, to separate.) Causing discharge of the fæces by stool.

Coproc'tic. (Κόπρος. F. *coproct*[illegible]*ique.*) Pertaining to the fæces.

Coprodoche'um. (Κόπρος; δέχο[illegible]*μαι*, to receive. F. *coprodochéon;* G. *Nachteimer.*) An apartment or vessel in which to deposit the fæces; a night pail.

Coproëm'etus. Same as *Coprem*[illegible]*etus.*

Cop'rolite. (Κόπρος, excrement; λίθος, a stone.) The petrified excrement of some Saurian.

Cop'rolith. (Κόπρος; λίθος, a st[illegible] Name *coprolithe;* I. *coprolito;* G. *Kothstein.*) other for a ball formed of hardened fæces, mass, in the bowels.

Coproph'agous. (Κόπρος, exc[illegible]rement; φαγεῖν, to eat.) Term applied to anim[illegible]ls which live in, and feed on, the excrements of [illegible]thers.

Coproph'agy. (Κόπρος, ex[illegible]rement; φαγεῖν, to eat.) The act of feeding [illegible]m excrement; an occasional symptom in hys[illegible]teria and insanity.

Coproph'ilous. (Κόπρος; [illegible]φιλέω, to love. F. *coprophile.*) Growing or fee[illegible]ling upon dung.

Coprophore'sis. Same as *Co*[illegible]*prophoria.*

Coprophor'ia. (Κόπρος, [illegible]xcrement; φορέω, to carry away. I. *coproforia.*) Old term for a purging of fæces or excrement.

Coproplane'sis. (Κόπρος[illegible]πλάνησις, a making to wander. F. *coproplanèse.*) Aberration of the fæces to another part; [illegible]s into the pelvis through a fistula.

Copropoie'sis. (Κόπρος; [illegible]ποιέω, to make. F. *copropoièse;* G. *Kothbereit*[illegible]*ung.*) The preparation of the fæces.

Coprorrhœ'a. (Κόπρος; [illegible]ἐω, to flow.) Diarrhœa.

Cop'ros. (Κόπρος. G. *Mist*[illegible]*Koth.*) Old name for the fæces or excrements [illegible]rom the intestines.

Coprosclero'ma. (Κόπρο[illegible]s; σκλήρωμα, an induration. F. *coprosclérôme;* G. *Kothverhärtung.*) A hardened state of the fæces.

Coprosclero'sis. The [illegible]ogress of *Coprosceleroma.*

Cop'rose. The *Papaver rh*[illegible]*as.*

Copro'sis. Same as *Copro*[illegible]*iesis.*

Coproso'ma. (Κόπρος, [illegible]crement; σῶμα, body.) A Genus of *Cinchona*[illegible]*ceæ.*

C. microphyl'la. (Μίκρο[illegible]s, small; φύλλον, a leaf.) A species growing [illegible]in Australia, the fruit of which is eaten unde[illegible]r the name of native currants.

Coprosta'sia. Same as *Coprostasis.*

Coprosta'sis. (Κόπρ[illegible]excrement; ἵστημι, to stand or remain. G. *Hstauung.*) Old term for costiveness prod[illegible]complete obstruction of the intestinal can[illegible]

According to Good, it signifies [illegible]tiveness; an obstinate retention of the fæces [illegible]he intestines and is divided into the two foll[illegible]ving forms.

C. constipa'ta. Good's [illegible]erm for *Constipation;* the fæces when discl[illegible]rged congestiv and voluminous; temperament [illegible]rm, and rigid.

C. obstipa'ta. Good's [illegible]rm for *Obstipation;* the fæces when dischar[illegible]d hard, slende and often scybalous; the tem[illegible]erament weakl or the habit sedentary.

Cop'rus. (Κόπρος.) F[illegible]xcrement. *Coptarium.*

Copta'rion. Same as [illegible]a cake, or biscui

Copta'rium. (Κοπτ[illegible]) Old name for a lozenge.

Cop'te. (*Κοπτή*, a cake.) Old name for a
[illegible] liciinal application in form of a cake, made of
[illegible] etable substances, and placed externally over
stomach or liver.

op'tin. (*Coptis.*) A colourless alkaloid
[illegible] d in *Coptis trifolia.*

opti'na. Same as *Coptin.*

op'tis. A Genus of the Nat. Order
[illegible] *nculaceæ.*

. tee'ta, Wallich. (A native name.) Hab.
. Upper Assam and Scinde. The roots,
Honglane by the Chinese, Mishmee-bitter
[illegible] ahmira in India, are knobby, elongated,
[illegible] ly curved, and contained in small baskets,
number of twenty. They contain berberin.
chewed it tinges the saliva yellow. It
[illegible] as a tonic; dose, 5—10 grains.

. trifo'lia, Salisb. (L. *tres*, three; *fo-*
a leaf. F. *coptide;* G. *gelbe Niesswurz.*)
[illegible] ldthread; used as a simple tonic bitter,
[illegible] t astringency, in stomach disorders, and as
[illegible] pplication to aphthous sore mouth.

'ton. Same as *Copte.*

'ula. (L. *copula*, a band. G. *Band.*)
[illegible] ne for a ligament.

(I. *accopiamento;* G. *Begattung*), formerly
copulation, or sexual intercourse between
and wife, according to P. Zacchias, *in*
lled. Leg.

carna'lis. (L. *carnalis*, fleshy. G.
he Vermischung.) Old term for coition
intercourse of husband and wife.

artilagin'ea. (L. *cartilago*, carti-
ame as *Synchondrosis.*

hag'na cer'ebri. (L. *magnus*, great;
, the brain.) A synonym of the *Corpus*

ulated. (L. *copula.*) Joined to-

'ids. The same as *Conjugate acids.*

d'ies. Same as *C. compounds.*

m'pounds. A term used by Gerhardt
chemical compounds which are formed
pling of one compound with another
hion as not to change its capacity of
In this manner an oxygen acid, he
ay become connected or copulated
different organic substance without
pacity to form a salt. The phrase is
d, and such compounds are spoken of
of substitution.

'icals. A term applied to certain
ich are supposed to be made up of two
pler radicals.

'tion. (L. *copulo*, to couple to-
copulation; G. *Beischlaf.*) The
meeting together of male and female
e act of procreation.
the term is applied to the fecunda-
fungi in which two structures, a
male, combine to form a third struc-
re, sporangium, or receptacle, from
nt of which the new plant springs.

ans of. (G. *Begattungsorgane.*)
sexual organs. These are absent
t in Selachia, which has a small
and a pair of cartilaginous pro-
pterygopodia. In Amphibia the
cloaca is beset with papillæ and
. In Reptilia there are certain
tions of either the anterior or pos-
vall, and this is seen also in birds.
Mammalia, see *Penis* and *Clitoris.*

Copyo'pi a. Same as *Copopsia.*

Coq. An abbreviation of *Cogue*, boil.

Coquen'tia. (L. *coquo*, to cook.) An old term for medicines which were supposed to facilitate the coction or digestion of food.

Coquet'ta bark. See *Bark, coquetta.*

Coquil'la nuts. The fruit of *Attalea funifera*, vegetable ivory.

Cor. (Akin to Gr. *καρδία* and *κῆρ*, the heart. F. *cœur;* G. *Herz.*) The heart.

A term for the pith of a plant, as being the heart, or in the centre of the trunk or stem.

Formerly used as a name for aurum, or gold; also for an intense fire.

C. adipo'sum. (L. *adeps*, suet. G. *Fettherz, Herzverfettung.*) A term which includes both fatty degeneration of the muscular structure of the heart, and also an accumulation of fat under the pericardium, or around the heart.

C. aor'ticum. (*Aorta.*) The left side of the heart, including the auricle and ventricle.

C. arterio'sum. (*Arteria.*) The left auricle and ventricle, inasmuch as from the latter the arteries arise.

C. bovi'num. (L. *bovinus*, belonging to neat cattle.) A synonym of hypertrophy of the heart when extreme.

C. dex'trum. (L. *dexter*, on the right side.) The right side of the heart, including the auricle and ventricle.

C. hirsu'tum. (L. *hirsutus*, hairy.) Same as *C. villosum.*

C. his'pidum. (L. *hispidus*, shaggy.) Same as *C. villosum.*

C. pulmona'le. (L. *pulmonalis*, belonging to the lungs.) The right auricle and ventricle, from the connection of the latter with the pulmonary artery.

C. sem'inis. (L. *semen*, seed.) In Botany, a synonym of the embryo.

C. sinis'trum. (L. *sinister*, on the left side.) The left side of the heart, including the left auricle and ventricle.

C. tauri'num. (L. *taurinus*, belonging to oxen.) Extreme hypertrophy of the heart, from its size.

C. tomento'sum. (L. *tomentum*, a cushion-stuffing.) Same as *C. villosum.*

C. veno'sum. (L. *venosus*, belonging to a vein.) The right side of the heart, because it contains venous blood.

C. villo'sum. (L. *villosus*, shaggy. G. *Zothenherz.*) A term applied to the heart in those cases of pericarditis in which the surface is covered with a fibrinous deposit, which has obtained a villous, or coarsely hairy, or papillated, surface.

Corac'ine sphra'gis. (*Κοράκινος*, like a crow; *σφραγίς*, a seal.) Old name for a certain pastil, from its colour, which Galen mentions, *de C. M. per Gen.* v, 11.

Cor'aco-. In compound names of muscles this word denotes that they are attached to the *Coracoid* process of the scapula.

Coracoacro'mial. Relating to the coracoid and the acromial processes of the scapula.

C. lig'ament. (I. *legamento coraco-acromiale.*) A firm, broad, thin, triangular band, attached by its broader end to the outer extremity of the coracoid process, and by its narrower end to the tip of the acromion.

Coracobot'ane. (*Κόραξ*, a crow; *βοτάνη*, grass.) Name for the Alexandrian laurel; probably the *Ruscus aculeatus.*

Coracobrachia'cus. Same as *Coracobrachialis.*

Cor'acobrachiæ'us. Same as *Coracobrachialis.*

Coracobra'chial. Same as *Coracobrachialis.*

C. lig'ament. Same as *Coraco-humeral ligament.*

C. mus'cle. See *Coraco-brachialis.*

Coracobrachia'lis. (*Coracoid;* L. *brachialis,* belonging to the arm. F. *coracobrachial;* I. *coracobrachiale;* G. *Hakenarmmuskel, Rabenschnabeloberarmmuskel.*) A muscle of the upper arm arising from apex of the coracoid process and from the intermuscular septum between it and the short head of the biceps; it is inserted into a rough ridge at the middle of the inner side of the shaft of the humerus. It draws the humerus forwards and inwards. It is supplied by the musculo-cutaneous nerve.

In some animals this muscle has an attachment to the capsular ligament of the shoulder-joint and to the tendon of the teres major, and in others it extends to the internal condyloid ridge of the humerus.

Coracoclavic'ular. (*Coraco;* L. *clavicula,* the clavicle.) Relating to the coracoid process of the scapula and to the clavicle.

C. lig'ament. (F. *ligament coraco-claviculaire.* I. *legamento coracoclaviculare.*) The ligament attaching the clavicle to the coracoid process of the scapula; it is composed of two parts, the *Trapezoid ligament* and the *Conoid ligament.*

Coracocu'bital mus'cle. (*Coracoid;* L. *cubitus,* the arm.) A synonym of the *Flexor brachii longus* of Solipedes.

Coraco'des. Same as *Coracoides.*

Cor'aco-gle'no-radia'lis mus'cle. (*Coracoid; glenoid; radius.*) A synonym of the *Biceps flexor cubiti,* from its attachments.

Coracogna'thæ. (Κόραξ, a raven; γνάθος, the jaw.) A Section of the Suborder *Oscines,* Order *Coracomorphæ,* having the palate bones broad and flattened, with elongated outer angles, not developed into a vertical plate.

Coracohu'meral. Same as *Coracohumeralis.*

C. lig'ament. (F. *ligament coracohuméral, l. suspenseur de l'humérus;* I. *legamento coraco-omerale.*) The accessory ligament of the shoulder-joint. A broad band of fibres arising from the outer border of the coracoid process and passing obliquely downwards and outwards, closely connected with the capsule of the shoulder-joint, to the front of the great tuberosity of the humerus, where it is blended with the tendon of the supraspinatus muscle.

Coracohumera'lis. (*Coraco;* L. *humerus,* the bone of that name.) Relating to the coracoid process of the scapula and the humerus.

Also, a synonym of *Coracobrachialis.*

Coracohy'oid. Relating to the coracoid process of the scapula and the hyoid bone.

C. mus'cle. (G. *Rabenschnabelfortsatzzungenbeinmuskel.*) The omohyoid muscle.

Coracohyoi'deus. (*Coracoid* process; *hyoid* bone.) The omohyoid muscle, from its attachments.

Cor'acoïd. Same as *Coracoides.*

C. bone. An element of the shoulder-girdle or pectoral arch of Vertebrata, represented in man by the coracoid process of the scapula; in the Monotremata it is a distinct flat bone stretching between the scapula and the sternu[m]; in birds also it is a large bone; in some repti[les] the coracoid is in the form of a large cartila[gi]nous plate; and in fishes it is often very la[rge,] and has been called the radius.

C. lig'ament. (F. *ligament coracoïdi[en.]*) A thin, flat band, narrower in the middle tha[n at] the extremities, attached to the opposite ex[tre]mities of the scapular notch, which it con[verts] into a foramen for the suprascapular nerve[, and] occasionally for the suprascapular vessels. S[ome]times it becomes ossified.

C. notch. The *Suprascapular notch.*

C. pro'cess. (F. *apophyse coracoïd[e;* G.] *Rabenschnabelfortsatz, Schulterhaken.*) A [thick,] strong, hook-like process, so called from its [sup]posed resemblance to a raven's beak, risin[g by a] broad base almost vertically from the uppe[r part] of the neck of the scapula above the g[lenoid] cavity; it bends upwards and inwards, an[d then] curves forwards and outwards. See *C. bo[ne.]*

C. pro'cess, frac'ture of. A ra[re acci]dent produced only by direct violence.

Coracoï'des. (Κόραξ, a raven; [εἶδος,] likeness. F. *coracoïde;* G. *rabenähnlich, raben-artig, rabenschnabelförmig.*) Resembl[ing, or] shaped like, a crow's beak; applied to a [process] of the scapula.

Coracoï'deus. (Same etymon.) A synonym of the coracobrachialis muscle.

Coracomor'phæ. (Κόραξ; [μορφή,] form, likeness.) A group of birds in [Huxley's] Classification corresponding to the Pass[erines of] other authors.

Coracoradia'lis. (*Coracoid; radius.*) A synonym of the *Biceps flexor cubiti.*

Coracoscap'ular. Relating to the *Coracoid process* and to the *Scapula.*

C. fora'men. (L. *foramen,* an [aperture.]) An opening at the base of the coracoid [process] of some sloths.

Coracos'teon. A term appl[ied] to an additional symmetrical osseous centre [formed] in the sternum of the Hemipods (Turnic[idæ).]

Co'ræ. Old name for the templ[es.]

Cor'al. (Old F. *coral;* from L. *[corallum* or] *coralium;* from Gr. κοράλλιον, red c[oral. I. co]*rallo;* S. *coral;* G. *Koralle.*) A t[erm] for the hard calcareous substance which [forms the] branched framework of many of th[e compound] animals of the sclerodermatous Order[s of the Sub]class *Zoantharia.* Coral contains a [large quan]tity of calcium carbonate and a little [iron oxide.] It was formerly used as an abso[rbent, tonic,] and astringent, and now as an in[gredient of] dentifrices. See *Corallium album* and *C. ru[brum.]*

C., black. The *Antipathes s[piralis,* Lam.] Formerly used as an astringent and [in epilepsy.]

C. clava'ria. The *Clavaria [coralloides.]*

C., gar'den. (F. *corail des j[ardins.]*) The *Capsicum annuum.*

C. hyd'num. The *Hydnum [coralloides.]*

C. plant. The *Ceradia fu[rcata,* and the] *Jatropha multifida.*

C., red. The *Corallium rub[rum.]*

C. root. The *Corallorhiza [odontorrhiza.]*

C., sea. The *Salicornia fr[uticosa.]*

Coral'ium. Sam[e as *Coral.*]

Coralla'tum. Old name, [by Paracelsus,] for the red precipitate of mercu[ry; also for a] certain diaphoretic medicine des[cribed by him,] *de Morb. Gall.* iii, 25, and explain[ed by Libavius,] *Apoc. Herm. part. pr. c. 5.*

Cor'allet. (L. *corallum.*) The coral belonging to one persona of a compound polyp.

Corallif'erous. (L. *corallum*, coral; *fero*, to bear.) Coral bearing.

Coral'liform. (L. *corallum; forma*, ...eness. F. *coralliforme.*) Formed like coral.

Corallig'ena. (Κοράλλιον; γεννάω, to ...duce.) The group of Actinozoa which produce ...l.

...orallig'enous. (Γεννάω, to produce.) ...lucing a corallum.

...or'allin. (L. *corallum.*) A red anilin ... See *C., red* and *C., yellow.*

C., red. A deep red colouring matter ob...d by heating yellow corallin with ammonia; ... insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol. ... used as a dye, and was supposed to be poi...s; but it is probable that it is innocuous ... pure, and only produces eczematous affec... of the skin of parts touched by articles of ... containing it where some poisonous or ...t impurity is present. It is also called ...n.

..., yel'low. $C_{10}H_8O_2$. A yellowish-red ...tained by heating carbolic acid with oxalic ...lphuric acids. It is an irritant to the skin ... the same conditions as *C., red.* Also called ... acid.

...alli'na. (L. dim. of *corallum*, coral.) ...s of the Family *Corallineæ*, Order *Flo...*Class *Carposporeæ*, Group *Thallophyta.* ...sts of a calcareous articulated stem pro... from a kind of root, that adheres to rocks ... and is divided into articulated branches.

...al'ba. (L. *albus*, white.) White coral... The *Corallina officinalis.*

...corsica'na. (*Corsica.*) The *Alsidium* ...lochorton.

...meæcor'ton. The *Alsidium helmin...n.* See also *Corsican moss.*

...fficina'lis, Linn. (L. *officina*, a shop. ...ine blanche; I. *corallina bianca;* G. ...noos.) White worm seed, sea moss, or ... formerly given to children, as anthel...minthic.

...'bra. (L. *ruber*, red.) Red coralline. ...um helminthochorton.

...line. The *Corallina officinalis.*

Cor'al... ...korallenartig, korallenroth*), like, or ...ir of, coral.

...lite. (*Coral.*) A term applied to ...keleton of each persona or individual ...m. Same as *Corallet.*

Coral...lium. (Κοράλλιον, supposed to be ...όρη, a maiden, a daughter.) Same as *Coral.*

...enus of the Order *Gorgoniacea*, Sub...aria, Class *Actinozoa.*

...bum. (L. *albus*, white.) White ...uced by the several species of *Ocu...* ...owder of which has been used as an ...

...rum. (L. *niger*, black.) See *Coral, ...*

...rum, Lam. (L. *ruber*, red.) Red ...erly used as a tonic, absorbent, and ...

...id. (Κοράλλιον, coral; εἶδος, ...corallo'de;* G. *Korallenartig.*) ...oral; formed, shaped, or having ...e, like coral.

...sh'room. The *Hydnum coral...*

...t'des. Same as *Coralloid.*

C. fun'gus. (L. *fungus*, a mushroom.) The *Hydnum coralloides.*

Corallorrhi'za. (Κοράλλιον, coral; ῥίζα, a root.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Orchidaceæ.*

C. multiflo'ra, Nutt. (L. *multus*, many; *flos*, a flower.) Said to form part of the coral root of commerce.

C. odontorrhi'za, Nutt. (Ὀδούς, a tooth; ῥίζα. G. *Korallenwurz.*) Coral root. Hab. United States of America. Root used as a diaphoretic in febrile conditions.

Coral'lum. (L. *corallum*, coral.) The continuously calcified hard skeleton of the Actinozoa; being an aggregation of several corallites.

Coral'lus. Same as *Coral.*

Cor'alwort. The *Hydnum coralloides.*

Corba'tum. Old name for cuprum, or copper.

Cor'bula. (L. *corbula*, dim. of *corbis*, a basket. G. *Körbchen.*) The common receptacle in some Hydrozoa, which encloses groups of gonangia or gonophore capsules.

Cor'chorus. (Κόρχορος.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Tiliaceæ.* The species are all mucilaginous, and many are used as emollients and pectorals, and as food.

C. fascicula'ris. (L. *fasciculus*, a small bundle.) An astringent.

C. mompoxen'sis. Infusion of the leaves used instead of tea.

C. olito'rius, Linn. (L. *olitorius*, belonging to vegetables. F. *corette potagère, mélochie.*) Jew's mallow. Hab. India, Egypt. Infusion used as a refrigerant. Also cultivated in Asia and America for its leaves, which are alimentary. Seeds bitter and purgative.

C. trilocula'ris. (L. *tres*, three; *loculus*, a small place.) Seeds very bitter; plant emollient.

Cor'cle. Same as *Corculum.*

Cor'cule. Same as *Corculum.*

Cor'culum. (L. dim. of *cor*, the heart. G. *Herzchen.*) A little heart.

The heart and essence of the seed; the embryo, or germ.

C. ger'minis. (L. *germen*, a bud.) The germinal spot.

Cord. (L. *chorda*, from Gr. χορδή, intestine. F. *chorde;* I. *corda;* S. *cuerda;* G. *Saite, Schnur.*) A string.

In Botany, the process which attaches the seed or embryo to the placenta.

C., dor'sal. (L. *dorsum*, the back.) The *Notochord.*

C., gen'ital. See *Genital cord.*

C., ligament'ous, of Weit'brecht. The round radio-ulnar ligament.

C., pis'tillary. (*Pistil.* F. *cordon pistillaire.*) A filament, sometimes more than one, in the pistil, extending from the style along the placenta to the ovules.

C.s, sono'rous. A term applied to the membranous semicircular canals.

C., spermat'ic. See *Spermatic cord.*

C., spi'nal. See *Spinal cord.*

C., tympan'ic. See *Chorda tympani.*

C., umbill'cal. See *Umbilical cord.*

C.s, vo'cal. See *Vocal cords.*

Cor'da. See *Chorda.*

C. spina'lis. The *Spinal cord.*

Cor'date. (L. *cor*, the heart. F. *cordé;* G. *herzförmig.*) Formed like a heart; heart-shaped.

C.-has'tate. (L. *hasta*, a spear.) In Botany, applied to leaves or other parts intermediate in form between a heart and a spear.

C.-o'vate. (L. *ovum*, an egg.) Applied to organs intermediate in form between a heart and an egg.

C.-sagit'tate. (L. *sagitta*, an arrow.) Applied to leaves intermediate in form between a heart and an arrow-head.

Cor'deac. France; Département de l'Isère. An athermal, feebly saline, mineral water containing a small quantity of hydrogen sulphide. Used in skin diseases and bronchial affections.

Cor'dee. Same as *Chordee*.

Cor'dia. (In honour of *Enricius* and *Valerius Cordius*, father and son, German botanists.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cordiaceæ*.

C. abysyn'nica, Vauz. (*Abysynnia.*) A species the fruit of which is esteemed by the Abysinnians.

C. angustifo'lia, Roxb. (L. *angustus*, narrow; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. India. Bark used for astringent gargles.

C. Boissie'ri, A. De Cand. A species supposed to furnish *Anacahuite wood*.

C. domes'tica. (L. *domesticus*, belonging to the house.) The *C. myxa*.

C. latifo'lia, Roxb. (L. *latus*, broad; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. India. Fruit, called large Sebesten plums, mucilaginous and astringent. Used in chest affections. The fruit is larger and more mucilaginous than that of *C. myxa*.

C. myx'a, Linn. (Μύξα, a kind of plum; from μύξα, mucus.) The black fruit, small Sebesten plums, is mucilaginous and gently laxative; given in decoction in diseases of the chest, hoarseness, and cough. The fruit is less than that of *C. latifolia*.

C. obli'qua. (L. *obliquus*, slanting.) The *C. myxa*.

C. officina'lis. (L. *officina*, a shop.) The *C. myxa*.

C. sebeste'na, Willd. Hab. India. Fruit mucilaginous, laxative, and pectoral. Used in chest affections, gonorrhœa, and irritable bladder.

Cordia'ceæ. (*Cordia.*) A Nat. Order of epipetalous, corolliflora Exogens of the Alliance *Solanales*, having axile placentæ, and leafy cotyledons folded lengthwise.

Cor'dial. (L. *cor*, the heart. F. *cordial;* G. *herzstärkend* and *magenstärkend.*) Belonging to the heart; stimulating the heart; hearty.

Applied to any stimulating medicines which raise the spirits, because they seem to invigorate the heart.

Cor'diceps. (L. *cor*, the heart; *caput*, the head.) A Genus of the Order *Sphæriacei*.

C. purpu'rea, Fries. (L. *purpureus*, purple.) The spore-bearing stage of the ergot, *Claviceps purpurea;* formerly believed to be a distinct fungus.

Cordifo'liate. (L. *cor; folium*, a leaf. F. *cordifolié;* G. *herzblättrig.*) Having heart-shaped leaves.

Cor'diform. (L. *cor*, heart; *forma*, shape. F. *cordiforme;* G. *herzförmig.*) Having the form of a heart.

C. fora'men. (L. *foramen*, an opening.) A term applied to what is usually called the obturator foramen in reptiles, on the supposition that it is not really the analogue of the obturator foramen of the higher Vertebrates, but represents the space between the brim of the pelvis and a line drawn from the ilio-pectineal eminence to the symphysis pubis.

C. ten'don of di'aphragm. The central tendon of the *Diaphragm*.

Cordine'ma. (Κορδίνημα.) Old term for heaviness in the head with giddiness.

Cor'dis ba'sis. (L. *cor*, the heart; *basis*, a base. G. *Herzgrund.*) The base of the heart.

C. co'nus. (L. *conus*, a cone. G. *Herzspitze.*) The apical part of the heart, from its shape.

C. emuncto'rium. (L. *emunctorium*, from *emungo*, to blow the nose, and so to cleanse.) An old term for the axilla, which was believed to be the emunctory of the heart.

Cord'leafs. A synonym of *Restiaceæ*.

Cordo'lium. (L. *cor*, the heart; *dolor*, pain.) A term for *Cardialgia*.

Cor'dyceps. Properly *Cordiceps*.

Cordy'lea. Old term for the dung of a species of lizard common in Egypt and the Levant, the *Lacerta stellio* of Linn., prized in the East as a remedy for cutaneous diseases, and as cosmetic.

Cordyli'ceps. (Κορδύλη, a club; L. *caput*, the head.) A synonym of *Cordiceps purpurea*.

Cordyli'nē. (Κορδύλη, a club.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Liliaceæ*.

C. austra'lis, Endl. (L. *australis*, southern.) The Ti plant, which forms an important part of the food of a Sandwich Islander. Its large woody roots are baked, when they become sweet and nutritious. Bruised, mixed with water, and fermented, they form an intoxicating beverage; distilled, an ardent spirit is readily obtained; boiled before fermentation, a rich syrup, capable of being a substitute for sugar, is the result. Cattle, sheep, and goats are fond of the leaves, which furnish thatch for houses, and are woven into a kind of cloth. Also, called *Dracæna terminalis*.

C. reflex'a. (L. *reflexus*, bent back.) The flowers are said to be emmenagogue.

Core. (L. *cor*, the heart; as being in the centre of the body. F. *trognon;* G. *Kern.*) Term for the portion of sloughy cellular substance found in boils.

Cor'ē. (Κόρη.) The pupil.

Corec'lisis. (Κόρη, pupil; κλείω, to close. I. *coreclisi.*) Occlusion of the pupil.

Corec'tasis. (Κόρη, the pupil; ἔκτασις, extension. F. *corectase;* I. *corectasia;* G. *Ausdehnung der Pupille.*) Dilatation of the pupil.

Corectoëctom'ia. Same as *Corectomy*.

Corectomedial'ysis. (Κόρη, the pupil; ἐκτέμνω, to cut out; διαλύω, to liberate.) A term for the operation of forming an artificial pupil by detaching the iris from the ciliary ligament.

Corec'tomy. (Κόρη; ἐκτέμνω, to cut out.) Term for an operation for forming an artificial pupil, consisting of an incision through and removal of a part of the iris; iridectomy.

Corectop'ia. (Κόρη; ἔκτοπος, away from a place.) Misplacement or eccentricity of the pupil. A deformity in which the pupil does not occupy its proper place.

Coredial'ysis. (Κόρη; διαλύω, to liberate.) Term for an operation for forming an artificial pupil, consisting in the separation of a part of the external margin of the iris from the *Corpus ciliare*, or ciliary body.

Corediastasis. (Κόρη, pupil; διάστασις, separation.) Dilatation of the pupil.

Corediastole. (Κόρη, pupil; διαστέλλω, to stretch.) Dilatation of the pupil.

Corelysis. (Κόρη; λύσις, a loosing.) The operation for detaching adhesions of the margin of the pupil from the capsule of the lens.

Corema. (Κορέω, to cleanse.) Old name applied by Paulus Ægineta to a medicine for cleaning the skin.

Also, a purging medicine according to Gorræus.

Coremegine. (Κόρη, pupil; μέγας, great.) Term applied by Runge to atropine, on account of its power of dilating the pupil.

Coremetamorphosis. (Κόρη; μεταμόρφωσις, a transformation.) Irregularity of the shape of the pupil.

Coremorphoma. (Κόρη; μορφή, form.) Malformation of the pupil.

Coremorphosis. (Κόρη; μόρφωσις, formation.) The operation of making an artificial pupil.

Corenc. France; Département de l'Isère. A feeble mineral water, containing a small amount of sodium chloride and a little carbonic acid and hydrogen sulphide. Used in skin affections, and in catarrhal affections of the respiratory and gastric mucous membranes.

Corenclei'sis. (Κόρη; ἐγκλείω, to include.) A term for the operation for artificial pupil in which a portion of the iris is drawn through an incision in the cornea, and cut off.

Coreometer. (Κόρη, pupil; μέτρον, measure.) An instrument for measuring the size of the pupil, suggested by Z. Laurence. It consists of two vertical indices attached to a graduated horizontal bar; one of the indices is movable, and can be approximated to the other by means of a screw.

Coreoncion. Same as *Coreoncium.*

Coreoncium. (Κόρη; ὄγκος, a hook.) Name given to a kind of hook formerly used in the operation for artificial pupil by separation.

Coreopsis. (Κόρις, a bug; ὄψις, appearance.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ;* so called from the appearance of the seeds.

Corbidens, Walt. The *Bidens chrysanthemoides.* The *C. bidens,* Linn, is a variety of *C. cernua.*

Corchosperma. (Θρίξ, hair; σπέρμα, seed.) Hab. United States. Used as an alterative.

Coreparelcysis. (Κόρη, pupil; παρέλκω, to draw aside.) A mode of making an artificial pupil in leucoma, in which the pupil is elongated towards the clear part of the cornea, and in order to keep it there the margin of the iris is engaged in the wound of the cornea.

Corephthisis. (Κόρη, pupil; φθίσις, wasting.) Persistent contraction of the pupil.

Coreplastica. The art of, and things relating to, *Coreplasty.*

Coreplasty. (Κόρη; πλαστική, the art of making images.) The operation for artificial pupil in general.

Corediolysis. (Κόρη; διάλυσις, a loosing.) Same as *Corediolysis.*

Coretomedialysis. The same as *Iritomedialysis.*

Coretomy. (Κόρη, the pupil; τόμη, section.) The operation for artificial pupil, consisting in a simple cut through, without the removal of any part of the iris.

Coretonectomy. Same as *Corectomy.*

Coretotomia. Same as *Coretomy.*

Coriaceous. (L. *corium,* leather. F. *coriace;* G. *ledern, lederartig.*) Belonging to, or like, leather; leathery.

Coriamyrtin. $C_{30}H_{36}O_{10}$. A glycoside extracted from *Coriaria myrtifolia.* It is neutral, crystallisable, and is decomposed by acids. It is soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and benzine; it rotates light to the right; it is only slightly soluble in water; it is very bitter and poisonous, producing vertigo, tetanic convulsions, and vomiting; cadaveric rigidity appears speedily.

Coriander. (F. *coriandre;* G. *Koriander.*) The *Coriandrum sativum.*

C. fruit. See *Coriandri fructus.*

C. oil. See *Oleum coriandri.*

Coriandri fructus, B. Ph. (L. *fructus,* fruit. F. *coriandre;* G. *Koriander.*) The dried ripe fruit of *Coriandrum sativum,* Linn. It consists of a globular, smooth, finely ribbed, yellowish-brown cremocarp, crowned with the unequal calyx teeth and the stylopodium; there are two oil tubes on the face of each mericarp. It has a pleasant aromatic taste and smell, and contains a volatile oil. Used as a carminative and stimulant.

Coriandrum. (Κορίαννον, from κόρις, a bug. F. *coriandre;* G. *Koriander.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Umbelliferæ,* so called from the supposed similarity of smell of this herb and its seeds, when fresh, to that of a bug.

Also, the pharmacopœial name (U.S.A.) for the fruit of the *Coriandrum sativum.*

C. cicuta. The *Cicuta virosa.*

C. cynapium. The *Æthusa cynapium.*

C. maculatum. The *Conium maculatum.*

C. sativum, Linn. (L. *sativus,* that which is sown. F. *coriandre cultivée;* I. *coriandolo;* G. *Koriander, Wanzenkraut.*) The coriander plant. An old legend ascribes fatuity to the eating of the plant as a salad. See *Coriandri fructus.*

Coriannon. Same as *Coriander.*

Coriannon. The same as *Coriander.*

Coriaria. (L. *corium,* skin. G. *Gerberstrauch.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Coriariaceæ.*

C. myrtifolia, Linn. (L. *myrtus,* the myrtle; *folium,* a leaf. F. *redoul, corrayère.*) Fruit and leaves poisonous, from the *Coriamyrtin* which they contain. The leaves have been used to adulterate senna, and have produced dangerous results. They may be distinguished by the two sides being equal and symmetrical at the base, those of senna leaves being unequal.

C. nepalensis. (*Nepaul.*) A plant growing in the North of India, the fruit of which is frequently eaten, but the seeds are said to be poisonous.

C. ruscifolia. (L. *ruscum,* butcher's broom; or a corruption of *russus,* red; *folium,* a leaf.) Hab. New Zealand. Tutu plant. Fruit poisonous. The young shoots are poisonous to cattle and sheep.

C. sarmentosa, Forst. (L. *sarmentosus,* full of twigs.) A New Zealand plant, the berries of which are greedily sucked by the natives, though the seeds are held to be poisonous.

Coriariaceæ. (*Coriaria.*) A Nat. Order of thalamifloral Exogens of the Alliance *Rutales.* It is a small Order of plants inhabiting the South of Europe, Chili, Peru, New

Zealand, and *Nepaul*. Shrubs with opposite branches; opposite, simple, ribbed, entire leaves; racemes terminal and axillary; flowers pentamerous; fruits covered by membranous sepals and fleshy petals, indehiscent, one-seeded; seed pendulous, exalbuminous; embryo straight; cotyledons two, fleshy. It is probably allied to *Ochnaceæ*.

Coria'rieæ. A synonym of *Coriariaceæ*.

Coria'rin. Same as *Coriamyrtin*.

The term has also been given to a crystalline non-poisonous substance found in the *Coriaria myrtifolia*.

Cor'idine. $C_{10}H_{13}N$. A product, it is said, of tobacco smoke.

Cor'igeen. Same as *Carrageen*.

Corii'tis. (L. *corium*, the skin.) Inflammation of the skin.

Corinthi'acæ. (*Corinth.*) Currants, from the place where they grow.

Corinth'ian. Belonging to Corinth.

C. rai'sins. (F. *raisin*, a grape.) Currants, from the place whence they come.

Co'rion. The same as *Corium*.

Cor'is. (Κόρις.) A bug.

Also (κόρις, a kind of St. John's wort), a St. John's wort, the *Hypericum coris*.

Also, a Genus of the Nat. Order *Primulaceæ*.

C. cre'tica. (*Crete.*) The *Hypericum saxatile*.

C. lu'tea. (L. *luteus*, yellow.) The *Hypericum coris*, or bastard St. John's wort.

C. monspelien'sis. (L. *monspeliensis*, Montpellier.) A plant formerly employed in the medicine of the Spanish monastic orders as a most efficacious vulnerary, when dried and reduced to a powder. Also called *Symphytum petræum*.

Corisanthe'ria. (F. *corisanthérie*.) A Jussieuian name for a class of dicotyledonous monopetalous plants with epigynous corolla, which have the anthers distinct. Properly *Chorisantherous*.

Co'rium. (L. *corium*, skin. Gr. χόριον; F. *chorion*; G. *Lederhaut*.) The subepidermic layer of the skin; the true skin.

Also, the subepithelial layer of mucous membrane.

C. of mu'cous mem'brane. The analogue of the corium of the skin. It consists essentially of the same structures, but is separated from the epithelium by a distinct basement membrane.

C. of skin. A vascular, sentient, tough tissue, varying from ·2‴ to 1·5‴ in thickness, covered by the epidermis and connected by areolar tissue to the subjacent parts. It consists of interlacing bundles of white connective-tissue fibres, with a varying proportion of yellow elastic fibres, and anastomosing connective-tissue corpuscles; with these, bundles of plain muscular fibres are found at the roots of the hairs, in the areola of the nipple, the scrotum, penis, and perinæum. In the interstices are groups of fat cells, and blood-vessels traverse it to the sweat glands, hair follicles, fat cells, and papillæ, and to form a dense network of capillaries just below the surface. Lymphatics form a network underneath that of the capillaries, and nerves are freely supplied to it; these form a plexus near the surface; some go to the hair follicles, others terminate in free bulbous extremities, or a fine plexus, in the Malpighian layer of the epidermis, and the rest form what are called end-bulbs, tactile corpuscles, and Pacinian bodies.

C. phlogis'ticum. (Φλογιστός, set on fire.) A term for the buffy coat of the blood; in consequence of its frequent occurrence in inflammations.

Cork. (S. *coreho*, cork; from L. *corte*, bark. F. *liego*; I. *sughero*; G. *Kork*.) The second layer of the bark of trees; the epiphloëum or periderm much developed in some trees. It consists of tubular cells, containing air, and arranged in the long axis of the trunk or twig; they are formed by tangential division of the cells of the phellogen and lie above it.

The term is specially applied to the epiphloëum of the cork tree, *Quercus suber*.

It is used for tents and small splints, bottle-stoppers, and other purposes.

Also (Nor. *korkje*), the orchil, *Rocella tinctoria*, and other species.

C., burnt. Used as a local styptic in bleeding piles.

C. cam'bium. The layer of phellogen which, by the division of a layer of cells parallel to the surface, forms a new layer of cork.

C., moun'tain. A synonym of *Asbestos, elastic*.

C. tree. The *Quercus suber*.

Cork'y. (Same etymon.) Having the structure, or appearance, or elasticity, of cork.

C. en'velope. A synonym of *Epiphlœum*.

Corm. (Κορμός, the trunk of a tree with the boughs cut off. F. *bulbe solide*; G. *Knollenzwiebel*.) A solid bulbous enlargement of the lower part of the underground stem of some monocotyledons, as the crocus; it is of round or oval shape, and covered with thin membranous scales. It gives off buds which form new corms at the expense of the parent.

Cor'meille. (Gael. *caermeal*.) The heath pea, *Orobus tuberosus*.

Cor'mi. Plural of *Cormus*, in the sense in which Häckel uses the word.

C. articula'ti. (L. *articulus*, a joint. G. *Gliederstöcke*.) Cormi which, like most Phanerogams and Cœlenterata, proceed from a chain (L. *prosopa catenata*; G. *Kettenpersonen*), which themselves arise from terminal budding of the metameres.

C. compositi. (L. *compositus*, compound. G. *zusammengesetzte Stöcke*.) Cormi in which the chief bud and a part of the secondary buds are differentiated asexually, whilst a part of the secondary bud is sexually differentiated, as in most Phanerogams; of these some are annual stocks (L. *caules*; G. *Stengel*), others are perennial (L. *trunci*; G. *Stämme*).

C. frutico'si. (L. *fruticosus*, shrubby. G. *Buschstöcke*.) Stocks which consist of a "brush or pencil persons" (L. *prosopa fruticosa*; G. *Buschpersonen*), and which are represented by Botryllidæ, and many Bryozoa.

C. simplices. (L. *simplex*, simple. G. *einfache Stöcke*.) Stocks in which all the buds are sexual, or in which only the chief bud is asexually, whilst all secondary buds are sexually developed.

Cormog'enous. (Κορμός; γεννάω.) Belonging to, or resembling, a *Cormogen*.

Also, bearing a *Corm*.

Cor'mogens. (Κορμός, the trunk of a tree; γεννάω, to produce.) A division of Acrogens, in which there is a distinct axis, as in Ferns and Mosses.

Cormog'eny. (Κορμός; γεννάω.) A term employed by Häckel to denote the developmental history or embryology of groups or social unities composed of individuals; such as families, communities, states.

Cor'moid. (F. *cormoïde*; G. *wurzelstockähnlich.*) Resembling a *Corm.*

Cormol'ogy. (Κορμός; λόγος, an account.) The anatomy of the *Cormus.*

Cormophylog'eny. (Κορμός; φύλον, a race; γεννάω, to produce.) The phylogeny of groups or social unities composed of individuals; such as families, communities, states.

Cormophy'ta. (Κορμός, the trunk of a tree; φυτόν, a plant.) One of the two great divisions of plants; that in which there is a distinct axis; the other being *Thallophyta.*

Cormophytes. (Same etymon.) All plants in which a stem or axis can be morphologically distinguished.

Cormop'oda. (Κορμός; πούς, a foot.) A section of *Acephala*, having the foot straight.

Cor'morant. (F. *cormoran*; probably from L. *corvus marinus*, a sea crow.) The *Phalacrocorax carbo.* The flesh was used in elephantiasis and splenic enlargements, the heart in quartan ague, and the blood as an alexipharmic; the liver, mixed with hydromel, was drunk to promote expulsion of the placenta.

Cormotri'dymus. (Κορμός; τρίδυμος, threefold. G. *Rumpfdrilling.*) A monstrosity with three bodies.

Cormozo'a. (Κορμός; ζῷον, an animal.) A term suggested to replace the hybrid word *Corpozoa.*

Cor'mus. (Κορμός.) A term employed by Häckel, as a synonym of *Stock*, to indicate that biological individual (G. *Formeinheit*) which is composed of a multiplicity of persons or individuals (G. *Formindividuen*) of his Fifth Order, originating by lateral budding processes, the buds remaining adherent to the stem; and he states that it reaches its highest development in plants when it is represented by the majority of Phanerogams and the higher Cryptogams. In animals examples are found in the Botryllidæ, and, perhaps, in Echinodermata.

Also, the same as *Corm.*

C. col'chici. See *Colchici cormus.*

Corn. (Sax. *corn.* F. *grain*; I. *grano*; G. *Korn.* Perhaps all from Sans. root *kurna*, earth.) The general term for the grain of wheat, barley, rice, oats, and the like.

In the United States of America the word is used exclusively for the grain of *Zea mays*, the maize.

Also (L. *cornu*, a horn. F. *cor*; I. *callo*; S. *callo*; G. *Hühnerauge*), a horny, roundish hardness of the skin, with a hard centre, and a root sometimes extending deep into the subjacent cellular substance. See *Clavus.*

C.-bind. The *Convolvulus arvensis* and *C. sepium.*

C. blue-bot'tle. The *Centaurea cyanus.*

C. bot'tle. The *Centaurea cyanus.*

C. cham'omile. The *Anthemis arvensis.*

C. chrysanth'emum. The *Chrysanthemum segetum.*

C. cock'le. The *Githago segetum.*

C. crow'foot. The *Ranunculus arvensis.*

C., fi'brous. The ordinary corn or *Clavus*, on account of its fibrous structure, as shown in vertical section.

C. flag. The *Gladiolus vulgaris.*

C. flour. The prepared meal of maize, *Zea mays.*

C. flow'er. The *Centaurea cyanus.*

C. grom'well. The *Lithospermum arvense.*

C., guin'ea. The *Sorghum bicolor.*

C., guin'ea, ne'gro. The *Sorghum vulgare.*

C. hone'wort. The *Petroselinum* or *Carum segetum.* Formerly employed as a remedy in curing the hone or boil on the cheek.

C. horse-tail. The *Equisetum arvense.*

C., In'dian. The *Zea mays.*

C., lam'inated. (L. *laminated.*) A synonym of *Callosity.*

C. mar'igold. The *Chrysanthemum segetum.*

C. mint. The *Mentha arvensis.*

C. mouse-ear. The *Cerastium arvense.*

C., par'rot's. The seeds of *Carthamus tinctorius.*

C. pars'ley. The *Petroselinum* or *Carum segetum.*

C. pink. The *Agrostemma githago.*

C. pop'py. The *Papaver rhœas.*

C. rose. The *Papaver rhœas.*

C. sal'ad. The *Valeriana locusta*, or *Valerianella olitoria.*

C. sna'keroot. The *Eryngium yuccæfolium.*

C., soft. A soft, globular thickening of the epidermis between the toes, with enlarged papillæ.

C. starch. A term for the starch obtained from maize, *Zea mays.*

C. sow-this'tle. The *Sonchus arvensis.*

C. spur'ry. The *Spergula arvensis.*

C., squir'rel. The *Dicentra canadensis.*

C., Tur'key. The *Dicentra canadensis.*

C., wild. The *Matricaria chamomilla.*

C. wound-wort. The *Stachys arvensis.*

Corna'ceæ. (G. *Hartriegelgewächse.*) A Nat. Order of epigynous, calycifloral Exogens, of the Alliance *Umbellatæ*; or a Family of the Order *Umbelliflorœ*, with a two- or more-celled fruit without a double epigynous disc, tetramerous flowers, a valvate corolla, and opposite leaves without stipules. Trees or shrubs, seldom herbs, allied to Caprifoils, and to Loranths. Hab. Europe, Asia, and America.

Cornachi'nus pul'vis. (*Cornachini*, a physician of Pisa; L. *pulvis*, a powder.) A preparation made of scammony, diaphoretic antimony, and cream of tartar.

Cor'nea. (L. *cornu*, a horn. F. *cornée*; I. and S. *cornea*; G. *Hornhaut.*) A colourless, transparent, convexo-concave and nearly circular substance, forming the anterior sixth of the eyeball, so called from its horny consistence. It is flexible, but firm and resistant to pressure or traction, and very elastic when rendered tense by compressing the globe, and when made flaccid by opening the globe its transparency is impaired. It passes insensibly into the sclerotic at its margin, where blood-vessels cease and form delicate loops. It is covered anteriorly and posteriorly by epithelium, and between these two layers of epithelium there may be seen in succession from before backwards an anterior elastic lamina or membrane of Bowman, the corneal tissue itself, and the posterior elastic lamina. The anterior elastic lamina is more distinct in some animals than in man. The structure of the proper corneal

tissue is, after the action of reagents, divisible into laminæ and separated by cells, and the laminæ may again be split up into fibrils. The posterior elastic lamina, sometimes called the membrane of Descemet or of Demours, is transparent, and, as its name implies, highly elastic, rolling up, when detached, in the opposite direction to that in which it is applied to the corneal substance.

The horizontal diameter of the cornea is 10·5 to 11·8 mm., the vertical 9·5 to 10·8 mm. Its index of refraction 1·377. Examined from behind, the cornea is circular in outline and has a diameter from 11·3 to 11·7 mm. Its thickness at the centre is 1·1 mm., at the periphery 0·9. The anterior surface is approximatively the segment of a sphere, the radius of which varies from 8·3 to 9·8 mm., and the arc of this segment is about 83° to 84°; but the cornea always presents a certain degree of astigmatism resulting from the difference in the radius of curvature of the vertical from the horizontal meridian, the former, according to Donders, being 7·7 mm., the latter 7·8 mm. Hence the surface of the cornea is not spheroidal, but is an ellipsoid of revolution. The principal axis of the corneal ellipse deviates 5° 41′ from the visual line.

C., ab'scess of. See *Keratitis, suppurative.*

C. cacumina'ta. (L. *cacumino*, to make pointed.) Staphyloma of the cornea.

C., cloud'iness of. (G. *Hornhauttrübung.*) A condition seen in the early stages of inflammation of the cornea, especially in interstitial keratitis. It appears to be due to the presence of leucocytes and fluid between the laminæ of the cornea.

Also, a synonym of *Nebula.*

C., con'ical. (L. *conus*, a cone.) A projection of the cornea in the form of a cone, usually commencing in youth, and slowly progressing. At the apex of the cone the cornea is very thin, and often cloudy.

C., cor'puscles of. See *Corneal corpuscles.*

C., enlarg'ement of. See *Hyperkeratosis.*

C., epithe'lium of. (*Epithelium.* G. *Cornealepithel.*) The anterior surface of the cornea is covered by about ten layers of epithelial cells, of which the deepest set is columnar, the next two or three spheroidal, or polygonal, and the more superficial layers progressively more and more flattened; nerves have been traced up for some distance from the corneal periphery between the cells.

The posterior surface of the cornea is lined by a single layer of cells, which rests on the posterior elastic lamina of the cornea, and forms with it the membrane of Descemet.

C., fac'ets of. (F. *facette*, dim. of *face*, from L. *facies*, a face.) Term applied to the separate corneæ forming the surface of the compound eye in Arthropods.

Also, minute flattened surfaces or depressions left after the occurrence of ulcers or injuries of the cornea.

C., fis'tula of. (L. *fistula*, a pipe.) A minute opening sometimes following a perforating ulcer of the cornea, and allowing the aqueous humour to drain away. It is often recognisable as a minute dark-coloured spot in the centre of a leucomatous scar, which, if a quill of blotting-paper be presented to it, readily yields aqueous fluid.

C. globo'sa. (L. *globus*, a globe.) Projection and enlargement of the cornea, in some instances congenital. See *Keratoglobus.*

C., her'nia of. See *Ceratocele.*

C., interstit'ial inflamma'tion of. See *Keratitis, interstitial.*

C., lam'ellated. (L. *lamella*, a small plate.) The true cornea, from its structure in layers.

C. lu'cida. (L. *lucidus*, shining.) The cornea proper; so called from its transparency.

C., nerves of. (F. *nerfs de la cornée*; G. *Hornhautnerven.*) The nerves of the cornea, composed of from 20 to 40 trunks, are medullated, and are derived from the ciliary nerves. After a short course they lose their double contour, and form a plexus near the posterior elastic lamina, from which branches pass to a subepithelial plexus, situated near the anterior surface of the cornea, and from this minute filaments have been followed into the epithelium covering the cornea.

C. opa'ca. (L. *opacus*, shady.) The sclerotic coat of the eye, so called from its opacity in contradistinction to the *C. lucida*, or true cornea.

Also, a synonym of *Leucoma.*

C., opac'ities of. See *Leucoma* and *Nebula.*

C., pan'nus of. See *Pannus.*

C. pellu'cida. (L. *pellucidus*, transparent.) The true cornea, from its transparency, in contradistinction to *C. opaca.*

C., staphylo'ma of. See *Staphyloma.*

C., sug'ar-loaf. A synonym of *Staphyloma*, in allusion to its shape.

C., tattoo'ing of. A surgical proceeding practised in cases of leucoma. The white cicatrix is pricked repeatedly with a needle or with a bundle of needles, and lampblack or sepia is gently rubbed into the punctures with the finger after the bleeding, if there be any, has ceased. The object is to lessen deformity by making the white spot darker.

C. transpa'rens. (L. *trans*, through; *pareo*, to be visible.) The true cornea, because of its transparency.

C., trephi'ning. A proceeding adopted by some in cases of conical cornea, with a view of effecting a flattening of the prominence. The trephine is usually about 1 mm. in diameter, and is applied to the apex of the cone. It is either made to cut out a disc from the whole thickness of the cornea, or the anterior layers are alone removed, and the exposed surface is then sometimes touched with a fine point of silver nitrate.

C., tubes of. See *Corneal tubes.*

C., ul'cers of. Loss of substance of the cornea. There are various forms of corneal ulcers, as the indolent, asthenic ulcer, presenting a shallow excavation near the centre of the cornea, with clear or but slightly cloudy base, and occurring in debilitated patients. The rheumatic ulcer, which is usually marginal, irregular in outline, and attended with pain at night. The phlyctenular ulcer, which is usually small and marginal and tends to recovery, but if neglected may pass into the perforating ulcer, which invades the layers of the cornea successively, and ultimately opens the anterior chamber. Sämisch's or the creeping ulcer, which has a tendency to extend around the margin of the cornea, and, by interfering with its nutrition, causes it to slough. This form is often associated

with iritis and hypopyon. The paralytic ulcer, observed in cases of paralysis of the fifth and of the portio dura, the ulcer in the former case being supposed by some to be the result of lesion of trophic nerves; by others, to be due to the action of foreign bodies, the presence of which is not recognised, and hence are not removed by the natural movements of winking.

Cor'neæ. Same as *Cornaceæ*.

Also, plural and genitive singular of *Cornea*.

C. substan'tia pro'pria. (L. *substantia*, substance; *proprius*, peculiar. G. *Hornhautsubstanz*.) The transparent substance forming the chief mass of the cornea after being acted on by chromic acid and other reagents. It appears in section to be made up of lamellæ, separated by cells, which are of two varieties, one set stellate, and named the fixed corpuscles of the cornea; and the other named wandering cells, or migrating cells, which appear to be white corpuscles of the blood. Some regard the apparently homogeneous lamellæ to be made up of fibrils crossing each other in different planes, and connected by cement substances, and appeal, in confirmation of their view, to the appearances presented after the action of certain reagents, as baryta water, and to the general analogy of the cornea to the connective tissues. See *Corneal corpuscles*.

Cor'neal. (L. *cornu*, horn.) Relating to the *Cornea*.

C. cor'puscles. (L. *corpusculum*, dim. of *corpus*, body. G. *Hornhautzellen, Hornhautkörperchen*.) There are two kinds of corneal corpuscles: one fixed, and forming stellate, extremely delicate, nucleated flattened cells; the other movable, and composed of leucocytes, which have escaped from the blood-vessels. The most recent writer, Stricker, denies the presence of the fixed cells, regarding them as the result of the action of reagents on the corneal protoplasm.

C. fi'bres. (L. *fibra*, a fibre.) The fine fibres into which, according to some histologists, the proper substance of the cornea can be split up.

C. lamel'læ. (L. *lamella*, a small plate.) The layers or laminæ of transparent substance, which, according to some histologists, form by their superposition and imbrication the substance of the cornea. See *Corneæ substantia propria*.

C. lens. (*Lens*. G. *Cornealinse*.) The biconvex cuticular covering of the eye in many Arthropoda, which serves the purpose of the cornea and the crystalline lens of higher animals.

C. tis'sue. The tissue of the cornea, or tissue resembling that of the cornea.

C. tubes. (L. *tubus*, a tube.) Small varicose tubes, described by Mr. Bowman, and probably artificially produced when mercury is forced into the cornea by the puncture method of injection.

Cornell'la-de-la riv'iere. France; Département des Pyrénées-Orientales. A weak bicarbonated chalybeate water.

Cornet'tis. (L. *corneus*, horny.) Same as *Cornelian*.

Also (*cornea*), inflammation of the cornea; see *Keratitis*.

C., sup'purative. See *Keratitis, suppurative*.

Cor'nel. The *Cornus mas*, and the *C. sanguinea*.

C., al'ter'nate-lea'ved. The *Cornus alternifolia*.

C., Amer'ican red-rod. The *Cornus sericea*.

C., dwarf. The *C. suecica*.

C., large-flow'ered. The *Cornus florida*.

C., male. The *Cornus mas*.

C., pan'icled. The *Cornus paniculata*.

C., round-lea'ved. The *Cornus circinata*.

C. tree. The *Cornus mas*.

C., white. The *Cornus paniculata*.

C., wild. The *Cornus sanguinea*.

Corne'lian. (F. *corneline;* from L. *cornu*, a horn.) The *Carnelian*, from its horny appearance.

C. cher'ry. The *Cornus mas*.

Cor'nels. Plants of the Nat. Order *Cornaceæ*.

Corne'lus. The carnelian.

Cor'neole. (*Cornea*.) The anterior transparent part of each of the segments of the compound eye of insects.

Corne'olus. The carnelian.

Cor'neous. (L. *cornu*, a horn. F. *corné;* G. *hornartig*.) Of, or belonging to, horn.

C. mem'brane. The *Cornea*.

C. tis'sue. The tissue of horn.

Cornes'ta. Old name for a retort. (Morley.)

Cor'net. (L. dim. of *cornu*, a horn.) Term for the individual scaly pieces of the rattle which terminates the tail of the rattle-snake; they are loosely fitted into each other, and when shaken produce the peculiar noise from which the animal receives its name.

Cor'nic ac'id. Same as *Cornin*.

Cornic'ula. Plural of *Corniculum*.

C. laryn'gis. (Λάρυγξ, the larynx.) The cartilages of Santorini.

C. Santori'ni. See *Santorini, cartilages of*.

Cornic'ular. (L. *corniculum*, a small horn.) Like a small horn.

C. pro'cess. The *Coracoid process*, from its shape.

Cornicula'tæ. (L. *corniculum*. G. *Hornfrüchtige*.) An Order of the Subclass *Eleutheropetalæ*, containing *Grossulariaceæ, Crassulaceæ*, and *Saxifragaceæ*.

Cornic'ulate. (L. *corniculum*, a little horn. F. *corniculé;* G. *gehörnt*.) Having horns. Applied to flowers in which the petals have a horn-like appendage, as in the columbine.

Also, applied to those plants which bear horn-like siliquæ.

Corniculif'erous. (L. *corniculum*, a little horn; *fero*, to bear. F. *corniculifère*.) Applied to the entrance of the tube of a monopetalous corolla when it presents cuculli hollow and open inferiorly.

Cornic'ulum. (L. *corniculum*, dim. of *cornu*, a horn. F. *cornicule;* G. *Schröpkopf*.) Name given to a kind of cupping instrument, having an aperture at the top, through which the air is exhausted by sucking with the mouth; so called from its shape.

Also, the small cornu of the hyoid bone.

Also, the proboscis or sucking-tube of the Aphidia.

Also, the name of a special cell in Vaucheria, from which antherozoids are developed.

C. laryn'gis. (Λάρυγξ, the larynx.) The cartilage of Santorini.

C. Santori'ni. See *Santorini, cartilages of*.

Cornif'ic. (L. *cornu; facio,* to make.) Producing horns or horn.

Cornifica'tion. (L. *cornu,* a horn; *fieri,* to become. F. *racornissement.*) The becoming horn-like; a physico-chemical condition which is effected in many animal tissues by expulsion of one or more of their natural constituents by heat or desiccation.

Cor'niform. (L. *cornu,* a horn; *forma,* resemblance. F. *corniforme;* G. *hornförmig.*) Horn-shaped, or resembling a horn. Applied to nectaries of that shape in the *Orchis* family.

Cornig'erous. (L. *cornu,* horn; *gero,* to bear. F. *cornigère;* G. *horntragend.*) Having horns, or tubercles like horns.

Cor'nin. A bitter crystallisable substance discovered in the *Cornus florida,* somewhat resembling quinine in its properties; it reddens litmus paper.

Cor'nish. Belonging to Cornwall.

C. lov'age. The *Physospermum cornubiense,* from its place of growth.

Cor'nix. A synonym of *Fornix.*

Corno'va. See *Coroa.*

Cor'nu. (L. *cornu,* a horn. F. *corne;* G. *Horn.*) The animal substance horn; or a horn; or a thing resembling a horn.

The old London pharmacopœial name for the horn of the stag, *Cervus elaphus,* used in the making of *C. ustum.*

C. acetab'uli ma'jus. (L. *major,* greater.) The posterior horn of the horse-shoe shaped cartilaginous lining of the acetabulum.

C. acetab'uli mi'nus. (L. *minor,* less.) The anterior horn of the cartilage lining the acetabulum.

C. acus'ticum. (Ἀκουστικός, belonging to the sense of hearing.) An ear-trumpet.

C. ammo'nis. (L. *Ammon,* a name of Jupiter when worshipped under the form of a ram.) The *Hippocampus major,* from its likeness to a ram's horn.

C. ante'rius. (L. *anterior,* in front. G. *das vordere Horn.*) The anterior cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain.

C. ar'ietis. (L. *aries,* a ram.) The *Hippocampus major,* from its shape on section.

C. cartilag'inis thyreoi'deæ bre've. (L. *brevis,* short. G. *untere Schildhorn.*) The inferior cornu of the thyroid cartilage.

C. cer'ebri infe'rius. (L. *cerebrum,* the brain; *inferior,* that which is below.) The same as *C. ventriculi lateralis descendens.*

C. cer'ebri latera'le. (L. *lateralis,* relating to the side.) The same as *C. ventriculi lateralis descendens.*

C. cer'vi. (L. *cervus,* a stag.) A term formerly used for the beak of a retort, from its shape.

Also (F. *corne de cerf;* G. *Hirschhorn*), the horn of the stag, *Cervus elephus;* hartshorn. It consists chiefly of calcium phosphate and a gelatinous substance.

C. cer'vi raspa'tum. (Mod. L. *raspatus,* from E. *rasp.*) Same as *C. cervi rasum.*

C. cer'vi ra'sum. (L. *rasus,* part. of *rado,* to scrape.) Used in decoction, one part to eight of water, and boiled down to four parts, as a nutrient in anæmia and rickets.

C. cer'vi us'tum al'bum. (L. *albus,* white.) Same as *C. ustum.*

C. cer'vi us'tum ni'grum. (L. *niger,* black.) Animal charcoal made from the horn of the stag by exposure to a red heat without the access of air.

C. cervi'num. Same as *C. cervi.*

Also, a name of the *Plantago coronopus,* from the fancied resemblance of its leaf to a stag's horn.

C. cuta'neum. (L. *cutaneus,* belonging to the skin. G. *Hauthorn.*) See *Horn, cutaneous.*

C., ethmoid'al. The middle spongy bone, or inferior turbinated process of the ethmoid bone.

C. fos'silis. (L. *fossilis,* dug up.) Same as *Unicornu.*

C. glan'dulæ thyreoi'deæ. (*Thyroid.* G. *Seitenlappen, Seitenhörner.*) The lateral lobes of the thyroid body.

C. glan'dulæ thyreoi'deæ me'dium. (L. *medius,* in the middle.) A rounded lobe running upwards, either in the middle line or somewhat to the left side, from the isthmus of the thyroid gland.

C. huma'num. (L. *humanus,* human.) A synonym of *Horn, cutaneous,* as seen in man.

C., mid'dle. The middle spongy bone.

C. monocer'otis. (Μονοκέρως, the unicorn) A name for the unicorn's horn. See *Unicornu.*

C. posti'cus. (L. *posticus,* hinder.) Same as *C. ventriculi lateralis posterius.*

C. rupica'pri. The horn of the chamois. *Rupicapra tragus,* formerly used in medicine as *C. cervi.*

C. unicor'nu. Same as *Unicornu.*

C. us'tum. (L. *ustus,* burnt.) The substance burnt hartshorn. The old pharmacopœial name of phosphate of lime, prepared from stag's, or other, horn by fire.

C. ventric'uli latera'lis anti'cum. (L. *ventricle; lateralis,* belonging to the side; *anticus,* in front.) The anterior cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain.

C. ventric'uli latera'lis descen'dens. (L *descendo,* to go down. G. *das absteigende Horn.*) The middle cornu of the lateral ventricle, from its course.

C. ventric'uli latera'lis latera'le. (L. *lateralis,* lateral.) The same as *C. ventriculi lateralis descendens.*

C. ventric'uli latera'lis poste'rius. (L. *posterior,* hinder. G. *das hintere Horn.*) The posterior cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain.

Cor'nua. Plural of *Cornu.*

Also, the turbinated or spongy bones.

C. acetab'uli. (L. *acetabulum,* a measure.) The ends of the horseshoe-shaped cartilage, which partially surrounds the fossa acetabuli. See *Cornu acetabuli majus* and *minus.*

C. cartilag'inis thyroi'deæ. (F. *cornes du cartilage thyroïde.*) Four processes, one at each corner of the free hinder border of the ala of the thyroid cartilage; the two upper pass upwards and slightly backwards to a variable height, and are rather curved and blunt at the end, to which is attached the lateral thyro-hyoid ligament; the two lower, short and directed forwards, have on the inner aspect of their apex a convex facet, which articulates with a corresponding surface on the side of the cricoid cartilage.

C. cartilag'inis thyreoi'deæ lon'ga. (L. *longus,* long.) The superior cornua of the thyroid cartilage.

C. cartilag'inis thyreoi'deæ majo'ra. (L. *major,* greater.) The superior cornua of the thyroid cartilage.

C. cartilag'inis thyreoïde'æ mino'ra. (L. *minor*, less.) The inferior cornua of the thyroid cartilage.

C. coccy'gis. (*Coccyx*. F. *cornes du coccyx*. G. *Steissbeinhörner*.) Two small processes, being the analogues of the articular processes of the vertebræ, which project upwards, one on each side of the central articulating surface of the coccyx, and are connected by ligaments with the sacral cornua.

C. fronta'les. (L. *frons*, the front.) The peduncles of the corpus callosum, from their position at its anterior extremity.

C., great'er. The upper cornua of the thyroid cartilage. See *C. cartilaginis thyroideæ*.

Also, see *C. of hyoid bone, greater*.

C. hyoï'dei os'sis. (L. *os*, a bone.) The *C. of hyoid bone, greater* and *smaller*.

C. lachryma'lia. The lachrymal ducts.

C. lima'cum. (L. *limax*, a snail. G. *Schneckenhörner*.) The lachrymal ducts, from their likeness to the horns of a snail.

C. majo'ra. (L. *major*, greater.) See *C. of hyoid bone, greater*, and *C. cartilaginis thyroideæ*.

C. mino'ra. (L. *minor*, less.) See *C. of hyoid bone, smaller*, and *C. cartilaginis thyroideæ*.

C. of coc'cyx. See *C. coccygis*.

C. of hyoïd bone, great'er. (F. *grandes cornes de l'os hyoïde ;* G. *Seitenhörner des Zungenbeins*.) Two small bones, one on each side, articulating with the lateral surfaces of the hyoid bone, projecting backward, and ending in a rounded tubercle, to which is attached the thyrohyoid ligament. At first distinct bones, the thyrohyals, they ultimately become one with the body of the hyoid bone, or basihyal.

C. of hyoïd bone, smal'ler. (F. *petites cornes de l'os hyoïde ;* G. *obere Hörner des Zungenbeins*.) Two small bones, one on each side, articulating with the body of the hyoid bone at the place of its junction with the greater cornua, projecting upwards and backwards, and giving attachment by their apices to the stylohyoid ligaments. They continue for some time distinct bones, the ceratohyals, or their hypohyal segments, and become ossified to the body of the hyoid bone, the basihyal, at a late period of life. Also called *Cornicula*.

C. of thy'mus gland. The thymus gland presents two lateral masses, which give off ascending and descending cornua, the former of which are the longer of the two.

C. of ven'tricles. See *Ventricle, lateral*.

C. os'sis hyoï'dei latera'lia. (L. *lateralis*.) The *C. of hyoid bone, greater*.

C. os'sis hyoï'dei majo'ra. (L. *major*, greater.) See *C. of hyoid bone, greater*.

C. os'sis hyoï'dei mino'ra. (L. *minor*, less.) See *C. of hyoid bone, smaller*.

C. os'sis hyoï'dei supe'rius. (L. *superior*, upper.) The upper or smaller cornu of the hyoid bone.

C. proces'sus falcifor'mis fas'ciæ la'tæ. (L. *falx*, a sickle; *forma*, shape; *latus*, broad. G. *sichelförmige Fortsätze*.) The upper and lower borders of the saphenous opening in the thigh.

C. sacra'lia. Same as *C. sacri*.

C. sa'cri. (*Sacrum*. F. *cornes du sacrum ;* G. *Kreuzbeinhörner*.) Two tubercles, vertebral articular processes, situated on each side of the sacral canal; they project downwards, and articulate with the cornua of the coccyx.

C., smal'ler. The lower cornua of the thyroid cartilage. See *C. cartilaginis thyroideæ*.

Also, see *C. of hyoid bone, smaller*.

C. sphenoïda'lia. (*Sphenoid* bone. G. *Keilbeinhörner*.) The sphenoidal spongy bones.

C., sty'loïd. (Στῦλος, a pencil; εἶδος, likeness.) The smaller cornua of the hyoid bone; so called because of their attachment to the stylohyoid ligament.

C. trabec'ulæ. (L. *trabecula*, a little beam.) A lateral pair of curved bifoliate lobes projecting from the trabeculæ, and curving round the antero-internal face of the nasal sacs of the embryo of many vertebrates; they are probably the preoral representatives of visceral arches.

C. u'teri. (L. *uterus*, the womb. F. *cornes de la matrice ;* G. *Muttertrompeten*.) A term for the angles of the triangular cavity of the uterus, to which are attached the openings of the Fallopian tubes. In some mammals the resemblance to a horn is much greater than in the human female, and may have originated the epithet.

Cor'nuate. (L. *cornu*. G. *gehörnt*.) Having horns, horn-shaped.

Cornumu'sa. Old name for a retort. (Moxley.)

Cor'nupedes. (L. *cornu*, a horn; *pes*, a foot. F. *cornupède ;* G. *Hornfüssig*.) Applied formerly to Mammalia having hoofs.

Cor'nus. (L. *cornu*, a horn. F. *cornouillier ;* G. *Hartriegel*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cornaceæ ;* so called because its branches are like horns from their hardness and rigidity.

C. al'ba, Linn. (L. *albus*, white.) Bark astringent; fruit milk-white, semitransparent.

C. alternifo'lia. (L. *alternus*, by turns; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. United States. Bark diaphoretic and astringent.

C. amo'mus. The *C. sericea*.

C., blue-ber'ried. The *C. sericea*.

C. cæru'lea, Lamb. (L. *cæruleus*, sky blue.) The *C. sericea*.

C. circina'ta, L'Herit., U.S. Ph. (L. *circino*, to make round. G. *rundblätterige Cornel*.) The round-leaved dogwood. A plant indigenous to North America. It is employed as a substitute for cinchona in the treatment of intermittent fevers.

C. fe'mina, Lob. (L. *femina*, a female.) The *C. sericea*.

C. flor'ida, Linn., U.S. Ph. (L. *floridus*, flowery. F. *cornouiller à fleurs ;* G. *grossblüthige Cornel*.) Dogwood. The bark of this plant is used as a substitute for cinchona in intermittent fevers in North America. The young branches, stripped of their bark and rubbed with their ends against the teeth, are an excellent dentifrice.

C. herba'cea, Linn. (L. *herba*, springing grass.) Same as *C. suecica*.

C. lanugino'sa, Michaulx. (L. *lanugo*, down.) The *C. sericea*.

C. mas, Linn. (L. *mas*, a male. F. *cornouiller mâle ;* G. *Kornelkirsche*.) Cornelian cherry. The fruit is like a small plum with austere flesh; but after bletting it becomes subacid, and was once held in some such estimation as sorbs and services. The Turks still use it in the manufacture of sherbet. The fruit, flowers, and leaves were formerly used in medicine as astringent and febrifuge.

C. mas odora'ta. (L. *odoratus*, sweet smelling.) The *Sassafras officinale*.

C. mas'cula, L'Herit. (L. *masculus*, male.) The *C. mas*.

C. officina'lis. (L. *officina*, a shop.) A large Japanese shrub. The fruits are a constant ingredient in the fever drinks of the country.

C. panicula'ta. (L. *paniculus*, a tuft.) Hab. United States. Has been used as a substitute for *C. florida.*

C. rubigino'sa. (L. *rubiginosus*, rusty.) The *C. sericea.*

C. rugo'sa, Lamb. (L. *rugosus*, wrinkled.) The *C. circinata.*

C. sanguin'ea, Linn. (L. *sanguineus*, bloody. F. *cornouiller sanguin, savignon.*) Dogwood. Hab. Europe. Seeds furnish a useful oil.

Also, a synonym of *C. sericea.*

Also, a synonym of *Cordia myxa.*

C. seric'ea, L'Herit., U.S. Ph. (L. *sericeus*, silken. F. *cornouiller soyeux;* G. *Sumpfcornel.*) The swamp dogwood. The bark is used in North America as a tonic, and as a substitute for cinchona.

C. sue'cica, Linn. (Mod. L. *succicus*, Swedish.) This plant is reputed to have tonic berries, which increase the appetite, whence its Highland name of Lus-a-chrasis, or plant of gluttony.

C. tomento'sula, Michx. (Mod. L. dim. of *tomentosus*, hairy.) The *C. circinata.*

Cornu'ta. (L. *cornu.*) Old name for a retort. (Quincy.)

Cor'nute. (L. *cornu*, a horn. F. *cornu;* G. *gehörnt, hornförmig.*) Having, or resembling, horns; horn-shaped; horned. Applied to various parts of plants from their appearance.

Coro'a. Name of a kind of bark introduced from the East Indies, said to be a powerful bitter and febrifuge; called *Coruova* and *Cornova.*

Corocleï'sis. Same as *Corecleisis.*

Coro'crum. Old name for yeast.

Corodial'ysis. Same as *Corediálysis.*

Corodias'tole. Same as *Corediastole.*

Cor'ol. Same as *Corolla.*

Corol'la. (L. *corolla*, dim. of *corona*, a crown. F. *corolle;* G. *Blumenkrone.*) The inner whorl or whorls of floral envelopes generally of delicate structure, and often coloured other than green; the separate parts are called petals; it lies between the calyx and the androecium.

C. infundibuliform'is. (L. *infundibulum*, a funnel; *forma*, shape.) The funnel-shaped cavity formed by the fimbriated extremity of the Fallopian tube when it embraces the ovary at the time of the discharge of the ovule.

Corolla'ceous. Having, or being like, a *Corolla;* synonymous with *Petaloid.*

Corol'lar. (F. *corollaire.*) Of the appearance or character of a corolla.

Corol'lary. (L. *corollarium*, from *corolla*, a little crown or garland which was given to an actor who excelled over and above his due. F. *corollaire;* G. *Korollarium, Krönchen.*) That which is added above measure; an additional inference. Term for a consequent truth gained from some preceding truth or demonstration.

C. ten'dril. In Botany, applied to a tendril formed by a petal or segment of a corolla.

Corol'late. (*Corolla.* F. *corollé;* G. *mit Blumenkrone versehen.*) Having a corolla.

Corol'let. (Dim. of *corolla.*) A small corolla on a floret.

Corol'lic. (F. *corollique;* G. *blumenkronig.*) Relating to a *Corolla.*

C. sta'mens. Applied by Lestiboudois to the insertion of stamens when united to the corolla.

Corollif'erous. (*Corolla;* L. *fero*, to bear. F. *corollifère.*) Bearing, or producing, a corolla.

Corolliflo'ræ. (*Corolla;* L. *flos*, a flower. F. *corolliflore;* G. *Blumenkronblüthler.*) Applied by De Candolle to a Subclass of the Dicotyledones having a monopetalous corolla inserted on the receptacle. They are hypogynous gamopetalous Dicotyledons.

Corolliflo'ral. (L. *corolla;* *flos.* G. *blumenkronblüthig.*) Having the petals and stamens inserted on the tube of the corolla.

Corolliflo'rous. Same as *Corollifloral.*

Corol'liform. (*Corolla;* L. *forma*, resemblance. F. *corolliforme.*) Having the form or appearance of a corolla.

Corol'line. (*Corolla.* F. *corollin;* G. *blumenkronartig.*) Of the nature of a corolla, or situated on the petals.

Corol'lula. Same as *Corollule.*

Corol'lule. (L. dim. of *corolla*, a little crown. F. *corollule;* G. *Blumenkrönchen.*) The partial floret of a compound flower.

Coroman'del ipecac'uanh. The *Asclepias asthmatica.*

Coromegi'na. Same as *Coremegine.*

Coromelo'sis. (Κόρη, the pupil; μείωσις, a lessening. F. *coromiose.*) Diminution of the pupil.

Coromi'num vulga're. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) A synonym of *Penicillium glaucum.*

Coromorpho'ma. (Κόρη, the pupil; μόρφωμα, form. F. *coromorphome;* G. *Koromorphom.*) The condition accomplished by *Coromorphosis.*

Coromorpho'sis. (F. *coromorphose;* G. *Pupillenbildung.*) The formation of an artificial pupil.

Coromydria'sis. (Κόρη, the pupil; μυδρίασις, dilatation of the pupil. F. *coromydriase.*) Dilatation of the pupil.

Coro'na. (L. *corona*, a garland; akin to κορώνη, a crown. F. *couronne;* G. *Kranz, Krone.*) A crown. Applied to acute eminences of bone, or to any objects or parts, which may be supposed to bear resemblance to a crown, and also to the upper portion of an object, as the crown of a tooth; also specially, a name for the coronoid process of the lower jaw-bone.

In Botany, a ligulate structure formed on the inner or upper side of the petals, as in Lychnis and Saponaria, where the corolla itself is gamopetalous; the parts of the corona may coalesce, as in Narcissus.

Also, any crown-like appendage to an organ.

C. cilia'ris. (G. *Strahlenkranz.*) The *Ciliary zone.*

C. cilia'ris Zin'nii. The *Ciliary zone.*

C. den'tis. (L. *dens*, a tooth. G. *Zahnkrone.*) The crown of a tooth.

C. glan'dis. (F. *couronne du gland;* G. *Eichelkrone.*) The rim or rounded projecting hind border of the glans penis.

C. imperia'lis. (F. *couronne impériale.*) The *Fritillaria imperialis*, or crown imperial plant.

C. ra'dians. (L. *radio*, to radiate.) The *C. radiata.*

C. radia'ta. (L. *radiatus*, furnished with rays. F. *couronne radiante;* G. *Strahlenkranz.*) A name given by Reil to the pedunculer fibres of the cerebrum, as they radiate in hollow fan-like form from the anterior and the posterior pyramids,

and the fasciculi teretes of the medulla oblongata to the cerebral hemispheres.

C. re'gia. (L. *regius*, royal. F. *couronne royale.*) The *Melilotus officinalis.*

C. sem'inis. (L. *semen*, seed.) The pappus of a thistle seed and like structures.

C. so'lis. (L. *sol*, the sun. F. *couronne de soleil.*) The sunflower, *Helianthus annuus*, the crown of the sun.

C. ter'ræ. (L. *terra*, the earth. F. *couronne de terre.*) The *Glechoma hederacea*, or ground ivy; the crown of the earth.

C. terres'tris. Same as *C. terræ.*

C. trep'ani. (Gr. *Trepankrone, Kronbohrer.*) The crown of a trepan or trephine.

C. tubulo'rum. (L. *tubulus*, a small pipe.) A term applied to the openings of the circle of crypts of Lieberkühn which surrounds a Peyer's patch.

C. ul'næ. (*Ulna.*) The olecranon.

C. ul'næ poste'rior. (L. *ulna*, the bone of that name; *posterior*, hinder.) The olecranon.

C. ven'eris. (L. *Venus.* F. *couronne de Vénus*; G. *Venusblüthen.*) Term for syphilitic blotches on the forehead, which often extend around it like a crown.

Coro'nad. (L. *corona.*) A term applied by Barclay, the same as *Coronal*, used adverbially.

Coro'nal. (L. *corona.* F. *coronal.*) Of, or belonging to, a crown.

Applied by Barclay in reference to the aspects of the head; towards the crown of the head.

C. bone. The frontal bone; either because (L. *corona*, a crown, a garland. G. *Kranzbein*) garlands or crowns press upon it; or because (Gr. κορωνίς, curved as the outline of the prow and stern of a ship) of its curved shape.

C. su'ture. (L. *sutura*, a seam. F. *suture coronale*; G. *Kronenaht, Kranznath.*) The suture formed by the union of the frontal with the two parietal bones, being that part over which the ancient corona or garland was worn.

Corona'lë. (L. *coronale*, coronal.) A mineral spring; so called because it was believed to cure disease of the frontal bone. It is one of the waters of *Lucca.*

Corona'lis os. The *Coronal bone.*

Corona'men. (L. *coronamen*, that which crowns. G. *Bekränzung.*) Same as *Coronet.*

Corona'ria. Feminine of *Coronarius.*

C. stomach'ica. The *Coronary artery of stomach.*

C. ventric'uli. (L. *ventriculus*, the stomach.) The *Coronary artery of the stomach.*

Corona'riæ. (L. *corona*, a crown.) An Order of plants, in Linnæus's 'Fragments of a Natural Method,' comprising such as have beautiful flowers, as if forming a floral crown.

Also, Agardh's term for *Liliaceæ.*

Corona'rius. (L. *corona.*) Relating to a crown, coronary.

C. stomach'icus. (Στόμαχος, the stomach.) The ramifications of the pneumogastric nerve on the upper curvature of the stomach.

Cor'onary. (L. *corona.* F. *coronaire*; G. *kranzförmig, kronartig.*) Applied to vessels, ligaments, and nerves which encircle parts like a crown.

C. ar'tery of heart, ante'rior. The *C. artery of heart, right*, if the site of origin, but *left* if the distribution be considered.

C. ar'tery of heart, exter'nal. The *C. artery of heart, left.*

C. ar'tery of heart, inter'nal. The *C. artery of heart, right.*

C. ar'tery of heart, left. (F. *artère coronaire gauche* or *antérieure*; I. *arteria coronaria sinistra*; G. *linke Kranzschlagader.*) The smaller of the two coronary arteries; it arises from the aorta in the left anterior sinus of Valsalva, above the free edge of the left semilunar valve, passes forwards between the pulmonary artery and the left appendix auriculæ, descends obliquely towards the anterior interventricular groove, and there divides into two branches; one runs outwards in the left auriculo-ventricular groove to the back of the heart; the other, and larger branch, descends in the anterior interventricular groove to the apex of the heart. The left coronary artery gives some branches to the pulmonary artery and the commencement of the aorta, and it supplies the left auricle, the left appendix, both the ventricles, and, by a slender and constant branch, the interventricular septum.

C. ar'tery of heart, poste'rior. The *C. artery of heart, left*, if the site of origin be considered, but the *right* if the distribution be considered.

C. ar'tery of heart, right. (F. *artère coronaire droite*, or *postérieure*; I. *arteria coronaria retta*; G. *rechte Kranzschlagader.*) An artery, the size of a crow-quill, arising from the aorta in the right anterior sinus of Valsalva, between the pulmonary artery and the right appendix auriculæ, above the free edge of the right semilunar valve. It runs forwards in the right auriculo-ventricular groove, curves round the right side of the heart to the posterior interventricular groove, where it divides into two branches; one runs in the left auriculo-ventricular groove; the other branch descends the posterior interventricular groove. The right coronary artery supplies the right auricle and ventricle, the septum, and the first part of the pulmonary artery.

C. ar'tery of lip, infe'rior. (F. *coronaire labiale inférieure*; G. *Kranzarterie der Unterlippe.*) Arises from the facial artery near the angle of the mouth, often in conjunction with the superior coronary, penetrates the orbicularis oris muscle, runs between this muscle and the buccal mucous membrane near the margin of the lower lip, and inosculates with its fellow of the opposite side, with the submental, and with the inferior dental arteries. It supplies the skin, muscles, and mucous membrane of the lower lip and the labial glands.

C. ar'tery of lip, supe'rior. (F. *coronaire labiale supérieure*; G. *Kranzarterie der Oberlippe.*) Larger and more tortuous than the inferior coronary artery, it arises from it, or from the facial, runs along the margin of the upper lip, between the muscles and the mucous membrane, and inosculates with its fellow of the opposite side, and gives off branches to the septum, and to the alæ of the nose. It supplies the structures of the upper lip, and the tip and the lower part of the septum of the nose.

C. ar'tery of stom'ach. (F. *coronaire stomachique*; G. *linke Kranzschlagader des Magens.*) The smallest of the three visceral branches of the cœliac axis. It passes upwards and leftwards to the cardiac orifice of the stomach, runs rightwards along the lesser curvature to the pylorus, between the layers of the lesser omentum, and inosculates with the pyloric branch

of the hepatic artery. It supplies the lower end of the œsophagus, where it joins the œsophageal branch of the aorta; the cardiac end of the stomach, where it joins the splenic artery; and the stomach along its whole course, where it anastomoses with the corresponding gastro-epiploic branches.

C. ar'tery of stom'ach, left. The *C. artery of stomach.*

C. ar'tery of stom'ach, right. (G. *rechte Kranzschlagader des Magens.*) The pyloric branch of the hepatic artery.

C. bone. A bone found in reptiles in the region of the coronoid process of the mammalian mandible.

Also (F. *os coronaire*), the altered second phalanx of the foot of the horse and like animals.

C. cush'ion. The matrix of the wall of the hoof in Solipeds; below it are the laminæ, above it is the perioplic ring. The surface is papillated or villous. In structure it resembles the corium. It is highly vascular.

C. lig'ament of knee. The fibrous structure which connects the outer border of the semilunar cartilages of the knee with the margin of the articulating surface of the tibia and with the capsular ligament.

C. lig'ament of liv'er. (F. *ligament coronaire;* G. *Kranzband der Leber.*) A name applied to the reflection of the peritoneum from the diaphragm to the upper and lower margins of the posterior border of the liver. Its lateral borders are the lateral or triangular ligaments. It consists of two layers, which separate from each other to enclose an oval interspace of the organ uncovered by peritoneum.

C. lig'ament of ra'dius. (G. *Kronband, Kronenband.*) The ligament surrounding the neck of the radius; likewise called *Orbicular ligament.*

C. lig'ament of the foot. A synonym of the coronary cushion of Solipeds.

C. plex'us of heart, ante'rior. (L. *plexus*, a weaving; *anterior*, in front.) A sympathetic plexus studded with microscopical ganglia and formed by filaments from the superficial cardiac plexus and a few from the deep plexus. It passes forwards between the aorta and the pulmonary artery, and follows the course of the left coronary artery of the heart. By Schwalbe the terms anterior and posterior plexuses applied to this and the posterior plexus are reversed.

C. plex'us of heart, left. The *C. plexus of heart, anterior.*

C. plex'us of heart, poste'rior. (L. *posterior*, hinder.) A sympathetic plexus derived chiefly from the left part of the deep cardiac plexus with a few fibres from the right side. It accompanies the branches of the right coronary artery at the back of the heart.

C. plex'us of heart, right. The *C. plexus of heart, posterior.*

C. plex'us of stom'ach. (F. *plexus coronaire.*) The *Gastric plexus.*

C. si'nus. See *Sinus, coronary, of heart.*

C. si'nus of Rid'ley. The *Circular sinus of Ridley.*

C. ten'dons. A synonym of the fibrous rings surrounding the arterial orifices of the heart.

C. valve. A valve, consisting of two unequal segments, at the junction of the great cardiac or coronary vein with the coronary sinus.

C. vein of heart. (F. *grande veine coronaire.*) A large vein commencing at the apex of the heart, and running along the anterior interventricular groove to the base of the ventricles; it then inclines backwards to the left side in the left auriculo-ventricular groove, and ends in the coronary sinus, where there is a valve of two unequal segments. It receives branches in its course chiefly from the left ventricle; these are furnished with valves.

C. vein of stom'ach. A vein accompanying the artery of the same name; it opens into the trunk of the vena portæ.

Corona'tæ. (L. *corona*, a crown.) A class of plants, in Linnæus's natural method, comprising those which have the seed-bud crowned by the flower-cup.

Cor'onate. (L. *corona.* G. *gekrönt.*) Having a crown, or corona.

In Botany, applied to a corolla having projections at the origin of the limb of the petal resembling a crown; having a *Corona.*

In Biology, having a crest or an apical appendage like a crown.

Corona'tion. The *Dianthus caryophyllus*, or *Carnation*, which see.

Coron'cion. Same as *Coreoncion.*

Coro'nĕ. (Κορώνη, a crooked thing like a crow's bill.) The coronoid process of the inferior maxilla.

Cor'oner. (Low. L. *coronator*, from L. *corona*, a crown.) Title of an officer, because he inquires under authority of the Crown, who has power to cause inquest to be made, before a jury of twelve, as to the true cause of death, in every case of sudden decease; he was formerly empowered to inquire into matters relating to the private rights of property of the crown.

A similar officer, deriving his authority from the country, exists in the United States.

Cor'onet. (L. *corona.*) The junction of the hoof and the hairy skin in a horse.

Coro'niform. (L. *corona; forma*, likeness. F. *coroniforme;* G. *kronenförmig.*) Having the form of a crown, or corona.

Coronil'la. (L. dim. of *corona.* G. *Kronwicke.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ.*

C. e'merus, Linn. (Ἥμερος, reclaimed. F. *séné bâtard, coronille, faux séné, faux bagenaudier.*) Leaves said to be purgative.

C. grandiflo'ra, Willd. The *Agati grandiflora*, Desv.

C. jun'cea, Linn. (L. *junceus*, like a rush, sleuder.) Hab. France. Used as a galactogogue.

C. sec'urida'ca, Willd. Seeds bitter, purgative.

C. ses'ban, Willd. The *Sesbania ægyptiaca*, Pers.

C. va'ria, Linn. (L. *varius*, changeable.) Juice emetic, said to be poisonous; leaves cathartic and diuretic.

Coronil'la. (L. *corona*, a crown.) A sexually mature Nematode. *C. minuta* is found in *Raja rubus; C. robusta* in *Raja clavata;* and *C. scilliella* in *Scyllium canicula.*

Cor'onoïd. (Κορώνη, a curved thing like a crow's beak; εἶδος, likeness. F. *coronoïde.*) Applied to processes of bones that are curved, or in any way like a crow's beak.

Also (L. *corona*, a crown. G. *Kranzförmig, Kronenförmig*), like to, or in the position of, a crown or corona.

C. depres'sion. Same as *C. fossa.*

C. fos'sa. (L. *fossa*, a pit.) A depression above the inner segment of the trochlear surface of the lower end of the humerus for the reception

of the coronoid process of the ulna in flexion of the forearm.

C. pro'cess of low'er jaw. (F. *apophyse coronoïde;* G. *Krähensschnabelfortzatz.*) A thin, pointed, sharp-edged process, being the anterior termination of the perpendicular ramus of the inferior maxillary bone, which gives attachment by its inner surface, its extremity, and the upper part of its outer surface to the temporalis muscle; and by the lower part of its outer surface to the masseter muscle.

C. pro'cess of ul'na. (F. *apophyse coronoïde;* G. *Kronenfortsatz.*) The lower prominent lip of the greater sigmoid cavity of the ulna. It has a pointed slightly curved apex, a smooth concave upper surface, and a rough lower surface, for the insertion of the brachialis anticus muscle.

Coronopo'dium. (Κορώνη, a crow; πούς, a foot.) The *Plantago coronopus*, from the resemblance of its leaf to a crow's foot.

Coron'opus. (Same etymon. G. *Krähenfuss.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cruciferæ*.

C. depres'sus. (L. *depressus*, pressed down.) The *Senebiera coronopus*.

C. Ruel'lii, Gärtner. The *Senebiera coronopus*.

C. vulga'ris. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) The *Senebiera coronopus*.

Coro'nula. (L. dim. of *corona*, a crown. G. *Kränzchen, Krönchen.*) The border surrounding the seeds of certain flowers like a crown.

Also, small calyx-like bodies in Chara.

Coroparel'cysis. (Κόρη, the pupil; παρέλκυσις, from παρέλκω, to draw aside. F. *coroparelcyse.*) A distortion or displacement of the pupil by operation, in partial opacity of the cornea, in order to bring it opposite a transparent part.

Coroph'thisis. (Κόρη, the pupil; *phthisis.* F. *corophthisie.*) A lesion of the eye in which the pupil becomes smaller; diminution of the size of pupil.

Corosys'tolē. (Κόρη, the pupil; συστολή, contraction. F. *corosystole;* G. *Verengerung der Pupille.*) A contraction of the pupil. Same as *Mydriasis*.

Corotom'ia. Same as *Coretomy*.

Corotomodial'ysis. Same as *Coretomedialysis*.

Cor'pora. (L. plural of *corpus*, a body, or substance. F. *corps;* G. *Körper.*) Bodies or substances. Applied to several objects, as under.

C. albican'tia. (L. *albicantius*, somewhat white. F. *tubercules mamillaires;* G. *Markhügelchen.*) Two white eminences of the size and shape of a pea, placed side by side immediately behind the tuber cinereum in front of the posterior perforated space; they are the knuckles formed by the bending back of the anterior crura of the fornix. They contain grey nerve substance in their interior, surrounded by white matter; the grey matter of the two is connected in the middle line by a commissure of the same substance. At their first appearance they, like the crura of the fornix, are one mass, but they become separated about the seventh month of fœtal life. They remain single in some animals, as the rabbit; they are absent in Sauropsida.

C. amyla'cea. (L. *amylum*, starch.) See *Amyloid bodies*.

C. Aran'tii. See *Arantii corpora*.

C. bigem'ina. (L. *bis*, twice; *geminus*, twin born.) The optic lobes of birds and fishes, the analogues of the *C. quadrigemina* of mammals.

C. bul'bi forni'cis. (L. *bulbus*, a bulb; *fornix.*) A synonym of *C. albicantia*, from their formation.

C. candican'tia, (L. *candico*, to be whitish.) The *C. albicantia*.

C. caverno'sa clitor'idis. (G. *Schwellkörper des Kitzlers.*) Two bodies forming part of the *Clitoris*, and having similar relations and structure to those of the corpora cavernosa penis.

C. caverno'sa pe'nis. (L. *cavernosus*, full of hollows. G. *Schwellkörper der Ruthe.*) Two elongated, rounded, or elliptical bodies, which are attached by two crura posteriorly and inferiorly to the upper part of the pubic arch on each side, and unite below the middle of the symphysis pubis. They are composed of fibrous tissue, which forms a case or investment, the interior of which is divided by trabeculæ into compartments containing numerous vessels and nerves. They are separated in the middle line by a dense fibrous septum, named the septum pectiniforme, and terminate in front by two rounded extremities behind the glans penis. The corpus spongiosum penis lies in the groove formed by their apposition and on their under surface. The veins are large and thin-walled, present irregular enlargements, and are capable of great distension; they communicate with those of the opposite side through the septum pectiniforme, and discharge their contents in part into the vena dorsalis penis, and in part into the venæ profundæ penis. The arteries of the corpora cavernosa, arteriæ profundæ penis, run near the septum, and in part divide and subdivide to form capillaries, which open into small veins, and in part form helicine arteries, which are short and curly, and either form small retia or plexuses, or open in a funnel-like manner into the cavernous veins. They are accompanied by branches of the dorsal nerves of the penis and by branches of the sympathetic system, which effect dilatation of these vessels, and produce erection, thus rendering the penis an efficient intromittent organ in the act of sexual intercourse.

C. caverno'sa, veins of. See *Corpora cavernosa penis*.

C. caverno'sa vestib'uli. Same as *Bulb of vestibule*.

C. chalcedon'ica. (Χαλκηδών, chalcedony.) The calcareous granules found in psammoma of the brain; so called from their hardness.

C. cilia'ria oliva'rum. A synonym of *C. olivaria*.

C. fibro'sa. (L. *fibra*, a fibre.) Fibroid tumours, especially of the uterus, and when they are of a rounded shape.

C. fibrospongio'sa. (L. *fibra*, a fibre; *spongiosus*, spongy.) The *C. cavernosa penis*.

C. genicula'ta. See *Corpus geniculatum externum* and *C. geniculatum internum*.

C. globo'sa cervi'cis u'teri. (L. *globosus*, round; *cervix*, neck; *uterus*, the womb.) The *Ovula Nabothi*.

C. latera'lia. (L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) The cavernous bodies of the penis, because they lie side by side and at the sides.

C. lobo'sa. (L. *lobus*, a lobe.) An old name for the Malpighian bodies of the kidney.

C. lu'tea. See *Corpus luteum*.

C. lu'tea spu'ria. (L. *luteus*, yellowish; *spurius*, false.) See *Corpus luteum, false.*

C. lu'tea ve'ra. (L. *luteus*, yellowish; *verus*, true.) See *Corpus luteum, true.*

C. Malpighia'na. See *Malpighian body.*

C. mammilla'ria. (L. *mammilla*, a teat.) The *C. albicantia*, so called from their shape and appearance.

C. margina'lia. Same as *Corpuscles, marginal.*

C. menstrua'lia. (L. *menstrualis*, belonging to the monthly courses of women.) A synonym of *C. lutea.*

C. Morgag'nii. Same as *Morgagni, hydatids of.*

C. ner'veo-spongio'sa pe'nis. (L. *nervus*, a sinew; *spongia*, a sponge.) The corpora cavernosa of the penis.

C. nervo'sa. (L. *nervosus*, sinewy, vigorous.) The corpora cavernosa of the penis.

C. oliva'ria. See *Olivary body.*

C. op'to-stria'ta. The conjoined *Thalamus opticus* and *Corpus striatum* on both sides.

C. oryzoï'dea. (Ὀρυζα, rice; εἶδος, likeness. G. *Reiskörperchen.*) Small rice grain-like bodies found in bursæ and in joints, fixed or free, and occasionally in great numbers. See *Joints, loose bodies in.*

C. ova'ta. (L. *ovatus*, egg-shaped.) Same as *Olivary body.*

C. period'ica. (Περιοδικός, that which returns at stated times.) The corpora lutea, because they are developed at definite periods.

C. ping'uia. (L. *pinguis*, fat.) Term anciently employed to designate the frogs'-eggs- or sago-like clumps of tough hyalin mucus with mucous cells, free nuclei, and epithelial cells, which are sometimes discharged in dysentery. They are believed to be mucous moulds of the cavities left by the separation of the follicles of the intestine. They sometimes result from starchy food.

C. pisifor'mia. (L. *pisum*, a pea; *forma*, shape.) The *C. albicantia*, from their shape.

C. pyramida'lia. The anterior and posterior pyramids of the medulla oblongata. See *Pyramids, anterior*, and *P., posterior.*

C. pyramida'lia anterio'ra. See *Pyramids, anterior.*

C. pyramida'lia posterio'ra. See *Pyramids, posterior.*

The term has also been applied to the *Restiform bodies.*

C. pyramida'lia tes'tis. (L. *testis*, a testicle.) The *Coni vasculosi* of the testicle.

C. quadrigem'ina. (L. *quadrigeminus*, fourfold. F. *corps bigéminés, corps quadrijumeaux, corps tuberculeux*; G. *Vierhügel.*) Four rounded eminences, in double pairs, separated from each other by a cruciform depression, and situated immediately behind the posterior commissure of the third ventricle, beneath the posterior border of the corpus callosum, and above the iter a tertio ad quartum ventriculum. The two anterior or upper bodies are called *nates*; the two posterior or lower, *testes*; the former are larger and darker in colour; both pairs are solid, and consist of white nerve substance without, and of grey within. The nates are connected with the optic thalamus on each side by two bands of white matter, the *brachium conjunctivum anterius*; the testes are also joined to the thalamus by two lateral, but smaller, bands, the *brachium conjunctivum posterius.* They are connected with the olivary fasciculus, or fillet, by bands of white fibres; with the cerebellum by the processus a cerebello ad cerebrum, the superior peduncles of the cerebellum, on their way to the optic thalamus. In all mammals there are four corpora quadrigemina, but they are much larger than in man; in Sauropsida and in fishes they are two only, large and hollow, and are called the optic lobes.

C. restifor'mia. See *Restiform bodies.*

C. sesamoï'dea. (Σεσάμη, an Indian bean; εἶδος, likeness.) Same as *Arantii corpora*, from their shape.

C. spongio'sa pe'nis. (L. *spongia*, a sponge.) The corpora cavernosa of the penis, from their consistence.

C. stria'ta. See *Corpus striatum.*

C. stria'ta super'na superio'ra. (L. *striatus*, streaked; *supernus*, on high; *superior*, upper.) The optic thalami, from their position.

C. tendin'ea. (Mod. L. *tendineus*, tendinous.) The corpora cavernosa of the penis.

C. trapezoï'dea. (*Trapezoïd.*) An irregularly four-sided mass of nervous substance separating, on each side, the upper ends of the anterior pyramids from the pons Varolii; they are found in some American apes.

C. tritic'ea. (L. *triticeus*, of wheat.) The lesser cornua of the hyoid bone.

C. Wolffia'na. See *Wolffian body.*

Corpora'tion. (L. *corporo*, to fashion into a body. F. *corporation.*) Old term for the incorporation or blending together of substances.

Corpozo'a. (L. *corpus*, the body; ζῷον, an animal. F. *corpozoaire.*) Applied to animals that have a sanguineous system and a simple nervous system, and possess essentially the organs of nutrition of the human body.

Corpse. (Old F. *corps*; from L. *corpus*, a body.) A dead body.

C. poi'son. The septic poison of a recently dead body. See *Ptomaines* and *Wound-fevers.*

Cor'pulence. (L. *corpulentus*, with a large *corpus* or body. F. *corpulence*; G. *Korpulenz, Beleibtheit.*) Unwieldiness of body; excessive fatness, obesity.

C., anæ'mic. (Ἀν, neg.; αἷμα, blood.) Deposition of fat arising from a form of physiological anæmia. It is associated with pallor of the face, and diminution in the absolute and relative number of red blood-corpuscles.

C., pletho'ric. (Πληθώρα.) A condition of general fatness, arising from excess of food and drink and insufficient exercise.

Cor'pulency. Same as *Corpulence.*

Cor'pulent. (Same etymon. G. *wohlbeleibt.*) Having a fat or large body.

Corpulen'tia. Same as *Corpulence.*

C. carno'sa. (L. *carnosus*, fleshy.) Fleshiness or great muscularity of the body.

Cor'pus. (L. *corpus*, a body; from Sansc. root *klrip*, to make. F. *corps*; G. *Körper.*) A body or substance. An arrangement of parts forming a whole, as the human body.

Applied to a part of a special kind or character, or that is adapted to a particular function.

Formerly applied to the basis or chief ingredient in a formula.

C. adeniform'e. (Ἀδήν, a gland; L. *forma*, shape.) The prostate gland.

C. adenoï'des. (Ἀδήν; εἶδος, likeness.) The prostate gland.

C. adipo'sum. (L. *adiposus*, fatty.) Fat. A fat body; the subject of corpulence.

Also, a substance composed of fat.

C. adventit'ium. (L. *adventitius*, foreign.) A foreign or extraneous body.

C. al'bicans. (L. *albicans*, part. of *albico*, to make white.) A name given to a shrivelling *C. luteum* when it has assumed a white colour.

C. al'bum subrotun'dum Vieussen'ii. (L. *albus*, white; *sub*, under; *rotundus*, round; *Vieussens*, French anatomist.) The anterior tubercle of the *optic thalamus*.

C. alie'num. (L. *alienus*, not one's own.) A foreign or extraneous body.

C. annula'rë. (L. *annularis*, ring-shaped. F. *protuberance annulaire*.) The *Pons Varolii*, from its shape.

C. callo'sum. (L. *callosus*, thick-skinned.) F. *corps calleux*; G. *Balken, Hirnschwiele*.) A transverse mass of white nerve substance seen on separating the two sides of the great longitudinal fissure and connecting the two hemispheres of the brain. It is about 4″ long, reaching to 1·5″ from the front and to 2″ from the back of the brain; it is 1″ wide behind, rather less in front; and it is ·5″ thick behind, rather less in front, and thinnest in the middle. It is arched from before to behind, and its anterior and posterior borders are rounded. Its upper surface is marked by transverse ridges and furrows showing the course of most of its fibres; along the middle is a longitudinal depression, the *raphe*, having on each side two white, somewhat wavy, bands, the *striæ longitudinales*, and outside these other bands, smaller and less marked, the *striæ longitudinales laterales*. The anterior border curves downwards and backwards between the anterior lobes with a sharp bend, the *genu*; and getting narrower, the *rostrum*, passes to each anterior cerebral lobe, and by means of the lamina cinerea is connected with the optic commissure; and from near the termination of this reflected portion the *peduncles* arise, which, diverging from one another, cross the anterior perforated space to the fissure of Sylvius, where they form part of the *capsule* or external capsule of the corpus striatum. The corpus callosum is present only in mammals. The posterior border, larger than the anterior, curves downwards and forwards, and combines with the hinder extremity of the fornix to form between its posterior crura the lyra. The under surface of the corpus callosum is connected behind with the fornix, and in front of that forms the roof of the lateral ventricles, having attached to its middle line longitudinally the upper border of the septum lucidum. The great bulk of the corpus callosum consists of transverse nerve fibres, which radiate from it into the lateral hemispheres of the cerebrum, and form its great transverse commissure.

C. callo'sum, convolu'tion of. The *Gyrus fornicatus*.

C. callo'sum, ven'tricle of. The space between the gyrus fornicatus and the upper surface of the corpus callosum.

C. caverno'sum. See *Corpora cavernosa penis*, and *Corpora cavernosa clitoridis*.

C. caverno'sum, ar'tery of. (F. *artère caverneuse*; G. *tiefe Ruthenarterie*.) One of the two terminal branches of the internal pudic artery, when it is between the ramus of the pubes and the crus penis, it pierces the latter obliquely, and runs forwards along the septum pectiniforme of the corpus cavernosum. See also *Corpora cavernosa penis*.

A similar, but smaller, artery is distributed to the analogous parts of the clitoris of the female.

C. caverno'sum infe'rius. (L. *cavernosus*, full of holes; *inferior*, lower.) The corpus spongiosum of the penis.

C. caverno'sum pe'nis. See *Corpora cavernosa penis*.

C. caverno'sum ure'thræ. The *C. spongiosum penis*.

C. caverno'sum vagi'næ. (*Vagina*.) The *Bulb of the vestibule*.

C caverno'sum vestib'uli. Same as *Bulb of vestibule*.

C. cilia'rë cerebel'li. A synonym of the *C. dentatum cerebelli*.

C. cilia'rë choroide'æ. The *Ciliary muscle*.

Also, a synonym of *C. epitheliale*.

C. cilia'rë medullæ oblonga'tæ. A synonym of *C. dentatum of olivary body*.

C. ciner'eum. (L. *cinereus*, ash-grey. F. *corps cendré*.) The *C. dentatum* of the cerebellum, from its colour.

C. clitor'idis. (G. *Schaft des Kitzlers*.) The body of the *Clitoris*.

C. collic'uli stria'ti. (L. *colliculus*, a little hill; *striatus*, part. of *strio*, to groove.) The anterior thicker intraventricular extremity of the corpus striatum.

C. co'nicum Rosenmül'leri. (Mod. L. *conicus*, cone-shaped.) The *Parovarium*, from its shape, and in honour of its first describer.

C. conoï'des. (Κῶνος, a pine cone; εἶδος, likeness.) The pineal body, from its shape.

C. coro'næ radia'tæ. (L. *corona*, a crown; *radiatus*, from *radio*, to emit beams. G. *Körper der Stabkranz*.) The middle portion or body of the corona radiata.

C. cor'poris callo'si. (L. *corpus*, the body; *callus*, a hard skin.) The middle part of the *C. callosum*.

C. cribro'sum. (L. *cribrum*, a sieve.) A synonym of the *Striatum Malpighii* of the epidermis.

C. crystal'linum. (L. *crystallinus*, made of crystal.) The crystalline lens.

C. crystalloï'des. (Κρύσταλλος, ice; εἶδος, likeness.) The crystalline lens of the eye, from its clearness.

C. denta'tum. (L. *dentatus*, toothed. F. *corps dent, c. dentelé*; G. *Zahnkörper*.) A mass of grey nerve-substance with a wavy or toothed outline, containing in the middle some white nerve-substance, and lying a little to the inner side of the centre of the stem of white matter of each hemisphere of the cerebellum. The wall of grey matter is deficient in front where the central white fibres escape to pass to the superior peduncles of the cerebellum and the valve of Vieussens. It contains stellate cells 1-1500″ to 1-2000″ in diameter, arranged in several layers, among a plexus of fine nerve fibres.

C. denta'tum cerebel'li. The *C. dentatum*.

C. denta'tum of oli'vary bod'y. A thick-walled capsule of grey nerve-substance, with wavy outline and whitish centre, situated in the middle of the olivary body; the grey matter is deficient at the upper and inner part to allow the central white fibres to pass to the olivary process. It has a structure like the *C. dentatum*

C. denta'tum oli'væ. (L. *olea*, the olive.) See *C. dentatum of olivary body*.

C. denticula'tum. (L. *denticulatus*, finely toothed; dim. of *dentatus*.) The *C. dentatum*.

Also, the same as *Fascia dentata*.

C. denticula'tum cerebel'li. The *C. dentatum*.

C. discoi'des. (Δίσκος, a round plate; εἶδος, likeness.) The crystalline lens, from its shape.

C. epididym'idis. (Ἐπιδιδυμίς, the epididymis.) The central portion of the epididymis between the thickened caput above and cauda epididymidis below.

C. epithelia'lë. (*Epithelium*.) The thickened anterior edge of the choroid of the eye of Cephalopods, which surrounds, and is continuous with, the lens.

C. exter'num. (L. *externus*, outward.) A foreign or extraneous body.

C. extra'neum. (L. *extraneus*, strange.) A foreign body in a wound or elsewhere.

C. fi'bro-spongio'sum penis. (L. *fibra*, a fibre; *spongiosus*, spongy.) A synonym of the *C. cavernosum penis*.

C. fimbria'tum. (L. *fimbriatus*, fringed. F. *corps frangé, c. bordé*; G. *Saum*.) A narrow white band attached along the inner edge of the hippocampus major as it descends into the middle cornu of the lateral ventricle, as far as the pes hippocampi, and on the outer side of a part of the choroid plexus. It is the edge of the posterior pillar of the fornix as it terminates on the surface and at the side of the hippocampus major. Also, a synonym of the *Corpus olivare*.

C. fimbria'tum cerebel'li. (L. *fimbria*, a fringe.) A synonym of *C. dentatum*.

C. fimbria'tum cor'nu Ammo'nis. (L. *fimbria*, a fringe; *cornu*, a horn; *Ammon*, the deity.) A synonym of *Tænia cornu Ammonis*.

C. fimbria'tum oli'væ. (L. *fimbria*, a fringe; *oliva*, the olive.) A synonym of the *C. dentatum olivæ*.

C. for'nicis. The middle part of the *Fornix*.

C. genicula'tum exter'num. (L. *geniculatus*, like a knee; *externus*, outer. F. *corps genouillé externe*; G. *äusserer Kniehöcker*.) A mass of grey matter, about the size of a coffee bean, lying on the outer side of the genu of the tractus opticus; it is larger than, and a little anterior to, the *C. geniculatum internum*, and is connected by white matter with the optic tract and with the nates.

C. genicula'tum infe'rius. (L. *inferus*, that is below.) The *C. geniculatum externum*.

C. genicula'tum inter'num. (L. *internus*, inner. F. *corps genouillé interne*; G. *innerer Kniehöcker*.) Smaller and somewhat behind the *C. geniculatum externum*; it lies on the inner side of the genu of the tractus opticus, with which, and with the testis, it is in connection by a band of white fibres.

C. genicula'tum latera'le. (L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) The *C. geniculatum externum*.

C. genicula'tum media'le. (L. *medialis*, middle.) The *C. geniculatum internum*.

C. genicula'tum supe'rius. (L. *superus*, that is above.) The *C. geniculatum internum*.

C. glandifor'më. (L. *glandiformis*, gland-like.) The prostate gland.

C. glan'dis clitor'idis. The *C. cavernosum clitoridis*.

C. glando'sum. (L. *glans*, a gland.) The prostate gland.

C. glandulo'sum mulie'rum. (L. *mulier*, a woman.) A spongy eminence surrounding the orifice of the urethra in the female, and projecting at its lower part; also called *Glandula prostata muliebris*.

C. granulo'sa. (L. *granum*, a grain. F. *corps granuleux*; G. *Colostrumkörperchen*.) A synonym of *Colostrum corpuscles*.

C. Highmo'ri. (*Highmore*. F. *corps d'Highmore*; G. *Highmore'scher Körper*.) The imperfect vertical septum formed in the testicle by a reflection of the fibrous tissue of the tunica albuginea into the gland. It extends from the upper nearly to the lower part of the gland, is a few lines wide, greater above than below; it gives off from its front and sides fine trabeculæ, which are attached to the inner surface of the tunica albuginea; and it is traversed by a network of seminal ducts and the larger blood-vessels.

C. Highmoria'num. Same as *C. Highmori*.

C. hyali'num. (L. *hyalinus*, of glass.) The *vitreous humour* of the eye.

C. hyaloi'deum. (Ὕαλος, glass; εἶδος, likeness.) The vitreous humour of the eye.

C. incomprehensib'ile. (L. *incomprehensibilis*, that cannot be grasped.) The thymus gland, in allusion to the ignorance of its use.

C. in'cudis. (L. *incus*, an anvil.) The saddle-shaped articular portion of the incus.

C. innomina'tum tes'tis. (L. *innominatus*, unnamed.) The organ of Giraldès or *Parepididymis*.

C. latera'lë pe'nis. (L. *lateralis*, that is on the side.) The *C. cavernosum penis*.

C. lu'teum. (L. *luteus*, yellowish. F. *corps jaune*; G. *gelber Körper*.) A development of the Graafian follicle of the ovary and its contents after its rupture and the consequent escape of the ovum. When impregnation has occurred, the resulting corpus luteum differs in appearance from that which is found when no impregnation has taken place. The former is the true, or corpus luteum of pregnancy, the latter is the false, or corpus luteum of menstruation. One or more Graafian follicles are ruptured at each menstrual period, and it may be at other times also.

C. lu'teum, false. The form which occurs when impregnation has not followed. After the discharge of its contents, the edges of the rent in the follicle become adherent and itself contracts, so that the membrana propria becomes yellow or reddish in colour and plaited or folded like the cerebral convolutions, and the remainder of the cavity is filled with an albuminous fluid, which generally contains a small blood-clot; the membrana propria and its folds and the cells proliferate, and become elongated and granular until they fill the follicle, the fluid having been by degrees absorbed. At about the end of three weeks it is a rounded solid mass projecting from the surface of the ovary, and showing a cicatrix at the point of rupture; on section, it is seen to consist of a solid greyish substance, surrounded by the thick, folded, yellow membrane, which can easily be separated from the stroma of the ovary. At this time it begins to diminish in size, to lose the yellow colour, and to contract until only a star-shaped white cicatrix is left,

which itself disappears in five or six weeks. The surrounding ovarian tissue also shrinks and produces a permanent depression of the surface.

C. lu'teum, true. The form which occurs when impregnation follows ovulation. The first stage is the same as that of the false corpus luteum, but at the end of the three weeks, when this begins to contract, the true corpus luteum undergoes further development, the convoluted folds enlarging, and becoming vascular; this continues until the third month, when the body is 1″ to 1·5″ in diameter; at the fourth or fifth month it begins to decrease in size, and to lose its capillaries; after delivery the retrogressive changes proceed rapidly, and by the ninth or tenth following month nothing is left but a cicatricial depression. The importance of a distinction between the true and false corpus luteum as a proof of pregnancy is now not so much insisted on.

C. mam'mæ. (L. *mamma*, a breast.) The body of the mammary gland.

C. medulla'rĕ hemisphæ'rii cerebel'li. (L. *medullaris*, situated in the marrow; *hemisphærium*, a half globe.) The medullary substance as seen on vertical transverse section of the hemisphere of the cerebellum.

C. medulla'rĕ hemisphæ'rii cer'ebri. (L. *hemisphærium*, from ἡμισφαιριον, a half globe.) The *Centrum ovale of Vicq d'Azyr.*

C. medulla'rĕ ver'mis. (L. *medullaris*, that is in the marrow; *vermis*, a worm. G. *Markkorper des Wurmes.*) The medullary substance of the vermis of the cerebellum, as seen on sagittal section.

C. muco'sum. (F. *corps muqueux, c. réticulaire;* G. *Schleimschichte.*) Same as *Rete mucosum.*

C. nervo'sum cu'tis. (L. *nervosus*, full of sinews; *cutis*, the skin. G. *der Papillarkörper.*) The external or papillary layer of the corium.

C. ni'grum. (L. *niger*, black.) A name given to a shrivelling *C. luteum*, when there has been a long-lasting blood clot.

C. Oken'sĕ. (*Oken*, the physiologist.) The same as *Wolffian body.*

C. oliva'rĕ. See *Olivary body.*

C. op'to-stria'tum. The conjoined *Thalamus opticus* and *Corpus striatum.*

C. os'sis il'ii. (L. *os*, a bone; *ilium*, the bone of that name.) The inferior thicker part of the ilium which forms the upper part of the acetabulum.

C. os'sis is'chii. (L. *os*, a bone; *ischium*, the bone of that name.) The upper thicker triangular part of the ischium, the outer surface of which forms the posterior inferior part of the acetabulum.

C. os'sis occip'itis. (L. *os*, a bone; *occiput*, the back part of the head.) The basilar portion of the occipital bone.

C. os'sis pu'bis. (L. *os*, a bone; *pubis*, the bone of that name.) In English works on anatomy the same as horizontal ramus in German. The lateral posterior thicker part of the os pubis which forms the anterior inferior part of the acetabulum.

C. os'sis sphenoï'dei. (L. *os*, a bone; *sphenoid* bone.) The median portion of the sphenoid bone, to which the alæ and pterygoid processes are attached.

C. os'sium. (L. *os*, a bone.) A synonym of *Diaphysis.*

C. pampinifor'me. (F. *corps pampiniforme.*) Same as *Plexus, pampiniform.*

C. pancre'atis. (*Pancreas.*) The middle portion of the pancreas.

C. papilla'rĕ. (F. *corps papillaire.*) Same as *Skin, papillary layer of.*

C. papilla'rĕ Malpig'hii. (L. *papilla*, a nipple; *Malpighi*, the anatomist.) The external or papillary layer of the corium.

C. pe'nis. (G. *Ruthenkörper.*) The body of the *Penis.*

C. phacoï'des. (Φακός, a lentil; εἶδος, likeness.) The crystalline lens.

C. pituita'rĕ. The *Pituitary body.*

C. pro bal'samo. (L. *pro*, for; *balsamum*, a balsam.) An example of the word *corpus* being employed in the sense of the basis of a formula, here referring to the chief ingredient in the making of factitious balsams.

C. psalloï'des. (Ψάλλω, to play a stringed instrument with the fingers; from whence a word ψαλλός, a stringed instrument, has been manufactured; εἶδος, likeness. G. *psalter-förmige Körper.*) The under and posterior part of the fornix called *Lyra.*

C. psaloï'des. (Ψαλίς, a vault; εἶδος, likeness. F. *corps psaloïde.*) The *Fornix.*

C. pyramida'lĕ. (L. *pyramidalis*, shaped like a pyramid.) See *Pyramids, anterior,* and *P., posterior.*

Also, but perhaps doubtfully, a synonym of the pampiniform plexus.

C. pyramida'lĕ tes'tis. (L. *testis*, a testicle.) A synonym of the *Coni vasculosi.*

C. reticula'rĕ. (L. *reticulum*, a little net. F. *corps réticulaire.*) The *Rete mucosum* of the skin.

Also, the papillary layer of the skin.

C. reticula'rĕ Malpi'ghii. (G. *Malpighisches Netz.*) The *Rete mucosum.*

C. retifor'mĕ. (L. *rete*, a net; *forma*, shape.) The *Bulb of the vestibule.*

C. rhomboïda'lĕ. (Ῥόμβος, a rhomb.) The *C. dentatum.*

C. rhomboï'deum. (Ῥόμβος, a rhombus; εἶδος, likeness. F. *corps rhomboïde.*) The *C. dentatum.*

C. rhomboï'deum cerebel'li. (L. *rhomboïdes*, a four-sided figure.) The *C. dentatum.*

C. rhomboï'deum oli'væ. (L. *rhomboïdes*, a four-sided figure.) The *C. dentatum of olivary body.*

C. serra'tum. (L. *serratus*, saw-shaped.) A synonym of *C. dentatum.*

C. spongio'sum. See *C. spongiosum penis.*

C. spongio'sum infe'rius pe'nis. The *C. spongiosum.*

C. spongio'sum pe'nis. (L. *spongiosus*, spongy. F. *corps spongieux du verge;* G. *Schwammkörper der Harnröhre.*) A cylindrical body lying in the groove between the corpora cavernosa penis and on their under surface. Its posterior extremity terminates in an enlargement named the bulb of the urethra, which presents a median septum; the middle portion or shaft is perforated longitudinally by the urethra; and its distal extremity is enlarged to form the glans penis. The structure of the corpus spongiosum is very similar to that of the corpora cavernosa.

C. spongio'sum ure'thræ. The *C. spongiosum penis.*

C. spongio'sum ure'thræ mulie'bris. (L. *muliebris*, belonging to a woman.) A thick muscular and vascular structure forming the wall of the urethra in the female, and extending between the bulbs of the vestibule and the glans clitoridis.

C. spongio'sum ure'thræ viri'lis. (L. *virilis*, belonging to a man.) The *C. spongiosum penis*.

C. spon'gio-vascula'rē. (L. *spongia*, a sponge; *vasculum*, a little vessel.) The corpus spongiosum of the penis.

C. stria'tum. (L. *strio*, to furnish with furrows. F. *corps strié;* G. *Streifenhügel.*) A nervous mass situated in front and a little on the outside of the optic thalamus; part of it is seen in the body and anterior cornu of the lateral ventricle, the intraventricular portion; and part is embedded in the white matter of the hemisphere, the extraventricular portion; and of this the front part projects into the frontal lobe, and the lower part is in connection with the convolutions of the island of Reil; the hinder end of the inner face is in contact with the thalamus opticus, and the anterior part is separated from its fellow of the opposite side by the septum lucidum. It consists of two nuclei of grey matter, the intraventricular or *nucleus caudatus*, and the extraventricular or *nucleus lenticularis*, separated, except in front and below where they are joined together, by a layer of white matter, the *internal capsule*, consisting of fibres which pass from the crus cerebri towards the convolutions of the brain.

The *nucleus caudatus* (G. *Schwanzkern*), is a pear-shaped body with a long tail, the rounded end, in front, lying in the body and anterior cornu of the lateral ventricle, the tapering end diverging outwards, encircling the optic thalamus, and, according to some, then curving into the inferior horn of the lateral ventricle, and running as far as its anterior extremity. It consists chiefly of grey matter, but on cutting into it streaks of white nerve fibres are seen, which give the name, corpus striatum; these are derived, along with those of the internal capsule, from the crus cerebri of the same side. The nucleus caudatus possesses large, branching, multipolar, nucleated, and pigmented cells, 1-1200th″ in diameter, cells of the same kind but of half the size, and small nucleus-like bodies.

The *nucleus lenticularis* (G. *Linsenkern*), lies outside the lateral ventricle; it is of ovoid or biconvex form; horizontal and triangular, with the apex inwards, on transverse vertical section. On this aspect it is divided by two clear lines, parallel to the outer side, into three segments, of which the outer is striated and the inner slightly reddish in colour; the inner and middle segments contain branched cells. The lower and outer surface of the nucleus is enclosed in white matter, the *capsule*, or external capsule, derived from the corpus callosum and fibres passing from the optic thalamus to the cerebral convolutions; and outside that is a layer of grey matter, the *claustrum*. It is continuous in front and below with the nucleus caudatus, and with the grey matter of the anterior perforated space.

The whole of the structures here described: caudate and lenticular nucleus, external and internal capsule, and claustrum, are generally included in the term corpus striatum; but latterly it has been proposed to restrict the name to the nucleus caudatus.

The arteries of the corpus striatum are derived principally from the middle cerebral artery, but partly also from the anterior cerebral artery and from the arteries of the choroid plexus. The arterial branches are said not to anastomose with each other in the corpus striatum, nor to communicate with the vessels of neighbouring parts. The veins are in two series: one lying in the grey layer of the nucleus caudatus, and the other collecting blood from the nucleus lenticularis and the capsule.

C. subthalam'icum. The *Nucleus pedunculi cerebri*, or red nucleus.

C. suprarena'lē. (L. *supra*, above; *renalis*, belonging to the kidney.) See *Adrenals.*

C. thymia'mum. The *Thymus gland.*

C. thy'micum. The *Thymus gland.*

C. thyreoï'deum. The *Thyroid body.*

C. trigo'num. The *Trigone.*

C. tritic'eum. (L. *triticeus*, wheaten.) The cornu minus of the hyoid bone.

C. turbina'tum. (L. *turbinatus*, cone-shaped.) The pineal body, from its form.

C. u'teri. (L. *uterus*, the womb.) The body of the uterus; the part between the cervix and the fundus.

C. varicifor'mē tes'tis. (L. *varix*, a dilated vein; *forma*, shape; *testis*, the testicle.) The epididymis.

C. varico'sum. (L. *varicosus*, full of dilated veins.) Same as *Plexus, pampiniform.*

C. varico'sum tes'tis. (L. *testis*, a testicle.) The epididymis.

C. ventric'uli. (L. *ventriculus*, the belly.) The middle and most dependent part of the stomach.

C. vesi'cæ. (L. *vesica*, the bladder.) The middle part of the urinary bladder.

C. vit'reum. The *Vitreous body.*

C. Wolffia'num. See *Wolffian body.*

Cor'puscle. (L. *corpusculum*, dim. of *corpus*, a body or substance. F. *corpuscule;* G. *Körperchen.*) A small body or substance; an atom.

Applied synonymously with the word *Cell* to certain bodies occurring in natural structures or morbid growths.

C.s, antherid'ian. Same as *Antherozoïds.*

C.s, Bizzoze'ro's. Lymphoid cells found in the medulla of bones and in the spleen, and believed by him to become red blood corpuscles.

C.s, black. The lacunæ of bone, because under the microscope they are black in consequence of being filled up with detritus from grinding down the section.

C.s, blood. See under *Blood.*

C., blood, of Hay'em. See *Hæmatoblasts of Hayem.*

C.s, bone. The *Lacunæ* of bone.

C.s, calca'reous. (L. *calx*, lime.) The lacunæ of bone.

C.s, car'tilage. Same as *Cartilage cells.*

C.s, cau'date. (L. *cauda*, a tail.) Cells which have a tail-like appendage, as in those of some cancers.

C.s, chyle. See *Chyle corpuscles.*

C., col'loid. (Κόλλα, glue; εἶδος, likeness.) A term sometimes applied to *Amyloid bodies.*

Also, the same as *Colloid sphere.*

C., colos'trum. See *Colostrum corpuscles.*

C.s, concen'tric. See *C.s of Hassall.*

C.s, cor'neal. (*Cornea.*) The corpuscles of the proper substance of the cornea, which present two forms: one, named the fixed corpuscles, are flattened and stellate, and, the processes of adjoining cells anastomosing, by some are said to form a system of channels for conducting lymph to the extravascular tissue of the cornea; the other, named wandering or migrating cells, appear to be only white corpuscles of the blood which have escaped from the blood. Stricker maintains that the fixed corpuscles are only forms assumed by protoplasm under the influence of reagents.

C.s, cy'toid. (Κύτος, a cell; εἶδος, likeness.) Henle's term for what are now called leucocytes.

C.s, em'bryonal. (Ἔμβρυον, the embryo.) A synonym of *Antipodal cells.*

C.s, exuda'tion. (L. *exsudatio*, a sweating out.) A term formerly applied to certain granular masses or wall-less cells found in some inflammatory deposits, in chronic cerebral softening, and other similar conditions. These are now known to be leucocytes, which have undergone fatty degeneration in a granular form, just after the cell wall has melted away and before they have lost their coherence.

C.s, fal'ciform. (L. *falx*, a sickle; *forma*, shape.) Sickle-shaped bodies in the interior of a psorosperm formed by a division of the protoplasm; on their escape from the parent they develop, according to some, into Gregarinæ, according to others, into amœbiform corpuscles.

C.s, fe'cundating. (L. *fecundo*, to fertilise.) A term applied to pollen grains and spermatozoa.

C.s, gan'glion. Same as *Ganglion cells.*

C.s, gland'iform. (L. *glans*, a gland; *forma*, shape.) The small lobules of conglomerate glands.

Also, the Malpighian corpuscles of the spleen.

C.s, gran'ular. (L. *granulum*, a small grain.) A term for leucocytes.

C.s, hy'aline. (Ὑαλος, glass.) A term for the highly reflecting globules seen in the earliest segmentation stage of the fecundated ovum, and called also polar segmentation globules.

C.s, inflam'matory. Same as *C.s, exudation.*

C.s, invis'ible, of the blood. See *C.s, transparent, of the blood.*

C.s, Lostorf'er's. See *Lostorfer's corpuscles.*

C.s, lymph. See *Lymph corpuscles.*

C.s, Malpi'ghian. A term applied to the splenic corpuscles, and also to the Malpighian bodies of the kidney.

C.s, mar'ginal. (L. *margo*, a border.) Coloured corpuscles occurring in the tentacles of the disc of *Discophora;* they are connected with nerve-filaments, and have been supposed to be visual organs.

C.s, mo'bile, of al'gæ. (L. *mobilis*, movable.) A synonym of *Antherozoids.*

C.s, molec'ular. Same as *Granulations, molecular.*

C.s, mu'cous. See *Mucus, corpuscles of.*

C.s, nerve. Same as *Nerve cells.*

C.s, Nor'ris's. The same as *C.s, transparent, of the blood.*

C.s of Corna'lia. The *C.s, vibratile*, from one of their first observers.

C.s of Glu'gē. Same as *C., exudation.*

C.s of Has'sall. Bodies scattered here and there among the masses of nucleated epithelium of the thymus gland, of the size of a red blood-corpuscle to three times its size, formed of concentric layers of substance surrounding one or two central cells which are generally undergoing fatty degeneration, or sometimes a small highly-refracting, angular, homogeneous mass. The concentric layers are formed of flat nucleated scales resembling those of tesselated epithelium.

C.s of Krau'sē. (*Krause*, a German anatomist of the present century.) Ovoid, or more frequently spherical, bodies, varying from 25μ to 100μ in diameter, carried on the extremity of nerve tubules, which arise perpendicularly from a subjacent nerve-plexus, and found in the conjunctiva, the red edges of the lips, the sublingual mucous folds, the velum palati, the filiform and fungiform papillæ, and the integument of the glans of the penis and the clitoris. They consist of a central granular bulb, into which the cylinder axis of the nerve fibre penetrates either perpendicularly or in a spiral fashion with a swollen end; and are enclosed in a thin envelope, which is probably a continuation of the primitive sheath of the nerve, and which contains, at some distance from each other, small ovoid nuclei.

C.s of Laennec'. Small lumps occasionally seen on patches of pericardial thickening.

C.s of Malpi'ghi. See *Malpighi, corpuscles of.*

C.s of Meiss'ner. (*Meissner*, a German anatomist of the present century.) Same as *C.s, tactile.*

C. of Miesch'er. Same as *Rainey's bodies.*

C.s of Pacchio'ni. See *Pacchioni, glands of.*

C.s of Paci'ni. See *Pacinian bodies.*

C.s of Purkin'je. The lacunæ of bone.

C.s of Rai'ney. See *Rainey's bodies.*

C.s of Reiss'ner. The epithelial cells covering the membrane of Reissner.

C.s of thy'mus. Same as *C.s of Hassall.*

C.s of Toyn'bee. The fixed *C.s, corneal.*

C.s of Va'ter. Same as *C.s of Pacini.*

C.s of Vir'chow. The fixed *C.s, corneal.*

C.s of Wag'ner. (*Wagner*, a German anatomist of the present century.) Same as *Tactile corpuscles.*

C. of We'ber. The *Sinus pocularis.*

C.s, os'seous. The lacunæ of bone.

C.s, Paci'nian. See *Pacinian bodies.*

C.s, palpa'tion. (L. *palpo*, to touch softly.) Same as *Tactile corpuscles.*

C.s, perivis'ceral. (Περί, around; L. *viscus*, the internals.) Large nucleated amœboid cells of purple, blue, green, or other colour, found in the perivisceral fluid of some Echinoderms.

C.s, plas'tic. Same as *C.s, exudation.*

C.s, pus. See *Pus corpuscles.*

C.s, py'oid. (Πῦον, pus; εἶδος, likeness.) A variety of pus corpuscles, described by Lebert, containing no nuclei.

C.s, ram'ified. (L. *ramus*, a branch.) The lacunæ of bone, from their branched appearance.

C.s, sal'ivary. See *Salivary corpuscles.*

C.s, sple'nic. (Σπλήν, the spleen.) The Malpighian corpuscles of the spleen.

C.s, starch. See *Amyloid bodies* and *Starch granules.*

C.s, tac'tile. See *Tactile corpuscles.*

C.s, taste. See *Taste buds.*

C.s, touch. Same as *Tactile corpuscles.*

C.s, transpa'rent, of the blood. Cor-

puscles believed by Norris to form the larger part of the plasma of the blood, and to be imperceptible under the microscope without special treatment. By others, these corpuscles are believed to be only red corpuscles, from which the hæmoglobin has been discharged.

C.s, tu'bercle. See *Tubercle corpuscles.*

C.s, ty'phic. (*Typhoid.*) The nucleated epithelial cells of the glands of Peyer which, in typhoid or enteric fever, have undergone degeneration, have assumed a polyhedral shape with rounded angles, and have become finely granular.

C.s, vi'bratile. (L. *vibro*, to quiver.) Bodies found in the blood and tissues of the silkworm, the larva of *Bombyx mori*, when suffering from the disease called pebrine, of which they are the cause. Their apparent vibratile motion is probably Brownian movement, and themselves are in all probability psorosperms.

C.s, white gran'ulated. The small spheroidal granules, insoluble in ether, contained in chyle.

C.s, white, of blood. See under *Blood.*

Corpus'cula. Plural of *Corpusculum.*

Also, a term applied by R. Brown to certain structures, analogous to Archegonia, which are developed at the anterior end of the endosperm of the embryo-sac of an ovule of a gymnosperm before fertilisation. Each corpusculum consists of a large sac, in which the oosphere is developed, communicating with the micropyle by a long narrow neck, through which the pollen tubes reach the oosphere during fertilisation.

C. amyla'cea. See *Amyloid bodies.*

C. Aran'tii. See *Arantii corpora.*

C. glandula'rum simil'ia. (L. *glandulæ*, glands; *similis*, like.) A synonym of *Peyer's glands.*

C. globo'sa cervi'cis u'teri. (L. *globosus*, ball-shaped; *cervix*, a neck; *uterus*, the womb.) The *Ovulæ Nabothi.*

C. lie'nis. (L. *lien*, the spleen.) The Malpighian corpuscles of the spleen.

C. Malpighia'na. See *Malpighi, corpusceles of.*

C Malpig'hii. The Malpighian corpuscles of the spleen.

C. oryzoï'dea. Same as *Corpora oryzoidea.*

C. os'sium. (L. *os*, a bone.) The lacunæ of bone.

C. san'guinis. (L. *sanguis*, blood.) The red and white corpuscles of *Blood.*

C. sem'inis. (L. *semen*, seed.) The spermatozoa.

C. sesamoï'dea. (Σησάμη, an Indian bean; εἶδος, likeness.) Same as *Arantii corpora;* so called from their shape.

C. sple'nis. (L. *splen*, the spleen.) The Malpighian corpuscles of the spleen.

C. tac'tus. (L. *tactus*, touch.) See *Tactile corpuscles.*

C. tritic'ea. (L. *triticeus*, wheat-like.) The lesser cornua of the hyoid bone.

C. Wrisberg'ii. (*Wrisberg.*) The cuneiform cartilages of the larynx.

Corpus'cular. (L. *corpusculum*, a little body. F. *corpusculaire;* G. *atomisch, atomistisch, körperlich.*) Of, or belonging to, a corpuscle; or to the doctrine of atoms.

C. ac'tion. The action of *Cohesion*, as exerted between molecules or corpuscles.

C. capac'ity. (F. *capacité globulaire.*) Term applied by Malassez to the number of red blood corpuscles corresponding to a unit weight, one gramme of the body. In the case of man the corpuscular capacity amounts to 341 millions, whilst the total number of corpuscles amounts to about 22,500 milliards, a milliard being 1000 millions.

C. force. The same as the force of *Cohesion.*

C. lymph. See *Lymph, corpuscular.*

C. the'ory. Same as *Emission theory.*

Corpus'culated. (Same etymon.) Containing corpuscles.

Also, specially, containing *Tactile corpuscles.*

Corpus'cule. Same as *Corpuscle.*

Corpus'culum. See *Corpuscle* and *Corpuscula.*

C. co'nicum Rosenmül'leri. (L. *conus*, a cone; *Rosenmüller*, its describer.) The *Parovarium.*

C. Santori'ni. (*Santorini.*) The *Corniculum laryngis.*

C. Weberia'num. (*Weber*, the physiologist.) The *Sinus pocularis.*

Corr. The same as *Cormeille.*

Corra'dial. (L. *cor*, for *cum*, together, with; *radius*, a beam, a ray.) Radiating from the same centre, or collected into the same focus.

Corra'diate. (Same etymon.) To pass to the same focus, or to emanate from the same source.

Corradia'tion. (Same etymon.) The collection of rays into a focus, or their dispersion from one point.

Cor'rageen moss. Same as *Carrageen moss.*

Corra'go. See *Corago.*

Cor'rĕ. (Κόρρη.) The temple; also the hair on the temples.

Cor'rea. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rutaceæ.*

C. al'ba, Andr. (L. *albus*, white.) The settlers in New Holland employ the leaves of this plant for tea, which is held to be stomachic and diaphoretic.

C. specio'sa, Aitk. (L. *speciosus*, handsome.) Used as *C. alba.*

C. vi'rens, Sm. (L. *virens*, part. of *vireo*, to be green.) A variety of *C. speciosa.*

Correc'tion. (L. *corrigo*, to amend or correct. F. *correction;* G. *Mildcrung.*) Formerly used to denote the action of a corrigent medicine. See *Corrigent.*

Correc'tive. (L. *corrigo.* F. *correctif;* I. *corettivo;* S. *correctivo;* G. *Korrectivmittel.*) Same as *Corrigent.*

Correc'tor. Same etymon and meaning as *Corrigent.*

Cor'relate. To place or to exist in *Correlation.*

Correla'tion. (L. *cor*, for *cum*, with; *relatus*, part. of *refero*, to carry back.) Mutual or reciprocal relationship between objects, things, or qualities.

C. of forces. See *Forces, correlation of.*

C. of growth. The association of several metamorphic changes in the same type taking place coincidently. Any marked change occurring to the advantage of a creature in the ascent to higher types is usually correlated with several others of equal advantage. An example may be given in the Ichthyopsida, which breathe both by lungs and gills; the proper Dipnoi, as the Lepidosiren and Ceratodus, have taken on no

higher metamorphosis than fishes generally, but in the closely related lower Amphibia, as the Axolotl and Proteus, correlated or associated with the pattern of the fore limb of all higher forms, a stapes appears in the auditory capsule and the rudiments of a larynx in the opening of the air-passage.

Correl'ative. (Same etymon.) Having reciprocal relation.

Cor'ridor. (I. *corridore*, a gallery; from L. *curro*, to run.) A gallery or passage.

C. sys'tem of hos'pital construc'tion. The principle of construction is here similar to that of the pavilion system, the wards being in a long building; but the different wards are connected by means of a corridor or hall which runs along the outside.

Cor'rigan, Sir Dom'inic John, Bart. An Irish physician, born in Dublin in 1802, died there in 1880.

C.'s but'ton. Same as *C.'s cautery*.

C.'s cau'tery. (Καυτήριον, a branding iron.) A button of steel on a light stem fixed into a wooden handle, and used, when heated to 100° C. (212° F.), to produce slight counter-irritation of the skin in cases of sciatica and other painful affections, in hysteric pains, over the heart as an excitant, and in other ways. It may be heated in a spirit lamp till the finger on the steel stem becomes uncomfortable; or, better, by plunging it for a short time into boiling water, drying, and then pressing it firmly on the skin, for a moment only, for such a number of times on different places, six or twelve, as may be necessary; the result should not be a blister, but the exfoliation of a dry wafer-like piece of epidermis.

C.'s disea'se. A term sometimes given to aortic regurgitation from insufficiency of the sigmoid valves, because Corrigan was the first who laid stress on the character of the pulse in this condition.

C.'s pulse. The pulse which is specially characteristic of regurgitation from inadequacy of the aortic valves, first distinctly described by Corrigan; it beats with a large impulse, which suddenly subsides; it may be seen to add to the tortuosities of the superficial arteries, and it is longer in reaching the wrist after the ventricular systole than is natural.

Cor'rigent. (L. *corrigo*, to amend or correct. F. *correctif*; G. *verbesserend*.) Amending; modifying, rendering milder; correcting. Applied formerly to certain of the substances introduced into medicinal combinations, and supposed to exert this quality.

Corrigen'tia. (Same etymon.) Medicines which are *Corrigent*.

Corrig'ia. (L. *corrigia*, a thong; from *corrigo*, to make straight.) A thong of leather. An old name for the tendon of a muscle.

Corrigi'ola. (Dim. of L. *corrigia*, a thong of leather. F. *renouée vulgaire*; G. *Vogelknöterich, Vogelwegetritt, Wegetritt*.) Old name for the *Polygonum aviculare*, or knot-grass.

Also, a Genus of the Nat. Order *Paronychiaceæ*.

C. littora'lis, Linn. (L. *littoralis*, belonging to the shore.) Sand strapwort. Antiscorbutic.

Corrob'orant. (L. *corroboro*, to strengthen very much. F. *corroborant*; G. *stärkend*.) Giving strength; strengthening; cordial; tonic.

Corroboran'tia. (L. *corroboro*.) Corroborant medicines; tonics, such as cinchona.

Corrob'orative. Same as *Corroborant*.

Corro'dent. (L. *corrodo*, to gnaw. G. *zernagend*.) Gnawing; eating away. Same as *Corrosive*.

Corroden'tia. (Same etymon.) Medicines which are *Corrodent*.

Also, a Group of the Order *Orthoptera*, having homonymous unfolding wings.

Corro'ding. (L. *corrodo*.) Eating away.

C. ul'cer of u'terus. A deep ulcer, with hard edges and villous gangrenous base, uncontrollable in its course, and generally, if not always, fatal.

Corro'sion. (L. *corrodo*. F. *corrosion*; G. *Corrosion, Zernagung*.) The action of the substances called *Corrosive*.

Corrosi'va. Medicines which are *Corrosive*.

Corro'sive. (L. *corrodo*, to gnaw to pieces. F. *corrosif*; G. *zernagend, ätzend, zerfressend*.) Having the power of disorganising the particles of a body; eating or wasting away.

A corrosive substance is one that alters and disorganises the living structures by slow degrees; it is of the same nature, but not so active, as a caustic.

C. chlo'ride of mer'cury. The *Hydrargyri perchloridum*.

C. poi'sons. See *Poisons, corrosive*.

C. sub'limate. (F. *sublimé corrosif*; G. *Ätzsublimat*.) The *Hydrargyri perchloridum*.

C. sub'limate bath. For an adult, two and a half drachms of sublimate should be dissolved in each bath, in which the patient should pass an hour or an hour and a half; for a child's bath, of half an hour's duration, from 30 to 60 grains should be used, according to the age.

C. sub'limate injec'tion. This is sometimes used in cases of gleet, in the proportion of half a grain to three or six ounces of water.

Corro'sives. (Same etymon.) Medicines or substances having the action of a *Corrosive*; especially applied to a class of poisons, such as mineral acids, caustic alkalies, certain metallic chlorides, and such like.

Cor'roval. The name of a variety of *Woorari*.

Corrova'lia. An alkaloid said to have been found in *Corroval*.

Cor'rowal. Same as *Corroval*.

Corru'da. A sixteenth century name of the *Asparagus acutifolius*, and also the *A. aphyllus*.

Cor'rugate. Same as *Corrugated*.

Cor'rugated. (L. *corrugo*, to wrinkle. F. *ridé, rugueux*; G. *runzelig*.) Shrivelled; wrinkled in an irregular fashion.

Corruga'tio. See *Corrugation*.

C. cu'tis. (L. *cutis*, the skin.) A wrinkle.

Corruga'tion. (L. *corrugo*, to make full of wrinkles. F. *corrugation, froncement*; I. *corrugazione*; S. *corrugacion*; G. *Runzeln, Runzelung, Zusammenschrumpfung*; Gr. ῥίκνωσις.) Wrinkling of the skin, whether from age, action of muscles, or the application of styptics.

Also, wrinkling or puckering of any structure.

Corruga'tor. (L. *corrugo*. F. *corrugateur*; I. *corrugatore*; G. *Runzler, Zusammenrunzler*.) A wrinkler, or that which wrinkles.

C. Coite'rii. (*Coiter*, an anatomist who first described the muscle.) The *C. supercilii*.

C. supercil'ii. (L. *supercilium*, an eyebrow. F. *muscle corrugateur, m. sourcilier;* G. *Augenbrauenrunzler.*) A small, narrow, deep-coloured muscle arising from the inner extremity of the superciliary ridge of the frontal bone; the fibres pass upwards and outwards, and terminate partly by being attached to the skin of the eyebrow, and partly by becoming blended with the fibres of the orbicularis and orbito-frontalis muscles. It draws inwards and downwards the inner end of the eyebrow and the skin of the forehead, and produces frowning.

Corru'gent. (L. *corrugo.*) A wrinkler; wrinkling, contracting.

C. mus'cle. A synonym of the *Corrugator supercilii*, from its action.

Cor'sē. (Κόρση.) Same as *Corrē.*

Cor'selet. (F. *corselet;* from old F. *cors*, a body; from L. *corpus*, a body. G. *Brustschild, Bruststück, Vorderlieb.*) A term applied to the prothorax, collar, or anterior segment of the trunk of insects, when it is much larger than the other two, and when these latter are joined to the abdomen and seem to form an integral part of it.

Also, the whole thorax of an insect.

C., fore. The part of the body of an insect bearing the anterior pair of legs.

C., hind. The part bearing the posterior pair of legs and the hind wings.

C., mid. The part bearing the middle pair of legs and the fore wings.

Cor'set. (Old F. *cors*, a body; from L. *corpus*, a body.) A pair of stays.

C. of Bras'dor. See *Brasdor, corset de.*

Cor'sican moss. (*Corsica.*) The *Alsidium helminthochorton.*

C. worm moss. The *Alsidium helminthochorton.*

Corsoï'des. (Κόρση, the hair on the temples; εἶδος, likeness.) A synonym of asbestos, from its hair-like appearance.

Corstor'phine. Scotland; near Edinburgh. A cold sulphuretted mineral water containing sodium sulphate.

Cor'talon. The *Senecio vulgaris.*

Cor'te de pa'la. A name of *Conessi bark.*

Cor'tex. (From Sans. root *krit*, to split. F. *écorce;* G. *Rinde, Schale.*) Bark; the outer rind or covering of a structure or thing.

C. adstrin'gens brazilien'sis. (L. *adstringo*, to draw together.) Probably the same as Barbatimao bark.

C. alcorno'co. See *Alcornoque bark.*

C. al'ni ni'græ. (L. *alnus*, the alder; *niger*, black.) Same as *Frangula.*

C. alsto'niæ. See *Alstoniæ cortex.*

C. angeli'næ. The bark of the *Andira inermis*, or *Geofræa inermis*, formerly called *Angelina.*

C. angi'co. See *Angica* and *Barbatimao.*

C. angustu'ræ ferrugin'eæ. A synonym of *C. Angusturæ spuriæ.*

C. angustu'ræ spu'riæ. (L. *spurius*, false.) See *Angustura bark, false.*

C. angustu'ræ ve'ræ. (L. *verus*, true.) See *Angustura bark, true.*

C. ani'si stella'ti. (L. *anisus*, anise; *stellatus*, star-like.) The bark of *Illicium anisatum.*

C. antiscorbu'ticus. The *Canellæ albæ cortex*, and also the bark of *Drimys Winteri.*

C. arbu'ti. The bark of *Arbutus unedo.*

C. aromat'icus. The bark of *Drimys Winteri.*

Also, *Canellæ albæ cortex.*

C. auran'tii condi'tus. (L. *conditus*, part. *condo*, to preserve.) The rind of oranges preserved in sugar. Stomachic.

C. auran'tii curassavien'sis. (F. *écorce de Curaçao.*) The rind of Curassoa oranges, *Aurantia curassoventia.*

C. auran'tii dul'cis, U.S. Ph. See *Aurantii dulcis cortex.*

C. auran'tii fruc'tus, G. Ph. (L. *fructus*, fruit. G. *Fruchtschale des Pommeranzenbaumes.*) The rind of the orange, *Aurantii cortex.*

C. aurantio'rum. Same as *Aurantii cortex.*

C. ba'obab. Same as *Adansonia bark.*

C. barbatima'o. See *Barbatimao bark.*

C. bebee'ru. (G. *Bebeeru* or *Bebiru-rinde.*) The bark of *Nectandra rodæi.* It contains tannic acid and bebeerin or nectandrin, and is used in the form of decoction in the treatment of malaria, and as an astringent. See *Nectandræ cortex.*

C. be'la-aye. See *Bela-aye.*

C. bibi'ru. Same as *C. bebeeru.*

C. bux'i. (F. *écorce de buis;* G. *Buchsbaumrinde.*) Box bark. The bark of the *Buxus sempervirens.*

C. cabba'gii. See *Cabbagium.*

C. ca'il-ce'dræ. The bark of *Swietenia senegalensis.*

C. calotrop'idis. See *Calotropis cortex.*

C. canel'læ al'bæ. See *Canellæ albæ cortex.*

C. Cardina'lis de Lu'go. See *Cardinalis de Lugo cortex.*

C. caryophylla'ta. (Καρυόφυλλον, the clove tree. G. *Nelkenzimmt.*) Clove bark; the produce of *Dicypellium caryophyllatum.* It has a clove-like smell and a cinnamon-like taste. It is used as an aromatic and substitute for cinnamon.

C. caryophylloï'des. See *Caryophylloides cortex.*

C. cascaril'læ. See *Cascarillæ cortex.*

C. cas'siæ caryophylloï'des. See *Caryophylloides cortex.*

C. cas'siæ cinnamo'mi. Chinese cinnamon.

C. cas'siæ lig'neæ. See *Cassia lignea.*

C. castan'eæ equi'næ. See *Hippocastanum*, U.S. Ph.

C. cedre'læ. The bark of *Cedrela febrifuga.* It is bitter and astringent.

C. cer'ebri. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain. F. *substance corticale du cerveau.*) The outer grey substance of the brain. See *Convolutions* and *Gyri.*

C. chabar'ro. The same as *Alcornoque bark.*

C. chacaril'læ. The *Cascarillæ cortex.*

C. chi'næ. (*China*, a corruption of Braz. *quina*, bark.) A name given to cinchona bark, as the bark *par excellence.*

C. chi'næ calisay'æ, G. Ph. The *Cinchonæ flavæ cortex.*

C. chi'næ convolu'tus. (L. *convolutus*, part. of *convolvo*, to roll together.) The same as *C. chinæ regius.*

C. chi'næ fla'vus. The *Cinchonæ flavæ cortex.*

C. chi'næ fus'cus, G. Ph. See *China fusca.*

C. chi'næ huanu'co. Same as *Bark, Huanaco.*

C. chi'næ lox'a. See *Bark, Loxa.*

C. chi'næ lu'teus. (L. *luteus*, yellowish.) The *Cinchonæ flavæ cortex.*

C. chi'næ officina'lis. (L. *officinalis*, belonging to a shop. F. *quinquina gris*, or *de Huanuco*; G. *braune* or *graue Chinarinde, Peruvianische Rinde.*) Grey bark. The same as *C. chinæ fuscus.*

C. chi'næ pla'nus. (L. *planus*, flat.) The same as the *C. chinæ regius.*

C. chi'næ re'gius. (L. *regius*, royal.) The *Cinchonæ flavæ cortex.*

C. chi'næ ru'ber, G. Ph (L. *ruber*, red. F. *quinquina rouge*; G. *rothe Chinarinde.*) Red Peruvian bark; the *Cinchonæ rubræ cortex.*

C. chinchi'næ. Cinchona bark.

C. cincho'næ fla'væ. See *Cinchonæ flavæ cortex.*

C. cincho'næ pal'lidæ. See *Cinchonæ pallidæ cortex.*

C. cincho'næ ru'bræ. See *Cinchonæ rubræ cortex.*

C. cinnamo'mi. (G. *Zimmtrinde.*) See *Cinnamomi cortex.*

C. cinnamo'mi acu'ti. (L. *acutus*, pointed.) The same as *C. cinnamomi zeylanici.*

C. cinnamo'mi cas'siæ, G. Ph. The *Cinnamomi chinensis cortex.*

C. cinnamo'mi chinen'sis. (*China*, the country of that name. F. *canelle de la chine*; G. *Zimmt-cassienrinde, Chinesicherzimmt.*) The bark of the *Cinnamomum aromaticum.*

C. cinnamo'mi zeylan'ici, G. Ph. (G. *Zimmtrinde.*) See *Cinnamomi cortex.*

C. cit'ri fruc'tus. (L. *fructus*, fruit. F. *epicarpe de citron*; G. *Citronschalen, Fruchtschale des Citronenbaumes.*) The rind of the lemon. See *Limonis cortex.*

C. coccognid'ii. (L. *coccum*, a berry; *gnidius*, Gnidian.) The *Mezerei cortex.*

C. conduran'go. (G. *Kondorrebenrinde.*) The bark of an unknown tree belonging to the *Asclepiadaceæ.* See *Condurango.*

C. cones'si. The bark of the *Nerium antidysentericum.*

C. cor'ticis. (L. *cortex*, bark.) Term applied by Hyrtl to the thin superficial layer of the cortical substance of the kidney, which contains neither capsules nor glomeruli.

C. cortico'sus. (L. *corticosus*, full of bark.) A synonym of *Canella bark.*

C. co'to. (G. *cotorinde.*) The bark of the Coto tree, an unknown tree growing in Bolivia. See *Coto bark.*

C. co'to para'. A species of *Coto bark* imported from Bolivia. It contains *Paracotoin.*

C. co'to ve'rus. (L. *verus*, true.) A bark similar to cinchona obtained from Bolivia. It contains *Cotoin.* See *Coto bark.*

C. cras'sior. (L. *crassus*, thick.) Same as *Cassia bark.*

C. Culilawan'i. (F. *canelle giroflée des Molluques*; G. *bittere Zimmtrinde.*) See *Culilawan.*

C. cuspa'riæ. See *Cusparia cortex.*

C. dent'ium. (L. *dens*, a tooth.) The enamel of the teeth.

C. dios'pyri. (G. *virginische Dattelpflaume.*) Persimmon bark. The bark of the *Diospyros virginiana.*

C. echi'tis. The bark of *Alstonia scholaris*; also called *Echites scholaris.* Same as *Alstoniæ cortex.*

C. eleute'riæ. Same as *Cascarillæ cortex.*

C. eleuthe'riæ. Same as *C. eleuteriæ.*

C. eucalyp'ti glob'uli. (G. *Veilchenbaumrinde.*) The bark of the *Eucalyptus globulus.*

C. euon'ymi. See *Euonymus*, U.S. Ph.

C. fa'bæ caca'o. (G. *Cacaoschalen.*) The test of the cacao bean.

C. fa'bæ caca'o tos'tus. (L. *tostus*, part. of *torreo*, to roast. G. *geröstete Cacaoschalen.*) Roasted cacao bean tests.

C. fla'vus. Same as *Cinchonæ flavæ cortex.*

C. frang'ulæ, G. Ph. See *Frangula.*

C. frax'ini. (F. *écorce de frêne*; G. *Eschenrinde.*) The bark of the ash, *Fraxinus excelsior.*

C. fruc'tus auran'tii, G. Ph. Same as *Aurantii cortex*, B. Ph.

C. fruc'tus cit'ri, G. Ph. Same as *Limonis cortex*, B. Ph.

C. fruc'tus juglan'dis, G. Ph. (L. *fructus*, fruit. F. *broux de noix*; G. *grüne Wallnussschalen.*) The green rind of the fruit of the walnut. Used in the same doses and for the same purposes as the *Folia juglandis.* It contains a form of tannic acid, which colours the salts of iron green; also, a substance resembling pyrogallol.

C. geoffroy'æ surinamen'sis. (*Surinam*, a district on the north-east coast of South America. G. *Surinamische Wurmrinde.*) The bark of the *Geoffroya retusa.*

C. gnid'ii. The bark of the *Daphne gnidium*, Mezereon bark.

C. grana'ti fruc'tus. (L. *fructus*, fruit. F. *écorce de la granade*; G. *Granatäpfelschalen.*) The rind of the fruit of the pomegranate. See *Granati fructus cortex.*

C. grana'ti rad'icis. (L. *radix*, a root. F. *écorce de la racine du grénadier*; G. *Granatwurzelrinde.*) The bark of the root of the pomegranate tree. See *Granati radicis cortex.*

C. granato'rum. (F. *écorce de la granade*; G. *Granatäpfelschalen.*) The rind of the fruit of the pomegranate. See *Granati fructus cortex.*

C. hed'eræ ar'boris. (L. *hedera*, ivy; *arbor*, a tree. F. *écorce de lierre*; G. *Epheurinde.*) The bark of the common ivy.

C. hippocas'tani. (F. *écorce de marronnier*; G. *Rosskastanienrinde.*) The bark of the horse-chestnut, *Æsculus hippocastanum.* See *Hippocastanum.*

C. hu'ræ brasilien'sis. (G. *Brasilianischer Sandbüchsenbaum.*) The bark of the *Hura braziliensis.* Administered internally, in decoction, for psoriasis, lepra, elephantiasis.

C. in'gæ. One of the kinds of *Barbatimao cortex.* It is obtained from the *Inga avaremotemo.*

C. jaboran'di. See *Pilocarpus.*

C. jamaicen'sis. The bark of *Achras sapota.*

C. juglan'dis nu'cum inte'rior. (L. *nux*, a nut; *interior*, inner.) The putamen or shell of the walnut. It forms one of the constituents of the old *Decoctum pollini.*

C. juglan'dis nu'cum vir'idis exte'rior. (L. *nux*, a nut; *viridis*, green; *exterior*, outer. F. *broux de noix*; G. *grüne Wallnussschalen.*) The green shell of the walnut. Same as *C. fructus juglandis.*

C. la'ricis. See *Laricis cortex.*

C. la'ricis inte'rior. (L. *larix*, the larch; *interior*, internal. G. *innere Lärchenrinde.*) The bark of *Pinus larix*, or the larch. It contains, in addition to tannic and resinic acids, ethereal oil and laricin, which is identical with abietin and coniferin. It is employed in the form of decoction in bronchial catarrh, cough, and blennorrhœa of the urethra. See *Laricis cortex.*

C. la'vola. A bark supposed to be that of the *Illicium anisatum.*

C. limo'nis. See *Limonis cortex*, B. Ph.

C. lin'guæ a'vis. (L. *lingua*, a tongue; *avis*, a bird.) The bark of the ash, *Fraxinus excelsior.*

C. lirioden'dri. The bark of *Liriodendron tulipifera.* It contains piperin, ethereal oil, and tannic acid, and is administered internally in the form of pills or powder, in doses of 30 to 60 grains, for ague.

C. lotaur'æ. The bark of *Symplocos racemosus.*

C. magellan'icus. The bark of *Drimys Winteri.*

C. malabath'ri. The bark of *Cinnamomum samala*, not to be confounded with the *Cortex cassiæ cinnamomeæ*, which it far exceeds in activity.

C. malico'rii. (L. *malicorium*, pomegranate rind.) See *Granati fructus cortex.*

C. margo'sæ. Margosa bark; the bark of *Azadirechta indica.*

C. mas'soy. The bark of *Cinnamomum kiamis.* Hab. New Guinea. It has a smell and flavour like cinnamon; it is beaten into a pultaceous mass with water, and is rubbed on the abdomen to allay pain of the bowels.

C. mesen'næ. The same as *C. musennæ.*

C. meze'rei, G. Ph. (F. *écorce de garon* or *sainbois;* G. *Seidelbastrinde.*) Spurge olive bark. The bark of *Daphne mezereum* or *D. gnidii.* See *Mezerei cortex.*

C. mone'siæ. (F. *écorce de monésie* or *écorce de buranhem* or *guarenhem de brésil;* G. *Monesiarinde.*) The bark of *Chrysophyllum leucophlœum.* Used externally and internally as an astringent.

C. monni'niæ polystach'iæ. The bark of *Monninia polystachia*, a Peruvian plant. It contains saponin and tannin. Used internally as an astringent.

C. musen'næ. (G. *Musenna rinde.*) The bark of *Albizia anthelmintica.* It is used as an anthelmintic, in doses of one ounce or more.

C. nectan'dræ. See *Nectandræ cortex.*

C. nu'cis juglan'dis. Same as *C. juglandis fructus.*

C. os'seus. (L. *osseus*, bony.) The *Cement* of the teeth.

C. o'vi. (L. *ovum*, an egg.) The *Decidua reflexa*, from its position in regard to the embryo.

C. pal'lidus. (L. *pallidus*, pale.) See *Cinchonæ pallidæ cortex.*

C. pa'trum. (L. *pater*, a father.) Cinchona bark, in reference to the Jesuit priests who introduced it.

C. perua'nus. Same as *C. peruvianus.*

C. peruvia'nus. (*Peru.*) Cinchona bark, from its place of growth.

C. pi'ceæ vulga'ris inte'rior. (G. *innere Lärchenrinde;* L. *alburnum pini.*) The inner bark of the larch, *Pinus larix*, which is used in the form of decoction in bronchitis, and when an astringent is required.

C. poggere'bæ. Name for the bark of an unknown tree in America; said to be useful in diarrhœa.

C. pomo'rum auran'tii. (L. *pomum*, fruit.) The *Aurantii cortex*, B. Ph.

C., pri'mary. (L. *primus*, first.) The first bark formed on a young shoot. It is composed of fundamental tissue.

C. proflu'vii. (L. *profluvium*, diarrhœa.) The bark of *Wrightia antidysenterica*, from its astringent properties.

C. pru'ni pa'di. (G. *Ahlkirschenrinde.*) The bark of *Prunus padus.* It contains a small quantity of tannic acid and amygdalin, hence when macerated with water it yields oil of bitter almonds, containing hydrocyanic acid.

C. pru'ni sero'tinæ. The bark of *Cerasus serotina* or *Prunus virginiana.*

C. pru'ni virginia'næ. The bark of the *Prunus virginiana.* Used as a remedy in ague and dysentery.

C. quas'siæ. (F. *l'écorce de bois amer de Surinam, écorce de quassia;* G. *Surinamische Quassienrinde*, or *Bitterholzrinde.*) The bark of the *Quassia amara*, or bitter quassia tree, formerly used in infusions, but for which the root is generally substituted as less intensely bitter.

C. quebra'cho. The bark of the *Aspidosperma Quebracho*, Fraude, or *Loxopterygium Lorentii*, Grisebach. A tree growing in the Province of Santiago. The bark is used in the same way and for the same purposes as cinchona. It has also recently been recommended by Penzoldt in asthma proceeding from emphysema, and for phthisical patients with imperfect respiratory activity, and in dyspnœa. Ten grammes should be macerated for a week in 100 grammes of rectified spirit; then filter and inspissate; dissolve the residue in 20 grammes of water. One or two teaspoonfuls of this solution may be given thrice daily.

C. quer'cus, G. Ph. (G. *Eichenrinde;* F. *écorce de chêne.*) Oak bark. See *Quercus cortex.*

C. quillay'æ. The bark of *Quillaya saponaria.*

C. radi'cis berber'idis. Same as *Berberis*, U.S. Ph.

C. radi'cis gossyp'ii. See *Gossypii radicis cortex*, U.S. Ph.

C. radi'cis grana'ti, G. Ph. See *Granati radicis cortex.*

C. re'nis. (L. *ren*, the kidney.) The cortical substance of the kidney.

C. rham'ni fran'guli. (G. *Faulbaumrinde.*) This is used as a purgative in the form of infusion, and combined with neutral salts and aromatic syrup. See *Frangula.*

C. rhat'anhæ radi'cis. (L. *radix*, a root.) Same as *Krameriæ radix.*

C. ru'ber. (L. *ruber*, red.) The *Cinchonæ rubræ cortex.*

C. sambu'ci. (L. *sambucus*, the elder. G. *Hollunderrinde.*) The bark of the *Sambucus nigra*, the elder tree. It contains an emetic and cathartic principle. A decoction has been used in dropsy.

C. sambu'ci canaden'sis. (*Canada*, the country of that name. G. *canadische Hollunderrinde.*) This contains an emetic and cathartic principle. It has been used in albuminuria.

C. sas'safras. (G. *Fenchelholz.*) The bark of the root of *Sassafras officinalis.* See *Sassafras radix.*

C., sec'ondary. All the tissue formed from the cambium ring on the outside.

C. simaru'bæ radi'cis. (L. *radix*, a root.) The bark of the root of *Simaruba officinalis.*

C. sin'toc ve'rus. (L. *verus*, true.) The bark of *Cinnamomum javanicum*, Bl.

C. soy'midæ. (Telugu, *soymida*, the name of the tree.) The bark of the *Soymida* or *Swietenia febrifuga.*

C. stria'tus dent'ium. (L. *striatus*, striped; *dens*, a tooth.) The enamel of the teeth.

C. surre'næ. A synonym of *C. cedrelæ.*

C. swiete'niæ senegalen'sis. (*Senegal*, the country of that name.) The bark of *Khaja senegalensis*, Guill, a tree growing in Gambia and Senegal, from which bebeerin is obtained. It is used as a febrifuge in powder or tincture.

C. tabernæmonta'næ u'tilis. (L. *utilis*, useful.) A synonym of *Alstoniæ cortex.*

C. theve'tiæ neriifo'liæ. (L. *nerium*, the oleander; *folium*, leaf.) The bark of *Thevetia nerifolia;* it contains a bitter crystalline glycoside, thevetin, which has been employed as a substitute for quinine in the treatment of fevers.

C. thu'ris. (L. *thus*, frankincense.) Cascarilla bark, from its aromatic smell when burnt.

C. thymelæ'æ. (Θυμέλαια, the *Daphne gnidium.*) Same as *Mezerei cortex.*

C. thymia'matis. (L. *thymiama*, a composition for fumigating, incense.) The portions of the bark of *Styrax calamita* which remain after the expression of storax.

C. ul'mi. See *Ulmi cortex.*

C. ul'mi inte'rior. (L. *ulmus*, the elm; *interior*, inner. F. *écorce d'orme champêtre;* G. *Ulmenrinde* or *Rüsterrinde.*) Elm bark, slippery elm bark. See *Ulmi cortex.*

C. unguenta'rius. (L. *unguentum*, an ointment) The bark of the slippery elm, *Ulmus fulva*, from its mucilaginous property.

C. Wintera'nus. The bark of *Drimys Winteri.* See *Wintera.*

C. Wintera'nus spu'rius. (L. *spurius*, false.) A synonym of *Canellæ albæ cortex;* because it was often confounded with the true Winter's bark.

C. Wintera'nus ve'rus. (L. *verus* true.) Winter's bark, the bark of *Drimys Winteri.* See *Wintera.*

C. Winte'ri. See *Wintera.*

Cor'ti. An Italian anatomist of the nineteenth century.

C., ar'ches of. (G. *Corti'sche Bogen.*) A series of elastic arches, more than 3000 in number, mainly forming the organ of Corti, and placed on the zona arcuata, or second zone, of the membrana basilaris of the cochlea of the ear through its whole length. They are formed by the external and internal rods of Corti, the upper ends of which, being enlarged, touch each other and form an arch.

C., cells of. The external hair-cells of the organ of Corti. See *Cells, hair, external.*

C., fi'bres of. (G. *Corti'sche Fasern.*) Same as *C., rods of.*

C., gan'glion of. The *Ganglion spirale* of the cochlear nerve.

C., mem'brane of. A delicate, transparent membrane, which arises from the whole length of the limbus of the lamina spiralis of the cochlea a little to the outer side of the attachment of the membrane of Reissner; it extends over the organ of Corti, and terminates by a free edge above the external hair-cells. As it crosses the sulcus spiralis and covers the rods of Corti it is somewhat thickened, but is thin at its attachment and its free border; in the latter place it has a reticulated appearance.

C., or'gan of. (F. *organe de Corti;* G. *Corti'sches Organ.*) A papillary-looking structure, stretching along the whole length of the canalis cochlearis; it is placed on the zona arcuata of the membrana basilaris, and is covered by the membrane of Corti and the membrana reticulata. It is a sort of tunnel, composed of closely lying arches, the arches of Corti; the two pillars of the arch, external and internal, or rods of Corti, are somewhat apart at the base, and articulate with each other above to form the crown of the arch; the internal pillars or rods outnumber the external ones in the proportion of eight to five. Between the layer of internal rods and the sulcus spiralis lie the internal hair-cells, and on the outer side of the external rods are the external hair-cells, or cells of Corti, with the cells of Deiters arranged among them, and the supporting cells of Hensen on the outer side; and beyond these, stretching as far as the ligamentum spirale are the cells of Claudius, in a single layer. These latter do not strictly form part of the organ of Corti. This complicated arrangement is supposed to be the essential part of the organ of hearing, but its exact use is by no means determined. The organ of Corti is developed from the epiblast cells lining the canalis cochlearis.

C., pil'lars of. (G. *Corti'sche Pfeilers.*) Same as *C., rods of.*

C., rods of, exter'nal. The outer pillars of the arch of the organ of Corti. They are shorter and stiffer than the inner rods, and are fewer in number; the expanded base is in connection with the extremities of the fasciculi of the zona pectinata of the basilar membrane, and has on its inner surface within the arch a nucleated mass of protoplasm like the inner rods; the body is somewhat smaller than the head and base so that it does not touch its neighbours, it is cylindrical and striated; the head has the shape of a swan's head, the rounded back part fitting into a concavity on the head of one or more of the inner rods; the process analogous to the bill of the bird passes, along with the projecting upper lip of the articulating concavity of the inner rod, to the phalanges of the membrana reticulata; the head is free from striæ, and appears to represent the nucleus of the cell from which the rod originated.

C., rods of, inter'nal. The inner pillars of the arch of the organ of Corti. They consist of a striated prismatic body, a somewhat expanded base, a granular, sometimes nucleated, head with a concave articulating surface, which, in conjunction with a similar hollow on one or two of its neighbours, receives the head of the external rod, and a neck; they have been likened to the human ulna in form. They lie close to each other, and are more numerous than the external rods, two or more articulating with the latter. The base rests on the inner part of the zona arcuata of the basilar membrane, and on its external surface, within the arch, lying on the membrane, is a nucleated mass of protoplasm.

The articulating surface has a lip, which covers over the head of the external pillar, and joins with its process to assist in forming the membrana reticulata. Both external and internal rods are present only in mammals.

C., tun'nel of. The canal of the organ of Corti formed by the apposition of the arches of Corti.

Cor'tical. (L. *cortex*, bark. F. *cortical;* G. *rindig, rindenartig.*) Applied to that which covers or invests a part, like the bark of a tree; bark-like.

C. arch. That part of the cortical substance of the kidney which arches over the base of the pyramids of Malpighi and connects one column of Bertin with another.

C. cat'aract. See *Cataract, cortical.*

C. cen'tres. See *Centre, cortical.*

C. col'umns. Same as *Bertin, columns of.*

C. dysar'thria. (Δύς, difficult; ἄρθρον, a joint, an articulation.) Disturbance of the power of articulating words, owing to lesion of the cortex of the brain.

C. ep'ilepsy. See *Epilepsy, cortical.*

C. integ'ument. (L. *integumentum*, a covering.) The inner layer of the false bark of an Endogen.

C. lay'er. The layer of consistent sarcode which surrounds the softer and central mass of sarcode forming the body of the *Infusoria.*

C. mem'brane. The *Decidua reflexa.*

C. paral'ysis. See *Paralysis, cortical.*

C. por'tion of adre'nals. The outer, lighter coloured portion of the suprarenal capsules or adrenals.

C. sheath. The whole of the primary bast-bundles at the point of junction of the primary and secondary cortex.

C. sub'stance of brain. See *Cortex cerebri.*

C. sub'stance of kid'ney. The outer portion of the kidney. It is soft, granular, and of a reddish-brown colour, and contains the Malpighian bodies and the tubuli uriniferi.

C. sub'stance of teeth. The cement of the teeth.

C. sys'tem. A term, in Botany, applied to the several layers of the bark.

Cortica'tæ. (L. *cortex.*) An Order of the Class *Porifera*, Subkingdom *Polystomata*, having an outer cortex containing spiculigerous corpuscles and an inner layer of spongiolin threads and siliceous needles.

Cor'ticate. (L. *cortex.*) Having bark; covered with, or like, bark.

Corticif'erous. (L. *cortex; fero*, to bear. F. *corticifère;* G. *rindentragend.*) Bearing, or having, bark.

Cortici'iform. (L. *cortex; forma*, likeness. F. *corticiforme;* G. *rindenförmig.*) Appearing like bark.

Cor'ticin. (L. *cortex.*) A yellow, amorphous, tasteless, inodorous substance found by Braconnot in the bark of the *Populus tremula.* It is slightly soluble in water, easily in alcohol and acetic acid.

Cortici'na. Same as *Corticin.*

Corticog'enous. (L. *cortex; geno*, to beget.) Producing bark.

C. zone. The second zone, immediately underneath the first or dermatogenous zone, seen in the section of a very young plant, from which the true bark proceeds. It consists of several concentric layers of irregularly polygonal cells. Also called *Periblema.*

Cortic'olous. (L. *cortex; colo*, to inhabit.) Living or growing on bark.

Cor'ticose. (L. *cortex.* F. *cortiqueux;* G. *rindig.*) Having much bark, or of the quality of bark or rind.

Cor'ticous. Same as *Corticose.*

Cortic'ula. (L. dim. of *cortex.* F. *zeste.*) The epidermis of the citron.

Also, applied to the dry, membranous and coriaceous partition of the interior of a nut.

Corti'na. (L. *cortina*, a curtain. F. *cortine;* G. *Manschette, Kessel.*) A kind of filamentous fringe bordering the pileus of many mushrooms, consisting of the *débris* of the torn volva.

Cortina'rious. Same as *Cortinate.*

Cortina'rius. (L. *cortina.*) A Genus of the Family *Agaricini*, Suborder *Hymenomycetes*, Order *Basidiomycetes.* Veil like a cobweb, spores rust-coloured.

C. castan'eus, Fr. (Κάστανον, a chestnut.) The chestnut cortinarius. Pileus fleshy, convex, then expanded, of a shining chestnut colour; stem cartilaginous, violaceous; gills ventricose, violet. In woods and gardens. Esculent.

C. cinnamo'meus, Fr. Pileus rather flat, cinnamon brown; stem hollow, yellowish. In woods. Eaten in Bohemia.

C. ciner'eo-viola'ceus, Fr. (L. *cinereus*, ash-coloured.) Pileus broad, violet, then amber brown; stem knotty, club-shaped. In autumn, amongst deciduous trees. Esculent.

C. sanguin'eus, Fr. (L. *sanguineus*, bloody.) Pileus blood-red, with red flesh. In fir woods in autumn. Said to be poisonous.

C. viola'ceus, Fr. Violet cobweb-mushroom. Dark violet; pileus fleshy; stem bulbous, spongy, villous; a cobweb-like structure of a reddish colour stretches from the edge of the pileus to the stem. Excellent eating.

Cor'tinate. (L. *cortina*, a curtain.) In Botany, cobweb-like in texture.

Cortu'sa. (*Cortusi*, a botanist of Padua.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Primulaceæ.*

Also, an old name for the *Sanicula europea.*

C. america'na. The *Heuchera cortusa.*

C. Mathi'oli, Linn. Bear's ear sanicle. An anodyne astringent and expectorant. Used in rheumatism and headache, and as a vulnerary.

Cortusa'les. (*Cortusa.*) An alliance of perigynous Exogens with dichlamydeous, or occasionally, monochlamydeous flowers, a free central placenta, and an embryo lying among a large quantity of albumen. It includes *Hydrophyllaceæ, Plumbaginaceæ, Plantaginaceæ, Primulaceæ,* and *Myrsinaceæ.*

Co'ru. Name of a tree growing in China, Japan, Malacca, and Bengal. The bark of its root affords a milky juice used against diarrhœa and dysentery; the bark of the stem is employed with the same intention. Supposed to be the *Tabernæmontana citrifolia*, or the *Nerium antidysentericum.*

C. cana'rica. (*Canary* islands.) Same as *Coru.*

Coruo'va. See *Coroa.*

Corusca'tion. (L. *corusco*, to glitter. F. *coruscation;* G. *Glanz, Schein, Schimmern, Blinken.*) A flash of lightning, or apparent sparkling fire; a glittering.

Also, the flashes of light seen in certain eye diseases.

Corvisart'ia. (*Corvisart*, a French physician.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

C. helen'ium, Merat and Cass. Same as *Inula helenium*.

Cor'vus. (L. *corvus*, a crow.) A Genus of the Family *Corvidæ*, Group *Dentirostres*, Order *Passeres*. The crows.

C. coro'nĕ, S. (Κορώνη, a crow. F. *corbeau*.) The common crow. The brain was used in epilepsy, the dung in toothache, and the eggs to cause abortion.

C. frugil'egus, Linn. (L. *frux*, fruit; *lego*, to gather. F. *freux*; G. *Saatkrähe*.) The rook. Used as food.

Coryban'tism. (Κορυβαντισμός, purification by the rites of the Corybantes, or priests of Cybele, accompanied by wild music and frantic dancing.) An old name for a form of insanity accompanied by fantastic visions and sleeplessness.

Corycomach'ia. (Κώρυκος, a leathern sack; μάχη, a contest.) The use of the *Corycus*.

Co'rycus. (Κώρυκος, a leathern sack.) A term belonging to the ancient gymnasium; the corycus was a leathern sack filled with fig seeds, flour, or sand, according to the strength of the person using it. It was suspended by a cord at the height of the navel, was pushed away by a blow of the hands, and was caught by the hands in the backward swing, or allowed to strike against the body.

Coryd'ales. (Κόρυς, a helmet. G. *Kappenmohnen*.) A Linn. Order comprising plants which have flowers somewhat resembling a helmet.

Coryd'alin. $C_{18}H_{19}NO_4$. A whitish crystalline substance discovered in the *Corydalis bulbosa* and *C. fabacea*. It is soluble in alcohol, slightly in water; coloured dark red by sulphuric acid. It is bitter, and has been used as an antiperiodic.

Coryd'aline. Resembling the flower of the *Corydalis*.

Coryd'alis. (Κορυδαλίς, the crested lark. G. *Lerchensporn*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Fumariaceæ*; so called because the spur of the flower resembles that of the lark.

Also, turkey corn, turkey pea, squirrel corn, the tubers of *Dicentra canadensis*. It contains corydalin and fumaric acid, with a yellow bitter extractive and an acrid resin. It has been used as a tonic, diuretic, and alterative in syphilitic, scrofulous, and cutaneous affections, and as an antiperiodic in intermittent fever.

C. bulbo'sa, De Cand. (L. *bulbosus*, bulbous. F. *corydale à racine solide*.) This plant has a tuber, which is somewhat aromatic, extremely bitter, slightly astringent, and acrid, and was formerly in use as an anthelmintic.

C. canaden'sis. The *Dicentra canadensis*.

C. capnoï'des, Pers. (Καπνοειδής, smoke-coloured.) A plant with similar properties to *C. bulbosa*.

C. ca'va. (L. *cavus*, hollow.) The *C. tuberosa*.

C. faba'cea, Pers. (L. *faba*, a bean.) Hab. North Europe. Tubers not hollow. Used as *C. tuberosa*.

C. formo'sa, Pursh. (L. *formosus*, beautiful.) The *Dicentra eximia*, De Cand.

C. govania'na, Wall. Hab. Northern India. Contains *Corydalin*.

C., sol'id-root'ed. The *C. bulbosa*.

C. tubero'sa, De Cand. (L. *tuber*, a swelling. F. *fumeterre bulbeuse, corydale à racine creusé*; G. *Hohlwurzel, Helmwurzel*.) Hab. South Europe. Tubers hollow when old, bitter, acrid. Applied to indolent tumours. Used as *Corydalis*.

C., yel'low. The *C. capnoides*.

Coryla'ceæ. (*Corylus*.) A Nat. Order of monochlamydeous angiosperms of the Alliance *Quernales*, or a Family of the Order *Amentaceæ*; having a two- or more celled ovary, and pendulous or peltate ovules.

Cor'ylus. (L. *corylus*, a filbert tree. F. *coudrier, noisettier*; G. *Haselstrauch, Haselstaude*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Corylaceæ*.

C. america'na, Walt. Hab. North America. Used as *C. avellana*.

C. avella'na, Linn. (L. *avellanus*, belonging to Avella. F. *noisettier*; G. *Nussbaum*.) The hazel-nut tree. The nuts, which are esculent, contain a nutritious oil; the wood also yields an oil. Used against toothache, and as an anthelmintic.

C. gran'dis. (L. *grandis*, great.) The cob-nut, a variety of *C. avellana*.

C. rostra'ta, Ait. (L. *rostratus*, beaked.) Beaked hazel. Hab. North America. The short thick bristles covering the involucrum have been given as an anthelmintic, like mucuna.

C. tubulo'sa. (L. *tubulus*, a small pipe.) The filbert, a variety of *C. avellana*.

Cor'ymb. (Κόρυμβος, a cluster of flowers. F. *corymbe*; G. *Ebenstrauss, Schirmtraube, Doldentraube, Blumenbüschel*.) A kind of raceme, the partial flower stalks or pedicels of which are gradually longer on the common stalk or rachis, so that all the flowers are on a level at the top. It is a form of botryose inflorescence.

C., com'pound. A corymb the secondary peduncles of which are ramified, as in the tansy, *Tanacetum vulgare*.

Corymbe'thra. (Κορυμβήθρα.) The ivy, *Hedera helix*, from its clustered flowers.

Corym'biate. (Same etymon. G. *doldentraubig*.) Possessed of a *Corymb*.

Corymbif'eræ. (L. *corymbus*; *fero*, to bear.) A Tribe, according to Jussieu, of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*, having tubular and perfect florets, or tubular and perfect florets in the disc, and tubular and pistilliferous or ligulate florets in the ray.

Corymbif'erous. (L. *corymbus*, from κόρυμβος, a cluster of fruit, a corymb; *fero*, to bear. F. *corymbifère*; G. *Doldentraubentragend*.) Bearing or having corymbs.

Corymbiflo'ral. (L. *corymbus*; *flos*, a flower. F. *corymbiflore*; G. *doldentraubenblümig*.) Having flowers in corymbs.

Corym'biform. (L. *corymbus*; *forma*, likeness. F. *corymbiforme*; G. *doldentraubenförmig*.) Having the appearance of corymbs.

Corymbiph'orous. (Κόρυμβος, a cluster; *φορέω*, to bear.) Same as *Corymbiferous*.

Cor'ymboïd. (Κόρυμβος, a cluster; εἶδος, likeness. F. *corymboïde*; G. *doldentraubenähnlich*.) Resembling a corymb.

Cor'ymbose. Same as *Corymbous*.

C. small'pox. See *Variola corymbosa*.

Cor'ymbous. (L. *corymbus*. F. *corym-*

beux; G. *doldentraubig.*) Having, or like, a corymb.

Corym'bulose. (Mod. L. *corymbulus*, dim. of *corymbus.* F. *corymbuleux.*) Having flowers disposed in little corymbs.

Corym'bulous. Same as *Corymbulose.*

Corym'bus. See *Corymb.*

Cor'ynĕ. (Κορύνη, a club.) The penis.

Corynid'ia. (Κορύνη, a club.) Term applied to the processes containing spiral threads in ferns.

Cor'ypha. (Κορυφή, the head. G. *Schirmpalme.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Palmaceæ.*

C. cerif'era, Linn. (L. *cera*, wax; *fero*, to bear.) Carnauba palm. Yields Carnauba wax.

C. rotundifo'lia, Lam. (L. *rotundus*, round; *folium*, a leaf.) A species which yields a kind of sago.

C. umbraculif'era, Linn. (L. *umbraculum*, an umbrella; *fero*, to bear.) The talipot or fan palm, native of Ceylon and Malabar, celebrated for the immense size of its leaves; the pith of the young plant is made into cakes and used as bread.

Cor'yphĕ. (Κορυφή.) Old term, used by Galen, *Introd. c.* 10, for the vertex of the head; also for the extremities of the fingers, and the apex of the heart.

Also, the acme of a disease.

C. cor'dis. (L. *cor*, the heart.) The apex of the heart.

Cor'yphophyte. (Κορυφή, the summit; *φυτόν*, a plant. F. *coryphophyte;* G. *Höchstpflanze.*) Name by Necker for a plant the stamens of which, few in number, are inserted at the summit of the calyx.

Cor'ys. (Κόρυς, a helmet.) The vertex of the head.

Cor'ytophyte. (Κόρυς, a helmet; *φυτόν*, a plant. F. *corytophyte;* G. *Helmpflanze.*) Name by Necker for a plant the upper part of the corolla of which is like a helmet.

Cory'za. (Κόρυζα, from κόρυς, the head. F. *coryza;* G. *Schnupfen.*) A cold in the head, or catarrh of the mucous membrane lining the nose, and the maxillary and frontal sinuses, accompanied by a limpid, ropy, mucous defluxion from the nostrils, with sense of fulness of the nose and over the frontal sinuses, and sneezing.

C. blennorrhoi'ca. (Βλεννός, mucus; *ῥόια*, a flow. G. *eiteriger Nasencatarrh.*) Suppurative nasal catarrh, such as is seen in the nasal catarrh of new-born children, and in that which is symptomatic of scarlet fever, variola, measles, and syphilis.

C. caseo'sa. (L. *caseosus*, cheesy.) A name given by Duplay to a form of coryza, characterised by the formation and accumulation in the nasal cavities of a substance resembling the caseous contents of cysts, sometimes to such an extent as to produce loss of smell and deformity of the face.

C., catar'rhal. (Κατάῤῥοος, a running down.) An ordinary coryza or cold in the head.

C. chron'ica. (Χρονικός, relating to time.) A term for the milder cases of ozæna.

C. diphtherit'ica. Same as *Diphtheria, nasal.*

C. enton'ica. (Ἔντονος, vehement.) A synonym of *Ozæna.*

Also, a term for the acute inflammatory forms of coryza.

C. farcimino'sa. (L. *farciminum*, farcy.) The coryza and ulceration of nasal mucous membrane occurring in the course of glanders; in the variety called farcy, there is no nasal complication.

C., in'fantile. Same as *C. neonatorum.*

C. malig'na. (L. *malignus*, of an evil nature.) A synonym of *Ozæna;* and also of nasal diphtheria.

C. neonato'rum. (Mod. L. *neonatus*, new born.) Coryza occurring during the first few days after birth, and believed to arise, like conjunctivitis neonatorum, from infection of the nasal mucous membrane with the impure secretions of the mother.

C. nervo'sa. (L. *nervosus*, nervous.) The form which appears to depend on disturbance of the nerves rather than inflammation of the mucous membrane; such is that which sometimes occurs as a substitute for, or a precedent of, asthma.

C. of i'odism. A condition consequent on the ingestion of iodine or potassium iodide, characterised by copious secretion of watery mucus, moderate redness, and slight swelling of the nasal mucous membrane. There is usually also some frontal headache.

C. ozæno'sa. Same as *Ozæna.*

C. pseudomembrano'sa. (Ψευδής, false; L. *membrana*, a membrane.) Coryza accompanied by the formation of false membranes, which are said to differ from the diphtheritic in that they are less fibrinous, and contain a greater amount of leucocytes and of amorphous granular matter.

C. purulen'ta. (L. *purulentus*, mattery.) A synonym of *Ozæna.*

C. scarlatino'sa. The inflammation of Schneiderian membrane, and the purulent discharge from the nose that accompany severe cases of scarlet fever.

C. superac'ta. (L. *super*, above; *actus*, part. of *ago*, to lead, to excite.) Coryza produced by snuff or other nasal irritants.

C. symptomat'ica. (Συμπτοματικός, casual.) The coryza which accompanies other diseases, such as measles and scarlet fever.

C. syphilit'ica. The inflammation of the nasal mucous membrane in infants suffering from congenital syphilis; also called *Snuffles.*

C. ulcero'sa. (L. *ulcus*, an ulcer.) A synonym of *Ozæna.*

C. virulen'ta. (L. *virulentus*, poisonous.) A synonym of *Ozæna.*

Coryza'rium. (Κόρυζα, a cold in the head.) A remedy, such as carbolic acid, which is smelt or inhaled at the commencement of a cold or catarrh for its cure.

Cos. The Island of Cos, formerly called Merope, and now Stanchio, at the mouth of the Gulf of Halicarnassus, near the south-west corner of Asia Minor; renowned for its excellent wine, and as the birthplace of Hippocrates. Here are four thermal springs. One issues from the foot of a small hill, a few paces from the sea, and is ferruginous. It is called Burina by the natives, and the water is named Acqua rossa or acidula. Less than a quarter of a mile from this are two sulphuretted springs. These are not constant, and an interruption portends an earthquake. The place is called Burkano, a corruption of Vulcano. To the north of the chief town is a place called Santa Marina, where is a saline spring, the Acque d'Hippocrates. The mineral waters of this island

deserve more attention than they at present receive.

Also (L. *cos*, akin to Sans. *có*, to sharpen), a whetstone.

C. let'tuce. A variety of the *Lactuca sativa*, brought originally from the island of *Cos*.

C. med'ica. (L. *medicus*, medical.) A stone slab for preparing ointments upon (Gr. ἀκόνη); mentioned by Galen, *de C. M. sec. Loc.* iv, 4.

C., school of. A name given to the school whence Hippocrates arose, and which adopted his teachings. These were characterised by the doctrine of crasis, which consists in the accurate constitution of the four fundamental humours: blood, bile, black bile, and phlegm; by the doctrine of coction, which, by the aid of the natural heat, transforms the humours one into another, and, by the aid of morbid heat, brings to maturity vicious humours; by the doctrine of crisis, which eliminated the concocted humours; and by the doctrine of prognosis, which, founded on crasis, coction, and crisis, assumes to foretell the progress of diseases, at least of those which are acute. It is this matter of prognosis which distinguishes them from the School of Cnidus. Their anatomy, and, consequently, their physiology, was little advanced; they did not know of the circulation of the blood, thinking that the arteries were full of air; they took the brain for a gland, and were ignorant of the functions of nerves, which they confounded with the tendons. But they were handy in surgery, especially in the treatment of fractures and dislocations. (Littré and Robin.)

Cos'cina. (Κόσκινον, a sieve.) A sieve for pharmaceutical purposes.

Coscinis'mus. (Κόσκινον, a sieve.) A pharmaceutical synonym of sifting.

Coscin'ium. (Κόσκινον, a sieve.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Menispermaceæ*.

C. fenestra'tum, Colebr. (L. *fenestra*, a window.) Wonivol, Venivel, tree turmeric. A plant of Ceylon, employed as a tonic and diuretic. The wood contains bebeerin, and is known as Calumba wood and false Calumba root.

C. in'dicum. (L. *indicus*, Indian.) The wood and bark of this plant are regarded as furnishing, in infusion, an excellent stomachic.

Coscu'lia. Old name for the berries or grains of kermes. (Quincy.) Properly *Cusculia*.

Cosen'tient. (L. *co*, together; *sentio*, to feel.) Feeling or perceiving together.

Co'sme, Frère. A name of Jean Baseillac, a French surgeon, born 1703, died 1781. An arsenical paste, an arsenical powder, and a cystotome, are named after him.

Cos'met. Old name for antimonium. (Quincy.)

Cosmet'ics. (Κοσμητικός, from κοσμέω, to adorn, to embellish. F. *cosmétique*; G. *Schönheitsmittel*.) Substances which are supposed to beautify the skin. They usually contain oxides of lead, bismuth, mercury, or arsenic.

Cosmibue'na. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rubiacea*.

C. hexan'dra. The *Buena hexandra*, Rohl.

C. obtusifo'lia. The *Buena obtusifolia*.

Cos'mic. (Κόσμος, the world.) Relating to the universe or the world.

C. disea'se. A synonym of *Syphilis*, from the universality of its prevalence.

Cosmoceph'alus. (Κόσμος, the world; κεφαλή, the head.) A sexually mature Genus of the Order *Nematoda*, Class *Nematelmintha*.

C. Diesing'ii, Molin. (*Diesing*, a naturalist.) A species found in the œsophagus of *Larus capistranus*.

C. papillo'sus, Molin. (L. *papilla*, a small pimple.) A species found in the stomach of *Larus ridibundus*.

Cosmogno'sis. (Κόσμος, the world; γνῶσις, knowledge.) The instinct which teaches animals the right time for migration, and the fitting place to which to go.

Cos'molin. (Κόσμος; L. *oleum*, oil.) A name of purified solid paraffin.

Cos'mos. (Κόσμος.) The universe, especially in relation to its natural order.

An old term, applied by Hippocrates, *de Morb. Mul.* xlii, 13, to the order and series of critical days.

Cos'mo-tellu'rian influences. (Κόσμος, the world; L. *tellus*, the earth.) Conditions, celestial and terrestrial, such as eclipses, stellar influences, the appearance of comets, the occurrence of volcanic eruptions, cyclones, earthquakes, and the like, which were formerly supposed to affect the constitution and to cause or modify the course of various diseases.

Cos'sack. The inhabitants of some of the southern steppes of Russia.

C.'s aspar'agus. The *Typha angustifolia*.

Cos'si. The larvæ of the *Cossus ligniperda*.

Cos'sin. $C_{31}H_{38}O_{10}$. An indifferent crystallisable constituent of kousso. It is the active agent in the destructive power of that drug on worms.

Cos'sis. Old name for a little tubercle in the face, like the head of a worm.

Cos'sum. Old name for a malignant ulcer of the nose. (Paracelsus.)

Cos'sus. (L. *cossus*, the goat-moth larva.) A Genus of the Group *Bombycinæ*, Suborder *Heterocera*, Order *Lepidoptera*.

C. lig'niper'da, Fabr. (L. *lignum*, wood; *perdo*, to destroy.) The goat moth. The larvæ live in the trunks of trees; they have a most offensive smell, but they were considered a great delicacy by the ancients.

Cos'ta. (L. *costa*, a rib. F. *côte*; G. *Rippe*.) In Biology, a rib, or a rib-like structure such as may occur on a coral or a shell.

In Entomology, the vein next to the anterior margin of the wing.

In Botany, the tapering nerve or vein extending from the base to the apex of a leaf. Also, called *Midrib*.

C. her'ba. (L. *herba*, springing grass.) The *Hypochœris maculata*.

C. me'dia. (L. *medius*, middle. G. *mittelrippe*.) The midrib or central vein of a leaf.

C. pulmona'ria. The *Hypochœris maculata*, or broad-leaved Hungarian hawk-weed.

Cos'tæ. Plural or genitive singular of *Costa*.

C. capit'ulum. (L. *capitulum*, a small head.) The head of a rib.

C. fluctuan'tes. (L. *fluctuo*, to move to and fro.) The floating ribs.

C. interme'diæ. (L. *intermedius*, that which is between.) Cartilaginous or semiosseous segments between the vertebral and sternal ribs in lizards.

C. mendo'sæ. (L. *mendosus*, false.) The false ribs.

C. no'thæ. (L. *nothus*, spurious.) The false ribs.

C. prima'riæ. (L. *primus*, first. G. *Hauptrippen.*) Primary ribs or costæ; such as are seen in the fruit of Umbellifers.

C. secunda'riæ. (L. *secundus*, second. *Nebenrippen.*) Secondary ribs; such as are sometimes seen in the fruit of Umbellifers.

C. spu'riæ. (L. *spurius*, false. G. *falsche Rippen.*) The false ribs.

C. ve'ræ. (L. *verus*, true. G. *wahre Rippen.*) The true ribs.

Cos'tal. (L. *costa*, a rib. F. *costal.*) Of, or belonging to, a rib, or to the ribs.

C. an'gle. The angle formed by the anterior edge of the line of cartilages of the false ribs and the anterior middle line; that of the left side is slightly the more acute. The costal angle becomes more obtuse when the lung is increased in size by rapid infiltration, and becomes more acute in chronic pneumonia and diseases reducing the bulk of the lung.

C. car'tilages. (F. *cartilages costaux*; G. *Rippenknorpel.*) The anterior or ventral cartilaginous prolongations of the ribs, twelve in number. The seven upper or anterior are attached by their outer or dorsal end to the ribs, and by their inner or ventral end to the sternum; the eighth, ninth, and tenth costal cartilages curve upwards towards their inner end, and each is attached to the cartilage above it; the eleventh and twelfth tip the ends of the floating ribs, and are unattached.

C. nerves. (F. *nerfs costaux.*) See *Intercostal nerves.*

C. plates. The expanded rib-ends in Chelonia.

C. pleu'ra. See *Pleura, costal.*

C. respiration. The form of respiration normal to the human female, in which the breathing movements are chiefly thoracic. It may be seen in man as the result of disease.

Costal'gia. (L. *costa*; ἄλγος, pain.) Intercostal neuralgia.

Costalnerv'ed. (L. *costa*; *nervus*, a nerve.) In Botany, with nerves or veins springing from a costa or midrib.

Cos'tate. (L. *costa*, a rib. F. *costé*; G. *gerippt.*) Having ribs, or the appearance of ribs; ribbed.

In Botany, a leaf having a single rib or *Costa.*

Cos'tated. Same as *Costate.*

Costa'to-ve'nose. (L. *costa*; *vena*, a vein.) In Botany, with veins or nerves springing from a costa or midrib.

Co'stebelle. A suburb of Hyères, having a milder and softer air.

Cos'tellate. (Dim. from L. *costa*, a rib.) In Botany, applied to a finely ribbed or veined leaf.

Cos'ter, Ja'cques. A French surgeon, born at Chapéry, in the Département du Haute Savoie, in 1795; died in Paris in 1868.

C.'s paste. One hundred and twenty grains of iodine dissolved in a fluid ounce of colourless oil of tar. Painted with a camels-hair brush on the skin in ringworm.

Cos'tiform. (L. *costa*, a rib; *forma*, shape.) Having the shape of a rib.

C. apoph'ysis. (Ἀπόφυσις, an offshoot.) The anterior of the two tubercles constituting the bifid extremity of the transverse process of a cervical vertebra, because it is the representative of a rib.

Cos'tive. (F. *constipé*; from L. *constipo*, to constipate.) Suffering from *Costiveness.*

Cos'tiveness. (Same etymon.) The condition in which the fæces are hard and unduly retained in the intestines.

Cost'mary. (L. *costus*, an oriental aromatic plant; *amarus*, bitter; or St. *Mary* Magdalene.) The *Balsamita suaveolens.*

Cos'to-. (L. *costa*, a rib.) This word, used as a prefix in compound names, denotes connection with, or origin from, a rib or ribs.

Costoabdom'inal. (L. *costa*; *abdomen.*) Relating to the ribs and abdomen.

C. mus'cle. The external oblique muscle.

Costocen'tral. (L. *costa*; *centrum*, a centre.) Relating to the ribs and the centrum or body of a vertebra.

C. articula'tions. Same as *Costovertebral articulations.*

Costochon'dral. (L. *costa*; χόνδρος, cartilage.) Relating to the ribs and their cartilages.

C. articula'tion. The connection between the ribs and the costal cartilages. It consists of a depression on the anterior or ventral end of the rib, into which the extremity of the costal cartilage is received and retained by extension of the periosteum one to another.

Costoclavic'ular. (L. *costa*; *clavicula.*) Relating to the ribs and the clavicle.

C. lig'ament. (F. *ligament costo-claviculaire.*) A strong, broad ligament connecting the upper surface of the sternal end of the first costal cartilage, with a rough depression on the under surface of the sternal end of the clavicle.

C. mus'cle. Chaussier's term for the subclavius muscle.

Costocol'ic. (L. *costa*; *colon.*) Relating to the ribs and the colon.

C. lig'ament. A fold of peritoneum extending from the diaphragm, opposite the tenth or eleventh rib, to the splenic flexure of the colon.

Costocor'acoïd. (L. *costa*; *coracoid* process.) Relating to the ribs and the coracoid process.

C. lig'ament. The same as *C. membrane.*

C. mem'brane. A membranous band extending between the clavicle above and the ribs and coracoid process below and externally. It partially invests the subclavius muscle. It is prolonged downwards over the axillary vessels to the fascia on the coracobrachialis muscle. It is perforated by the acromial thoracic artery and the anterior thoracic nerves.

C. mus'cle. (F. *costocoracoïdien*, Chaussier.) Chaussier's term for the pectoralis minor.

Costohyoï'deus. (L. *costa*; *hyoid* bone.) The *Omohyoid muscle.*

Costoinfe'rior respira'tion. See *Respiration, costoinferior.*

Costopu'bic. (L. *costa*; *pubes*, the bone of that name.) Relating to the ribs and pubis.

C. mus'cle. (F. *costopubien*, Portal.) The rectus abdominis muscle.

Costoscap'ular. (L. *costa*; *scapula.*) Relating to the ribs and the scapula.

C. mus'cle. (F. *costoscapulaire*, Chaussier.) Chaussier's term for the serratus magnus muscle.

Costoster'nal. (L. *costa*; *sternum.*) Relating to the ribs and the sternum.

C. articula'tions. (L. *articulum*, a joint.) The articulations between the cartilages of the true ribs and the sternum.

C. lig'ament, ante'rior. A broad thin band of ligament, radiating from the anterior surface of the inner extremity of the costal cartilage of each true rib to the sternum. These ligaments unite with their fellows and with the tendinous origin of the pectoralis major to form a thick membrane, which covers the anterior face of the sternum.

C. liga'ment, poste'rior. A layer of thin fibres, radiating from the posterior surface of the inner end of the costal cartilage of each true rib to posterior surface of the sternum.

Costosupe'rior respira'tion. See *Respiration, costosuperior.*

Costothorac'ic. (L. *costa; thorax*, the chest.) Relating to the ribs and the anterior part of the chest.

C. ar'tery. The inferior thoracic artery.

Cos'totome. (L. *costa;* Gr. τομή, section.) Large curved cutting scissors, with one blade concave and the other large and convex. Used for cutting through the ribs and other bones.

Costotrache'lian. (L. *costa;* Gr. τράχηλος, the neck.) Relating to the ribs and the neck.

C. mus'cle. Chaussier's term for the anterior and posterior scaleni muscles.

Costotransvers'al. (L. *costa; transverse* process.) Relating to the ribs and the transverse processes of the vertebræ.

Costotrans'verse. Same as *Costotransversal.*

C. articula'tions. The articulations between the tuberosities of the ribs and the transverse processes of the vertebræ; they possess a synovial membrane.

C. lig'ament, ante'rior. A broad strong ligament stretching upwards and outwards from the crest of the neck of each rib, except the first and last, to the lower border of the transverse process of the vertebra immediately above.

C. lig'ament, interos'seous. (L. *inter*, between; *os*, a bone.) The *C. ligament, middle.*

C. lig'ament, middle. The short, strong ligament attaching the rough surface on the posterior part of the neck of each rib to the front of the transverse process of the adjacent vertebra.

C. lig'ament, poste'rior. A strong, short ligament between the tubercle of each rib and the transverse process of the adjacent vertebra.

Costover'tebral. (L. *costa; vertebra.*) Relating to the ribs and the vertebræ.

C. articula'tions. The articulations between the heads of the ribs and the vertebræ; they possess a thin capsular ligament.

C. lig'ament, ante'rior. A ligament arising from the anterior part of the head of each rib and dividing into three bundles, the middle of which is attached to the intervertebral disc, and the two others to the vertebra above and below.

C. lig'ament, interartic'ular. (L. *inter*, between; *articulus*, a joint.) A short band of fibres within the costovertebral articulation attaching the crest or the head of the rib to the intervertebral disc.

C. stel'late. (L. *stella*, a star.) The *C. ligament anterior*, from its shape.

Costoxiph'oid. (L. *costa; xiphoid* cartilage.) Relating to the rib and the xiphoid cartilage or metasternum.

C. articula'tion. The articulation between the last true rib, the seventh, and the xiphoid cartilage.

C. lig'ament. (F. *ligament costoxiphoïdien.*) A thin fasciculus of fibres connecting the cartilage of the seventh and sometimes the sixth rib with the xiphoid cartilage.

Cos'tula. (Dim. of L. *costa.*) A little rib.

Cos'tulate. Same as *Costulose.*

Costulose. (*Costula.*) Applied to a shell covered with longitudinal prominences.

Cos'tus. (Κόστος.) The costus of the ancients is the root of *Aucklandia costus*, Falconer, *Aplotaxis auriculata*, or *A. lappa*, a plant inhabiting the moist open slopes surrounding the Valley of Cashmere. The roots have a strong aromatic pungent odour, are regarded as aphrodisiac, and are burnt as incense in temples.

At one time it was thought to be the product of *Costus speciosus*, Willd.

Dioscorides described three principal sorts: Arabian, Indian, and Syrian costus.

Also, a Genus of the Nat. Order *Amomaceæ.*

C. a'crĕ. (L. *acer*, sharp.) The *Drimys Winteri.*

C. ama'rus. (L. *amarus*, bitter. F. *costus amer.*) A term for the root of *C. speciosus* after it has been kept some time, when it becomes bitter.

Also, an old name for a kind of cinchona bark.

C., Ara'bian. One of the varieties of the κόστος of Dioscorides; it was white, light, and of a pleasant sweet smell. Probably the produce of *C. speciosus.*

C. arab'icus, Linn. (L. *arabicus*, Arabian.) Probably the *C. speciosus*, Willd.

C. cortico'sus. (L. *cortex*, bark.) A name formerly given to the *Canella alba*, and also to the bark of *Drimys Winteri.*

C. dul'cis. (L. *dulcis*, sweet.) A synonym of Winter's bark. See *Wintera.*

C. horto'rum. (L. *hortus*, a garden.) A name given to the *Balsamita suaveolens*, the *Opoponax chironium*, the *Actæa spicata*, the *Laserpitium chironium*, and the *Achillæa ageratum.*

C. horto'rum mi'nor. (L. *hortus; minor*, less.) The *Achillea ageratum.*

C., In'dian. One of the varieties of the κόστος of Dioscorides; it was light, stout, and of a black colour. It was less esteemed than the Arabian costus.

C. ni'gra. (L. *niger*, black.) The *Cinara scolymus*, or artichoke.

C. specio'sus, Willd. (L. *speciosus*, beautiful. F. *costus élégant.*) Sweet costus. An aromatic, pungent root, stomachic, and tonic.

C. spica'tus, Willd. (L. *spicatus*, pointed. F. *canne de rivière.*) Hab. Brazil. Root diuretic, diaphoretic, and emmenagogue. Used in gonorrhœa.

C., sweet. The *Costus speciosus.*

C., Syr'ian. One of the varieties of the κόστος of Dioscorides; it was heavy, of the colour of boxwood, and had an oppressive smell.

Cos'tylĕ. Same as *Cotylĕ.*

Co'ta. A name used by Pliny and Dioscorides for the *Anthemis cotula.*

Cotar'nic ac'id. A compound obtained, along with apophyllic acid, by boiling cotarnin with very dilute nitric acid.

Cotar'nin. $C_{12}H_{13}NO_3+H_2O$. A product of the disintegration of narcotin when boiled for a long time with water or heated with nitric acid.

Cotaro'nium. Old name, by Paracelsus, for a supposed liquor constituting a universal solvent.

Cot'is. Old name (Gr. κοτίς), used by Hippocrates, *de Morb. l.* ii, xii, 43, for the occiput and back part of the head.

Co'to barks. Origin unknown, but probably from plants belonging to the *Lauraceæ* or *Terebinthinaceæ*. The coto barks are barks similar to cinchona obtained from Bolivia, and known in commerce as *Cortex verus* and *Cortex para*. They contain cotoin, an ethereal oil of pepper-like aromatic taste, a substance analogous to trimethylamin, soft and hard resin, tannic acid, starch, gum, sugar, calcium oxalate, butyric, formic, and acetic acids. According to Jobst and Hesse, they contain several new principles—cotoin, paracotoin, leucotin, oxyleucotin, hydrocotoin, and cotonetin. These barks have been used to control diarrhœa and excessive perspiration.

Coto'in. $C_{22}H_{18}O_6+H_2O$. A fragrant balsamic substance obtained from *Cortex coto verus*. It crystallises in yellowish white prisms, which dissolve with difficulty in cold, easily in hot water, readily in alcohol, ether, and chloroform. It appears to be without physiological effect on healthy men, but is said to be serviceable in gastric catarrh with colic, and in the diarrhœa of phthisis. Dose per diem, 0·05 to 0·1 gramme.

Cotona'ria. A name given to the *Artemisia maritima*.

Coto'ne. Italy; between Florence and Pisa. Mineral waters, springing from the clay slate, and containing a little sodium and calcium sulphate, and some calcium carbonate, with free carbonic acid.

Coto'nea. (L. *cotonea*, for *cydonia*; from Κυδωνία, Canea, a town on the north coast of Crete.) A quince.

Also, a synonym of the *Origanum vulgare*.

Cotoneas'ter. (Etym. said to be L. *contonia*, for *cydonia*, a quince; *aster*, cont. of *ad instar*, like.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rosaceæ*.

C. microphyl'la. (Μικρός, small; φύλλον, a leaf.) Fruit contains hydrocyanic acid.

C. nummula'ria, Fish. and Meyer. (L. *nummularius*, belonging to money.) A species said to produce the manna known as Shír-khist.

C. u'vee ur'si. (L. *uva*, a grape; *ursus*, a bear.) Fruit contains hydrocyanic acid.

C. vulga'ris, Lindl. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) Hab. Europe. Fruit astringent.

Cotone'tin. $C_{20}H_{16}O_5$. Delicate white scales obtained from Coto bark; very similar in action to *Cotoin*.

Coto'nia. Same as *Cotonea*.

Cot'tage hos'pital. See *Hospital, cottage*.

Cot'to. Italy; near Monti, in the island of Ischia. Hot springs, temperature 39° C. (102·2° F.), containing sodium carbonate, sulphate, and chloride, with a small amount of iron and manganese.

Cot'ton. (F. *coton*, from Ar. *qutn*. I. *cotone*; S. *algodon*; G. *Baumwolle*.) See *Gossypium*.

C., benzo'ic. An antiseptic dressing for wounds, made, with the substitution of benzoic acid for salicylic acid, like *C., salicylic*.

C. consump'tion. See *Phthisis, cotton*.

C., gun. See *Gun-cotton*.

C., lav'ender. The *Santolina chamæcyparissus*.

C. plant. (F. *cottonier*; G. *Baumwollenbaum*.) The *Gossypium herbaceum*, and other species.

C. pneumo'nia. See *Pneumonia, cotton*.

C. root. See *Gossypii radicis cortex*.

C. root bark. See *Gossypii radicis cortex*, U.S. Ph.

C. rose. The plants of the Genus *Filago*, from their pubescence.

C., salicyl'ic, G. Ph. Salicylic acid 50 or 100 grammes, and castor oil and resin, of each 10 or 20 grammes, are dissolved in four litres of alcohol; a kilogramme of cleaned cotton wool is soaked in the solution and then dried. Used as an antiseptic dressing for wounds.

C. seed. The seed of *Gossypium arboreum*. It is very demulcent, and has been used as a poultice, and in decoction for coughs, and in intermittent fever.

C. shrub. Same as *C. plant*.

C. this'tle. The plant *Onopordium acanthium*, or white thorn; from its pubescent stem and leaves.

C. tree. The *Eriodendron anfractuosum*.

C. tree gum. Obtained from the *Eriodendron anfractuosum*, and used in diarrhœa and dysentery.

C. weed. The species of *Filago*, and of *Gnaphalium*; from their pubescence.

C., wild. The *Asclepias syriaca*.

C. wool. See *Gossypium*.

C. wool, styp'tic. Cotton wool that has been soaked in the tinctura ferri perchloridi. It is employed to arrest hæmorrhage.

C. xyloïd'in. (*Xyloidin*.) A synonym of *Colloxylin*.

Cotu'gno, Dome'nico. Better known as Cotunnius; an Italian anatomist born at Ruvo in Naples in 1736, died at Naples, in the university of which city he was professor of anatomy, in 1818.

Cot'ula, U.S. Ph. (Κοτύλη, anything hollow. F. *herbe de camomille puante, h. de maroute*; G. *Hundskamellenkraut*.) Mayweed. The *Anthemis cotula*. Used in colic and dysmenorrhœa.

C. al'ba, Linn. The *Eclipha erecta*.

C. fœ'tida. (L. *fœtidus*, stinking.) The *Anthemis cotula*, mayweed, or stinking chamomile.

C. maderaspata'na, Willd. The *Grangea maderaspatana*, Poir.

C. multif'ida. (L. *multus*, much; *findo*, to cleave.) Hab. Cape of Good Hope. Used in rheumatism and skin diseases.

Cot'ulé. See *Cotyle*.

Cotun'nius. See *Cotugno, Domenico*.

C., a'queduct of. (F. *aquéduc de Cotugno*; G. *Cotunni'sche Wasserleitung*.) The *Aquæductus Cotunnii*.

C., liq'uor of. The perilymph of the internal ear.

C., nerve of. (F. *nerf de Cotugno*.) The naso-palatine nerve.

C., wa'ter of. (F. *eau de Cotugno*; G. *Cotunni'sches Wasser*.) The perilymph.

Cotur'nix. (L. *coturnix*, a quail. G.

Wachtel.) A Genus of the Order *Gallinæ*, Class *Aves*.

C. chinen'sis. (G. *chinesische Zwergwachtel.*) The Chinese pigmy quail. Eaten as food.

C. dactyliso'nans, Meyer. (L. *dactylus*, a finger, a toe; *sono*, to sound. F. *caille;* G. *Wachtel.*) The quail. Eaten as food.

Cotylas'pis. (Κοτύλη, anything hollow; ἀσπίς, a round shield.) A sexually mature form of trematode worm.

C. insig'nis. (L. *insignis*, remarkable.) A species found in *Anodonta fluviatilis*.

Cot'ylē. (Κοτύλη, a hollow. F. *cotyle;* G. *Gelenkhöhle.*) The acetabulum, or socket of the hip-joint.

Also (F. *cotyle;* G. *Napf*), a cup-shaped organ, of which there are many, on the arm of Cephalopoda, by which the animal attaches itself.

Also, an old Greek measure of liquids.

Cotylea'le os. (L. *cotyla*, a cup; *os*, a bone.) Geoffroy St. Hilaire's name for a bone lying between the petrous bone and the outer part of the tympanic cavity of some animals. Also called *Bulla*.

Cotyle'don. (Κοτυληδών, a cup-shaped cavity. F. *cotylédon;* G. *Samenlappe, Keimblatt der Samen.*) In Botany, the first leaf or leaves; or the first appendicular organ or organs of the vegetable embryo destined to supply to the young plant the pabulum required for its growth. As a rule, plants possess one or two cotyledons, whence the division into monocotyledonous and dicotyledonous plants; but some Coniferæ have from ten to twelve cotyledons disposed in a whorl, whilst some plants, as the Cuscuta, are dicotyledonous. The Graminaceæ, which are usually regarded as monocotyledonous, have a scale named epiblast, which is a rudimentary second cotyledon. In dicotyledons the two cotyledons coalesce at the base and surround the radicle; they are said to conferruminate. Morphologically the cotyledons are the first leaves of the plant. They are usually white and fleshy, but may be thin, foliaceous, and greenish. They may be sessile or petiolated; when folded they may be conduplicate, equitant, or obvolute, circinate or convolute, or plaited. They may be entire or variously lobed. In their position in regard to the radicle, they may be incumbent or accumbent. Lastly, they may be epigæous or hypogæous.

Also (G. *Nabelkraut*), a Genus of the Nat. Order *Crassulaceæ;* so called from the cup-like cavity of some of their leaves.

Also, see *Placenta, cotyledonous.*

C.s, epigæ'ous. (Ἐπίγαιος, on the earth.) Cotyledons which, during the growth of the young plant, appear above the surface of the soil.

C.s, hypogæ'ous. (Ὑπόγαιος, under the earth.) Cotyledons which, during the growth of the young plant, never appear above the surface of the soil.

C. mari'na. The *Umbilicus marinus.*

C. orbicula'tus, Linn. (L. *orbiculatus*, circular.) Hab. Cape of Good Hope. The fresh juice is used in epilepsy; and the leaves are applied for the relief of hard corns.

C. umbili'cus, Linn. (L. *umbilicus*, the navel. F. *nombril de Vénus, cotylet;* G. *Nabelkraut.*) Venus's navel-wort, kidney-wort. Hab. Europe. Leaves applied to contusions, piles and warts; juice used in epilepsy; flowers in urinary calculus and dropsy.

C. umbili'cus ven'eris. (F. *nombril de Vénus.*) Same as *C. umbilicus.*

Cotyle'donal. (Κοτυληδών.) Relating to, or like, a *Cotyledon.*

Cotyle'donary. (Κοτυληδών.) Relating to a *Cotyledon.*

Cotyle'dones. (Κοτυληδών.) One of the primary divisions of plants consisting of those which possess cotyledons.

Also, plural of *Cotyledon.*

C. ce'dri. Same as *Grana cedri.*

Cotyle'donous. (Κοτυληδών. F. *cotyledoné.*) Belonging to, or having, cotyledons.

C. placen'ta. See *Placenta, cotyledonous.*

Cotyleph'orous. (Κοτύλη; φέρω, to carry. F. *cotyléphore;* G. *napftragend.*) Bearing a *Cotyle.* Applied to the arms of some Cephalopoda.

Cotylid'ea. (Κοτύλη.) A Class of the Subkingdom *Vermes*, according to Van Beneden, being endo- or ecto-parasites, consisting of flattened or ribbon-shaped worms, without ciliæ, except in early life, or bristles, possessing cup-like or irregular suckers, hermaphrodite; they have no body-cavity, sometimes no intestines, and never an anus; they are divisible into *Peripata* or *Polypodia, Hirudinæ*, or *Bdellidæ, Trematoda*, and *Cestoida;* or, according to some, *Cestoda* and *Trematoda* only.

Cotyl'iform. (L. *cotyla*, a cup; *forma*, shape. G. *becherförmig, napfförmig.*) Cup-shaped.

Cot'yloid. (Κοτύλη, a small drinking cup; εἶδος, likeness. F. *cotyloïde.*) Resembling an ancient drinking cup.

C. cav'ity. (F. *acétabule, cotyle, cavité cotyloïde;* G. *Pfannengrube, Pfannenhöhlung.*) A deep socket for the joint end of a bone; especially the acetabulum, or socket which receives the head of the femur, forming the hip-joint.

C. fos'sa. (L. *fossa*, a ditch.) The *C. cavity.*

C. lig'ament. (F. *bourrelet cotyloïdienne;* G. *Pfannenrand.*) A thick, prismatic, fibro-cartilaginous rim attached to the cotyloid margin of the acetabulum, its base to the bone, so as to deepen it; both surfaces are covered by synovial membrane, the outer in contact with the capsular ligament and the inner closely embracing the head of the femur. It is thickest above and behind, and consists of compact fibres, which interlace with each other. As it crosses the cotyloid notch it is called the transverse ligament.

C. mar'gin. (F. *sourcil cotyloïdien;* G. *Pfannenrand.*) The prominent uneven margin of the cotyloid cavity to which the cotyloid ligament is attached.

C. notch. (F. *échancrure cotyloïdienne;* G. *Pfanneneinschnitt.*) A deep notch on the inner side of the cotyloid margin of the cotyloid cavity, which is continuous with the depression at the bottom of the cotyloid cavity, and is converted into a foramen by the cotyloid ligament, and transmits the nutrient vessels and nerves to the interior of the hip-joint.

Cotyloph'ora. (Κοτύλη; φορέω, to bear.) A Group of *Ruminantia*, having a cotyledonous placenta. It includes giraffes, deer, antelopes, sheep, and oxen.

Cot'ylus. Same as *Cotyle.*

Cotz. A synonym of *Kousso.*

Couch. (F. *coucher*, to lie down; from L. *colloco*, to place.) To lie down, to lay down.

C.-grass. The *Triticum repens*, on account of its low-lying.

Couch'ing. (F. *coucher*, to lay down; from L. *colloco*, to place together.) Term for the operation of displacing, or breaking down and disturbing the opaque lens with a kind of needle for the purpose, in order to effect the reclination or absorption of a cataract.

C. nee'dle. (F. *aiguille à cataracte*; G. *Staarnadel.*) The name of the instrument used in the operation of couching.

Couch'ons. France; Département des Pyrénées-Orientales. A weak bicarbonated chalybeate water.

Coucin'ea coccin'ea. The *Cacoucia coccinea.*

Coudes. France; Département du Puy de Dôme. Athermal waters, containing a gramme of sodium chloride, and more than two grammes of sodium, calcium, potassium, and magnesium carbonates in a litre, with much carbonic acid.

Cough. (Of old low G. origin; Du. *kuchen.* F. *toux*; G. *Husten.*) Term for a sonorous and violent expulsion of air from the lungs produced by the act of *Coughing.*

C., amphor'ic. See *Amphoric cough.*

C., bronch'ial. A cough as heard through the stethoscope applied over the trachea, root of the bronchi, and even over subdivisions of the bronchi no larger than a goose-quill, when the lungs are hepatized; each cough gives, besides its natural shock, a sensation as of air passing through a tube; it is therefore also called tubal cough.

C., cav'ernous. (L. *caverna*, a cavern.) See *Cavernous cough.*

C., croup'al. A cough which has the peculiar sharp clanging sound of that of croup.

C., dry. Term for a cough generally unattended by expectoration, and often returning periodically; observed in highly irritable, nervous, and hysterical constitutions, being clearly nervous in its character.

C., ear. See *Ear cough.*

C. frem'itus. (L. *fremitus*, a roaring.) Same as *C. thrill.*

C., hoop'ing. See *Hooping-cough.*

C., hu'mid. Term for a cough in which the expectoration, chiefly mucous, is excreted very freely.

C., hyster'ical. A cough which does not depend on any affection of the respiratory organs, but on that disturbed condition of nervous system called hysteria.

C., mu'cous. Same as *C., humid.*

C., re'flex. (L. *reflexus*, part. of *reflecto*, to turn back.) A dry, hard cough, produced by irritation of the nerves of some other part of the body than the lungs; such is the cough produced by ear disease, intestinal worms, and ovarian irritation.

C. res'onance. (L. *resono*, to resound.) The sound heard on auscultation of the chest during coughing; it is ordinarily a quick, somewhat dull, and non-tubular sound.

C., spasmod'ic. (Σπασμός, spasm.) A cough which is accompanied by excessive muscular action, as in hooping-cough.

C., stom'ach. A form of reflex cough produced by the presence of some irritating substance in the stomach or small intestines.

C. thrill. (I. *trillare*, to shake.) The tremulous vibration felt on placing the hand on the chest walls during the act of coughing.

C., tu'bal. Same as *C., bronchial.*

C., whoop'ing. See *Hooping-cough.*

C., win'ter. The form of chronic bronchitis which comes on usually every winter.

C. wort. The *Tussilago farfara*, from its medicinal use.

Cough'ing. (Same etymon. F. *toux*; I. *tossimento*; G. *Husten.*) The act of producing a cough; it consists first of a deep inspiration, then a closure of the glottis, and afterwards a sudden and violent attempt at expiration, immediately followed by a rapid opening of the glottis, by which means a strong current of air is expelled from the lungs, along with, probably, the substance causing the cough. Coughing is a reflex act, in which some branch of the pneumogastric nerve is excited by the presence of an unnatural substance in the air passages, or, it may be, in the stomach, in the external ear, or other part.

Cou'len. The *Psoralea glandulosa.*

Cou'lomb. A French physicist of the present century.

C.'s law. The dogma that electric and magnetic attractions and repulsions are inversely as the squares of the distances.

C.'s law of elec'trical repul'sion. The force of electrical repulsion varies inversely as the square of the distance. This law refers also to magnetism. See *C.'s law.*

C.'s tor'sion bal'ance. This consists of a cylindrical glass case, from the upper end of which rises another cylinder of smaller size, fitted at its top with a brass cap carrying an index. Outside of this cap, and capable of turning round it, is another cap, the top of which is divided into 360 degrees. In the centre of the latter cap is an opening, in which a small metal cylinder, having a slit at its lower end, can revolve with moderate friction. The cap and the cylinder can thus rotate together or separately. These parts constitute the torsion head. To the notch a fine metallic wire is attached with a bob of metal, through which passes a light needle of shellac, carrying at one end a small gilt ball. A circular scale runs round the outside of the large cylinder in the plane of the needle. Lastly, opposite the zero of this scale there is a fixed ball of some conducting material, supported by a rod of shellac, which passes through a hole in the cover of the cylindrical case.

Coulte'ria. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ.*

C. coria'ria. The *Cæsalpinia coriaria.*

Co'um. The *Colchicum autumnale.*

Cou'ma. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Apocynaceæ.*

C. guianen'sis, Aubl. Fruit acrid when young; pleasant and esculent when ripe.

Coumar'ic ac'id. $C_9H_8O_3$. A crystalline acid resulting from the action of caustic potash on coumarin.

Cou'marin. $C_9H_6O_2$. The concrete volatile substance which constitutes the odoriferous principle of the Tonka, or Tonquin bean, the product of the *Dipterix odorata*; it is found also in many sweet-smelling plants. It crystallises in colourless shining prisms, soluble in oils, alcohol, and hot water. In large doses it is poisonous; producing great weakness, vertigo, headache, and tremor.

Cou'marine. Name given by the natives of Guiana to the *Dipterix odorata*.

Cou'maron. The native name of the *Dipterix odorata*.

Coumarou'na. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ*.

C. odora'ta, Aubl. The *Dipterix odorata*.

Cou'maryl. The hypothetical radical of coumarin and coumaric acid.

Cou'mia. A resinous product of *Icica icicariba*, De Cand.

Coun'tenance. (F. *countenance*, from L. *contineo*, to preserve.) The face with its features and expression.

Coun'ter. (L. *contra*, against. F. *contre*; G. *entgegen*.) A particle signifying opposition.

C.-ac'tion. (L. *contra*; *ago*, to act. G. *Gegenwirkung*.)

C.-exten'sion. (L. *contra*; *extendo*, to stretch out. F. *contre-extension*; G. *Gegenausdehnung*, *Gegenstreckung*.) The pulling or holding of the upper part of a broken limb, or of a dislocated joint, while extension is being employed with the lower part.

C.-fis'sure. (L. *fissura*, a cleft. G. *Gegenspalt*.) A fracture of the skull occurring opposite the situation where a blow may have been inflicted or fall received.

C.-indica'tion. (L. *contra*; *indico*, to point out. F. *contre-indication*; G. *Gegenanzeige*.) A term for the existence of some special circumstance opposed to, or forbidding, the adoption of treatment which would have been otherwise suitable, or which at first sight would have suggested itself.

C.-ir'ritants. (L. *contra*; *irrito*, to make angry. G. *Gegenreizmittel*.) Drugs or other substances which produce irritation of the skin when they are used for the purposes of *Counter-irritation*. They are divisible into *Epispastics* and *Rubefacients*.

C.-irrita'tion. (L. *contra*; *irrito*, to make angry. G. *Gegenreiz*.) The production of irritation, redness, vesication, or destruction of the skin, for the purpose of favourably influencing diseases of deeper seated or distant parts, by modifying the nutrition or mode of action of their structures.

C.-o'pening. (F. *contre-ouverture*; G. *Gegeneinschnitt*, *Gegenöffnung*.) An opening made in an abscess, opposite to and below one already existing in it, with the view of facilitating the discharge of matter and promoting the healing process.

C.-poi'son. (G. *Gegengift*.) An antidote.

C.-stroke. Same as *Contrecoup* and *Counter-fissura*.

Coun'try. (F. *contrée*, from I. *contrada*; from Low L. *contrata*, a word which was extended from *contra*, against, by a Germanism, according to Max Müller, in that *Gegend*, country, being derived from *gegen*, against, or in L. *contra*, was translated *contratum* or *terra contrata*.) A region, a rural district.

C. al'monds. The seeds of *Terminalia catappa*.

C. ipecacuan'ha. The *Tylophora asthmatica*.

C. liq'uorice root. The root of *Abrus precatorius*.

C. sarsaparil'la. The root of *Hemidesmus indicus*.

C. sen'na. The leaves of *Cassia senna*.

C. sick'ness. Same as *Nostalgia*.

C. wal'nut. The *Aleurites triloba*.

Coup. (Fr. *coup*, a blow; from Gr. κόλαφος, a blow. G. *Schlag*, *Stoss*.) A blow, shot, deed, or stroke.

C. de soleil. (F. *soleil*, the sun. G. *Sonnenschuss*.) A stroke of the sun: a term applied generally to any affection produced by a scorching sun; and specially to heat apoplexy or *Sunstroke*.

Cou'perose. (F. *couperose*, copperas, red pimples. G. *Kupferrauch*.) An old term applied to the metallic sulphates of copper, iron, and zinc, or different species of copperas.

Also (F. *couperase*, or *goutterose*; G. *Kupfer im Gesicht*), a term for *Acne*.

Coup'le. (F. *couple*, from L. *copula*, a band.) Two joined together.

In Physics, two equal parallel forces acting towards contrary parts.

C., galvan'ic. A galvanic cell composed of two metals.

C. rhythm. A term proposed by Cook for a deviation from regularity in the action of the heart, differing from intermission, irregularity, and reduplication, and consisting in two heart beats being represented by a single radial pulsation, which latter gives a sphygmographic tracing of double the normal amplitude both in length and height.

C., ther'mo-elec'tric. See *Thermo-electric couple*.

C., volta'ic. An arrangement consisting of two metals, in metallic contact, immersed in a conducting liquid.

C., volta'ic, clo'sed. The voltaic couple when the two metals are connected.

C., volta'ic, o'pen. The voltaic couple when the two metals are not in contact.

Coura'di. The name in Malabar of *Grewia orientalis*.

Coural'ium. (Κουράλιον, for κοράλλιον.) Coral.

Cou'rap. Name given in India to cutaneous diseases attended with itching and eruptions.

Cour'baril. See *Hymenæa courbaril*.

C. bifo'lia, Plum. (L. *bis*, twice; *folium*, a leaf.) The *Hymenæa courbaril*.

C., lo'tus. The *Hymenæa courbaril*.

C. res'in. The *Animé gum*.

Cour'barin. (F. *courbarine*.) Name by Guibourt for the resin of courbaril.

Cour'mayeur. Italy; in the Valley of Aosta, at the foot of Mont Blanc. Athermal or slightly heated mineral waters, containing calcium carbonate, a little iron, and much carbonic acid. Used to restore blood and strength, especially in affections of the bronchial and urinary mucous membranes, in skin diseases, and in scrofula.

Cour'mi. (Κοῦρμι.) An old name for a kind of beer.

Couron'di. An evergreen tree of India, said to be antidysenteric.

Cou'ros. (Κοῦρος, Ionic for κόρος, a boy.) Old term, used by Hippocrates, for the child when perfected in the womb. (Quincy.)

Cou'rou moel'li. An Indian shrub, said to be antivenomous.

Couroupi'ta. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Lecythidaceæ*.

C. guianen'sis, Aubl. (F. *abricot sauvage*.) Cannon-ball tree. The fruit of this

plant is vinous and pleasant to the taste when fresh, but emits an insupportable odour in decay.

Cour'pierre. France; Département du Puy-de-Dôme. Athermal mineral waters, containing carbonate of soda, a little iron, and a large quantity of carbonic acid.

Cour'rière. See *Durtal.*

Cours. France; Département de la Gironde. Athermal mineral waters, containing a little bicarbonate of iron and some carbonic acid.

Cour'ses. (L. *cursus*, a race, or course. F. *règles;* G. *Mondfluss.*) A popular term for the catamenia.

Cour'tomer. France; Département de l'Orne. Athermal mineral waters, containing a little iron and some carbonic acid.

Court-plas'ter. A plaster made by coating variously coloured silk with a solution of isinglass and allowing it to dry. It was so called because of its use by fashionable ladies for decorative patches on the face.

Cou'ry. A name given by Heyne to the catechu in balls obtained from *Areca catechu.*

Cous'cous. Name of an African food, much used about the river Senegal; composed of millet flour, some flesh, and the bark called Lalo, or that of the *Adansonia digitata.*

The couscous of the Arabs is a granular preparation of wheat.

Cous'so. Same as *Kousso.*

Couta'rea. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rubiaceæ.*

C. latifo'lia, Linn. (L. *latus*, broad; *folium*, a leaf.) A species thought by Guibourt to yield a form of *Copalchi bark.*

C. specio'sa, Aubl. Hab. Guiana and Cayenne. It yields French Guiana bark, a valuable febrifuge.

Coutou'bea. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Gentianaceæ.*

C. al'ba, Lamb. (L. *albus*, white.) The *C. spicata.*

C. purpu'rea, Lam. (L. *purpureus*, purple.) The *C. ramosa.*

C. ramo'sa, Aubl. (L. *ramosus*, branched.) Used as *C. spicata.*

C. spica'ta, Aubl. (L. *spicatus*, furnished with a point.) A bitter stomachic. Used in intermittent fever, in amenorrhœa, and as an anthelmintic.

Cou'zan. See *Sail-sous-Couzan.*

Couz'ka. The *Anisoplia austriaca*, a beetle of the size of the castor-oil seed and of a cinnamon colour. The process of development from egg to perfect insect lasts two years. The larvæ live in the soil, the perfect insect attacks the cereals and causes great destruction.

Cov-alum. A synonym of the *Ægle marmelos*, or Bael tree.

Cove of Cork. Ireland, a former name of Queenstown, County Cork; a winter resort for consumptives.

Covel'lia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Moraceæ.*

C. glomera'ta, Miq. (L. *glomero*, to form into a ball.) Bark astringent. Applied to tiger bites for the supposed purpose of removing poison; root used in dysentery; fruit esculent.

C. oppositifo'lia, Gaspar. The *Ficus oppositifolia*, Willd.

Cov'entry. A town in Warwickshire.

C. bells. The *Campanula trachelium*, from their abundance near that town.

C. ram'pion. The *Campanula rapunculus.*

C. rapes. The *Campanula rapunculus.*

Cov'er. (F. *couvrir*, to hide; from L. *cooperio*, to cover over.) Same as *Operculum.*

Cov'ering. (*Cover.*) That which covers.

C. leaves. See *Leaves, covering.*

Cov'erts. (F. *couvertures.*) The feathers ranged along and covering the base of the quills of the wing of a bird.

Cov'olam. A synonym of *Bael.*

Cow. (Sax. *cú;* from Sans. root *gu*, to bellow. F. *vache;* I. *vacca;* S. *vaca;* G. *Kuh.*) The female of *Bos taurus.*

C.-bane. (E. *bane*, harm; from Sax. *bana*, a murderer. F. *cicutaire vireuse;* G. *giftiger Wuterich.*) The *Cicuta virosa*, from its poisonous effect on cows.

C.-bane, spot'ted. The *Conium maculatum.*

C. bas'il. The *Saponaria vaccaria*, Linn.

C. bean. The *Cicuta virosa.* Probably a misnomer, and should be *C. bane.*

C. ber'ry. The *Vaccinium vitis idæa.*

C. cher'vil. The *Anthriscus sylvestris.*

C. cress. The *Lepidium campestre.*

C. herb. The *Saponaria vaccaria.*

C.-itch. Same as *Cowhage.*

C. la'dy. The *Coccinella septempunctata.*

C.'s lip. The cowslip, *Primula veris.*

C.'s lung'wort. The *Verbascum thapsus.*

C. mum'ble. The *Heracleum sphondylium.*

C. pars'ley. The *Anthriscus sylvestris.*

C.-par'snip. The *Heracleum sphondylium*, or allheal, and the *H. lanatum.*

C. plant of Ceylon'. The Kiriaghuna plant or *Gymnema lactiferum*, which yields a milk made use of by the Cingalese for food. The leaves, when boiled, are also used.

C.-pock. Same as *C.-pox.*

C.-pox. (Sax. *poc*, a pustule. F. *vaccine;* G. *Kuhpocke, Schutzpocke.*) See *Vaccinia* and *Vaccination.*

C.-pox inocula'tion. (L. *inoculo*, to implant.) Same as *Vaccination.*

C.-pox itch. See *Itch, cow-pox.*

C.-pox ve'sicle. (L. *vesicula*, a little bladder.) See *Vaccinia.*

C. strip'lings. The *Primula veris.*

C. strop'ple. The *Primula veris.*

C.-tree milk. The milky juice of the *C. tree of South America.*

C. tree of Equato'rial Amer'ica. The *Tabernæmontana utilis*, or *Hya-Hya.*

C. tree of Hum'boldt. A plant belonging to the Nat. Order *Artocarpaceæ.*

C. tree of In'dia. The *Ficus Saussureana.*

C. tree of South Amer'ica. *Palo de vaca.* An unknown species of *Brosimum*, according to some; but probably the *Galactodendron utile.*

C. weed. The *Anthriscus sylvestris.*

C. wheat, pur'ple. The *Melampyrum arvense*, Linn.

C. wheat, wild. The *Melampyrum pratense*, Linn.

C. wheat, yel'low. The *Melampyrum pratense*, Linn.

Cow'age. The *Mucuna pruriens.*

C., In'dian. The *Mucuna prurita*, Hook.

Cowa'nia. (*Cowan*, an English merchant and botanist.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rosaceæ.*

C. Stansburia'na. (*Stansbury*, of the United States navy.) Hab. Salt Lake. An astringent and local styptic. (Dunglison.)

Cow'die res'in. The turpentine of *Dammara australis*.

Cow'hage. (F. *dolic pruriteux*; G. *juckendes Faseln.*) The hairs covering the outer surface of the pods of the *Mucuna pruriens*.

Cow'per, Wil'liam. An English anatomist, born at Alresford in Hampshire in 1666, died in London in 1709.

C., glands of. (F. *glandes du Cowper*; G. *Cowper'sche Drüsen.*) Two symmetrically placed glands lying below the membranous portion of the urethra, and close behind the bulb. Each gland is about the size of a pea, and is composed of lobules. The duct is about an inch in length, and, perforating the wall of the urethra obliquely, opens into the urethral canal about half an inch in front of the triangular ligament.

Cowper's glands in the female are described as *Bartholin, glands of*.

Cowpe'rian cysts. (*Cowper.*) The *Ovula Nabothi*.

Cow'rie res'in. Same as *Cowdie resin*.

Cow'slip. The *Primula veris*.

C., com'mon. The *Primula veris*.

C., French. The *Primula auricula*.

C., great. The *Primula elatior*.

C., Jeru'salem. The *Pulmonaria officinalis*.

C., moun'tain. The *Primula auricula*.

C. of Jeru'salem. The *Pulmonaria officinalis*.

Cowth'wort. The *Chrysanthemum parthenium*.

Cox'a. (L. *coxa*; akin to Sans. root *cac*, to leap. F. *hanche*; G. *Hüfte.*) The hip, haunch, or hip-joint.

Also, applied to the *Ischium* and to the *Coccyx*.

Also, the name of the first segment of the leg of the *Arachnida* and *Insecta*, which articulates with the acetabulum.

Coxælu'vium. (L. *coxa*, the hip; *lavo*, to wash. F. *bain de fauteuil, b. de siège.*) Term for a bath for the hips, or lower portion of the body; the hip-bath.

Coxag'ma. (L. *coxa*; *ἄγμα*, a fragment. F. *coxagme*; G. *Hüftbruch.*) Fracture of the hip.

Coxagmacatoch'eus. (*Coxagma*; *κάτοχος*, holding fast. G. *Festhalter für Hüftbruch.*) A retinaculum or splint for fracture of the hip-joint.

Coxag'ra. (L. *coxa*; *ἄγρα*, a seizure.) Pain in the hip.

Cox'al. (L. *coxa.*) Belonging to the hip.

C. bone. The ilium.

Coxal'gia. (L. *coxa*, the hip-joint; *ἄλγος*, pain. F. *coxalgie*; G. *Hüftweh.*) Term for pain in the hip-joint; hip-joint disease, or morbus coxarius.

C. saturni'na. A term for *Arthralgia saturnina* when occurring in the hip-joint.

C. seni'lis. (L. *senilis*, belonging to old age.) A synonym of *Arthritis deformans*.

Coxa'rius. (L. *coxa*, the hip-joint.) Of, or belonging to, the hip-joint.

Coxarthri'tis. (L. *coxa*; *arthritis*. F. *coxarthrite*; G. *Hüftgicht.*) Gout in the hip.

Coxarthroc'acē. (L. *coxa*; *arthrocace.*) Hip-joint disease.

Coxa'rum mor'bus. (L. *coxa*; *morbus*, disease.) Hip-joint disease.

Coxen'dix. (L. *coxendix*, the hip.) An old term which has been promiscuously used for the hip, the ischium, and the ilium.

Coxit'ic. Relating to *Coxitis*.

Coxi'tis. (L. *coxa*. F. *coxite*; G. *Hüftgelenksentzündung.*) Inflammation of the hip-joint.

C. scrofulo'sa. (*Scrofula.*) Hip-joint disease.

Coxoc'acē. An abridgment of *Coxarthrocacē*.

Coxocatoch'eus. (L. *coxa*; *κάτοχος*, a holding fast.) A retinaculum or splint for the hip.

Coxoc'erite. (L. *coxa*; *κέρας*, a horn.) The basal segment of the antenna in Crustacea.

Coxofem'oral. (L. *coxa*; *femur*, the thigh-bone.) Same as *Iliofemoral*.

Coxog'nathite. (L. *coxa*; *γνάθος*, the jaw.) The basal segment of the mandibles of Arthropods.

Coxop'odite. (L. *coxa*; *πούς*, a foot.) The short basal joint of the appendages of the abdomen in the crayfish and other Decapods. It is attached proximally to an articular cavity situated between the sternum and the epimeron, and distally to a long cylindrical second joint, the basipodite.

Coxopodit'ic. Belonging to the *Coxopodite*.

C. se'tæ. (L. *seta*, a bristle.) The straight stiff hairs connected with the basal joint of the legs of the Decapod Crustaceans. They are believed to prevent the intrusion of parasites and other foreign matters into the branchial chamber.

Crab. (Sax. *crabba*; possibly through L. *carabus*, from Gr. *κάραβος*, a prickly kind of crab, perhaps the crayfish. F. *crabe*; I. *granchio*; S, *cangrejo*; G. *Krebs.*) A name given to several decapod Crustaceans, but specially in England to the *Cancer pagurus*. It is much used as an article of diet; to some it is said to give nettle-rash.

Also (perhaps the same etymon, from the pinching quality of its sourness), the fruit of the *Pyrus malus*.

C. ap'ple. (Sax. *crabbäpple*. F. *pomme sauvage*; I. *mela silvatica*; S. *manzana silvestre*; G. *Holzapfel.*) The fruit of the *Pyrus malus*.

C. ap'ple tree. (F. *pommier*; G. *Apfelbaum.*) The *Pyrus malus*.

C.'s claws. (G. *Krebsscheeren.*) The black tips of the chelæ of the common crab, *Cancer pagurus*, powdered; formerly used as an absorbent and antacid in virtue of the calcium carbonate they contain.

C.'s eyes. (F. *yeux d'écrevisses*; G. *Krebsaugen.*) Concretions found in the walls of the stomach of the river crayfish, *Astacus fluviatilis*, for triturating food. They are from ·25″ to ·6″ in diameter, weighing from one to twelve grains, and consist largely of carbonate and some phosphate of lime. They were formerly used, in fine powder, as an absorbent and antacid.

C. fish. The *Crab*.

C. grass. The *Salicornia herbacea*, because it was supposed to be eaten by crabs.

C. louse. (F. *morpion*; G. *Filzlaus.*) The *Pediculus pubis*.

C. oil. The oil of the seeds of *Carapa*

guianensis. Used for lighting purposes, and as an anthelmintic.

C. Or'chard salts. A purgative compound obtained from the mineral waters near Crab Orchard, Lincoln, Co. Kentucky, found on analysis to contain sulphates of magnesia, soda, potassa, and lime, chlorides of sodium and lithium, and carbonates of lime, magnesia, and ferric oxide. (Dunglison.)

C.'s stones. (G. *Krebssteine*.) Same as *C.'s eyes*.

C. wil'low. The *Salix fragilis*.

C. yaws. A name in Jamaica for a species of ulcer on the soles of the feet, the edges of which are so hard that it is difficult to cut them. See *Yaws*.

Crack. (Sax. *cearcian*, to crack.) To break. Also, a crevice or fissure.

Applied to fissures of the skin or of the edges of apertures, as the mouth and anus.

C. wil'low. The *Salix fragilis*, from its bitterness.

Crack'ed. (G. *gesprungen*.) Participle of *Crack*.

C. jar sound. (G. *Schall des gesprungenen Kruges*.) Same as *C.-pot sound*.

C. met'al sound. (G. *Amphorischer Schall des gesprungenen Topfes*.) Same as *C. pot sound*.

C. pot sound. (F. *bruit de pôt fêlé*; G. *Schall des gesprungenen Topfes*.) An accessory quality of a percussion sound under certain circumstances; it is a metallic chink or ring, like the false sound of money, produced by striking the back of one hand, when loosely, but closely, clasped by the other, on the knee. It is produced most easily during expiration when the mouth is open, and may be heard in healthy chests when percussion is made over a large imperfectly closed cavity, and sometimes over resonant spots of lung surrounded by consolidated substance, as in some forms of pneumonia, and in cancer. See *Bruit de pôt fêlé*.

C. voice. The voice of a boy at puberty, when its character is changing and changeable, sometimes deep and hoarse, sometimes high and squeaking.

Crack'ling. (From *crack*. G. *Knacken*.) Same as *Crepitation*.

Also, the same as *Crepitus*.

C. of leath'er sound. See *Bruit de cuir neuf*.

C. rhon'chus. (G. *Knarren*.) Same as *Râle, crepitant*.

Crac'ow groats. A synonym of *Semolina*, from the place of manufacture.

Cra'dle. (Sax. *cradel, cradol*, from a Celtic word; Ir. *craidhal*, or Gael. *creathall*; allied to L. *craticula*, a small hurdle.) A child's bed which can be rocked.

A series of arches of wire or wood, connected by longitudinal bonds, to put over a limb in order to remove the pressure of the bed-clothes.

Also, an arrangement whereby a fractured limb encased in splints is swung by cords, so as to prevent movement of the bones.

Cræ'palë. (Κραιπάλη, the result of a debauch.) The sickness and headache resulting from too much stimulant and over eating.

Cræpa'lia, Schrank. A synonym of *Lolium*, Linn.

C. temulen'tum. The *Lolium temulentum*.

Crails'heim. Germany; in Wurtemburg. An athermal mineral water, springing from the upper new red sandstone, containing calcium sulphate and carbonate, magnesium and sodium sulphate, iron carbonate, some sulphur, and free carbonic acid. Used as a tonic.

Crake-ber'ry. (Old Dan. *kraka*, a crow.) The crowberry, *Empetum nigrum*.

Cra'ma. (Κρᾶμα, that which is mixed.) Wine mixed with water.

Cram'bë. (Κράμβη, colewort or cabbage.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cruciferæ*.

C. Kotschya'na, Lindl. Used as food in Asia Minor.

C. marit'ima, Linn. (L. *maritimus*, belonging to the sea. F. *chou marin*.) The sea-kale, indigenous on our shores, and cultivated for the table; it has a delicate flavour, and is much used when blanched.

C. orienta'lis, Linn. (L. *orientalis*, Eastern.) Used as an antiscorbutic.

C. tartar'ica, Linn. The large fleshy root of this plant, sometimes called Tartar bread, is eaten in Hungary, peeled and sliced with oil, vinegar and salt, or even when boiled.

Cram'bion. (Κραμβίον. G. *Kohlabsud*.) A decoction of cabbage, or, according to some, of hemlock.

Crame'ria. Same as *Krameria*.

Cramp. (An English word, according to Skeat, from Teutonic root *kramp*, to draw tightly together. F. *crampe*; I. *granchio*; S. *calambre*; G. *Krampf*.) Spasmodic, painful, and involuntary contraction of muscles.

C. bark. The bark of *Viburnum opulus*.

C. bone. The patella of a sheep; a popular charm against cramp.

C., compos'itors'. A disorder of the same nature as *Scriveners' palsy*, occurring in those who set up type.

C. fish. A term applied to the electric fishes *Gymnotus* and *Torpedo*.

C., milk'ers'. A disorder of the same nature as *Scriveners' palsy*, occurring in the hands of persons occupied in milking.

C., music'ians'. An affection of the nature of *Scriveners' palsy*, occurring in the hands of musicians.

C. of chest. A synonym of *Angina pectoris*.

C. of heart. The condition of spasmodic contraction of the muscular fibres of the heart, which has been supposed to be the cause of the symptoms of angina pectoris.

C. of stom'ach. A term for acute pain about the epigastrium, which has been supposed to be caused by spasmodic contraction of the muscular coat of the stomach.

C. ring. A ring of gold or silver, blessed on Good Friday by an English king or queen, and worn as a preventive of cramp.

C., scriv'eners'. See *Scriveners' palsy*.

C., seam'stresses'. A disorder, like *Scriveners' palsy*, brought on by sewing.

C., shoe'makers'. A disorder of the hands, like *Scriveners' palsy*, in shoemakers.

C., wri'ters'. Same as *Scriveners' palsy*.

Cram'pon. (F. *crampon*, from G. *Krampe*, a cramp-iron. G. *Klammer*.) An appendage of the stem of a plant which serves for support and is not a tendril which can roll round, or a root which can absorb nourishment; such are the clinging fibres of the ivy.

Cram'pus. A Latinised form of cramp.

Cran'berries. (*Cranberry.*) The plants of the Nat. Order *Vacciniaceæ*.

Cran'berry. (That the berries are ripe in spring when the crane returns; that they are eaten by cranes; and that their stalks are like cranes' legs, are among the explanations given of the origin of the name.) The fruit of *Oxycoccus palustris*, and also the plant itself. The fruit of *O. macrocarpus* and of the *Vaccinium vitis idæa* have also been called by this name.

C., Al'pine. The fruit of *Vaccinium vitis idæa*.

C., Amer'ican. The *Oxycoccus macrocarpus*.

C., Tasma'nian. The *Astroloma humifusum*.

C. tree. The *Viburnum opulus*.

C., up'land. The *Arbutus uvæ ursi*.

C., white. The *Phalerocarpus serpyllifolia*, Don.

Crane. (Sax. *cran*. F. *grue;* I. *gru;* S. *gulla;* G. *Kranich*.) The *Grus cinerea*. The term is applied to many birds of the same Genus and Family.

C.'s bill. (F. *bec de grue;* G. *Storchschnabel*.) The plants of the Genus *Geranium*, from the shape of the seed-vessels.

C.'s bill, Amer'ican. The *Geranium maculatum*.

C.'s bill, blood'y. The *Geranium sanguineum*.

C.'s bill, bul'bous root'ed. The *Geranium tuberosum*.

C.'s bill, crow'foot. The *Geranium pratense*.

C.'s bill for'ceps. Forceps having long blades.

C.'s bill, long-stalk'ed. The *Geranium columbinum*.

C.'s bill root. Same as *Geranium*, U.S. Ph.

C.'s bill, round-lea'ved. The *Geranium rotundifolium*.

C.'s bill, spot'ted. The *Geranium maculatum*.

C.'s bill, stink'ing. (F. *herbe à Robert*.) The *Geranium Robertianum*.

C.'s bill, wood. The *Geranium sylvaticum*.

C.'s bills. The plants of the Nat. Order *Geraniaceæ*.

C. wil'low. The *Cephalanthus occidentalis*.

Cran'gon. (Κραγγών, a shrimp.) A Genus of the Suborder *Macrura*, Order *Decapoda*, Class *Crustacea*.

C. vulga'ris. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) The shrimp.

Crani'a. (Κράνεια.) The cornel tree, *Cornus sanguinea*.

Craniæmato'ma. (Κρανίον, the skull.) Same as *Cephalhæmatoma*.

Cra'nial. (Κρανίον, the skull.) Relating to the skull.

C. ar'teries. The arteries supplying the bones of the skull.

Also, a term applied to the superficial branches of the occipital artery.

C. blood-swel'ling. Same as *Cephalhæmatoma*.

C. bones. The bones of the skull. They are the occipital, the two parietal, the frontal, the two temporal, the sphenoid, and the ethmoid bones in man; there are also certain supernumerary bones, varying in number and size, the Wormian bones.

C. cav'ity. (L. *cavitas*, a hollow. F. *cavité crânienne;* G. *Schädelhohle*.) The interior of the skull. The cavity which contains the brain with its membranous coverings.

C. diam'eters, ad'ult. The diameters of the cranium may be measured from one external point, or from one internal point, to another; the former are the external, the latter the internal, dimensions of the skull. The following numbers represent centimeters. The sagittal diameter (G. *Längen-Durchmesser*), from the glabella to external occipital protuberance, in the male 20, in the female 18 centimeters. The temporal diameter or antero-transverse diameter (G. *Temporal-* or *vorderer Quer-Durchmesser*), between the tips of the alæ magnæ, M. 12, F. 11. The parietal or postero-transverse diameter (G. *Parietal-Durchmesser* or *hinterer Quer-Durchmesser*), between the tuberosities of the parietal bones, M. 16, F. 14. The vertical diameter (G. *Höhen-Durchmesser*), between the foramen magnum and the vertex, 13·5 M., 13 F. Height or length of the face, from root of the nose to the chin (G. *Höhe des Gesichtes*), M. 12, F. 11. Breadth of face from one malar bone to the other (G. *Breite zwischen den Wangenbeinen*), M. 11, F. 10. Breadth from one zygoma to the other (G. *Breite zwischen den Jochbogen*), M. 14, F. 13. Breadth from the ramus of one inferior maxillary bone to the other, M. 13, F. 9. Mento-parietal diameter, or from chin to vertex, M. 24, F. 22. The internal diameters of the skull are, for the inferior longitudinal or sagittal diameters, from the foramen cæcum to the internal occipital protuberance (G. *unterer Längen-Durchmesser*), M. 15, F. 13·5. For the superior sagittal diameter, between the middle of the internal crest of the frontal bone and the superior linea cruciata of the occipital bone (G. *oberer Längen-Durchmesser*), M. 17, F. 15. For the transverse diameter between the junction of the petrous and squamosal parts of the temporal bone (G. *Quer-Durchmesser*), M. 11·5, F. 11. For the height, M. 12·1, F. 11·9.

C. diam'eters, fœ'tal. The diameters of the fœtal head vary considerably. The average, according to Playfair, is: occipitomental, 5·25″ to 5·5″; occipitofrontal, 4·5″ to 5″; suboccipito-bregmatic, 3·25″; cervicobregmatic, 3·75″; biparietal, 3·75″ to 4″; bitemporal, 3·5; and frontomental, 3·25. According to Spiegelberg, the average is: occipitomental, 13·5 cm., with a periphery of 36 cm.; occipitofrontal, 11·75 cm., with a periphery of 33 to 34 cm.; suboccipito-bregmatic, 9·5 cm., with a periphery of 28 to 29 cm.; cervicobregmatic, 9·5 cm.; biparietal, 9·25 cm.; bitemporal, 8 cm.; and frontomental diameter, 8 cm.

C. flex'ure. Same as *Mesocephalic flexure*.

C. fos'sa, ante'rior. (L. *anterior*, foremost. G. *vordere Schädelgrube*.) That part of the inner surface of the skull which is formed by the roof of the orbit and of the nasal cavity. The bones entering into its formation are the frontal, the cribriform plate and spine of the ethmoid, and the lesser wing of the sphenoid. It presents elevations and depressions, which correspond to the sulci and convolutions of the under surface of the anterior lobes of the cerebrum and grooves for the anterior meningeal arteries, the foramen cæcum and groove for part of longitudinal sinus, the crista galli, the minute apertures for the ol-

factory nerves, the slit-like opening for the nasal branch of the ophthalmic nerve, the anterior and posterior ethmoidal foramina. It is traversed by three sutures, the ethmoido-frontal, the ethmoido-sphenoid, and the fronto-sphenoidal.

C. fos'sa, mid'dle. (G. *mittlere Schädelgrube.*) That part of the inner surface of the base of the skull which is bounded in front by the posterior margin of the lesser wing of the sphenoid, the anterior clinoid process, and the anterior margin of the optic groove; behind, by the upper border of the petrous portion of the temporal and basilar suture; externally, by the squamous portion of the temporal and anterior inferior angle of the parietal bone; and internally, by the wall of the sella turcica. The floor is formed by the great wing of the sphenoid and the petrous portion of the temporal bones, and is marked by grooves for the middle meningeal artery. It presents the foramen opticum, the groove for the cavernous sinus, the sphenoidal fissure, the foramina, named respectively rotundum, ovale, Vesalii, and spinosum, the foramen lacerum medium, the hiatus Fallopii, the foramen for the passage of the smaller petrosal nerve, the depression for the Gasserian ganglion and the orifice of the carotid canal. It is traversed by the squamous, spheno-parietal, spheno-temporal, and petro-sphenoidal sutures.

C. fos'sa, poste'rior. (L. *posterior*, hindermost. G. *hintere Schädelgrube.*) That part of the inner surface of the base of the skull which is formed by the occipital bone, the petrous and mastoid portions of the temporal, and the posterior inferior angle of the parietal bone. It is bounded anteriorly by the superior border of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, laterally and posteriorly by the groove for the lateral sinus. It is crossed by three sutures, the petro-occipital, masto-occipital, and masto-parietal. It presents the grooves for the superior and inferior petrosal sinuses, the foramina, named respectively the foramen magnum, the jugular or posterior lacerated, internal auditory, mastoid, and the anterior and posterior condyloid, the aquæductus vestibuli, and the inferior occipital fossa. The posterior cranial fossa lodges the cerebellum, pons Varolii, and medulla oblongata.

C. fos'sæ. (L. *fossa*, a ditch.) Three surfaces situated at the base of the skull and on its inner aspect, of which the anterior is nearly flat, the middle and posterior are deeply hollowed.

C. gan'glia. The ganglia of the sympathetic system in the head; they are the ophthalmic, spheno-palatine, submaxillary, and otic.

C. lymphat'ics. Two sets of lymphatic vessels, superficial and deep; the former accompany the occipital and the temporal arteries, and join the superficial cervical glands; the deep are meningeal, which accompany the meningeal blood-vessels, and cerebral, which are found in the pia mater and the choroid plexus, and run by the side of the carotid and vertebral arteries, both join the deep cervical glands.

C. nerves. (F. *nerfs craniens*; G. *Kopfnerven.*) The nerves which arise from some part of the encephalon and pass through foramina at the base of the cranium. They consist, according to Sömmering and the classification commonly adopted now, of twelve pairs; the first pair or olfactory nerves, second or optic, third or oculo-motor, fourth or pathetic, fifth or trifacial, sixth or abducent, seventh or facial, eighth or auditory, ninth or glossopharyngeal, tenth or pneumogastric, eleventh or spinal accessory, and the twelfth pair or hypoglossal nerves. According to Willis's classification, the first six pairs are the same as Sömmering's, the seventh includes Sömmering's seventh and eighth; the eighth is Sömmering's ninth, tenth, and eleventh; and Willis's ninth pair is Sömmering's twelfth pair. The part where they are attached to the superficies of the encephalon is called their superficial or apparent origin; the grey substance in the interior of the nerve centres, to which their fibres may be traced, is called their deep or real origin. Latterly it has been proposed to constitute a thirteenth pair, consisting of the portio intermedia of the seventh and of the chorda tympani.

C. planes. A term which has been applied to two horizontal planes passing through the fœtal head; one, the biparietal plane, on the level of the parietal protuberance; and the other, the occipitofrontal plane, having one extremity at the occipital protuberance, and the other at the centre and most prominent part of the forehead.

C. plex'uses. (L. *plexus*, a weaving.) The sympathetic plexuses of the head; they are the carotid and the cavernous plexuses.

C. posit'ion. (G. *Schädellage.*) A term applied to the position of the fœtal head in labour at the time that it enters the brim of the pelvis; it is usually described as admitting of four main varieties, in which the long diameter of the head coincides with one or other of the oblique diameters of the pelvis; two of which are called occipitoanterior or occipitocotyloid, and two, occipitoposterior or occipitosacroiliac.

C. posit'ion, first. (G. *erste Schädellage.*) The left occipitocotyloid position, having the head in the right oblique pelvic diameter, the occiput pointing to the left foramen ovale, the forehead to the right sacroiliac synchondrosis.

C. posit'ion, fourth. (G. *vierte Schädellage.*) The left occipitosacroiliac position, having the head in the left oblique pelvic diameter, the occiput pointing to the left sacroiliac synchondrosis, and the forehead to the right foramen ovale.

C. posit'ion, sec'ond. (G. *zweite Schädellage.*) The right occipitocotyloid position, having the head in the left oblique pelvic diameter, with the occiput pointing to the right foramen ovale, and the forehead to the left sacroiliac synchondrosis.

C. posit'ion, third. (G. *dritte Schädellage.*) The right occipitosacroiliac position, having the head in the right oblique pelvic diameter, with the occiput pointing to the right sacroiliac synchondrosis, and the forehead to the left foramen ovale.

C. presenta'tion. A term applied to express the condition in labour when the head of the child occupies the os uteri, or when it is the part which is first in the advance.

C. si'nuses. (L. *sinus*, a gulf.) The great veins of the cavity of the skull; they are the superior longitudinal, inferior longitudinal, straight, lateral, and posterior occipital sinuses, contained in folds of the dura mater, and opening into the torcular Herophili; and the circular, cavernous, superior petrosal, inferior petrosal, and transverse sinuses lying at the base of the skull.

C. souf'fle. (F. *souffle*, a puff.) A low, soft murmur occasionally heard in auscultating the skull of infants and of anæmic adults. It

appears to be of no special significance as to disease, but is only present in anæmic cases and when an anæmic cardiac murmur is present. It is heard chiefly in the lateral parts of the head, and most loudly in the right temporal region; it is of systolic origin. Also called *Cephalic murmur*.

C. su'tures. (L. *sutura*, a seam.) The junctions of the cranial bones, which are accomplished by interlocking of a series of irregular teeth projecting from the external table of the bones and the simple apposition of the internal table. They are the sagittal, the coronal, and the lambdoid sutures on the vertex; the sphenoparietal, the squamo-parietal, and the mastoparietal sutures on the side; the basilar in the centre of the base; and the petro-occipital, the masto-occipital, the petro-sphenoidal, and the squamo-sphenoidal at the sides of the base.

C. ver'tebræ. (F. *vertébres crâniennes.*) The number of cranial vertebræ has been differently given by different anatomists. Goethe and Oken, and more lately Owen, recognised three; Goodsir four; Geoffroy St. Hilaire five; Carus six, three principal ones and three secondary or intervertebræ, which correspond to the organs of sense. The floor of the primordial cranium is a solid mass of cartilage, without segmentation into separate protovertebræ; but in the process of development the centres of ossification appear, which may be regarded as representing separate vertebræ, and these are the occipital, the parietal, and the frontal or sphenofrontal. The body of the occipital vertebra is the basilar process; the foramen magnum is the spinal foramen, the squamous portion represents the laminæ; the occipital protuberance the spine; the condyles the articular processes; the jugular processes the transverse processes. The body of the parietal vertebra is the basisphenoid; the laminæ the alæ majores of the sphenoid; the spinous process the parietals; the transverse processes the mastoid processes. The body of the sphenofrontal vertebra is the presphenoid; the laminæ the alæ minores of the sphenoid; the spinous process the frontal bone; the transverse processes the external orbital process.

C. ve'sicles. (F. *vésicules crâniennes.*) A term applied to certain bulbous enlargements seen in the early development of the nervous system. These are at first three in number, but there are subsequently five. The first or anterior (F. *vésicule crânienne antérieure* or *frontale primaire*; G. *Vorderhirn*) represents the cerebral hemispheres; the second (F. *vésicule antérieure secondaire* or *vésicule intermediaire*; G. *Zwischenhirn*) includes the optic thalami and infundibulum; the third (F. *vésicule crânienne moyenne*; G. *Mittelhirn*) forms the tubercula quadrigemina, cerebral peduncles and aquæduct of Sylvius; the fourth (F. *vésicule crânienne postérieure primaire*; G. *Hinterhirn*) forms the cerebellum; the fifth (F. *vésicule crânienne postérieure secondaire*; G. *Nachhirn*) forms the medulla oblongata and the fourth ventricle.

Cra'nio-. (Κρανίον.) In composite words, referring to the skull.

Cranioabdom'inal. Relating to the cranium and the abdomen.

C. tem'perament. See *Temperament, cranioabdominal.*

Cra'niocele. (Κρανίον; κήλη, a tumour.) The protrusion of a part of the encephalon from the cranial cavity, the result of injury, disease, or malformation.

Craniocla'sia. Same as *Cranioclasm.*

Cra'nioclasm. (Κρανίον; κλάω, to break in pieces.) The mechanical breaking up of the fœtal head and its extraction by the *Cranioclast.*

The operation is thus part of the operation of *Craniotomy*; for the perforation of the head is a necessary preliminary to the use of the cranioclast.

Cra'nioclast. (Κρανίον; κλάω.) An instrument for breaking up the fœtal head during labour to render delivery possible, and for use as a tractor afterwards.

C., Simp'son's. A strong forceps-like instrument, consisting of two separable, curved, duck-billed blades, fastened by a button; the upper blade is broader and grooved, so as to allow the lower blade to sink into it and to crush and hold fast what is between them.

Craniodid'ymus. (Κρανίον; δίδυμος, double. F. *craniodidyme.*) Term for monster-twin fœtuses whose heads are grown together.

Craniofa'cial. (Mod. L. *cranium*, the skull; L. *facies*, the face.) Relating to the skull and the face.

C. an'gle. Same as *Angle, facial.*

C. ax'is. (L. *axis*, an axle-tree.) The parts of the cranial and facial bones corresponding to the bodies of the vertebræ. They are the mesethmoid, the vomeric, the præsphenoid, the basisphenoid, and the basioccipital bones.

C. fenes'tra. (L. *fenestra*, an opening.) The hourglass-shaped opening which, in the earlier stages of development, interrupts the continuity of the interorbital with the nasal cartilaginous septum. It is situated just in front of the parasphenoidal rostrum in the fowl.

Craniog'nomy. (Κρανίον, the skull; γνώμη, a judgment.) The science of the form and characteristics of the skull.

Craniog'raphy. (Κρανίον; γράφω, to write.) A description of the skull.

Craniohæmaton'cus. (Κρανίον; αἷμα, blood; ὄγκος, a tumour.) Same as *Cephalhæmatoma.*

Craniol'abis. (Κρανίον; λαβίς, a pair of pincers.) A forceps for taking hold of the head of the fœtus; midwifery forceps.

Craniola'ria. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Pedaliaceæ.*

C. an'nua, Linn. (L. *annuus*, yearly.) The fleshy sweet root of this plant is preserved in sugar by the Creoles as a delicacy. In a dry state it is said to be a bitter cooling medicine; and from it a bitter and refreshing beer is made.

Craniola'ris. (Κρανίον, the skull. F. *craniolaire*; G. *schädelförmig.*) Like the cranium.

Craniolog'ical. Relating to *Craniology.*

Craniol'ogist. One who treats of *Craniology.*

Craniol'ogy. (Κρανίον, the skull; λόγος, a discourse. F. *craniologie*; G. *Kraniologie, Schädellehre.*) The doctrine or study of skulls in their variety of shape, size, and proportion, as compared with each other, or with those of different classes of animals.

Craniomala'cia. (Κρανίον, the cranium; μαλακία, softness.) Name given by Dr. Gœdechens, of Hamburg, to a disease of infancy, believed to occur not earlier than three or four

months after birth, and the symptoms of which are profuse perspirations from the head, nocturnal restlessness, feebleness of the digestive apparatus, rachitic habit, slowness of development, and especially softening of the bones of the head.

Cra'niomancy. (Κρανίον; μαντεία, prophesying.) The art of prognosticating the character of a person by studying the proportions and characteristics of the cranium.

Craniom'eter. (Κρανίον, the skull; μέτρον, a measure. F. *craniomètre.*) An instrument for measuring the dimensions of the cranium or skull.

Craniom'etry. (Κρανίον; μέτρον. G. *Schädelmesskunst, Schädelmessung.*) The measurement of the dimensions of the skull.

Cra'nion. Same as *Cranium.*

Craniop'agus. (Κράνιον; πάγος, from πήγνυμι, to make fast.) A fœtal monster, consisting of twins united by the summits of their heads.

Craniop'athy. (Κρανίον; πάθος, disease.) Disease of the cranium.

Craniopharynge'al. Belonging to the *Cranium* and the *Pharynx.*

C. lig'ament. The thickened median part of the pharyngeal aponeurosis attached to the tuberculum pharyngeum of the basilar process of the occipital bone.

Cra'niophore. (Κρανίον; φορέω, to carry.) An instrument devised for demonstrating the relative situation of the orifices and prominences of the cranium, the inclination of its planes, the degree of prognathism, and other conditions.

Cra'nioplasty. (Κρανίον; πλάσσω, to form.) The restoration, by plastic operation, of deficiency of the cranial structures.

Craniosceop'sis. Same as *Cranioscopy.*

Craniosch'isis. (Κράνιον; σχίσις, a cleaving.) A congenital fissure of some part of the skull.

Craniosc'opy. (Κρανίον; σκοπέω, to examine. F. *cranioscopie;* G. *Untersuchung des Schädels.*) Term for an examination of the configuration, size, prominences, depressions, and other characters of the skull.

Craniospi'nal. (Mod. L. *cranium,* the skull; *spina,* the spine.) Relating to the skull and the spine.

C. ax'is. Same as *Cerebro-spinal axis.*

Craniostegno'ma. (Κρανίον, the skull; στεγνόω, to make costive. F. *craniostegnôme.*) A contracted or constricted condition of the cranium.

Craniostegno'sis. (Same etymon. F. *craniostegnose.*) The progress of craniostegnoma.

Craniosteno'sis. (Κρανίον; στένωσις, a being straitened.) A contracted condition of the skull.

Craniosto'sis. (Κράνιον; οστέον, a bone.) Congenital ossification of the cranial sutures.

Cranio'ta. (Κράνιον.) One of Häckel's two divisions of Vertebrata, being those possessing a skull, a brain, and a muscular heart.

Craniota'bes. (Mod. L. *cranium; tabes,* a wasting away. G. *Schädelerweichung, Schädelschwund.*) A form of rickets in which the skull bones especially are softened, and at the occiput, especially in the neighbourhood of the lambdoid suture, thinned in places, it may be altogether absorbed.

Craniothorac'ic. (Κρανίον; θώραξ, the chest.) Relating to the skull and the thorax.

C. tem'perament. See *Temperament, craniothoracic.*

Cra'niotome. (Κρανίον; τέμνω, to cut.) Name for the trephine.

Also, a name for the *Craniotomy forceps.*

Craniot'omy. (Κρανιόν; τομή, a cutting.) A name for the operation for the reduction of the size of the fœtal cranium during labour and the subsequent procedures necessary for the extraction of the child by the natural passage. It consists, first, of the piercing of the skull by an instrument called the *perforator;* then of the breaking up of the intracranial structures and their more or less complete evacuation, which may be accomplished either by the perforator or the crotchet; and subsequently, if necessary, the extraction of the head by the *Crotchet, Craniotomy forceps, Cephalotribe, Cranioclast,* or other like instrument. The operation of craniotomy is needed if there be such disproportion between the size of the fœtal head and the maternal passages that the former cannot be born entire; the disproportion is usually on the side of the mother, and most frequently consists in some deformity of the bones of the pelvis encroaching on the dimensions of the whole or of some part of the canal; but it may be caused by a tumour or swelling or morbid contraction of the soft parts; the disproportion may be on the side of the fœtus, and it then consists in a too large or a deformed head. The pelvis may be so much distorted and its canal so narrow in some part that no breaking down of the fœtal head will enable it to be extracted. Assuming the existence of not less than 3″ in the transverse diameter, it is held that craniotomy may be performed with every prospect of success if the antero-posterior diameter be 1·75″, but that the forceps should be used if the antero-posterior diameter at the brim amount to from 2·75″ to 3″.

Ordinarily, craniotomy is performed when the head presents, but the operation may be needed under other circumstances when the head is last, as in breech presentation, and in this case it may be perforated behind the ear.

C. for'ceps. (L. *forceps,* a pair of pincers.) A pair of long strong forceps used to lay hold of and pull at the fœtal skull after perforation in craniotomy to effect delivery. There are many forms; the blades are roughened or toothed, one is often fenestrated, the other closing into it.

Craniotrype'sis. (Κρανίον; τρύπησις, a boring.) Same as *Trephining.*

Cra'nium. (Κρανίον, the skull; akin to κάρα, the head. F. *crâne;* G. *Schädel, Hirnschädel, Hirnschale.*) The skull, or upper part of the head, containing the brain and its connections.

C., ab'sence of the. See *Acrania.*

C. bif'idum. (L. *bifidus,* divided into two parts.) Deficiency of skull wall with encephalocele.

C., capac'ity of. (F. *capacité du crâne, cubage de la cavité crânienne;* G. *der Cubikinhalt des Schädels.*) The cubical space of the skull varies greatly in magnitude in different races: in the male from 1220 to 1790 cubic centimeters, in the female from 1090 to 1550 (Welcker); 1290 to 1470 (Asby); on the average it is 1450 in males, 1300 in females (Krause); 1550 male, 1300 female (Huschke). The nature

of the substance used to gauge the capacity materially affects the result; thus Wyman found the same skull had a capacity of 1193·0 when gauged with peas, of 1201·8 with shot, of 1206·2 with haricots, of 1220·2 with rice, of 1247·5 with linseed, of 1257·5 with coarse sand, and of 1313·0 with fine sand.

C., devel'opment of. The cranium in the chick appears in the course of the fourth day of incubation in the form of a membrane, consisting of slightly differentiated mesoblast surrounding the rudimentary brain. On the sixth day true hyaline cartilage makes its appearance in the form of a thick plate, called by Rathke the "investing mass," which surrounds the front end of the notochord. From the posterior part of this mass two alæ arise, which enclose the rudiments of the internal ear; anteriorly to the investing mass two trabeculæ are formed, which subsequently unite with it, and which, passing forward, meet again in front, enclosing the pituitary space. In front of this junction the trabeculæ expand into a broad plate, which subsequently develops into the ethmoid and nasal cartilages, and they then end in two horns in the interior of the frontonasal process. The front end of the notochord, which extends quite up to the pituitary space, defines the anterior boundary of the basioccipital, and in the cartilage in front of this the basisphenoid arises. The only segment of the skull which has a cartilaginous roof originally is the occipital segment. The roof of the remainder of the skull is formed by membrane bones. The trabeculæ, together with the cartilage between the pituitary space and the end of the notochord, give rise to the sphenoid bone; in the cartilage in front of the trabeculæ the ethmoid and nasal bones are formed. On, or soon after, the sixth day an upward growth of cartilage takes place from the investing mass behind to form the exoccipital and occipital condyles. The basisphenoid grows outwards on each side to form the alisphenoid, and the supraoccipitals expand and approximate to each other. The quadrate, at first appearing as a simple knob of cartilage at the side of the investing mass, sends a process forwards, the orbital process, and a long process backwards, which articulates with the periotic capsule and the exoccipital, and one downwards, which articulates with the extremity of Meckel's cartilage. The palatine and pterygoid bars increase in length, the former being the longer, and between them and the base of the skull the tissue forming the sphenoidal rostrum or parasphenoid appears. Between the posterior end of the pterygoid and the rostrum a plate of cartilage called the basipterygoid is interposed, and the vomer begins to be formed in the middle line, half way along the palatines. The parietals, squamosals, frontals, lachrymals, nasals, præmaxillæ, maxillæ, maxillopalatines, vomer jugals, quadratojugals, dentary, and bones of mandible, basitemporal, and rostrum are all splint bones, not preformed in cartilage; the other bones and parts of the bird's skull are either preformed in cartilage or remain cartilaginous.

C., elastic'ity of. The elasticity of the skull is great and apparently perfect. Its transverse diameter can be diminished by pressure to the extent of 10 per cent. without permanent injury. (Bruns.)

C., fis'sures of. (L. *fissura*, a cleft. G. *Fissuren des Schädels.*) These are the fissura Glaseri, petrososquamosa, petrosomastoidea, petrosoangularis, and petrosobasilaris.

C., foe'tal, diam'eters of. See *Cranial diameters, fœtal.*

C. huma'num. (L. *humanus*, human. F. *crâne humain*; G. *menschlicher Schädel.*) The human skull, from which various tinctures, oils, and other preparations were in former times made and used as alexipharmic and antiepileptic.

C., lig'aments of. (L. *ligamentum*, a band.) The chief of these are the ligamentum pterygospinosum, between the spina angularis and the upper extremity of the lamina lateralis of the pterygoid process; the fibrous band extending between the intrajugular processes of the temporal and occipital bones; the fibrous bands connecting the clinoid processes together, so as to form a clinoido-carotic foramen; the thin band which runs beneath the hypoglossal nerve below and in front of the anterior condyloid foramen. A small ligament also completes the supraorbital notch.

C., prim'itive. The earliest or membranous condition of the cranial walls.

C., primor'dial, cartilag'inous. The early stage of the development of the cranium, in which it in great part consists of cartilage.

C., primor'dial, mem'branous. (F. *primordial*, from L. *primordius*, original.) See *Membranocranium.*

C., su'tures of. (G. *Verbindungen der Schädelknochen.*) The most important and extensive are the coronal, sagittal, lambdoid, mastoid, squamose, spheno-frontal, and palatine; the shorter and those of minor importance are the parieto-mastoid and occipito-mastoid, zygomatico-frontal, spheno-zygomatic, spheno-temporal, and zygomatico-maxillary.

C., thick'ness of walls of. The cranial walls vary in thickness from about 15 mm. at the occipital protuberance to between 5 and 7 mm. at the vertex, and to 2 mm. at the squamous portion of the temporal bone.

C., weight of. (G. *Gewicht des Schädels.*) The weight of the skull after complete desiccation in air, which, however, does not imply the removal of the whole of the water it contains, varies from 468 to 1081 grammes. It is on the average in the male 731, in the female 555; that of the inferior maxilla alone is in males 88, in the female 58.

Cranol'ogy. Same as *Craniology.* The term originally used by Gall.

Cran'sac. France; Département de l'Aveyron. Athermal still waters, springing from the coal and iron slate formation, containing small quantities of calcium, sodium, magnesium, potassium, ammonium, and aluminum sulphates, and some iron and manganese; traces of iodide of sodium and ammonium, arseniate of iron, and sulphuret of arsenic are said to have been found. They are diuretic and laxative, and are used in digestive troubles, the sequelæ of intermittent fever, scrofula, scurvy, and neuralgias, and locally in chronic affections of the ear and eyes.

Crante'res. (Κραντῆρες, from κραίνω, to accomplish.) The dentes sapientiæ, or wisdom-teeth; because they appear last and complete the set. (Gorræus.)

Cra'num. The cranium.

Crap. The buckwheat, *Polygonum fagopyrum.*

Cra'pula. Same as *Crapula.*

Cra'quement. See *Bruit de craquement.*

Crasiol'ogy. (Κρᾶσις, a mixing; λόγος, a discourse. F. *crasiologie;* G. *Mischungslehre.*) The doctrine of blending or mingling of bodies. The doctrine of *Crasis.*

Cra'sis. (Κρᾶσις, a mixing; from κεράννυμι, to mix. F. *crase;* G. *Mischung.*) Term for the due mixture and distribution of the humours of the body, blood, phlegm, black bile and yellow bile, so as to constitute a state of health. By some the term has been used as synonymous with temperament and complexion, whether natural or acquired.

C., parasit'ic. (Παράσιτος, eating at the table of another, a parasite. F. *crase parasitaire.*) The cachectic, weak condition of system which renders a person more prone to the assaults of parasites, either vegetable or animal.

Cras'peda. (Κράσπεδον, the edge of a thing.) Convoluted cords, containing thread cells, attached to the free border of the mesentery of some *Actinozoa.*

Craspedecphlogio'is. (Κράσπεδον, the border; *ecphlogiois.* F. *craspedecphlogiois;* G. *die gefranzte Varioloïde.*) Fringed or fimbriated varioloïd.

Cras'pedon. (Κράσπεδον, the edge.) Old term for an elongation or relaxation or œdema of the uvula. (Quincy.)

Craspedo'ta. (Κράσπεδον.) The true medusæ, or *Haplomorpha;* so called because of their *Craspeda.*

Crassa'men. Same as *Crassamentum.*

Crassamen'tum. (L. *crassamentum,* the thick sediment of a liquid; from *crasso,* to make thick. G. *Verdickte, Eingedickte.*) The thick part or clot of a fluid which has thickened or clotted; especially applied to the clot of blood. See under *Blood.*

C. san'guinis. (L. *sanguis,* blood. G. *Blutkuchen.*) Blood clot.

Crasse'na. A term by which Paracelsus designated the saline, putrefactive, and corrosive principles which, he thought, gave rise to ulcers and tumours of different kinds.

Crassilin'gua. (L. *crassus,* thick; *lingua,* the tongue.) A Suborder of the Order *Sauria,* having a short, fleshy, non-protractile tongue. It includes the Iguanas.

Crassitu'do. (L. *crassitudo,* from *crassus,* thick.) Thickness, thickening.

Crassoceph'alum. (L. *crassus;* Gr. κεφαλή, the head.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ.*

C. sonchifo'lium, Less. The *Emilia sonchifolia,* De Cand.

Cras'sula. (L. *crassus,* thick. G. *Fetthenne, Dickblatt.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Crassulaceæ,* so called from the thickness of its leaves.

Also, a name for the *Sedum telephium.*

C. arbores'cens. (L. *arboresco,* to grow to a tree.) The *Cotyledon orbiculata.*

C. portulaca'cea. (*Portulaca,* the plant of that name.) Used as *C. tetragona.*

C. tetrago'na. (Τετράς, four; γωνία, an angle.) This plant, boiled in milk, is used at the Cape of Good Hope against dysentry.

Crassula'ceæ. (*Crassula.* G. *Fettpflanzen.*) A Nat. Order of perigynous calycifloral Exogens of the Alliance *Violales,* or a Family of the Order *Saxifraginæ,* or an Order of the Cohort *Rosales.* Flowers polypetalous or monopetalous; calyx many-leaved; petals hypogynous; fruit follicular, apocarpous.

Cras'sum intesti'num. (L. *crassus,* thick; *intestinum,* an intestine.) Old epithet for the colon, or large intestine, from its thickness.

Cras'sus. (L. *crassus;* perhaps akin to Sans. root *ridh,* to grow. F. *grossier;* G. *dick, klumpig.*) Thick; gross; fleshy.

C. pul'sus. (L. *pulsus,* a beating.) A strong and full pulse.

Cratæ'gin. (F. *cratégine.*) A term applied by Leroy to a bitter crystalline substance obtained from the bark of *Cratægus oxyacantha.*

Cratæ'gonum. (Κραταίγονον, from κρατειός, strong; γόνος, offspring.) The *Polygonum persicaria,* or, according to some, the *Melampyrum pratense,* because of the aphrodisiac properties attributed to the seeds.

Cratæ'gus. (Κράταιγος, a flowering thorn. G. *Weissdorn.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rosaceæ.*

C. a'ria. The *Pyrus aria.*

C. azaro'lus, Linn. (F. *azarolier, épine d'Espagne.*) The azarole. Fruit acidulous, refreshing.

C. mes'pilus. The *Mespilus germanica.*

C. mexica'na, Less. Hab. Mexico. Root astringent; used in diarrhœa and dropsy. Fruit used as an expectorant.

C. monog'yna, Jacq. (Μόνος, single; γυνή, a female.) Properties as *C. oxyacantha.*

C. oxyacan'tha, Linn. (Ὀξύς, sharp; ἄκανθα, a thorn. F. *épine blanche, aubépine.*) The hawthorn. Fruit, called haws, is astringent, and yields on fermentation a refreshing, acidulous liquor. The bark is said to be febrifuge.

C. parvifo'lia, Ait. (L. *parvus,* small; *folium,* a leaf.) Hab. North America. Fruit used to prepare a refreshing syrup.

C. pyracan'tha, Pers. (Πῦρ, fire; ἄκανθα, a thorn. F. *corail.*) The evergreen thorn. Fruit astringent.

C. tormina'lis. The *Prunus torminalis.*

Cratæ'va. (Κρατευάς, a Greek botanist.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Aurantiaceæ.* The fruit of nearly all the species has a peculiar alliaceous odour, and they have therefore been called garlic pears.

C. gynan'dra, Linn. (Γυνή, a female; ἀνήρ, a male.) Garlick pear. Hab. Jamaica. Root bark vesicant.

C. iner'mis, Linn. (L. *inermis,* inactive.) The *C. Nurvala.*

C. mar'melos, Linn. (Port. *marmelo,* quince.) The *Ægle marmelos.*

C. Nurva'la, Ham. The juice of the berries of this plant is said to be agreeable. Leaves stomachic; bark given in convulsions, and, boiled in oil, applied to rheumatic joints.

C. religio'sa, Ainslie. (L. *religiosus,* pious.) A species called in Tahiti *Pura-au,* there planted in burial grounds; the leaves are aromatic and stimulant.

C. Ta'pia, Linn. Hab. West Indies. Bark bitter and tonic, and is esteemed a febrifuge. The bruised leaves are used in Brazil as a remedy against inflammation.

Cra'ter. (Κρατήρ, a mixing vessel. F. *cratère;* G. *Becker.*) Old name for a brass vessel with a broad base and narrow mouth.

Crate'ra. (L. *cratera,* a goblet.) In Botany, a cup-shaped receptacle.

Craterau'chen. (Κρατερός, strong; αὐχήν, the neck.) A strong-necked person.

Also, a strong neck.

Crater'iform. (L. *cratera,* a bowl;

forma, likeness. F. *cratériforme;* G. *becherförmig.*) Applied to a body that is concave, hemispherical, and straightened at its base, like a more or less shallow cup.

Cra'teroïd. (Κρατήρ, a bowl; εἶδος, likeness. F. *cratéroïde;* G. *becherähnlich.*) Resembling a bowl or cup.

Cratevæ'sium. The *Sisymbrium nasturtium.*

Cratic'ula. (L. dim. of *crates*, wicker-work.) The grate which covers the ash-hole of a furnace.

Crato'ophyte. (Κραταιός, strong; φυτόν, a plant. F. *cratoophyte.*) A plant reputed proper for strengthening.

Cratox'ylon. (Κράτος, strength; ξύλον, wood.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Hypericaceæ.*

C. Hornschu'chia. Hab. Java. A slight astringent and diuretic.

Craw. (Dan. *kro.* F. *cabot;* G. *Kropf.*) Same as *Crop.*

Craw-craw. A native name of a species of pustulous itch common on the African coast, especially about Sierra Leone. It is most contagious, and results in very intractable ulcerations. It was supposed to be caused by a Dermanyssus, but, according to O'Neill, it is produced by a Filaria.

Craw'fish. Same as *Crayfish.*

Also, the spiny lobster, *Palinurus vulgaris.*

Cray'fish. (A corruption of Mod. Eng. *crevis*, or *creveys;* from Old F. *crevisse*, from Old High G. *creviz*, a crayfish, a crab.) The *Astacus fluviatilis.* It is good eating.

C., riv'er. The *Astacus fluviatilis.*

Cra'ziness. (G. *craze*, from Mid. E. *crazen*, to crack; from a Scandinavian root; Sw. *krasa*, to crackle, to break.) The state of being broken.

Applied to a form of chronic insanity or dementia, in which the mind is, as it were, broken; it is an intermediate stage between chronic mania and absolute fatuity.

Also, Good's synonym for insanity or *Ecphronia.*

Crazolaryngis'mus. (Κράζω, to croak; *laryngismus.* F. *crazolaryngisme;* G. *Krähkehle.*) Term for laryngismus stridulus.

Cra'zy. Afflicted with *Craziness.*

Cre'a. Old name for the shin, or anterior ridge of the tibia. (Quincy.)

Creak. (An imitative word.) To make a harsh grating sound.

Creak'ing. (G. *kreischend.*) Part. of *Creak.*

C. fric'tion-sound. See *Friction-sound, creaking.*

C. rale. See *Râle, creaking.*

Cream. (F. *crême;* from Low. L. *cremum*, cream; perhaps allied to Sax. *redm*, cream.) That part of milk which rises to the surface on standing. See *Milk.*

Also, a similar substance in other liquids.

C., cold. The *Ceratum Galeni*, from its consistence and appearance.

C.s, medic'inal. A term applied by Beral to preparations made with yolk of egg, sugar, and milk; alone or combined with some drug.

C. nuts. Same as *Brazil nuts.*

C. of bis'muth. Recently precipitated subnitrate of bismuth in a moist state. Used, with mucilage, in diarrhœa.

C. of tar'tar. (F. *crême de tartre;* G. *Weinsteinrahm.*) The *Potassæ tartras acida.*

C. of tar'tar fruit. The fruit of *Adansonia digitata.*

C. of tar'tar whey. Two drachms of bitartrate of potash are added to a pint of milk. The whey, diluted with water, is used as a diuretic in dropsy.

Cre'asol. $C_8H_{10}O_2$. The chief constituent of creasote. A colourless, highly refracting liquid, of pleasant smell and aromatic burning taste; and of sp. gr. 1·089; insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether; it forms salts with metals.

Cre'asote. (Κρέας, flesh; σώζω, to save or preserve; from its antiseptic qualities.) See *Creasotum.*

C., coal-tar. A synonym of *Carbolic acid.*

C. mix'ture. See *Mistura creasoti.*

C., poi'soning by. In large doses creasote is an active irritant poison, producing epigastric pain, vomiting, oppression of the breathing, great prostration, tremors, and death. The digestive mucous membrane is highly congested with ecchymotic spots, and the lungs gorged with brown coloured blood.

C. wa'ter. See *Aqua creasoti.*

Creaso'tum, B. Ph., U.S. Ph. (Same etymon. F. *créasote;* G. *Kreosot.*) A colourless, or yellowish, neutral, oily liquid, having a strong empyreumatic odour and a caustic burning taste. It boils at 203° C. (397° F.), has a sp. gr. of 1·071, B. Ph., 1·046, U.S. Ph.; it is sparingly soluble in water, freely in alcohol, ether, glacial acetic acid, fixed and volatile oils; it burns with a white, sooty flame; it precipitates solutions of gum and albumen, but not gelatin. It is one of the numerous products of the dry distillation of wood, and is obtained from wood tar by distillation and purification. It is a very complex body, containing among other matters creasol, xylenol, phenol or carbolic acid, cresol, guaiacol, and phlorol. It is closely allied to carbolic acid, but differs from it in not coagulating collodion and in not staining a blue colour a splinter of pine-wood which has been dipped in it and then in hydrochloric acid. Creasote acts on living tissues in much the same way as carbolic acid; it has been used to restrain vomiting, to arrest hæmorrhage, to diminish the secretion of chronic catarrh of the mucous membranes, and in diarrhœa and cholera; locally as an escharotic in warts and condylomata, as a disinfectant in malignant and foul ulcers, and as an anodyne in toothache; mixed with lard, it has been used as an ointment in erysipelas. Dose, one to two drops, ·05 to ·10 gramme. Commercial creasote is often merely impure carbonic acid.

Crea'ta. Same as *Chiretta.*

Cre'atin. See *Kreatin*

Creat'inin. See *Kreatinin.*

Creatoph'agous. (Κρέας, flesh; φαγεῖν, to eat. F. *créatophage;* G. *fleischessend.*) Flesh-eating.

Creatozo'ma. (Κρέας, flesh; ζωμός, broth. F. *créatozôme;* G. *Fleischbrühe.*) Name for flesh-broth.

Creazo'ton. Same as *Creasote.*

Creches. France; Département de Saône et Loire. Athermal mineral waters, containing calcium sulphate, a little iron, and free carbonic acid. Used as a tonic in anæmia and chlorosis.

Cre'do. France; Département de la Gironde. Athermal mineral waters, containing calcium carbonate, iron carbonate and crenate in small quantity, and some carbonic acid. Used as a tonic.

Credu'litas. (L. *credulitas*, easiness of belief.) One of the varieties of *Moria imbecilis*, according to Good, consisting in weakness and undue pliancy of the judgment, with a facility of being duped.

Credu'lity. See *Credulitas*.

Creep'er. (Sax. *creópan*, to creep.) One who, or that which, creeps.

C., trum'pet. The *Tecoma radicans*.

C., Virgin'ia. The *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*.

Also, the *Tecoma radicans*.

Creep'ing. (Sax. *creópan*, to creep.) Moving with the belly on the ground.

In Botany, growing with low lying branches close to, or under, the ground.

C. bu'bo. See *Bubo, creeping*.

C. root. Same as *C. stem*.

C. sick'ness. (G. *Kriebelkrankheit*.) A form of chronic *Ergotism*.

C. stem. A variety of the rhizome, according to many, consisting of a slender branch running beneath the surface of the ground, and sending roots from its lower, and buds from its upper, surface.

C. wa'ter-par'snip. The *Sium nodiflorum*.

Creeps. (Same etymon.) A synonym of what is popularly called *Fidgets*.

Cremas'ter. (Κρεμαστήρ, a suspender; from κρεμάννυμι, to hang. F. *cremaster*; G. *Hodenmuskel*.) A muscle in the male consisting of a series of loops of muscular fibre, each longer than the other, connected with each other by areolar tissue, and lying upon the spermatic cord and the testicle, where some are attached to the tunica vaginalis; the fibres arise from the middle of Poupart's ligament, and have a common tendinous insertion into the crest of the os pubis and the neighbouring sheath of the rectus muscle. The cremaster is really the lengthened lower fibres of the internal oblique and of the transversalis muscles, carried down in the descent of the testicle. By its contraction it draws the testicle towards the abdominal ring. Its nerve supply is derived from the genital branch of the genito-crural nerve.

C. re'flex. (L. *reflecto*, to turn back.) A term applied to the elevation of the testicle from contraction of the cremaster produced by pinching or other irritation of the skin of the inner side of the thigh, where it is supplied by the anterior crural, internal and middle cutaneous, the two saphenous, and the anterior branches of the obturator nerves, through the intermediation of the lumbar enlargement of the spinal cord. It is a somewhat irregular action in health, so that its absence in disease is of not much diagnostic importance.

Cremaster'ic. Belonging, or relating, to the *Cremaster*.

C. ar'tery. (F. *artère funiculaire*.) A thin branch of the deep epigastric artery given off as it bends upwards from Poupart's ligament; it accompanies the spermatic cord to the testicle, where it anastomoses with branches of the spermatic artery. In the female, it accompanies the round ligament, and is distributed to the labium pudendæ.

C. fas'cia. See *Fascia, cremasteric*.

Cremas'tes. (Κρεμάννυμι, to hang.) The *Cremaster*.

Cremas'tra. (Κρεμαστήρ, a suspender. F. *crémastre*.) The hooks at the posterior extremity by which certain chrysalides suspend themselves.

Crema'tion. (L. *cremo*, to burn. G. *Verbrennung*.) The prompt destruction of the body after death by burning. It may be accomplished, as in India, by placing the body on a pile of wood, but this method is expensive and often imperfect. In the Siemens' method, employed in Germany, the body is subject to the hot flame produced by a mixture of gaseous hydrocarbons and air. A body weighing 227 lbs. can in this way be reduced to 5 lbs. of ashes in fifty-five minutes, at a cost of a few shillings. The advantages of this method of disposing of the body after death are the destruction of all infectious or contagious substances and the absence of all the injurious products of decomposition. The chief disadvantages are the impossibility of recognition in cases of doubtful identity and of examination when poisoning is suspected when once the funeral rite has been performed.

Crem'nocele. (Κρημνός, a beetling crag; the labia pudendi; κήλη, a tumour. F. *cremnocèle*; G. *Schaamlefzenbruch*.) Hernia of the labia pudendi.

Cremnonco'sis. (Κρημνός; ὄγκωσις, an enlarging. F. *cremnoncose*.) The formation of a cremnoncus.

Cremnon'cus. (Κρημνός, the labia pudendi; ὄγκος, a tumour. F. *cremnoncus*.) A tumour of the labia pudendi.

Crem'nus. (Κρημνός, a beetling crag.) Old term, used by Hippocrates, *de Loc. in Homin. ed.* Foësius, *p.* 423, for the lips and eminence or wing of the pudendum muliebre.

Also, the lip or edge of an ulcer, *de Loc. in Homin. ed.* Lindenus, and Foësius, *Œc. p.* 354.

Crem'ocarp. (Κρεμάω, to suspend; καρπός, fruit. F. *crémocarpe, cornodèle*; G. *Hängefrucht, Doldenfrucht*.) A species of fructification occurring throughout the Umbelliferæ, in which the simple fruit is united with the calyx, and divided into two indehiscent monospermatous cocca, which remain for some time suspended by their summit from the central axis by means of a carpophore.

Cremocar'pium. See *Cremocarp*.

Cremom'eter. (L. *cremor*, cream; *metrum*, a measure.) An instrument for measuring the amount of cream in milk. It is a burette about 10 inches high, and is divided from above downwards into 100 parts. An equal volume of water and a pinch of bicarbonate of soda are added to the milk to be examined. The instrument is filled to the line marked *o*, and allowed to stand at rest for twelve hours. The amount read off and doubled on account of the previous dilution gives the proportion of cream in the sample. Good milk contains from 10—16 per cent.

Crem'or. (L. *cremor*, thick broth. F. *crême*; G. *Rahm*.) Cream.

Also, any substance floating on, and skimmed from, the surface of a fluid.

Also, a thick decoction of barley.

C. cal'cis. (L. *calx*, lime. F. *crême de chaux*.) The pellicle of carbonate of lime which forms on the surface of lime water on being exposed to the air.

C. frig'idus. (L. *frigidus*, cold.) Cold cream; the *Ceratum Galeni*.

C. lac'tis. (L. *lac*, milk. G. *Milchrahm*.) The cream of milk.

C. litharg'yri. (*Litharge*.) Solution of diacetate of lead one part, mixed with eight parts

of cream. A cooling, somewhat astringent, application.

C. ptis'anæ. (Πτισάνη, barley groats.) Thick barley water.

C. tar'tari. (G. *Weinsteinrahm.*) The *Potassæ tartras acida*, B. Ph.

C. tar'tari boraxa'tus. The *Tartarus boraxatus*, F. Codex.

C. tar'tari purifica'tus. (L. *purifico*, to purify.) Purified cream of tartar; the *Potassæ tartras acida.*

C. tar'tari solu'bilis. (L. *solubilis*, soluble.) The *Tartarus boraxatus*, G. Ph.

C. uri'næ. (L. *urina*, urine.) The pellicle of phosphates which forms on some urine.

Cremosper'mous. (Κρεμάω, to suspend; σπέρμα, seed. F. *crémosperme.*) Applied to plants the seeds of which are attached by the summit or the middle part.

Cre'na. (L. *crena*, a notch.) In Botany, a notch producing with its neighbour a tooth on the edge of a leaf.

C. clu'nium. (L. *clunis*, the nates. G. *Gesässpalte.*) The depression or notch between the buttocks.

C. cor'dis. (L. *cor*, the heart.) The longitudinal groove on the anterior and posterior surface of the heart.

Cre'næ. (L. *crena*, a notch.) The serrations on the edge of the external table of the cranial bones.

Cre'nate. (L. *crena*, a notch. F. *créné;* G. *gekerbt, kerbzähnigt.*) Notched; scalloped. Applied to leaves when the indentations produce teeth which are rounded or convex.

Also (F. *crénate*), a combination of crenic acid with a base.

Crenatu'ra. Same as *Crenature.*

Crenatu'ræ. Same as *Crenæ.*

Cre'nature. (L. *crena.*) The tooth of a crenate edge.

Cre'nel. A small *Crena.*

Cre'nellate. Minutely *Crenate.*

Cre'nic. (Κρήνη, a spring. F. *crénique.*) Relating to a spring or fountain of water.

C. ac'id. (G. *Quellsäure.*) $C_{12}H_{12}O_8$. An organic acid discovered by Berzelius in the waters of Porla; and believed by him to contain nitrogen, but this is denied by Mulder. It is amorphous, yellow, and of an acid astringent taste.

Berzelius supposed that it was formed by the decomposition of the cellulose of the filamentous Algæ found in some mineral waters.

Crenoso'ma. (Κρήνη, a well; σωμα, a body.) A sexually mature form of nematode worm.

C. semiarma'tum, Molin. (L. *semis*, half; *armatus*, armed.) A species found in the trachea and lungs of *Canis vulpes.*

C. stria'tum, Zed. (L. *striatus*, furrowed.) A species found in the bronchi of *Erinaceus europæus.*

Cre'nulate. (L. dim. of *crena*, a notch. F. *crénulé.*) Having very small notches; a diminutive of *Crenate.*

Cre'nulure. (L. dim. of *crena.* F. *crénulure;* G. *Kerbzahn.*) A term applied to each tooth of a crenate edge of a leaf.

Also, applied to each tooth of the serrated cranial sutures.

Also, the groove of a director or similar instrument.

Creog'raphy. (Κρέας, flesh; γράφω, to write.) A synonym of *Histography.*

Cre'ole. (F. *créole;* S. *criollo;* from a Negro word.) One born in the West Indies or Spanish America, but not of native blood.

Creoph'agous. (Κρέας, flesh; φαγεῖν, to eat. F. *créophage;* G. *fleischfressend.*) Flesh-eating, carnivorous.

Cre'osol. See *Creasol.*

Cre'osote. Same as *Creasote.*

Creozo'ma. Same as *Creatozoma.*

Crepa'lia temulen'ta. The *Lolium temulentum.*

Crepanel'la. The *Plumbago europæa.*

Crepa'tion. (L. *crepo*, to burst or break.) The boiling of seeds till they burst their shells or coverings.

Crepatu'ra. Same as *Crepation.*

Also, a synonym of *Hernia.*

Crepi'dines palpebra'rum. (L. *crepido*, a foundation; *palpebræ*, the eyelids.) The tarsal cartilages.

Crepidop'oda. (Κρηπίς, a sandal; πούς, a foot. F. *crépidopode;* G. *sohlefüssig.*) An Order of the *Mollusca* having the bottom of the body formed by a fleshy disc like a sole.

Crepid'ulate. (L. *crepidula*, a shoe. F. *crépidulé;* G. *pantoffelchenförmig.*) Like a small shoe or hoof.

Crepi'num. Old term for tartar.

Cre'pis. (Κρηπίς, a half boot. G. *Pipau.*) A Genus of the Tribe *Cichoraceæ*, Nat. Order *Compositæ.*

C. pla'cera, Tenore. Hab. Italy, Sicily. Said to be poisonous.

C. sibir'ica. An esculent species.

Crepitac'ulum. (L. *crepito*, to crackle. F. *crépitacle.*) Applied by Desvaux originally to a fruit known at present as a regma, because it opens with elasticity and noise.

Also, a mica-like spot at the base of the upper wings in some locusts.

Crep'itant. (L. *crepito*, to crackle.) Crackling or finely rattling.

C. râle. See *Râle, crepitant.*

C. rhon'chus. Same as *Râle, crepitant.*

Crep'itating. (L. *crepito.*) Crackling.

C. râle. Same as *Râle, crepitant.*

Crepita'tion. (L. *crepito*, to crackle. F. *crépitation;* G. *Knistern, Knacken, Knarren.*) The same as *Decrepitation.*

The sensation or slight sound caused by pressure on any portion of cellular tissue in which air is collected, as in emphysema.

The noise heard and the sensation felt in the act of grating the ends of fractured bones together.

Also, the crackling noise sometimes heard and felt in gangrenous parts when examined with the fingers.

Also, the crackling of a joint when pulled or twisted.

Also (G. *Knister-Rasseln, crepitirendes Rasseln*), the fine crackling heard in the lungs on auscultation in pneumonia. See *Râle, crepitant.*

Also, a synonym of *Râle, mucous.*

C., dry. A synonym of *Râle, crepitant.*

C., fine. A synonym of *Râle, crepitant.*

C., fine, physiolog'ical. A term applied by Renzi to a fine crepitation heard in the lungs of a healthy person; it is like the ordinary pneumonic crepitant râle, is heard in inspiration only, and after two or three deep respirations it ceases; a common site is above the clavicle. He attributes it to atelectasis. It is possible that the sound is produced in the subcutaneous areolar tissue.

According to Gee, a crepitation due to collapse is heard, especially at the base of the lung, at the beginning of a stethoscopic examination; it ceases after two or three deep breathings.

C., large. A synonym of *Râle, mucous*, from the resemblance of the sound to the breaking of somewhat large bubbles.

C., metal'lic. A term applied by Bristowe to a mucous râle when the sound is of a metallic or twanging character; it is developed in cavities or in large bronchial tubes.

C., minute. Same as *C., small.*

C., small. The same as *Râle, crepitant*, from its resemblance to the sound of the breaking of fine bubbles.

Crep'itus. (L. *crepitus*, a rattling; from *crepo*, to give a crack or crash, to make a noise. F. *crépitation;* G. *Knacken, Knarren.*) Term for the discharge upwards, or rejection downwards, of gas or flatus from the stomach and bowels.

The crackling noise occasioned by pressing a part of the body when air is collected in the cellular tissue.

Term for the grating sensation or slight noise produced by the ends of a fractured bone being rubbed against each other. See *Crepitation.*

C. lu'pi. (L. *lupus*, a wolf.) The *Lycoperdon bovista*, or puff-ball.

C., pneumon'ic. The crepitant râle heard in pneumonia.

C. re'dux. A term applied to a crepitant or mucous râle occurring during the period of resolution of pneumonia.

C., silk'en. A term by Barwell for the sensation felt on moving a joint affected with dendritic synovitis or hydrarthrosis, which he likens to the rubbing together between the fingers of two pieces of stout silken ribbon.

Crepus'cular. (L. *crepusculum*, the twilight. F. *crépusculaire.*) Of, or belonging to, the twilight. Applied to certain species of the Order *Lepidoptera*, which generally appear only in the early morning or the evening.

Also, applied to any animal of similar habit.

Cres'cent. (L. *crescens*, part. of *cresco*, to grow. F. *croissant;* I. *luna crescente;* G. *Halbmond.*) The increasing or new moon; or a thing having the form of it.

C.-sha'ped. (G. *halbmondförmig.*) The shape of the new moon.

Crescen'tia. (*Crescentio*, an Italian.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Crescentiaceæ.*

C. ala'ta, H. B. K. (L. *alatus*, winged.) Hab. Mexico. Fruit used as an expectorant.

C. cuje'te, Linn. (F. *calebassier.*) Calabash tree. A tree inhabiting tropical America, bearing a large gourd-like fruit, filled with a subacid pulp, which is eaten by the negroes, and from which poultices are prepared. It is used in diarrhœa, dropsy, and headache, and as a syrup in chest affections. The juice is laxative.

Crescentia'ceæ. (*Crescentia.*) A Nat. Order of epipetalous, corolliflorol Exogens, of the Alliance *Bignoniales*, with parietal placentæ, succulent, hard-shelled fruit, and an amygdaloid embryo with a short radicle.

Crescen'tiads. The plants of the Nat. Order *Crescentiaceæ.*

Crescen'tiæ. (L. *cresco*, to grow.) Enlarged cervical or inguinal glands in young people; called also wax or waxing kernels, because they are popularly supposed to be caused by the growth of the body.

Crescentin'eæ. A synonym of *Crescentiaceæ.*

Cre'sol. C_7H_8O. A substance occurring in coal tar and creasote, along with carbolic acid, from which it is not easy to separate it. There are several isomeric forms.

Creso'tic ac'id. $C_8H_8O_3$. A generic term for three acids formed by the action of sodium and carbonic acid on the three isomeric cresols.

Cresotin'ic ac'id. A constituent of coal tar. Used as an antiseptic and in acute rheumatism. See *Oxytoluyl acids.*

Cress. (Sax. *cærse, cyrse, cressæ;* G. *Kresse.* F. *cresson*, and I. *crescione*, are both derived from *cresco*, to grow; the English word is from the Teutonic.) A name given to several plants of the Nat. Order *Cruciferæ*, having a pungent taste and flavour.

C., amphib'ious. The *Nasturtium amphibium.*

C., bas'tard. The *Lepidium campestre.*

C., Belle-isle. The *Barbarea præcox.*

C., bit'ter. The Genus *Cardamine*, and especially the *C. amara.*

C., gar'den. (F. *cresson alénois;* G. *Garten-kresse.*) The *Lepidium sativum*, or dittander.

C., In'dian. (F. *cresson d'Inde;* G. *Indianische Kresse.*) The *Tropæolum majus.*

C., land. The *Barbarea vulgaris.*

C., mead'ow. (F. *cresson des prés.*) The *Cardamine pratensis.*

C., Para'. The *Spilanthes oleracea.*

C., pen'ny. The *Thlaspi arvense.*

C., sciat'ica. The *Lepidium iberis.*

C., scur'vy. The *Thlaspi arvense.*

C., swine's. The *Senebiera coronopus.*

C., tow'er-wall. The *Arabis turrita.*

C., town. The *Lepidium sativum.*

C., wall. The *Arabis turrita.*

C., wart. (F. *cresson sauvage.*) The *Senebiera coronopus.*

C., wa'ter. (F. *cresson aquatique, c. de fontaine;* G. *Wasserkresse.*) The *Nasturtium officinale.* Used as an esculent, and in scurvy.

C., wa'ter, marsh. The *Nasturtium palustre.*

C., wild. Same as *C., water;* and also *C., wart.*

C., win'ter. The *Barbarea vulgaris.*

C., win'ter, bit'ter. The *Barbarea vulgaris.*

C., win'ter, ear'ly. The *Barbarea præcox.*

Cres'sis. A barbarous analogue for *Cress.*

Cres'son. The town near which the *Alleghany Mountain springs* are situated, and from which they are sometimes named.

Crest. (Sax. *cræsta* is usually given as the origin; Skeat can find no such word, and refers it to Old F. *creste;* from L. *crista*, a crest. F. *crête;* I. *cresta;* G. *Kamm.*) A tuft of feathers or a fleshy caruncle or excrescence on a bird's head; any structure or growth of the same nature or appearance as a crest. See also *Crista.*

In Botany, applied to a cushion covering the micropyle, as in Euphorbia.

Also, the ridge of a mountain-chain.

C., au'ditive. Same as *Crista acustica.*

C., den'tal. (L. *dens*, a tooth.) The ridge of epithelium which, at the earliest stage of the development of the teeth, covers in the dental

groove, and from the lower layers of which the enamel organ is developed.

C., dor'sal. (L. *dorsum*, the back.) Same as *Lamina dorsalis.*

C., fron'tal. See *Crista frontalis.*

C., na'sal. (L. *nasus*, the nose.) A grooved ridge formed by the conjoined inner borders of the palate process of the superior maxillary bone which receives the anterior part of the lower edge of the vomer and the septum nasi. Its anterior pointed extremity is the nasal spine.

C., occip'ital. The *C., occipital, external.*

C., occip'ital, exter'nal. (F. *crête occipitale externe;* G. *äusserer Hinterhauptskamm.*) A median ridge on the outer surface of the occipital bone, extending from the external occipital protuberance, or inion, to the margin of the foramen magnum.

C., occip'ital, inter'nal. (F. *crête occipitale interne;* G. *innerer Hinterhauptskamm.*) A median ridge on the inner surface of the occipital bone, extending from the internal occipital protuberance to the margin of the foramen magnum.

C. of clit'oris. Winslow's name for the *Labia minora.*

C. of eth'moid bone. Same as *Crista galli.*

C. of il'ium. See *Crista ilii.*

C. of pu'bis. See *Crista pubis.*

C. of tib'ia. See *Crista tibiæ.*

C. of ure'thra. See *Crista urethræ.*

C., sphenoid'al. (F. *crête sphenoïdale.*) A thin projecting median ridge on the anterior surface of the body of the sphenoid bone, extending from the ethmoidal spine to the rostrum, and articulating with the central plate of the ethmoid bone.

C., tur'binated, infe'rior, of pal'ate bone. A prominent ridge crossing the internal surface of the vertical plate of the palate bone at about half its height; the hinder extremity is nearer the horizontal plate than the front end. It articulates with the inferior turbinated bone, whence its name.

C., tur'binated, infe'rior, of supe'rior max'illary bone. A rough ridge on the inner surface of the nasal process of the superior maxillary bone for articulation with the inferior turbinated bone. It slopes upwards from before to behind.

C., tur'binated, supe'rior, of pal'ate bone. A ridge crossing the internal surface of the vertical plate of the palate bone at about three fourths its height; it runs backwards and downwards, and articulates with the middle turbinated bone.

C., tur'binated, supe'rior, of supe'rior max'illary bone. A ridge crossing the inner surface of the nasal process of the superior maxillary bone below its articulation with the ethmoid, by which it is connected with the middle turbinated bone.

Crest'ed. (F. *crêté.*) Applied to portions of plants that have an arrangement of parts like a crest.

Cres'yl. (Κρέας, flesh; ὕλη, matter.) The hypothetical radical of cresylic alcohol.

Cresyl'ic ac'id. A constituent of coal tar, closely analogous to carbolic acid.

C. al'cohol. A constituent of coal tar with difficulty to be separated from carbolic acid.

Cres'ylol. C_7H_8O. A substance contained in creasote and wood tar. It is a colourless liquid, boiling at 203° C. (397·4° F.)

Cre'ta, B. Ph. (Κρήτη, *Creta*, the island of Crete, where the best was found. F. *craie;* G. *Kreide.*) Chalk; native friable calcium carbonate. Used in producing carbonic acid gas.

C. gal'lica. French chalk or steatite.

C. præcipita'ta. The *Calcis carbonas præcipitata.*

C. præpara'ta, B. Ph., U.S. Ph. (L. *præparo*, to make ready. F. *craie préparée;* G. *präparirte Kreide.*) Chalk prepared by powdering, stirring with water, decanting after the coarser particles have settled, allowing it to stand till the powder subsides, separating and drying it. It is a white amorphous powder, used as an antacid and in diarrhœa, and as a local application in erythema and ulcerations. Dose, 5—60 grains.

Creta'ceous. (L. *creta*, chalk. F. *crayeux;* G. *kreidig, kreideartig, kreideweiss.*) Of, or belonging to, chalk; chalky; of the colour of chalk.

C. tu'bercle. See *Tubercle, cretaceous.*

Creta'ceously-prui'nose. (L. *creta; pruina*, hoar frost.) Having a white shining incrustation.

Creta'ceum ac'idum. (L. *creta*, chalk.) Carbonic acid, because it is obtained from chalk.

Crete, dit'tany of. (*Crete*, the island. F. *dictamne de Crète;* G. *kretischer Diptain.*) The *Origanum dictamnus.*

Cretefac'tion. (L. *creta*, chalk; *facio*, to make.) A synonym of calcareous degeneration.

Cre'tici ve'ri. (L. *creticus*, Cretan; *verus*, true.) A synonym of *Ammi officinalis.*

Cretifica'tion. (L. *creta; facio*, to make.) Same as *Calcareous degeneration.*

Cret'in. (Etymology doubtful; some suggest that it is derived from L. *creta*, chalk, in allusion to the chalky appearance of the complexion; or from G. *Kreidling*, from *Kreide*, chalk; some believe it to be a corruption of L. *christianus*, a Christian, because Cretins have generally a happy disposition; in France cretins are in some parts called *Capots, Caffos*, or *Cagots*, which latter word see; in Austria they are called *Trotteln, Gacken;* in Germany *Kretins* and *Kreidlings;* in Italy *Gavas, Totolas, Cristiani;* and in South America *Bovos, Tontos*, besides many other local applications; in old Latin books they are called *Christiani.*) One who suffers from *Cretinism.*

The true cretin is a thick-set, bony, deformed, degenerate, unintellectual being, generally thin, but sometimes bloated, with chalky, or sometimes dirty brown, or yellowish complexion, and rapidly assuming an age beyond his years. The head is much too large for the face and the body, and seems too heavy to be held up, especially in early life; the forehead is depressed and the occiput is small, so that the head appears irregularly conical, with a large base and an apex at the sagittal suture; the two halves are often unsymmetrical; the hair is short, thick, and matted, never becoming white, and seldom falling off. The face is large, puffy, and expressionless, the malar prominences large, the nose flat and broad, with wide nostrils, often without nasal cartilages. The lips are thick and parted, the lower drooping, with the big slobbering tongue often lopping out of the wide mouth; the lower jaw is large, heavy, and underhung;

the ears are big, thick, and projecting; the teeth are wide apart, irregular, and carious, the milk teeth slow in coming, the permanent teeth only rarely appearing; the eyes are distant from each other, often squinting, always expressionless; the eyelids are œdematous and generally sore, with scanty eyelashes and eyebrows. The neck is short and thick, with more or less enlargement of the thyroid gland, amounting in some to goitre. The thorax is asymmetrical, and is sometimes large and short, sometimes narrow and compressed, with a gibbous back and small breasts. The abdomen is broad, large, and pendulous; the pelvis generally deformed, and always narrow. The genital organs are rudimentary. The limbs are either disproportionately short or long, usually fleshless, and often large at the joints; the hands are large, the fingers short and thick; the feet large and flat, and the toes irregular and deformed. The functions of every organ of the body are imperfectly performed, those of the brain being the most degraded, and of these the memory of things appears the least disturbed. The complete cretin is usually dumb, making only inarticulate groans; in those who can speak the voice is hoarse and possesses no power of inflection; hearing is always dull, and the power of smell is weak; the sight is usually good, but the sense of touch and the muscular sense are both obtuse. The muscles are feeble, sometimes almost powerless. Respiration is slow, as is also the pulse. The secretion of saliva and the flow of tears are copious. The sexual instincts are in abeyance, both sexes in complete cretinism being impotent. The mortality among cretins is large, especially in infancy.

Cret'inism. (*Cretin.*) A congenital condition of organic and intellectual degeneration, endemic in the valleys of certain mountainous districts, and manifested in the physical and mental characteristics described under the word *Cretin*. It is the complete development of the morbid state which, in its imperfection, results in goitre. The disease is most prevalent in the Alpine valleys of Europe, Asia, and America, but it is also found in some lowlands; no country and no race is free from it, at least in its minor or goitrous form. To this latter milder stage dogs, pigs, sheep, goats, mules, antelopes, and other animals are subject; and it is said that where cretinism is markedly endemic even plants show signs of degeneration. The belief in the identity of causation of goitre and cretinism is not universally held, but the predominance of opinion is in its favour. But there is great doubt as to the real cause of the degeneration; most look to the condition of the drinking water for it, and many consider the excess of lime and magnesia which it contains as the essential cause, but do not exclude other unhygienic conditions, such as damp or vitiated air from the situation of the close valley, the badly constructed, undrained houses, and insufficient food, as not unimportant factors; whilst intermarriage of relations is believed to favour a continuance and an intensification of the degenerate taint. It has been latterly contended that there is a goitrigenous principle, which is a yet unisolated matter, contained in the soil of certain districts, and conveyed by the drinking water. It has also been suggested, but apparently without a sufficient basis of fact, that in cretinous districts there is an absence of iodine and, according to some, of sodium chloride. The supposition that the excess of earthy salts is the cause of the malady is in harmony with the theory based on post-mortem examinations, that there is too early and too rapid ossification of the base of the cranium, with consequent arrest of development of the skull and the encephalic centres. Cretinism is admittedly hereditary, and, though usually endemic, is sometimes sporadic. Cretinism is said to be complete or incomplete, according to the amount of abolition of the mental faculties.

Cret'inoïd. (*Cretin;* εἶδος, likeness.) Like a *Cretin*.

C. state. A term applied by Gull to the condition now usually called *Myxœdema*.

Cret'inus. Same as *Cretin*.

Cretiris'mus. Same as *Cretinism*.

Cretoma'nia. (Etymon doubtful.) Mania with lust and satyriasis.

Creuz'nach. See *Kreuznach*.

Cre'vis. (Etymon, see *Crawfish.*) The *Astacus fluviatilis*.

Crew'el. The cowslip, *Primula veris*.

Crew'els. (A corruption of F. *écrouelles;* from Low L. *scrofellæ.*) Scrofula.

Crey'at. The Indian name of *Andrographis paniculata*.

Cri'brate. (L. *cribrum*, a sieve.) Perforated like a sieve.

Cribra'tion. (L. *cribrum*, a sieve. F. *cribration;* G. *Durchsieben, Sieben.*) The act or process of sifting, or passing through a sieve.

Cri'briform. (L. *cribrum*, a sieve; *forma*, likeness. F. *cribriforme;* G. *siebförmig.*) Perforated like a sieve.

C. bone. The ethmoid bone.

C. cells. Long perforated cells or ducts found in the liber or endophloëm of many trees, as the lime tree.

C. com'press. A piece of lint or other substance spread with ointment, and perforated with holes, to let out the discharges when applied to a wound.

C. fas'cia. See *Fascia, cribriform.*

C. lamel'la of eth'moïd. (L. *lamella*, a small plate. G. *Siebplatte.*) See *Ethmoïd, cribriform plate of.*

C. lamel'la of tem'poral bone. The *Lamina cribrosa*.

C. lam'ina. See *Lamina cribrosa.*

C. mem'brane. Osiander's term for the membrana decidua of the human ovum.

C. plate of eth'moïd. See *Ethmoid, cribriform plate of.*

C. tis'sue. Same as *Areolar tissue.*

Cri'brose. (L. *cribrum.* G. *siebförmig, durchlöchert.*) Sieve-like; pierced with small holes.

Cri'brum. (L. *cribrum*, akin to Sans. root *cri*, to separate. F. *crible, tanus;* I. *crivello, stacchio;* S. *criba, cedazo;* G. *Sieb, Durchschlag.*) A sieve.

C. pollina'rium. (L. *pollinarius*, belonging to flour.) A sieve for separating the bran from the meal.

C. seta'ceum. (L. *seta*, a bristle. G. *Haarsieb.*) A hair sieve.

Cricaryteno'des. Same as *Cricoarytænoid.*

Crick. (A variant of E. *creek*, a bend, a creek; from Sax. *crecca*, a creek.) Pain, generally rheumatic, of the muscles of the neck, or other parts.

Crick'le. A mild disused sulphur water

near Broughton, in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Cri'co-. This word, in compound names, denotes attachment to, or connection with, the *Cricoid* cartilage.

Cricoarytæno'des. Same as *Cricoarytænoid.*

Cricoarytæ'noid. Relating to the *Cricoid* and *Arytænoid* cartilages.

C. articula'tion. The joint between the concave depression at the base of the arytænoid cartilage and the convex, elliptical, surface on the upper border of the cricoid cartilage on each side; it is enclosed by thin capsular fibres, and lined by a loose synovial membrane.

C. lig'ament, cap'sular. (L. *capsula*, a small chest.) A thin fibrous membrane surrounding and connecting the articular surfaces of the cricoarytænoid articulation.

C. lig'ament, poste'rior. (L. *posterior*, hinder.) A strong fibrous band extending from the inner and back part of the articulating surface of the arytænoid cartilage to the neighbouring part of the cricoid cartilage.

C. mus'cle, poste'rior. The *Cricoarytænoideus posticus.*

C. mus'cles. The *Cricoarytænoideus superior, C. lateralis*, and *C. posticus.*

Cricoarytænoi'deus. Same as *Cricoarytænoid.*

C. ante'rior. (L. *anterior*, in front.) The *C. lateralis.*

C. latera'lis. (F. *cricoaryténoïdien latéral;* G. *seitlicher Ringgiessbeckenmuskel.*) An oblong muscle, smaller than the posterior, arising from the upper border as far as the cricoarytænoid articulation, and, passing obliquely upwards and backwards, is inserted into the outer side of the base of the arytænoid cartilage in front of the insertion of the cricoarytænoideus posticus. It is hidden by the ala of the thyroid cartilage, and is covered internally by mucous membrane; its upper fibres are often blended with the lower fibres of the thyroarytænoideus. It draws the vocal cord to the middle line by rotating the base of the arytænoid cartilages inwards.

C. posti'cus. (F. *cricoaryténoïdien postérieur;* G. *hinterer Ringgiessbeckenmuskel.*) A large muscle arising from the broad depression on the posterior surface of the cricoid cartilage, and, passing upwards and outwards, is inserted by a narrower end into the outer angle of the base of the arytænoid cartilage. It dilates the glottis by rotating the base of the arytænoid cartilages outwards and backwards, and thus drawing the posterior extremity of the vocal cord away from the median line.

C. supe'rior. (L. *superior*, upper.) Winslow's term for some of the lower fibres of the arytænoid muscle.

Crico'des. Same as *Cricoid.*

Cri'coid. (Κρίκος, a ring; εἶδος, likeness. F. *cricoïde;* G. *ringförmig.*) Resembling a ring.

C. car'tilage. (F. *cartilage cricoïde;* G. *Ringknorpel, Grundknorpel.*) A ring-shaped cartilage forming the lower and back part of the larynx; in front it is narrow, ·25″ to ·23″ in height; behind it is much expanded, 1″ in height, and partially fills up the space where the thyroid cartilage is deficient. The lower border is horizontal and circular, and connected by fibrous membrane with the first tracheal cartilage. The upper border is highest behind; in front and at the sides it gives attachment to the cricothyroid membrane, and a little on each side of the posterior median line is a smooth oval articulating surface for the arytænoid cartilages. The external surface is smooth and convex in front and at the sides, and in the middle line behind is a vertical ridge, with a broad depression on each side of it, and outside this a raised surface for articulation with the inferior cornu of the thyroid cartilage. In some birds the cricoid cartilage consists of three pieces; in crocodiles it unites with the thyroid to form one ring.

Cricoid'ean. Same as *Cricoid.*

Cricoï'des. Same as *Cricoid.*

Cricoï'deus. Same as *Cricoid.*

Cricopharynge'al. (F. *crico-pharyngien;* G. *Ringknorpelschlundmuskel.*) Relating to the *Cricoid* cartilage and the *Pharynx.*

C. mus'cle. A name given by Winslow to a muscular fasciculus which forms part of the inferior constrictor of the pharynx.

Cricostom'atous. (Κρίκος, a ring; στόμα, a mouth. F. *cricostome;* G. *ringmundig.*) Having a round opening or mouth.

Cricothyreo'des. Same as *Cricothyroid.*

Cricothyreoï'des. Relating to the *Cricoid* and *Thyroid* cartilages.

Cricothy'roid. Relating to the *Cricoid* and the *Thyroid* cartilage.

C. ar'tery. (F. *artère cricothyroïdienne;* G. *Schild-Ringknorpelarterie.*) A small branch of the superior thyroid artery which runs transversely across the cricothyroid membrane and joins its fellow of the opposite side; some of its branches perforate the membrane and supply the mucous membrane of the larynx.

C. articula'tion. The articulation between the inferior cornu of the thyroid cartilage and the projection on the side of the cricoid cartilage; it consists of a capsular ligament and a synovial membrane; the motion allowed is rotatory.

C. mem'brane. The membranous ligament which connects the cricoid and thyroid cartilages. The anterior middle portion, consisting chiefly of yellow elastic tissue, is attached to the contiguous portions of the two cartilages; the lateral portions, thin and membranous, extend from the upper border of the cricoid cartilage to the lower margin of the true vocal cords.

C. mus'cle. (F. *muscle cricothyreoïdien;* G. *Ringschildknorpelmuskel.*) A short, thick, triangular muscle arising from the anterior and lateral part of the cricoid cartilage, and, passing obliquely upwards and outwards, is inserted into the lower border of the thyroid cartilage from near the median line to the anterior border of the inferior cornu. It produces tension of the vocal cords by depressing the thyroid cartilage.

Cricothyroï'dean. Same as *Cricothyroid.*

Cricot'omy. (Κρίκος, a ring; τομή, a section.) The division of the cricoid cartilage as is sometimes advised in the performance of the operation of tracheotomy.

Cricotrache'al. Relating to the cricoid cartilage and to the trachea.

C. lig'ament. (G. *Ringknorpelluftröhrenband.*) The fibrous membrane connecting the first tracheal cartilage to the cricoid cartilage.

Crido'nes. A term for *Crinones.* See *Crino.*

Crim'inal abor'tion. See *Abortion, criminal.*

Crimno'des. (Κριμνώδης, from *κρίμνον*, coarse meal; *εἶδος*, likeness. F. *furfuracé;* G. *kleiartig, kleienartig.*) Branny; furfuraceous; having, or full of, bran.

C. uri'na. (L. *urina*, urine.) Applied to urine which deposits a sediment like bran.

Crim'noïd. (Same etymon.) Branny or bran-like.

Crim'son. (Mid. E. *crimosine, crammysin;* from Low L. *cramoisinus*, or *carmesinus;* from *kermes*, the cochineal insect from which the colour was obtained.) A deep red colour.

Cri'nal. (L. *crinis*, hair.) Relating to, or like, hair.

Crina'le. (L. *crinis*, the hair.) Old name for an instrument formerly employed to exert pressure in fistula lachrymalis, from its having at one end a small cushion stuffed with hair; a figure of it is given by Scultetus.

Crinanth'emon. (Κρινάνθεμον.) The plant so named by Hippocrates is by some supposed to be the houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum;* and by others, a species of lily.

Cri'nate. (L. *crinis*, the hair. F. *capillaire.*) Having hair. Applied to plants, the roots of which shoot into the ground in many fibrils; such as some species of Adiantum.

Crina'tum. (Κρίνον, a lily.) An old term for a species of fumigation into which the roots of lilies entered.

Crinig'erous. (L. *crinis*, the hair; *gero*, to bear.) Carrying, or growing, hair.

Cri'nis. (L. *crinis;* perhaps from *cresco*, to increase. F. *crin.*) A term for the hair of the head, but more especially that on the back part of the head.

Crinita'ria. (L. *crinis*, the hair.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ.*

C. linos'yris, Lers. The *Linosyris vulgaris.*

Cri'nite. (L. *crinitus*, hairy. G. *gemähnt.*) Having long and weak hairs, bearded.

Cri'no. (L. *crinis*, the hair. F. *crinon.*) A synonym of *Dracunculus.*

Also, see *Morbus è crinonibus.*

Cri'noïd. (Κρίνον, a lily; *εἶδος*, likeness.) Like a lily; or like to, or belonging to, the *Crinoidea.*

Crinoï'dea. (Κρίνον, a lily; *εἶδος*, likeness.) A Class of the Subkingdom *Echinodermata.* Animals, mostly extinct, so called from their likeness to a lily on its stalk. The body is star-shaped or cup-shaped, fixed, during the whole or part of life, by a stalk attached to the ventral surface.

Crinom'yron. (Κρίνον, a lily; *μύρον*, ointment.) A name for an ointment made of the lily and aromatic substances; the *Unguentum ægyptium album.*

Cri'non. (Κρίνον.) The *Lilium candidum.*

Crino'nes. Plural of *Crino.*

Also, a synonym of *Comedones.*

Cri'nose. (L. *crinis*, the hair.) Hairy.

Crino'ses. (Κρίνω, to separate.) Diseases caused by, or accompanied by, disturbances of the secretions.

Cri'nule. (L. dim. of *crinis.* F. *crinule;* G. *Haarchen.*) Name for the hygrometric filament contained in the ovary of the Marchantia and supporting the seminules.

Cri'num. (Κρίνον, a lily.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Amaryllidaceæ.*

C. asiat'icum, Rox. Hab. India. Root emetic and alexipharmic. Leaves, mixed with castor oil, used as an application to whitlows.

C. asiat'icum, var. **toxica'rium,** Herbert. (L. *toxicum*, poison.) The species ordered in Ind. Ph. The fresh root in juice or syrup is the officinal part. Emetic, nauseant, and diaphoretic; and like squills.

C. toxica'rium, Roxb. The *C. asiaticum*, var. *toxicarium*, Herbert.

C. zeylan'icum. A poisonous species.

Criog'enes. Old name for certain troches for cleansing foul ulcers, according to Paulus Ægineta, vii, 12, Adams's Transl. vol. iii, p. 533.

Criomyx'us. (Κριόμυξος; from *κριός*, a ram; *μύξα*, mucus.) An old term applied to a man with a snivelling nose, such as a ram often has.

Cri'sis. (Κρίσις, the final issue. F. *crise;* G. *Krise.*) Term for the sudden change which fevers are generally supposed to undergo at particular periods; a sudden variation of any kind, favourable or unfavourable, occurring in the course of a general disease, and influencing its character.

The term has also been applied to the phenomena accompanying the change, such as profuse perspiration or diarrhœa.

Also, used by French writers in the same sense as accession or paroxysm.

C., ful'guric. (L. *fulgur*, a flash of lightning.) A term applied to a paroxysm of *Lightning pains.*

Also, the same as *C., gastric.*

C., gastral'gic. (Γαστήρ, the belly; *ἄλγος*, pain.) Same as *C., gastric.*

C., gas'tric. (Γαστήρ. F. *crise gastrique.*) A term by Charcot for certain gastric symptoms which, according to him, accompany the early stages of progressive locomotor ataxia, and in some instances precede any evidence of motor incoordination. They consist of paroxysms of acute pain starting from the groins, running up both sides of the abdomen, and fixing themselves in the epigastrium, so as to become a gastralgia; often accompanied by similar pains between the shoulders, which shoot downwards and outwards; there is a quick pulse without increased temperature, vomiting, and often vertigo. The attack may last two or three days. The pains appear to be of the same nature as the so-called *Lightning pains.*

C., hæmat'ic. (Αἷμά, blood.) A term applied by Hayem to a special condition of blood which accompanies the decline of a febrile attack. It consists in a sudden and great increase in number of the hæmatoblasts, as he calls them, or rudimentary red corpuscles. They begin to exceed their normal number, which is one to twenty red corpuscles at the time of the permanent fall of the temperature, and attain their maximum proportion of one to six or eight at the time when the temperature becomes normal. They then, as convalescence progresses and new blood corpuscles are formed, gradually decline to their normal value.

C., vis'ceral. (L. *viscus*, the inwards, or inner part. F. *crise viscerale.*) A term applied generally to the paroxysms of *Lightning pains*, when they are referred to any part of the interior of the trunk, as the rectum, urethra, intestines, or stomach.

Also, the same as *C., gastric.*

Crisp. (L. *crispo*, to curl. F. *crispé;* G. *gekräuselt, kraus.*) Curled. Applied to leaves

the border of which is more extensive than the disc, and so appears crisped, twisted, curled, or wrinkled.

Cris'pate. (L. *crispatus*, curled.) Crisped, irregularly curled, as the edge of some leaves.

Crispa'tion. (F. *crispation*, from *crisper*, to shrivel; from L. *crispo*, to curl. G. *Krause*, *Zusammenziehung*.) The act of curling.

A slight contraction of any part, morbid or natural, as that of the minute arteries in a cut wound when they retract; or of the skin in the state called goose-skin.

Also, the sensation called fidgets.

Cris'pative. (L. *crispo*, to curl. F. *crispatif*.) Applied to prefoliation when the disc of the leaf is folded very irregularly and in some degree curled.

Crispatu'ra. (L. *crispo*, to curl. G. *Krauselung*.) A curling. Properly applied to twisted hairs; but it was also formerly used for a spasmodic contraction of membranous or fibrous parts.

C. ten'dinum. (L. *tendo*, a tendon.) A term for contraction of the palmar fascia and tendons.

Crisp'ed. Same as *Crisp*.

Crispiflo'rous. (L. *crispus*, curled; *flos*, a flower. F. *crispiflore*; G. *krausblümig*.) Having crisped petals.

Crispifo'lious. (L. *crispus*; *folium*, a leaf. F. *crispifolié*; G. *krausblättrig*.) Having curled flowers.

Crispisul'cant. (L. *crispus*; *sulcus*, a furrow.) Having undulating furrows.

Crissaneurys'ma. (Κρισσός, for κιρσός, a varix; ἀνεύρυσμα, a widening. F. *crissaneurysme*.) A varicose aneurysm.

Cris'sum. (Uncertain. F. *crissum*.) The extremity of the inferior part of the body of a bird from the thigh almost to the tail, covered by the anal plumes.

Cris'ta. (Akin to κάρα, the head. F. *crête*; G. *Kamm*, *Leiste*.) A crest; anything like the comb of a cock, or tuft on the head of a bird, the mane of a horse, or top of a helmet.

Applied to certain parts, or processes of bones, bearing some resemblance to a crest.

Also, a term for the clitoris.

Also, to the ridge or summit of a mountain or chain of mountains.

Also, to certain excrescences, occurring about the anus and pudenda, from their form.

C. acus'tica. (Ἀκουστικός, belonging to hearing. F. *crête acoustique*.) A transverse projection into the ampulla of each membranous semicircular canal from the outer part, where it is attached to the bone; it is covered with columnar epithelium and *Auditory hairs*.

C. a'læ mag'næ. (L. *ala*, a wing; *magnus*, great.) The ridge which divides the anterior portion of the great wing of the sphenoid bone from the lower surface of the lamina triangularis.

C. arcua'ta. (L. *arcuo*, to bend.) The oblique line on the great wing of the thyroid cartilage.

C. basila'ris. (*Basilar*.) A short median ridge running from before backwards on the under surface of the basilar portion of the occipital bone.

C. capit'uli cos'tæ. (L. dim. of *caput*, head; *costa*, a rib.) A slight elevation traversing the articular surface of the head of each rib, from the fourth to the tenth.

C. clitor'idis. (L. *clitoris*.) The ridge situated at the point of junction of the descending ramus of the os pubis and the ascending ramus of the ischium in the female. It forms the anterior inferior border of the obturator foramen; to it are attached the crura clitoridis.

Also, see *Cristæ clitoridis*.

C. cribro'sa. (L. *cribrum*, a sieve.) The *Spina ethmoidalis* of the sphenoid bone.

C. ethmoïda'lis os'sis palatini. The transverse ridge on the palate bones for articulation with the middle turbinal.

C. fem'oris. (L. *femur*, the thigh.) The linea aspera.

C. fenes'træ rotun'dæ. The sharp circular border of the fenestra rotunda.

C. fib'ulæ. (L. *fibula*, a clasp.) The anterior border of the fibula.

C. fronta'lis. (L. *crête frontale*.) A median ridge which forms the anterior or lower termination of the sulcus frontalis on the inner surface of the frontal bone.

C. fronta'lis exter'na. A synonym of the *Linea temporalis*.

C. fronta'lis inter'na. (L. *internus*, within.) The *C. frontalis*.

C. gal'li. (L. *gallus*, a cock. F. *crête de coq*; G. *Hahnenkamm*.) The thick, smooth, triangular, median process situated on the superior surface of the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone, to the posterior border of which the falx cerebri is attached. The lower part of the anterior border articulates with the frontal, and has two projecting alæ, which, being received into depressions of the frontal bone, in this way complete the foramen cæcum behind. In most Mammals it is relatively smaller than in man, except in some Ungulates and Phocidæ, in which it is very large.

C. he'licis. (L. *helix*, ivy.) The anterior deep extremity of the helix auriculæ.

C. il'ii. (F. *crête iliaque*; G. *Hüftbeinkamm*.) The upper, thick, sinuously curved border of the ilium; its anterior part is bent inwards, and ends in the anterior superior spine, its posterior part is bent outwards, and ends in the posterior superior spine; it is thicker at the extremities than at the middle. Its surface is broad, with an external and an internal lip; to the former is attached the tensor vaginæ femoris, the obliquus externus, and the latissimus dorsi muscles, and the fascia lata; to the latter, the transversalis, the quadratus lumborum, and the erector spinæ muscles, and the fascia iliaca; and to the interspace, the obliquus internus muscle.

C. iliopectine'a. The same as the *Linea arcuata externa ossis ilii*.

C. infratempora'lis. The same as *C. alæ magnæ*.

C. interos'sea tibiæ. The external border of the shaft of the tibia.

C. intertrochanter'ica. The posterior intertrochanteric line.

C. lacryma'lis os'sis lacryma'lis. The vertical ridge on the outer surface of the lacrymal bone.

C. lacryma'lis os'sis maxilla'ris superio'ris. (L. *lacryma*, a tear.) The anterior or median sharp border of the sulcus lacrymalis of the superior maxillary bone.

C. lacryma'lis poste'rior. The same as *C. lacrymalis ossis lacrymalis*.

C. menta'lis exter'na. The *Protuberantia mentalis.*

C. muscula'ris os'sis occip'itis. A transverse ridge on the inferior aspect of the basilar portion of the occipital bone.

C. nasa'lis os'sis maxilla'ris superio'ris. (L. *nasalis.*) A sharp ridge which runs upwards from the pars incisiva of the superior maxillary bone to terminate in the spina nasalis.

C. obturato'ria. The same as *C. pubis.*

C. occipita'lis exter'na and **inter'na.** The vertical ridge on the outer surface and on the inner surface of the occipital bone.

C. orbita'lis. The inferior border of the orbital surface of the ala magna of the sphenoid bone.

C. os'sis maxilla'ris superio'ris ethmoïda'lis. (L. *os*, a bone; *maxilla*, a jaw; *superior*, uppermost; *ethmoid.*) A transverse ridge on the inner surface of the nasal process of the superior maxillary bone, to which the middle turbinal bone is articulated.

C. pe'nis. (L. *penis.*) The ridge situated at the point of junction of the descending ramus of the os pubis and the ascending ramus of the ischium in the male; it forms the anterior and inferior border of the obturator foramen; to it are attached the crura penis.

C. petro'sa. The process of bone bounding the external auditory meatus.

C. pu'bis. The prominent border of the pubes lying between the spine and the inner extremity of the body of the bone; it gives attachment to the rectus, the pyramidalis, and the conjoined tendons of the internal oblique and transversalis muscles.

C. pyramida'lis. (L. *pyramidalis*, pyramidal.) The *C. vestibuli*, from its shape.

C. ra'dii. The internal border of the radius.

C. sacra'lis. (*Sacrum.*) The median posterior vertical ridge of the sacrum.

C. semiluna'ris. The anterior part of the *C. fenestræ rotundæ.*

C. sphenoïda'lis. The vertical ridge which projects from the anterior surface of the sphenoid bone.

C. spira'lis. (L. *spira*, a coil.) The chondriform thickening of the upper border of the lamina spiralis just beyond the point of attachment of the membrane of Reissner.

C. tib'iæ. (F. *crête du tibia;* G. *Schienbeinkante.*) The anterior sharp border of the shaft of the tibia.

C. turbina'lis. The ridge on the superior maxillary and palate bones articulating with inferior turbinal bone.

C. turbina'lis infe'rior. The ridge on the inner surface of the nasal process of palate from articulating with the inferior turbinal.

C. turbina'lis supe'rior. The same as *C. ethmoïdalis ossis palatini.*

C. ul'næ. The external border of the ulna.

C. ure'thræ. (G. *Schnepfenkopf.*) A synonym of the *Caput gallinaginis.*

C. urethra'lis. See *C. urethræ.*

C. vestib'uli. (*Vestibule.*) The ridge dividing the fovea hemispherica from the aquæduct of the vestibule.

C. zygomat'ica. The anterior border of the ala magna of the sphenoid.

C. zygomat'ica orbita'lis. The anterior border of the ala magna and the inferior border of the orbital plate of the ala magna.

Cris'tæ. Plural of *Crista.*

C. clitor'idis. (*Clitoris.*) The nymphæ.

Cris'tal min'eral. French term for the *Sal prunellæ*, when in the form of cakes.

Cristalloïdi'tis. See *Crystallitis.*

Crista'ria. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Malvaceæ.*

C. betonicæfo'lia, Pers. (L. *betonica*, the plant betony; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. Chili. Used as a febrifuge.

Cris'tate. (L. *crista*, a crest, or cock's comb. F. *crêté, cristé;* G. *Kammförmig.*) Having a crest; crested.

Crista'to-ru'gose. (L. *cristatus; ruga*, a wrinkle.) In Botany, having deep wrinkles, or furrows, with sharp edges.

Cris'tula. Diminutive of *Crista.*

Crite'rion. (Κριτήριον, from *κρίνω*, to discern or judge.) A rule or foundation, according to which a certain judgment is arrived at. See *Crisis.*

Crith. (Κριθή, a barley-corn.) A term for the weight in vacuo of a litre of hydrogen gas at 0° C. (32° F.) and 76 centimètres barometrical height. It equals ·09 gramme nearly.

Crith'amum. Same as *Crithmum.*

Cri'the. (Κριθή, barley.) Old name for hordeolum, or stye.

Also, the penis.

Crithid'ion. (Κριθίδιον, dim. of *κριθή*, barley.) A stye, or *Hordeolum.*

Crith'mum. (Κρίθμον, the samphire. F. *bacile.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Umbelliferæ.*

C. mari'num non-spino'sum. (L. *marinus*, marine; *non*, not; *spinosus*, spiny.) A name for the *Inula crithmoides.*

C. marit'imum, Linn. (L. *maritimus*, belonging to the sea. F. *fenouil marin, cristemarin;* G. *Meerfenchel.*) The samphire or seafennel; also called rock samphire, and *Herba Sancti Petri.* It is perennial, growing on the sea coast, has a spicy, aromatic flavour, and is used as a pot-herb by the country people, and pickled as a condiment. It is probably the Χρῆθμον of Hippocrates, and the Χρίθμον of Dioscorides.

Crithop'tes. (Κριθή, barley.) A Genus of *Acarida.*

C. monunguicule'sus. (Dim. of *unguis*, a nail.) A species the larva of which was discovered by Geber in spoilt barley. It has a stylet resulting from the fusion of the maxillary palps, by means of which it can excite considerable irritation of the skin, resembling urticaria, and proceeding to the production of eczema impetiginodes and other forms of dermatitis.

Crit'ical. (L. *criticus*, suitable for deciding; from *crisis*, a decision. F. *critique;* G. *kritisch.*) Relating to a *Crisis.* Determining the issue of a disease. Applied to certain periods in the duration of fevers. Similarly applied to periods of life as decisive of certain changes of constitution and habits.

C. age. (F. *age*, or *temps critique.*) Term for that period of female life when the catamenia become irregular, and, in many cases, after considerable constitutional disturbance, altogether cease, generally occurring in this country between the 44th and 48th years.

C. ang'le. See *Angle, critical.*

C. days. (F. *jours critiques;* G. *kritische*

Tage.) Term formerly, and to some extent still, employed for certain days on which the crisis of fever was perfect and favourable, and certain others on which it was imperfect and unfavourable; or others, unmarked by any particular change. Galen reckoned the 7th day as particularly favourable; next, the 14th, 9th, 11th, and 20th; then the 17th, the 5th, the 4th, 3rd, and 18th; the 6th, 8th, 10th, 12th, 16th, and 19th, were very doubtful and unfavourable; the 13th day was intermediate, not indicating one way or other. Diocles and Archigenes regarded the 21st as a favourable day, but Galen agreed with Hippocrates in its rejection, and in the substitution of the 20th. This distinct arrangement, however, is not now in very good repute, the doctrine of critical days being only to a certain limited extent believed.

C. pe'riod. Same as *C. age.*

C. perturba'tion. (L. *perturbo*, to throw into confusion.) The sudden rise of temperature and increase of gravity of symptoms which occasionally immediately precedes the decline or crisis of a febrile condition.

C. point. The point of temperature below which a gas cannot be liquefied by any amount of pressure. This point varies with different gases.

C. tem'perature. Same as *C. point.*

Cro'ceous. (L. *crocus*, saffron. F. *safrané;* G. *safrangelb.*) Of, or belonging to, saffron; of a deep yellow colour.

Cro'cetin. A doubtful product of the action of hydrochloric acid on *Crocin.*

The crocetin of Rochleder is the crocin of Weiss.

Cro'ci stig'mata. (*Stigma.*) Saffron. See *Crocus*, B. Ph.

Cro'cic ac'id. A synonym of *Crocin.*

Crocidis'mus. (Κροκιδίζω, to pick or gather flocks of wool. F. *crocidisme;* G. *Flockenlesen.*) Old term for *Carphology.*

Crocidix'is. Same etymon and meaning as *Crocidismus.*

Cro'cin, Weiss. $C_{16}H_{18}O_6$. A red powder resulting, along with a volatile oil, from the decomposition of polychroit from saffron by dilute sulphuric acid in the presence of hydrogen. It is freely soluble in alcohol and dilute alkalies; strong sulphuric acid colours it blue, changing to violet and brown; nitric acid colours it green, changing to yellow and brown. It is also obtained from the fruit of the *Gardenia grandiflora*, which is used to dye the robes of Chinese mandarins yellow.

The crocin of Rochleder is the same as *Polychroit.*

Croc'inum. (Κρόκος, saffron.) Old name for a collyrium and ointment, of which saffron formed an ingredient. Paulus Ægineta, vii, 16, and 20, Adams's Transl. vol. iii, pp. 555, 595.

Crocita'tion. (L. *crocito*, to croak.) A croaking. Applied to similar noises.

Croci'tus. (L. *crocito*, to croak. F. *crosasement;* G. *Krächzen.*) The cry of the crow or raven.

Applied to a similar cry or cough.

Croco'des. (Κρόκος, saffron; εἶδος, likeness. F. *safrané;* G. *safrangelb.*) Having, or being like, saffron. Formerly applied to a collyrium and to a certain troche containing a large proportion of saffron.

C. dialep'idos. Name of a collyrium described by Marcellus, in which saffron was the first ingredient; λεπίδος being the scales of burnt copper, or the black peroxide of copper.

C. Paccia'num. (*Paccius*, the oculist who invented it.) Name of a collyrium formerly in repute.

Croc'odile. (Κροκόδειλος, the crocodile.) The name given to several species of *Crocodilus* and *Gavialis*, of the Order *Crocodilia*, Class *Reptilia.*

Crocodi'lia. (Κροκόδειλος.) The excrement of the crocodile, which was used in the East in skin diseases and as a cosmetic.

Also, an Order of the Class *Reptilia*, having the teeth lodged in distinct sockets, and present only in the maxilla; the body covered with osseous plates, four short feet, webbed toes with claws, ribs with bifurcate heads, and a long-keeled tail.

Crocodi'lion. (Κροκοδείλιον.) The plant thus named by Dioscorides is probably the *Echinops sphærocephalus*, or globe thistle; Linnæus supposed it to be a centaury.

Crocodi'lium. Same as *Crocodilion.*

Crocomag'ma. (Κρόκος, saffron; μαγμά, a kneaded mass.) Old name for a troche made of oil of saffron and spices; also, the dregs of saffron ointment. Galen, *de Antid.* ii, 5; Paulus Ægineta, vii, 20, Adams's Transl. vol. iii, p. 595.

Cro'conate. (F. *croconate;* G. *krokonsaures Salz.*) A salt of croconic acid.

Crocon'ic. (L. *crocus*, saffron. F. *croconique.*) Of, or belonging to, saffron, or of a yellow colour.

C. ac'id. (F. *acide croconique;* G. *Krokonsäure.*) $C_5H_2O_5$. A yellow crystallisable bibasic acid obtained by boiling a solution of potassium rhodizonate.

Cro'cus. (Κρόκος, the crocus. F. *safran;* G. *Safranpflanze.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Iridaceæ.*

Also, B. Ph., U.S. Ph. (F. *safran;* G. *Safran*), saffron; the dried stigma and part of the style of *Crocus sativus*, Linn., imported from Spain, France, and Italy; the stigmas are orange-brown in colour, 1″ long, flattish, tubular, broadest at the summit, slit on the inner side, with several roundish teeth on the edge, usually united in threes to a portion of the thread-like yellow style. Saffron has an aromatic odour, and a bitter, aromatic, warm taste; it contains polychroit, gum, albumen, and wax. It is said to be a stimulant aromatic, having anodyne, antispasmodic, emmenagogue, and aphrodisiac properties; and is used in flatulent colic, dysmenorrhœa, spasmodic coughs, and neuralgia; it has also been given to promote the eruption of exanthematous diseases. Externally it has been used in rheumatism and neuralgia, as an ointment in piles, and as an eye-water in chronic conjunctivitis.

Also, a synonym of *Colcothar.*

Also, an old name for several preparations of metallic substances, from their colour, as *Crocus antimonii.*

C. antimo'nii. The residue of liver of antimony after washing with water, which removes from it potassium sulphate and sulphantimoniate and leaves the crocus, a mixture of oxide and sulphuret of antimony.

C. austri'acus. The *C. sativus.*

C. german'icus. The *Carthamus tinctorius.*

C. in fœ'no. (L. *in*, in; *fœnum*, hay.)

Hay saffron, the kind described as *Crocus*, B. Ph.

C. in placen'ta. (L. *placenta*, a cake.) Cake saffron.

C. in'dicus. (F. *curcuma*; G. *Gelbwurz, Indianischer Safran.*) The *Curcuma longa*, or turmeric plant.

C. Mar'tis. (L. *Mars*, a name for iron.) Old term for *Colcothar*, obtained by burning iron sulphate.

C. Mar'tis adstrin'gens. (L. *adstringo*, to contract.) Colcothar.

C. Mar'tis ape'riens. (L. *aperio*, to open.) A synonym of *Ferri peroxidum hydratum.*

C. Mar'tis vitriola'tus. Colcothar obtained by burning green vitriol, iron sulphate.

C. metallo'rum. (L. *metallum*, a metal.) The *C. antimonii.*

C. odo'rus. (L. *odorus*, sweet smelling.) The source of Sicilian saffron.

C. of an'timony. See *C. antimonii.*

C. of Mars. See *C. Martis.*

C. officina'lis, Linn. (F. *safran cultivé*; G. *der cultivirte Safran.*) The *C. sativus.*

C. orienta'lis. (L. *orientalis*, eastern.) A species yielding some of the saffron of Ceylon.

C., saf'fron. The *C. sativus.*

C. sarace'nicus. The *Carthamus tinctorius*, or saffron flower.

C. sati'vus, Linn. (L. *sativus*, that which is planted.) Crocus, saffron crocus. Hab. East Europe and West Asia; cultivated in Spain and France; also in Pennsylvania. Supplies *Crocus*, B. Ph.

C. so'lis. (L. *sol*, the sun; an old name of gold.) Oxide of gold.

C. ven'eris. (L. *Venus*, a name for copper.) The oxide of copper, formed by calcining the metal.

Crocydis'mus. (Κροκυδίζω, to pick loose flocks off a garment.) The same as *Carphologia.*

Crocydocarcino'ma. (Κροκύς, the flock of woollen cloth; καρκίνωμα, cancer. F. *crocydocarcinôme*; G. *Faserkrebs.*) Fibrous cancer.

Croft. A mild sulphur water near Darlington. Used in skin diseases and chronic rheumatism.

Crol. See *Le Crol.*

Crom chon'nail. Same as *Blefed.*

Crom'myon. (Κρόμμυον, an onion.) Old name for an onion. (Quincy.)

Crommyoxyreg'mia. (Κρόμμυον, an onion; ὀξύς, acid; ἔρυγμα, a belching.) Old term (Gr. κρομμυοξυρεγμία or κρομμυοξερυγμία) used by Aristophanes, according to Castellus, for an acid eructation accompanied with a taste resembling onions.

Crone-bawn. Ireland, County Wicklow. A mineral water containing copper; used in skin diseases. If taken in large quantity it produces vomiting and diarrhœa.

Cron'thal. See *Kronthal.*

Croone, Wil'liam. M.D. Cantab and F.R.C.P. Born 1632; died of fever 1684. Published two treatises, 'De ovo' and 'De ratione mótûs musculorum.' Left a plan for two lectureships, one at the College of Physicians, and one at the Royal Society, which were endowed by his widow. Annual value about £10.

Croon'ian. Relating to *Croone.*

C. lec'tures. See *Croone, William.*

Crop. (Sax. *cropp*; Du. *krop*, from *kroppen*, to cram, to grow to a round head. F. *jabot*; I. *gozzo*; S. *buche*; G. *Kropfe.*) A dilatation of the lower end of the œsophagus of birds, lying above and behind the furculum or merry-thought; it opens into the proventriculus, the true digestive cavity. In it the food is lodged for some time to soften; in pigeons it secretes a milky fluid, during the breeding season, which, when mixed with the softened food, is ejected by the old bird into the mouth of the young one to feed it.

It is also called *Ingluvies.*

The common dormouse, *Myoxus avellanarius*, alone among mammals has a similar dilatation of the lower end of the œsophagus.

Also, applied to a similar structure in masticating insects.

Also, a name of the buckwheat, *Polygonum fagopyrum.*

Crophyrop'oda. A name for an Order of *Entomostraca*, usually divided into *Copepoda* and *Ostracoda.*

Cross. (Old E. *crois, croce*; from old F. *crois*; from L. *crux*, a cross.) A gibbet consisting of two pieces of timber placed across each other; anything of the same shape.

Adjectivally, passing from side to side.

To pass from side to side.

C. birth. The popular name for preternatural labour of any kind, more especially when the child lies transversely.

C. breeds. The produce of parents of different breeds.

C. eye. A term for *Strabismus.*

C. fertilisa'tion. (L. *fertilis*, fruitful.) The impregnation of the ovules of a plant with the pollen from another of the same species.

C. flow'er. The *Polygala vulgaris*, because it flowers in Rogation or cross week.

C. foot. A synonym of *Club-foot.*

C.-leav'ed bed'straw. The *Galium cruciata.*

C. of aor'ta. The transverse portion of the arch of the aorta.

C. paral'ysis. See *Paralysis, cross.*

C. pollina'tion. (*Pollen.*) Same as *C. fertilisation.*

Cros'sed. (*Cross.*) Having a line drawn over; passed from one side to the other.

C. diplo'pia. See *Diplopia, crossed.*

C. paral'ysis. See *Paralysis, cross.*

Cros'sing. (*Cross.*) The fertilisation of a female by a male of the same species but not of the same stock.

Crossoph'orus. (Κρόσσοι, tassels; φορέω, to bear.) A Genus of nematode Entozoa.

C. colla'ris. (L. *collare*, a collar.) Found in the *Hyrax capensis.*

C. tentacula'tus. (Mod. L. *tentaculum*, a feeler.) Found in *Hyrax capensis.*

Crossop'terin. An alkaloid of the bark of *Crossopteryx Kotschiana.*

Crossopteryg'idæ. (Κρόσσοι, tassels; πτέρυξ, a fin.) A division of Ganoid fishes, having the fin-rays of the paired fins arranged in finger-like fashion round a central lobe.

Crossop'teryx. (Κρόσσοι, tassels; πτέρυξ, a wing, a leaflet.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cinchonaceæ.*

C. febrifu'ga, Afz. (L. *febris*, fever; *fugo*, to dispel.) The *C. Kotschiana.*

C. Kotschia'na, Fenzl. Hab. Africa. Bark used as a substitute for cinchona.

Cross'wort. The *Eupatorium perfoliatum*, and also the *Lysimachia quadrifolia*, and the *Galium cruciatum*, from the cross-like arrangement of the leaves.

Crotala'ria. (Κρόταλον, a rattle.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ*; so called from the rattling of the seeds in the pod.

C. retu'sa, Linn. (L. *retusus*, blunt.) Hab. India, Antilles. Esculent.

C. verruco'sa, Linn. (L. *verrucosus*, warty.) Hab. India. The bitter juice of the leaves and young shoots is used in itch, impetigo, and other skin diseases, both internally and externally.

Crotal'idæ. Pit-vipers. A Family of the Suborder *Ophidii viperiformes*, Order *Ophidia*, Class *Reptilia*, including many very poisonous genera. Body robust, tail of moderate length or rather short, sometimes prehensile; head broad, subtriangular, frequently scaly above, or imperfectly shielded; a deep pit, the use of which is not known, on the side of the snout between the eye and nostril; eye of moderate size, with vertical pupil. Viviparous.

Crotal'in. An albuminoid substance, not coagulable at 100° C. (212° F.), found in the venom of the species of *Crotalus*.

Crotaloph'orus. (Κρόταλον, a rattle; φορέω, to bear.) The rattlesnake, *Crotalus horridus*.

Crot'alus. (Κρόταλον, a rattle. F. *crotale*; G. *Klapperschlange*.) The rattlesnake. A Genus of the Family *Crotalidæ*, Suborder *Solenoglypha*, Order *Ophidia*. Venomous serpents abounding in various parts of the American continent. Their most remarkable characteristic is the rattle appended to their tails, consisting of a number of horny joints movable on one another, which make a rattling noise when the animal moves; their bite is fatal, being followed by gangrenous inflammation of the injured part, and rapid sinking of the vital powers.

C. duris'sus, Linn. (F. *durisse, serpent à sonnettes*; G. *weisse Klapperschlange*.) Hab. North America. Venomous.

C. hor'ridus, Linn. (L. *horridus*, savage. F. *boiquira*; G. *schreckliche Klapperschlange*.) Hab. Mexico, Equatorial America. Common rattlesnake. Very venomous.

C. milia'ris, Linn. (L. *milium*, millet. F. *millet*; G. *Frieselschlange*.) Hab. Oregon. Venomous.

Crot'aphē. (Κρόταφοι, the temples.) A pulsatory pain in the temples.

Crot'aphi. (Κρόταφοι, plural of κρόταφος.) Old name for the temples. (Castellus and Gorræus.)

Crotaphite. (Κρόταφος, the temple.) Belonging to the temple. Old term applied to the temporal muscles (Gr. κροταφῖται), used by Galen, *de Musc. Dissect. c.* 6; (L. *crotaphites*), used by Bartholin, *Anat.* iii, 11, p. *535*.

C. ar'teries. The temporal arteries.

Crotaph'ites. (Κροταφίτης.) The temporal muscle.

Crotaphit'ic. (Κροταφίτης.) Relating to the temple.

C. nerve. The superior maxillary division of the fifth nerve.

Crotaph'ium. (Κρόταφος, the temple.) Old term for a pain in the temples. (Quincy.)

Crotaphoceph'alus. (Κρόταφος, the temple; κεφαλή, the head.) A form of twin monstrosity observed in a calf; closely allied to *Splenocephalus*, but differing from it in the existence of two distinct ears, and an anterior and median fusion of the temporal bones.

Crotaphogan'glion. (Κρόταφοι, the temples; γάγγλιον, a ganglion. F. *crotaphoganglion*.) Name for the otic ganglion or ganglion of Arnold.

Crot'aphos. (Κρόταφος, from κροτέω, to make to rattle.) Old term for the temple.

Also, for the temporal bone.

Crot'chet. (F. *crochet*, a hook.) A straight or curved-shanked instrument with a sharp hook, for fixing into the hard structures, and so extracting the fœtus, in cases of craniotomy or embryotomy.

Also, the hook-like extremity of the *Gyrus hippocampi*; also called *Gyrus uncinatus*.

C., guard'ed. A crotchet with an additional spoon-ended blade which can be locked on to it after fixing, in order to protect the sharp hook, and prevent it injuring the mother if it should slip.

Crot'elus. The *Clavaria coralloides*.

Cro'ton. (Κρότων, the vermin called dog-tick; from the resemblance of the seeds of certain species of the genus to this parasite. F. *croton*; G. *Kroton, Wunderbaum*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Euphorbiaceæ*.

C. adipa'tum. (L. *adipatus*, greasy.) A plant, growing on the banks of the Amazon, from which frankincense is obtained.

C. antisyphilit'icum, Mart. The *C. perdicipes*, A. de St. Hilaire.

C. aromat'icum, Willd. (L. *aromaticus*, fragrant.) Hab. Ceylon. Used to give flavour to distilled liquors.

C. aromat'icum, Spreng. The *C. laciferum*, Linn.

C. balsamif'erum, Linn. (L. *balsamum*, balsam; *fero*, to bear.) Hab. West Indies. A spirituous liquor, used in irregular menstruation, is distilled from this species.

C. benzoë. (*Benzoin*.) The *Terminalia angustifolia*.

C. campes'trē, A. St. Hil. (L. *campestris*, belonging to a field. Port. *velame do campo*.) Hab. South America. The root of this plant is purgative, and is used in syphilis.

C. cascaril'la, Bennet. Hab. West India Islands. A species formerly thought to supply cascarilla bark; it may be an occasional source.

C. chlo'ral. Same as *Chloral butylicum*.

C. chlo'ral hy'drate. Same as *Chloral butylicum*.

C. diol'cum, Cav. (*Diœcious*.) Hab. Mexico. Roots and seeds actively purgative.

C. dra'co, Schlecht. (L. *draco*, a dragon.) Hab. Mexico. A species yielding a red juice, which forms a kind of dragon's blood or kino, which is used as a vulnerary and astringent.

C. eleuther'ia, Bennet. (*Eleuthera*, one of the Bahama islands; from ἐλεύθερος, free.) Hab. Bahamas. Supplies cascarilla bark. See *Cascarillæ cortex*.

C. gratis'simum. (L. superl. of *gratus*, pleasing.) A plant used as a perfume by the Koras of the Cape of Good Hope.

C. hibiscifo'lium, H. Brogn. and Kunth. (*Hibiscus*, the plant of that name; L. *folium*, a leaf.) Has similar properties to *C. draco*.

C. hu'milē, Willd. (L. *humilis*, low.) A West Indian plant, used for its aromatic qualities in medicating baths.

C. jalmago'ta, Hamilton. The *C. tiglium*

C. laccif'erum, Linn. (L. *lacca*, lac; *fero*, to bear.) Hab. Ceylon. The bark of the root is aromatic and purgative. From incisions of the bark and, naturally, in the axils of the leaves, there exudes a kind of lac, which is not to be confounded with the shell-lac produced by the perforations of the *Coccus lacca*.

C. linea'rë, Jacq. (L. *linea*, a line.) The *C. cascarilla*.

C. loba'tum, Forst. (L. *lobatus*, lobed.) The *Jatropha glauca*.

C. lu'cidum, Linn. (L. *lucidus*, shining.) A species supplying a false cascarilla bark, which has been found amongst the true.

C. Malam'bo, Karsten. Supplies *Malambo bark*.

C. mi'cans, Sw. (L. *mico*, to glisten.) A species said to supply some cascarilla bark.

C. Mollucca'num, Willd. Hab. East Indies. Seeds, Banconl nuts, esculent.

C. niv'eum, Jacquin. (L. *niveus*, snowy.) Hab. West Indies, Mexico. Supplies *Copalchi bark*.

C. oblongifo'lium, Roxb. (L. *oblongus*, oblong; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. India. Seeds purgative like those of *C. tiglium*.

C. oil. See *Oleum crotonis*.

C. oil lin'iment. See *Linimentum crotonis*.

C. origanifo'lium. (L. *origanum*, the plant of that name; *folium*, a leaf.) The balsam obtained from this plant is used as a substitute for copaiba balsam; the leaves and bark are considered to be diaphoretic and antispastic.

C. pava'næ, Hamilton. A species supplying the oil of Tilly similar to croton oil.

C. perdic'ipes, A. de St. Hil. (L. *perdix*, a partridge; *pes*, a foot. Port. *pe de perdis*.) A decoction of this plant is much esteemed in different provinces of Brazil as a cure for syphilis, and as a useful diuretic. Also called *Decamphora cocallera*.

C. philippinen'sis, Lamk. The *Echinus philippinensis*.

C. plica'tum, Vahl. The *Crozophora plicata*.

C. polyan'drum, Roxb. (Πολύς, many; ἀνήρ, a male.) The *Baliospermum montanum*, Mull.

C. pseu'do-Chi'na, Schlecht. (Ψευδής, false; *China*, cinchona. I. *quina blanca*.) Copalchi bark. The *C. niveum*, Jacq.

C., purg'ing. The *C. tiglium*.

C. racemo'sum. (L. *racemosus*, clustered.) Hab. Malabar. Root, boiled in sesame oil, is used in headache and rheumatism.

C. ric'inus. A synonym of *Ixodes ricinus*.

C. sanguiflu'um, H. Brogn. and Kunth. (L. *sanguis*, blood; *fluo*, to flow.) Hab. South America. Same properties as *C. draco*.

C. sebif'erum, Linn. (L. *seba*, suet; *fero*, to bear. F. *arbre à suif*.) The tallow tree of China. Seeds covered with a white waxy or sebaceous substance. Used for making candles.

C. seeds. (F. *graines de Tilly, g. des moluques, petit pignons d' Inde*; G. *Purgirkörner, Granatil*.) The seeds of *C. tiglium*.

C. Slo'anii. A species originally confounded with *C. eluteria*.

C. squamo'sum, Poir. The *C. micans*.

C. subero'sum, Brogn. and Kunth. (L. *suberosus*, corky.) Hab. Peru. Used as an aromatic purgative. A species supplying part of *Copalchi bark*.

C. thu'rifer. (L. *thus*, frankincense; *fero*, to bear.) A tree growing on the banks of the Amazons, from which frankincense is extracted.

C. tig'lium, Linn. (Τίλος, a thin stool.) Hab. Malabar. Seeds supply croton oil, *Oleum crotonis*; the wood, *Lignum pavanæ*, is purgative, and a sudorific in a small dose.

C. tincto'rium. The *Crozophora tinctoria*.

Croto'na, school of. Crotona is a Greek town situated on the Italian coast, and which was celebrated in very early times for its medical school, although little is known of it except from the writings of Hippocrates; from which it may be inferred that a long series of its inhabitants devoted themselves to medicine, and that in the practice of the art they used many drugs and preparations and numerous surgical appliances. (Littré and Robin.)

Croton'arin. The solid fat deposited by croton oil in the cold.

Croto'në. (Κρότων, the dog-tick. F. *crotone*.) Name for a fungous excrescence on trees, produced by an insect like a tick.

Applied to small fungous excrescences on the periosteum.

Croto'neæ. (*Croton*.) A Tribe of the Order *Euphorbiaceæ*, having a solitary ovule and usually petalous flowers in clusters of some sort.

Croto'nic. (F. *crotonique*.) Of, or belonging to, the croton oil.

C. ac'id. (F. *acide crotonique*; G. *Krotonsäure*.) $C_4H_6O_2$. One of three modifications of the same acid; the others being isocrotonic and methacrylic acids. It is a solid substance, crystallising in slender woolly needles or large plates.

C. al'dehyde. C_4H_6O. A colourless liquid, of very pungent smell, produced by heating acetaldehyde to 100° C. (212° F.) with dilute hydrochloric acid.

Cro'tonin. (F. *crotonine*.) An alkaloid said by Brandes to exist in croton oil; but now known to be a combination of magnesia with a fatty acid.

Cro'tonol. $C_{18}H_{26}O_4$. A brown oil said by Schlippe to be obtained from croton oil, and to possess vesicating properties; its existence is doubtful.

Also, the same as *Croton oil*.

Crotonol'ic ac'id. An acid peculiar to croton oil, and to which its action on the skin and intestinal canal is attributed.

Crotoph'ium. Same as *Crotophus*.

Crot'ophus. (Κρότος, a pulse.) Painful throbbing in the temples.

Croup. (Lowland Sc. *croup*, from Sax. *krópan*, to cry aloud.) A term originally applied to an inflammatory disease of the larynx and trachea of children, and marked by a peculiar sharp ringing sound of the cough. Of late there has been much discussion as to the real existence of the disease, many, indeed a majority, of present observers contending that the cases of so-called croup are, on the one hand, acute spasmodic laryngitis, and on the other, laryngeal diphtheria; whilst some, admitting that many cases called croup are really cases of the above mentioned diseases, contend that there is a third disease like to the former in the spasm and the peculiar ring of the cough, and to the latter in the development of false membrane, but differing essentially from both, and so requiring a special designation. This disorder, croup or membra-

nous croup, may begin very suddenly, or after some hours of an ordinary catarrh, with a little laryngeal uneasiness or pain; towards the end of the second day, with perhaps some increase of fever, the cough assumes the hard, ringing croupy character, shortly the inspiration becomes prolonged and stridulous, and then there is difficulty of breathing; these distressing symptoms intensify and become paroxysmal, with intervals of comparative repose and perhaps uneasy sleep; the paroxysms recur again and again, producing more and more distress, more and more persistent dyspnœa, until there is hardly any intermission, and the pulse becomes quick and weak, the lips livid, the extremities cold, the distress agonising, and at last the patient dies in a paroxysm of suffocating cough, or in coma or convulsions, if antimony or ipecacuanha, in emetic doses, administered early and freely, has not crushed the evil, or death been averted by opening the windpipe. After death the mucous membrane of the larynx is found reddened, softened, sometimes excoriated or ulcerated, and generally more or less completely covered with a false membrane; this morbid condition often spreads to the trachea, and occasionally to the bronchi. The false membrane is whitish or greyish or yellowish white, varying in consistence, capable of detachment, inasmuch as it involves the epithelium only and does not penetrate below the basement membrane, and consists of a fibrillated network enclosing altered epithelium, leucocytes, granular matter, and some fungoid spores. The contention that this disease is diphtheria is chiefly supported by reference to the character of the false membrane, which in its microscopical appearance differs little, if at all, from the acknowledged diphtheritic pellicle. It is protested that difference of position accounts for some difference in manifestation, and that the known sequelæ or accompaniments of diphtheria, albuminuria, and local paralysis, are occasionally found in cases of what the believers in the reality of the disease would undoubtedly call membranous croup. On the other hand, it is asserted that croup is a local disease, is caused by atmospheric conditions, is non-contagious, and generally of sudden accession, affects the general system only by the local troubles it produces, gives off no offensive odour, does not, except by accident, produce albuminuria, is successfully treated by emetics, is almost confined to infants, in whom it is very apt to recur, and is followed by no muscular paralysis; in all which things it is the opposite of diphtheria. That this is true of pure membranous croup, and that the error has arisen from confounding with it two other distinct diseases, acute spasmodic laryngitis and diphtheritic laryngitis. Moreover, that although the microscopic appearances of the false membrane of croup and diphtheria are very similar, yet that they differ in this, that the deposit never penetrates below the basement membrane in croup, and that it invariably attacks and infiltrates the mucous corium in diphtheria.

C., ascend'ant. (L. *ascendo*, to mount up.) A term applied to croupous deposits in the pharynx.

C., bronch'ial. Same as *Bronchitis, plastic.*

C., catar'rhal. Ordinary croup.

C., cer'ebral. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) A synonym of *Laryngismus stridulus.*

C., cer'ebral, spasmod'ic. A synonym of *Carpopedal spasm*, when occurring during an attack of laryngismus stridulus.

C., chron'ic. (Χρονικός, relating to time.) Chronic plastic bronchitis.

C., descend'ant. (L. *descendo*, to go down.) Croupous deposits descending from the pharynx to the larynx.

C., diphtherit'ic. A term for laryngeal diphtheria.

C., epidem'ic. A term for *Diphtheria.*

C., false. A synonym of *Laryngismus stridulus.*

Also, a term applied to cases of croup where the attack is of a spasmodic rather than of an inflammatory character.

C., hyster'ic. A term for an hysterical cough accompanied by a croupy sound and paroxysms of dyspnœa.

C., idiopath'ic. Same as true *Croup.*

C., intesti'nal. See *Intestinal croup.*

C., laryngе'al. (L. *larynx.*) The same as *Croup.*

C., mem'branous. (L. *membrana*, a membrane.) The disease described as *Croup.*

C., pal'pebral. Same as *Conjunctivitis diphtheritica.*

C., pharyngе'al. A term loosely applied to diphtheria or any sore throat with aphthous patches.

C., pri'mary. (L. *primus*, first.) True *Croup.*

C., pseudomem'branous. (Ψευδής, false; L. *membrana*, a membrane.) Ordinary *Croup.*

C., sec'ondary. Laryngeal diphtheria when it spreads from the fauces.

Also, that form of laryngitis which occurs in the course of acute infective or general constitutional diseases, pyæmic processes, and other acute or chronic affections.

C., spasmod'ic. Same as *C., false*, in both its meanings.

C., spu'rious. (L. *spurius*, false.) A synonym of *Laryngismus stridulus.*

C., symptomat'ic. The same as *C., secondary.*

C., u'terine. See *Uterine croup.*

Croup'al. Relating to, resembling, or of the nature of, *Croup.*

C. laryngi'tis. See *Laryngitis, croupal.*

C. voice. The peculiar stridulous voice heard in croup.

Croup'ine. A synonym, being a diminutive of croup, of *Laryngismus stridulus.*

Croup'ous. Same as *Croupal.*

C. angi'na. Term applied especially to that form of croup in which the croupy deposits are particularly well marked.

C. bronchi'tis. That form of bronchitis in which a croupous process originates in the bronchi. It is a rare affection, occurs chiefly between the ages of ten and thirty. It is usually chronic, and commences with symptoms of bronchitis, but is occasionally acute and sudden in its onset. The symptoms are dyspnœa, cough, with catarrhal expectoration at first, but afterwards with bloody sputa and fibrinous masses or casts of the bronchi. The respiratory murmur is absent, when large bronchial casts are firmly adherent; death, when it ensues, results from asphyxia. In the chronic cases the symptoms are much less severe, and recovery is more frequent.

Also called plastic bronchitis.

C. depos'it. The same as *C. membrane.*

C. endarteri'tis. Inflammation of the internal coat of an artery accompanied with effusion of plastic lymph on its inner surface.

C. exuda'tion. (L. *exudo*, to squeeze out.) The same as *C. membrane.*

C. gastri'tis. See *Gastritis, croupous.*

C. laryngitis. (L. *larynx.*) The same as *Croup.*

C. lymph. See *Lymph, croupous.*

C. mem'brane. A whitish or yellowish-white deposit which appears on mucous membranes affected with croup. It has a dull lustre, is sharply defined at the border, has a thickness varying from a very thin layer up to one eighth of an inch, is firmly adherent to the subjacent tissue at first, and is elastic. After a few days it becomes grey or blackish and less adherent. Microscopically, it consists at first of a clear, homogeneous, glistening network, the interspaces of which contain serum or blood or pus corpuscles. The croupous membrane occupies the place of the middle layers of the epithelium, the upper layers soon disappearing, but the deeper layers being often preserved throughout the disease. It never extends into the mucous corium which, however, is hyperæmic, infiltrated with serum or serum and pus, and presents hæmorrhages. By some, the membrane is believed to be a product of the epithelium; by others, to be a fibrinous exudation and the result of the metamorphosis of white corpuscles and the direct formation of fibrine from transuded blood plasma. It is soluble in alkalies, and especially in lime water.

C. pneumo'nia. Lobular or less frequently lobar inflammation of the lungs, with fibrinous infiltration, usually caused by extension of inflammation from the larynx and trachea to the lungs.

C. urethri'tis. (*Urethra.*) A condition sometimes observed in the later stage of gonorrhœa, in which, owing to some excess, difficulty of micturation occurs, attended with the exudation of clear white membranous masses, which can be detached by the passage of a bougie and injection of water, and which appear to be chiefly formed in the membranous portion of the urethra.

Croup'y. Of the nature of *Croup.*

Crow. (Sax. *crâwa*, from *crâwan*, to crow like a cock.) A general name given to the Genus *Corvus.*

C.'s-beak pro'cess. The coracoid process, from its shape.

C. bells. The *Narcissus pseudonarcissus.*

C. ber'ry. The *Empetrum nigrum*, from the black colour of the fruit.

C.'s eyes. (G. *Krähenaugen.*) A synonym of *Nux vomica.*

C.-flow'er. The Genus *Ranunculus*, from the resemblance of the leaf to a crow's foot.

C.-foot. See *Crowfoot.*

C. gar'lic. The *Allium vineale.*

C. leek. The *Scilla nutans.*

C. need'les. The *Scandix pecten-veneris*, from the long beaks of its seed-vessels.

C. silk. The *Conferva rivalis*, or hairy river-weed.

C. toes. The *Lotus corniculatus*, from the likeness of its cluster of legumes to a crow's foot.

Crowd. (Sax. *croda*, a crowd; from *creódan*, to press.) A throng, a number of people.

C. poi'soning. The bad condition of health produced by overcrowding of people in a house or houses.

Crow'foot. (G. *Krähenfuss.*) Common name for several species of the Genus *Ranunculus.*

Also, a name of *Geranium maculatum.*

C., Al'pine. The *Ranunculus thora.*

C., bris'tly. The *Ranunculus pennsylvanicus.*

C., bul'bous. The *Ranunculus bulbosus*, from the shape of the root.

C., bul'bous-root'ed. The *Ranunculus bulbosus.*

C., cel'ery-leav'ed. The *Ranunculus sceleratus.*

C., corn. The *Ranunculus arvensis.*

C., crane's bill. The *Geranium pratense.*

C., creep'ing. The *Ranunculus repens.*

C., crush'ed. The *Ranunculus sceleratus.*

C., globe. The *Trollius europæus.*

C., marsh. The *Ranunculus sceleratus.*

C., mead'ow. The *Ranunculus acris.*

C., round-root. The *Ranunculus bulbosus.*

C., small-flow'ered. The *Ranunculus abortivus.*

C., tall. The *Ranunculus acris.*

C., wa'ter. The *Ranunculus aquatilis.*

C., wa'ter, smal'ler. The *Ranunculus flammula.*

C., white-flow'ered. The *Ranunculus montanus.*

C., wood. The *Ranunculus auricomus;* and also the *Anemone nemorosa.*

Crow'foots. The plants of the Nat. Order *Ranunculaceæ.*

Crow'ing. (Sax. *crâwan*, to crow or croak.) Making a noise like a cock.

C. inspira'tion. (L. *inspiro*, to breathe in.) The noise made in inspiration in hooping-cough, laryngismus stridulus, and other temporary or permanent obstructions of the respiratory tube.

Crown. (Mid. E. *corone;* old F. *corone;* from L. *corona*, a wreath. F. *couronne;* I. *corona;* S. *corona;* G. *Krone.*) A wreath, garland, or diadem for the head.

In Anatomy, applied to parts of a circular form which top other parts.

In Botany, applied to a series of cells, consisting in Chara of five larger, and in Nitella of five pairs of smaller, cells, which are separated at an early stage from the enveloping tubes of the nucule, and form a compact lid to the apical papilla.

See also *Corona* and *C. of root.*

C. bark. Same as *Bark, Loxa.*

C. bark of Lox'a. See *Bark, Loxa.*

C. glass. (G. *Kronglas.*) See *Glass, crown.*

C. impe'rial. The *Fritillaria imperialis.*

C. lych'nis. The *Lychnis coronaria.*

C. of cups. (F. *couronne des tasses.*) A voltaic battery consisting of a series of jars, each containing two slips of different metals partially immersed in dilute acid, but which are not permitted to touch in the fluid. The opposite metals are brought into connection by a wire passing over the edge of the adjoining cups, which is attached to that part of the slips which is not immersed.

C. of glans. See *Corona glandis.*

C. of head. The vertex, the topmost part of the head.

C. of root. The shortened stem at the top of the root, from which leaves arise when these are only radical.

C. of tooth. (F. *couronne de dent;* G. *Zahnkrone.*) The upper part of a tooth; that which projects above the gums.

C. of trephi'ne. The tubular toothed sawing part of a trephine.

C. of Ve'nus. See *Corona veneris.*

C. this'tle. The *Fritillaria imperialis.*

Crown'ed. Having a crown or corona.

Crown'ing. The wearing of, or being invested with, a crown.

A term applied to that stage of labour in which the head, having passed under the pubic arch, distends the perinæum, and is tightly surrounded by the vulva, as by a crown.

Crown'worts. The plants of the Nat. Order *Malesherbiaceæ.*

Crozoph'ora. (Κρόσσαι, battlements; φορέω, to bear.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Euphorbiaceæ.*

C. plica'ta, A. Juss. (L. *plicatus,* folded.) Hab. India. A decoction is used in leprous diseases.

C. tincto'ria, Juss. (L. *tinctorius,* belonging to a dyer. Ἡλιοτρόπιον μικρόν; F. *maurelle.*) Turnsole, a purple drug, which becomes blue on the addition of ammonia, is the inspissated juice of this plant. The juice is acrid and emetic, and the seeds cathartic.

Cru'cial. (L. *crux,* a cross. F. *crucial, croisé;* G. *kreuzförmig, gekreuzt, kreuzweise.*) Like, of, or belonging to, a cross.

C. anastomo'sis. The anastomosis at the back of the upper part of the thigh, between the terminal branch of the internal circumflex artery, the sciatic, external circumflex, and superior perforating arteries.

C. band'age. A synonym of *Bandage, T-shaped.*

C. incis'ion. (L. *incido,* to cut. F. *incision cruciale;* G. *Kreuzschnitt.*) An incision made by dividing along two lines crossing each other at a right angle.

C. lig'ament of at'las. (F. *ligament croisé de l'odontoïd.*) A name applied to the transverse ligament of the atlas and its upper and lower offshoots combined.

C. lig'aments of knee. (F. *ligaments croisées de genou.*) Two ligaments in the interior of the knee-joint which cross each other. The *external* or *anterior* is attached by its lower extremity to the inner part of the fossa in front of the spine of the tibia, and by its upper extremity to the inner and hinder part of the external condyle of the femur, having a direction upwards, backwards, and outwards. The *internal* or *posterior* is attached by its lower extremity to the back of the fossa behind the spine of the tibia, and by its upper extremity to the front of the intercondylar fossa and to the side of the inner condyle of the femur, having a direction upwards and forwards.

Cru'ciate. (L. *crux,* a cross. F. *cruciforme, croisé;* G. *kreuzförmig.*) Having the appearance of a cross; crossed.

Crucia'ti dolo'res. (L. *crucio,* to crucify, to torture; *dolor,* pain.) Agonising, excruciating pains.

Crucia'to-com'plicate. (L. *cruciatus,* part. of *crucio; complico,* to fold together.) Applied by Kirby to the wings of insects which are at the same time crossed and folded, as those of the *Pentatoma.*

C.-incum'bent. (L. *cruciatus; incumbo,* to lie upon.) A term applied to the wings of insects when they are crossed but not folded, and when they cover the abdomen, as in the *Apis.*

Cru'cible. (Low L. *crucibulum,* a hanging lamp, a melting pot; from the root found in Old F. *cruche,* an earthen pot; and Dan. *kroes,* a cup or crucible. By some the word was supposed to be connected with L. *crux,* the cross; and it was said that formerly a cross was marked on a crucible to keep away the devil's interference. F. *creuset;* G. *Schmelztiegel.*) A vessel made of baked earth, charcoal, metal, or other substance, for the various operations of fusion by heat.

Cruci'feræ. (L. *crux,* a cross; *fero,* to bear. G. *Kreuzblüthler.*) A Nat. Order of thalamifloral Exogens of the Alliance *Cistales,* or an Order of the Cohort *Parietales,* or a Family of the Order *Rhœadineæ* or *Cruciforæ,* having tetramerous flowers and tetradynamous stamens.

Cruci'ferous. (L. *crux,* a cross; *fero,* to bear. F. *crucifère;* G. *kreuztragend.*) Relating to the *Cruciferæ.* Having flowers, petals, or other parts arranged in a cruciform manner.

Cru'cifers. The plants of the Order *Cruciferæ.*

Cruciflo'ræ. (L. *crux; flos,* a flower.) The same as *Cruciferæ.*

Cru'ciform. (L. *crux,* a cross; *forma,* resemblance. F. *cruciforme;* G. *kreuzförmig.*) Like or resembling a cross.

C. coro'lla. (L. *corolla,* a flower cup.) A corolla in which four petals are arranged two and two in the form of a cross.

C. lig'ament. Same as *Crucial ligament.*

C. lig'ament of at'las. Same as *Crucial ligament of atlas.*

Crucig'erous. (L. *crux,* a cross; *gero,* to bear. F. *crucigère.*) Bearing a cross.

Crucirostrate. (L. *crux; rostrum,* a beak. F. *crucirostre.*) Having the mandibles crossed one upon the other, as in some birds.

Crude. (L. *crudus,* bloody, raw, unripe; probably from the same root as *cruor,* blood. F. *cru;* I. *crudo;* S. *crudo;* G. *roh.*) Raw; unripe; unprepared by any artificial process; not concocted; undigested.

Cru'ditas. (L. *crudus,* raw. F. *crudité;* G. *Rohheit.*) A term for bad digestion; rawness; crudity. Applied to unripe fruits, raw flesh, and ill-concocted humours and excretions. See also *Crudity.*

C. mor'bi. (L. *morbus,* disease.) Applied of old to the ill-concoction of the morbid humours producing a disease.

C. ventric'uli. (L. *ventriculus,* the stomach.) An undigested condition of the substances contained in the stomach.

Cru'dity. (L. *cruditas,* the being undigested.) A term applied to the condition of undigested food; also to a want of a proper concoction of the humours of the body, or of peccant humours.

Cru'els. Same as *Crewels.*

Cruen'ta. (L. *cruentus,* bloody.) Bloody.

C. cucur'bita. See *Cucurbita cruenta.*

C. exspuit'io. (L. *exspuo,* to spit out.) Spitting of blood, hæmoptysis.

C. sutu'ra. See *Sutura cruenta.*

Cruen'tate. (L. *cruentus.* G. *blutig.*) Bloody.

Cruenta'tion. (L. *cruentatio*, a making bloody.) A term applied to the oozing of blood which occurs sometimes when an incision is made into the dead body; it is caused by the pressure of gas developed in the body by commencing putrefaction.

Originally the term had another signification. It meant the spontaneous bleeding from the wounds of a dead person in the presence of the murderer; it was looked on as a supernatural occurrence, the result of the direct intervention of God.

Cruen'tin. (L. *cruor*, blood.) A product of the action of sulphuric acid on hæmoglobin, according to Thudichum.

Cruen'tous. (L. *cruentus*, bloody. F. *sanglant, sanguinolent*; G. *blutig*.) Red like blood; bloody. Formerly applied to the humours or excretions, sputa, sweat, and such like, when mixed with blood.

Cruick'shank's bat'tery. A voltaic circle, composed of copper and zinc couples, immersed in dilute sulphuric acid or solution of copper sulphate in a wooden trough.

Crumb. (Sax. *cruma*.) A small fragment or morsel.

C. of bread. See *Mica panis*.

Crume'na. (L. *crumena*, a small money-bag.) A bag.

C. nuptia'lis. (L. *nuptialis*, belonging to a wedding.) The scrotum.

C. vesi'cæ. (L. *vesica*, the bladder.) The cavity of the urinary bladder.

Crum'pled. (E. *crumple*, from Teut. root *kramp*, to pinch.) Pinched into folds; wrinkled.

C. æstiva'tion. Same as *Æstivation, corrugated*.

Crum'pling. (Same etymon.) Wrinkling, folding irregularly.

C. sound. Same as *Bruit de froissement*.

Cru'nion. (Κρούνος, a spring.) Old name (Gr. κρούνιον), used by Aëtius, *l*, 12, for a certain medicine, from the violence of its action as diuretic.

Cru'or. (L. *cruor*, blood; being the running thing, akin to Sansc. root *cri*, to go.) Term for the red or purplish coloured portion of the blood which forms the clot; gore.

Also, applied to venous blood especially.

C. san'guinis. (L. *sanguis*, blood.) The clot of blood.

Cruor'ic. Relating to *Cruor*.

Cru'orin. (L. *cruor*.) Stokes' term for *Hæmoglobin*.

Crup'per. (F. *croupière*, from *croupe*, the rump; from a Teutonic root, as G. *Kropf*, a protuberance.) The buttocks, especially of a horse.

C. bone. The coccyx.

Crup'sia. Same as, and a contraction of, *Chroöpsia*.

Cru'ra. (L. plural of *crus*, a leg.) Legs. Applied to several objects from their supposed resemblance.

In Botany, the divisions of a forked tooth.

C. ar'cus vertebra'lis. The laminæ of a vertebra.

C. cerebel'li. (L. *cerebellum*, a small brain. F. *pedoncules cerebelleux*; G. *Kleinhirnschenkel*.) Three thick strands of white nerve fibres which pass, one upwards to the corpora quadrigemina and brain, one horizontally to the pons, and one downwards to the spinal cord. See under *C. cerebelli ad cerebrum, C. cerebelli ad medullam oblongatam*, and *C. cerebelli ad pontem*.

Also, called *Pedunculi*.

C. cerebel'li ad cer'ebrum. (L. *ad*, to; *cerebrum*, the brain. G. *Grosshirnschenkel des Kleinhirns*.) The superior peduncles of the cerebellum; being strands of white matter passing from the fore part of the cerebellum to the corpora quadrigemina.

C. cerebel'li ad cor'pora quadrigem'ina. (G. *Vierhügelschenkel*.) Same as *C. cerebelli ad cerebrum*, because of their connection with the corpora quadrigemina.

C. cerebel'li ad eminen'tias quadrigem'inas. (G. *Vierhugelschenkel*.) Same as *C. cerebelli ad cerebrum*.

C. cerebel'li ad medul'lam oblonga'tam. (G. *Medullarschenkel*.) The inferior peduncles of the cerebellum; being the upper extremities of the restiform bodies.

C. cerebel'li ad pon'tem. (L. *pons*, a bridge. G. *Brüchenschenkel des Kleinhirns*.) The middle peduncles of the cerebellum; being the transverse fibres of the pons Varolii connecting the two halves of the cerebellum with each other.

C. cer'ebri. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain. F. *pedoncles cerebraux*; G. *Grosshirnschenkel*.) Two white, rounded cords, somewhat flattened from above to below, extending from the anterior border of the pons Varolii to the thalamus opticus and the corpus striatum; the lower surface is free and rounded, and at its anterior part is crossed by and attached to the tractus opticus; the inner surface is in relation to the interpeduncular space; the outer surface is near the transverse fissure of the cerebrum; and the upper surface supports the tubercula quadrigemina. The crura cerebri are composed chiefly of white fibres, incompletely separated into two parts by a nucleus of grey matter, the *locus niger*. The lower part, the *crusta* or *basis*, consists of motor fibres from the anterior pyramid, which pass to the corpus striatum and form the internal capsule; and, according to Meynert, of some sensory fibres from the posterior columns of the cord by way of the deep part of the anterior pyramid, some of which go to the hinder part of the internal capsule, whilst others curve back to the occipital lobes of the cerebrum. The upper part, the *tegmentum*, is divided into two fasciculi, the external of which contains sensory fibres from the deep layer of the pyramid, and goes to the optic thalamus; while the internal fasciculus is composed of fibres from the crura cerebelli ad cerebrum, which pass to the cells of the nucleus of Stilling in the upper part of the tegmentum, and from thence onwards to the thalamus opticus. The crura cerebri are developed from the floor of the mid-brain or second cerebral vesicle of the embryo.

C. clitor'idis inter'na. (*Clitoris; internus*, inner. F. *racines du clitoris*; G. *Schenkel des Kitzlers*.) The roots or attachments of the corpora cavernosa of the clitoris to the rami of the ischium and pubes on each side of the pubic arch.

C. cor'porum cavernoso'rum pe'nis. (G. *Schenkelder Ruthe*.) The origins of the corpora cavernosa of the penis from the rami of the ischium and pubes on each side.

C. diaphrag'matis. Same as *C. of the diaphragm*.

C. for'nicis anterio'ra. (L. *fornix*, an

arch; *anterior*, foremost. G. *Saülen des Gewölbes.*) Two rounded cords into which the fornix divides anteriorly, and which pass downwards in front of the thalami optici and behind the anterior commissure. They are separated from the thalamus on each side by a space named the *Foramen of Monro*. They appear at the base of the brain, when, bending back, they form the *Corpora albicantia*, and, reascending, terminate in a grey mass named the *Nucleus fornicis*.

C. for'nicis posterio'ra. (L. *fornix*, an arch; *posterior*, hindermost. G. *die beiden dreiseitigen Schenkel des Gewölbes.*) The posterior cornua of the fornix, which, triangular in form and diverging from each other, become the *Corpora fimbriata*. They are connected by a triangular lamella, termed the lyra or psalterium.

C. ligamen'ti crucia'ti. (L. *cruciatus*, from *crux*, a cross.) These are the ascending and descending vertical portions of the ligamentum cruciatum of the occipito-axoid articulation. Each is said to be divided into two crura, a right and a left.

C. medul'læ spina'lis anterio'ra. The anterior cornua of the grey substance of the cord.

C. medul'læ spina'lis posterio'ra. The posterior cornua of the grey substance of the cord.

C. of clit'oris. See *C. clitoridis interna.*

C. of di'aphragm. (F. *piliers du diaphragme;* G. *Lendenschenkel des Zwerchfells.*) Two thick muscular bundles, arising by tendinous fibres continuous with the anterior vertebral ligament, from the anterior face of the bodies of some of the lumbar vertebræ; the right crus from the first, second, and third vertebræ, and the intervening fibro-cartilages, and the left crus, from the first and second vertebræ; the two tendons unite to form an arch, which encloses the aorta, and from them muscular fibres spring, which diverge to be inserted into the central tendon of the diaphragm; the innermost fibres decussate to form a opening for the passage of the œsophagus above and in front of the aortic aperture.

C. of for'nix. See *C. fornicis anteriora* and *posteriora.*

C. pe'nis. (G. *Schenkel des Männlichen Glieds.*) The two diverging portions of the corpora cavernosa penis which are attached to the pubic arch.

C. stig'matis. The divisions of the *Stigma.*

C. u'teri. (L. *uterus.* G. *runde Mutterbänder.*) The round ligaments of the uterus.

Cruræ'us. (L. *crus*, the leg. F. *muscle crural;* G. *mittlerer Schenkelmuskel.*) The deep portion of the *Vastus internus*, and inseparable from it.

Cru'ral. (L. *crus*, the leg. F. *crural;* G. *zum Schenkelbeine gehörig.*) Of, or belonging to, the leg or lower extremity.

C. aponeuro'sis. Same as *Femoral fascia.*

C. arch. (F. *arcade crurale.*) The arch formed by *Poupart's ligament;* and also the ligament itself.

C. arch, deep. A thickened band of ligamentous fibres attached to the inner surface of the centre of Poupart's ligament, and inserted into the crest of the pubes and the pectineal line behind the conjoined tendon of the internal oblique and transversalis muscles; it forms an arch over the femoral vessels.

C. ar'tery. (G. *Schenkelschlagader.*) The *Femoral artery.*

C. band'age. A circular pelvic strap with an under thigh-strap and a pad to restrain the descent of the bowel in crural or femoral hernia.

C. canal'. The *Canal, femoral.*

C. her'nia. Same as *Hernia, femoral.*

C. mus'cle. The *Cruræus.*

C. nerve. Same as *C. nerve, anterior.*

C. nerve, ante'rior. (L. *anterior*, in front. F. *nerf crural;* G. *Schenkelnerv.*) A large nerve, a branch of the lumbar plexus, derived from the third lumbar nerve, and its anastomoses with the second and fourth; it traverses the psoas muscle, leaving its external border near the sacrovertebral articulation, runs in the interval between the psoas and iliacus muscles, and passes under Poupart's ligament on the outer side of the femoral vessels and beneath the iliac fascia; it shortly divides into an anterior cutaneous and a posterior muscular part, from the former of which are given off the middle and internal cutaneous and the long saphenous nerves, and from the latter muscular and articular branches. It supplies the skin of the anterior and inner surface of the thigh, and the inner side of the leg and foot, the knee-joint, the muscles of the front and outer side of the thigh, and in part the pectineus muscle.

C. nerve of gen'ito-cru'ral. The external branch of the genito-crural nerve given off in or just beyond the psoas muscle. It supplies the skin of the upper part of the thigh and the upper part of the femoral sheath; occasionally also it gives a branch to the lower border of the internal oblique and transversalis muscles.

C. neural'gia. See *Neuralgia, crural.*

C. plex'us. (L. *plexus*, a weaving. F. *plexus crurale.*) Chaussier's term for the combined lumbar and sacral plexuses of the anterior branches of the last four lumbar and first four sacral spinal nerves.

C. ring. The *Femoral ring.*

C. sep'tum. See *Septum crurale.*

C. sheath. Same as *Femoral sheath.*

C. vein. (G. *Schenkelblutader.*) The *Femoral vein.*

Crura'lis. (L. *crus.*) Of, or belonging to, the leg.

A synonym of the *Cruræus.*

Crure'us. Same as *Cruræus.*

Cru'ris ra'dius. (L. *crus; radius*, a staff.) An old name for the fibula.

Cru'ro-in'guinal. (L. *crus; inguen*, the groin.) Relating to the thigh and the groin.

C. band'age. A bandage for the retention of dressings on the groin. It consists of a triangle or a long narrowish band of linen or cotton, the centre part lying on the fold of the groin, the outer end encircling the pelvis, the inner end passing backwards into the perinæum, and curving round the outer surface of the thigh, to meet the extremity of the pelvic turn.

Crus. (L. *crus*, the leg; from Sansc. root *cri*, to run. F. *jambe;* G. *Bein.*) The leg, or lower extremity of either side. Sometimes applied to the whole limb, sometimes to the thigh only, and sometimes to the lower leg only.

Also, anything in the shape of, or acting the part of, a leg.

C. ampulla're canalis semicircularis. That portion of each semicircular canal which dilates into the ampulla.

C. an'nuli inguina'lis anterio'ris ante'rius. (L. *inguinalis*, belonging to the groin; *anterior*, foremost.) The internal pillar of the external abdominal ring. See *Abdominal ring, external.*

C. an'nuli inguina'lis anterio'ris inter'num. The internal pillar of the external abdominal ring. See *Abdominal ring, external.*

C. an'nuli inguina'lis anterio'ris poste'rius. The outer pillar of the external abdominal ring.

C. an'nuli inguina'lis exter'ni me'dium. The same as the *Ligamentum triangulare.*

C. an'nuli obturato'rii tendin'eum. (L. *annulus*, a little ring; *obturator.*) An irregular fibrous band which bounds the obturator foramen.

C. Barba'dicum. Barbadoes leg.

C. cerebel'li ad cer'ebrum. (L. *cerebrum*, brain. G. *Vierhügelschenkel.*) See *Crura cerebelli ad cerebrum.*

C. cerebel'li ad medul'lam oblonga'tam. (G. *Kleinhirnstiel, strickförmige Körper.*) See *Crura cerebelli ad medullam oblongatam.*

C. cerebel'li ad pon'tem. (G. *Brückenschenkel, Brückenarm.*) See *Crura cerebelli ad pontem.*

C. cer'ebri ad pon'tem. (L. *pons*, a bridge. G. *Hirnschenkel.*) The same as *Crura cerebri.*

C. clitor'idis. The same as the *Corpora cavernosa clitoridis.*

C. curvili'neum. (L. *curvus*, bent; *linea*, a line. G. *der hintere Schenkel.*) The longer posterior crus of the stapes.

C. for'nicis. See *Crura fornicis anteriora* and *posteriora.*

C. he'licis. That portion of the anterior extremity of the helix which is prolonged into the concha.

C. he'licis ante'rius. (L. *anterior*, foremost; *helix*, a kind of ivy.) The same as the *C. helicis.*

C. in'cudis bre've. (L. *incus*, an anvil; *brevis*, short. F. *la branche supériéure de l'enclume;* G. *hintere Amboschenkel.*) The short process of the incus which is directed backwards.

C. in'cudis lon'gum. (L. *incus*, an anvil. F. *la branche inférieure de l'enclume;* G. *Ambosstiel.*) The anterior process of the incus which runs nearly parallel with the manubrium of the malleus.

C. medul'læ oblonga'tæ ad eminen'tiam quadrigem'inam. The same as *Fasciculus teres.*

C. pe'nis. A term applied to each of the crura of the corpora cavernosa of the penis.

C. rectili'neum. (L. *rectus*, straight; *linea*, a line. G. *der vordere Schenkel.*) The anterior limb or crus of the stapes.

C. sim'plex canalis semicircularis. The non-expanded portion of each semicircular canal.

C. transver'sum. The transverse portion of the cruciform ligament of the atlas.

Crust. (Old F. *cruste*, or *crouste;* from L. *crusta*, the skin, rind.) A more or less hard outer covering.

A term applied to an eschar and to a scab, whether of an ulcerated surface or not, as in some skin diseases. In the latter it differs from a scale, in being made up of dried exudation chiefly, be it serum, pus, or blood, mixed in varying proportion with epidermic scales and sebaceous secretion.

C.s, cock'le-sha'ped. See *Cockle-shaped crusts.*

C., lam'ellated. Same as *Crusta lamellosa.*

C., milk'y. See *Crusta lactea.*

C. of the pe'duncle. See *Crusta cruris cerebri.*

Crus'ta. (L. *crusta*, the skin, rind, crust; from Sansc. root *krit*, to split. F. *croûte;* G. *Kruste, Rinde.*) A crust.

Applied to the scum of a fluid.

Term for the external cover or shell in the Mollusca, Crustacea, and certain of the Insecta; the crust.

Also, same as *C. cruris cerebri.*

Also, in Botany, the frosted surface of the thallus of some lichens.

Also (G. *Borke, Grind*), a scab. A product of disease or injury, consisting of dried blood, or pus, or exudation matter, with débris of tissue.

C. adaman'tina dent'ium. (L. *adamantinus*, extremely hard; *dens*, a tooth.) The enamel of the teeth.

C. carno'sa. (L. *carnosus*, fleshy. F. *croûte charnue.*) The name given by Bartholin, *Anat.* i, 9, 10, to the middle or muscular coat of the stomach and intestines.

C. cru'ris cer'ebri. (L. *crus*, a leg; *cerebrum*, the brain.) The superficial longitudinal fibres of the crus cerebri lying below the locus niger; it is coarsely fasciculated. See *Crus cerebri.*

C. fibro'sa. (L. *fibrosus*, fibrous.) A term for the cement of the teeth.

C. ge'nu equi'ni. (L. *genu*, a knee; *equinus*, belonging to the horse.) The callosity on the inner side of a horse's leg, below the knee. It was formerly used in epilepsy.

C. inflammato'ria. (L. *inflammo*, to inflame. G. *Entzündundshaut, Speckhaut.*) The buffy coat of the blood.

C. lac'tea. (F. *croûte de lait, croûte laiteuse;* G. *Milchschorf, Milchborke.*) Old term for the disease or diseases formerly known as porrigo larvalis; milk-scab or milk-blotch.

C. lamello'sa. (L. *lamella*, a thin plate. G. *Schuppengrind.*) A scab consisting of superposed layers.

C. membrana'cea. (L. *membrana*, a membrane.) The villous or mucous coat of the intestines.

C. of the cru'ra cer'ebri. See *C. cruris cerebri.*

C. osteoï'des. (Ὀστέον, a bone; εἶδος, form.) The *Cement* of the teeth.

C. petro'sa. (L. *petrosus*, stony.) The cement of the teeth. See *Cement.*

C. phlogis'tica. (Φλογιστός, set on fire.) The buffy coat of the blood.

C. pleuret'ica. (Πλευρῖτις, pleurisy.) The buffy coat of the blood, because it was marked in the blood of those suffering from pleurisy.

C. prurigino'sa. (L. *pruriginosus*, scabby, having the itch very much.) A synonym of *Acne rosacea.*

C. serpigino'sa. (L. *serpo*, to creep.) A synonym of *Acne rosacea.*

C. vermicula'ris. (L. *vermiculus*, a little worm. F. *croûte vermiculaire.*) De Graaf's name

for the mucous lining of the stomach and intestines.

C. villo'sa. (L. *villosus*, rough. F. *croûte membraneuse.*) Term, by Willis, *Pharm. Rat. part.* i, *s.* i, *c.* 2, for the mucous coat, lining, or covering of the stomach and intestines.

C. villo'sa lin'guæ. (L. *lingua*, the tongue.) The mucous membrane of the tongue.

C. villo'sa ventric'uli. (L. *ventriculus*, the stomach.) The mucous membrane of the stomach.

Crusta'cea. (L. *crusta*, the hard surface of a body. G. *Krustenthiere*, *Krabben.*) A Class of the Order *Condylopoda* or *Arthropoda*, characterised by the segments of the body being completely separate, or having the dorsal half rings of the sternum coalesced with the head to form the cephalothorax. They possess sternal and abdominal feet. The posterior part of the abdomen or post abdomen prolonged into a kind of tail, frequently with atrophied feet. The most perfect forms have two pairs of feelers. Respiration is effected by means of gills.

Crustaceoru'bin. (*Crustacea*; L. *ruber*, red.) A red colouring matter found in many deep-sea Decapods, and other Crustacea.

Crusta'ceous. (L. *crusta*, a shell. F. *crustacé*; G. *krustig*, *schorfig.*) Having a hard shell or cover.

Also, having a crust or scab, as some skin diseases.

Also, belonging to the *Crustacea.*

C. li'chens. A Division of Lichens in which the thallus is developed in the form of incrustations, covering stones and the bark of trees, into the substance of which they pass without any definite line of separation; the fructification alone being conspicuous.

C. peri'carp. (Περικάρπιον, the case of the fruit.) A pericarp which is thin, brittle, and not softened by water.

Crusta'ta. Same as *Crustacea.*

Crus'tate. (L. *crusta*, a shell. G. *bekrustet.*) Having an outer hard rind or shell.

Crus'tose. (L. *crusta.* F. *crouteux*; G. *dickrindig.*) Thick skinned. Applied to certain mushrooms which form laminæ like crusts.

Crus'tula. (L. dim. of *crusta*, a shell.) A name for an effusion of blood, under the tunica conjunctiva of the eye, from a bruise or some such cause.

Crus'tuliform. (L. *crustula*, a kind of cake; *forma*, likeness. F. *crustuliforme.*) Applied to a mushroom resembling a crustula in form and colour.

Crustumina'tum. Old name for a kind of potion (Gr. κρουστουμίνατον), mentioned by Aëtius, *l.* 5, made from Crustuminian pears.

Crustumin'ian. (L. *crustuminus*, belonging to *Crustumium*, an ancient town in the country of the Sabines, north-east of Fidenæ.) Belonging to *Crustumium.*

C. pears. A pear so called by the Romans from its chief place of growth.

Crutch. (Mid. E. *cruche*; allied to Du. *kruk*; Sw. *krycha*; G. *krücke.*) A stick with a cross-piece at the top, which is placed in the armpit to support the lame in walking.

Also, a somewhat similar implement used to push up some part of the fœtus during labour, which it is advisable to get out of the way, or to change the position of the child.

C. pal'sy. Loss of power of the muscles of the arm from pressure on the axillary nerves by the cross-head of a crutch.

Cruveil'hier. A French surgeon, born at Limoges in 1791, died at Sussac, near Limoges, in 1874.

C.'s at'rophy. A synonym of *Atrophy, progressive muscular*; in recognition of his early description of the disease.

C.'s disea'se. Progressive muscular atrophy.

C.'s paral'ysis. Progressive muscular atrophy.

Crux. (L. *crux.*) A cross.

C. cer'vi. (L. *cervus*, a deer.) An old name for the somewhat cruciform bony substance around the orifices in the heart of a deer, which was used in diseases of the heart.

Cry. (F. *crier*, from L. *quirito*, to raise a plaintive cry, to implore the aid of the Quirites, or Roman citizens. By some it is looked on as an onomatopoiotic word.) A shriek, a loud vocal sound.

C., bronchophon'ic. (Βρόγχος, the windpipe; φωνή, the voice.) The clear resonant cry heard over a piece of hepatised lung in children. See *Bronchophony.*

C., epilep'tic. (Ἐπίληψις, a convulsive seizure.) A peculiar discordant cry or yell occasionally uttered just before the respiration is arrested in an epileptic fit; occasionally it partakes more of the character of a groan. It occurs once only.

C., hydrocephal'ic. (Ὕδωρ, water; κεφαλή, the head.) A sharp, plaintive cry uttered by a child suffering from hydrocephalus; it is accompanied by wide open eyes and a flushed face for the moment.

Cryero'sis. (Κρυερός, chilling. F. *cryérose.*) Applied to the coldness felt on touching reptiles, and the horror they generally inspire.

Crymo'des. (Κρυμώδης, icy cold; from κρυμός, frost; εἶδος, likeness. F. *crymode*; G. *eiskalt.*) Cold, or full of coldness.

C. fe'bris. (L. *febris*, a fever. G. *Eisfieber.*) Applied to a fever in which the external parts are very cold, and the internal very hot.

Crymodyn'ia. (Κρυμός, icy cold; ὀδύνη, pain. F. *crymodynie*; G. *kalter Gliederfluss.*) Cold, chronic rheumatism.

Crymo'ses. (Κρυμός, frost.) Diseases caused by cold.

Cryohy'drate. (Κρύος, frost; ὕδωρ, water.) A term applied by Guthrie to that particular strength of aqueous solution of a salt which requires the lowest temperature for solidification. When the solution is weaker water freezes out as the temperature is lowered, when the solution is stronger the salt is deposited under the same circumstances; but the cryohydrate freezes altogether. The proportionate strength of the solution varies for different salts.

Cry'olite. (Κρύος, cold; λίθος, a stone.) A fluoride of sodium and aluminium found in Greenland. It is an important source of soda, which is obtained by boiling with an excess of quicklime, when insoluble calcium fluoride and aluminate are formed, and caustic soda remains in solution. From it aluminium also is obtained.

Cryoph'orus. (Κρύος; φορέω, to bear. F. *cryophore*; G. *Kryophor.*) An apparatus, devised by Wollaston, to exhibit the lowering of temperature as the result of evaporation. It consists of a glass tube with a bulb at each

end, one end bent; a small quantity of water is introduced, boiled to expel all air, and the tube is then hermetically sealed; it thus contains only water and watery vapour. If the water is all accumulated in the bulb at the bent end, and the other bulb placed in a freezing mixture, the vapour is condensed, and the water in the bulb yields more so rapidly that a large amount of heat is abstracted from it and it becomes ice.

Cry'os. (*Κρύος.*) Old term for cold. Applied by metaphor to the hardness of a shell. Lindenus, *Exerc.* v. *s.* 41.

Cry'phalum. (Κεκρύφαλος, a woman's head-dress or net.) The second stomach or reticulum of ruminant animals; from its net-like or honey-combed appearance.

Also, a four-cornered bandage for the head.

Cryphiosperm'um. (*Κρυφιός*, hidden; *σπέρμα*, seed.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

C. re'pens, Palis. (L. *repo*, to creep.) Hab. Africa. Used as a vulnerary.

Crypsor'chis. Same as *Cryptorchis*.

Crypt. See *Crypta*.

C., multiloc'ular. (L. *multus*, many; *loculus*, a little place.) A crypt or follicle with small pouches in the central tube.

C.s of Lie'berkühn. See *Lieberkühn, crypts of*.

C.s, syno'vial. (*Synovia.*) The *Bursæ mucosæ*.

C.s, synovip'arous. (*Synovia; pario*, to produce.) A term given to sac-like offshoots of the synovial membrane of a joint having a small aperture into the joint-sac. By some, they are looked upon as natural structures for the purpose of increasing the secretory area; by others, as pathological products, being, in fact, the first stage in the formation of a ganglion.

Cryp'ta. (Κρύπτω, to hide. F. *crypte;* I. *critta;* S. *cripta;* G. *Höhle, Grüftchen.*) A hollow place; a crypt.

Applied to the small round points at the end of the minute arteries of the cortical substance of the kidneys.

Also (G. *Schleimhöhle*), a follicle or follicular gland.

C. syphilit'ica. (*Syphilis.*) A term applied by Salisbury to certain fungoid spores, or the likeness thereof, which he found in the discharge of a primary chancre.

Cryp'tæ. Plural of *Crypta*.

Also, in Botany, the oil receptacles of a leaf.

C. i'ridis. (L. *iris*, the rainbow. G. *Grübchen des Iris.*) The small depressions that exist between the fibres on the anterior surface of the *iris, and especially near its inner margin.*

C. Lieberkühnia'næ. See *Lieberkühn, crypts of*.

C. muco'sæ. (L. *mucus.*) A synonym of *Lieberkühn's follicles*.

C. præputia'les. (L. *præputium*, the foreskin.) The same as the *Glandulæ præputiales*, or glands of Tyson.

C. seba'ceæ. The *Sebaceous glands*.

Cryptan'der. (Κρυπτός, hidden; *ἀνήρ*, a man. F. *cryptandre.*) Proposed by Fries for vegetables which he called heteronemea, because they have organs to a certain point analogous to the sexual parts of phanerogamous plants.

Cryptanth'erous. (*Κρυπτός; ἄνθηρος*, blooming. F. *cryptanthéré.*) Applied to plants of which the sexes are unknown.

Crypthelminth'es. (Κρυπτός; ἕλμινς, a worm.) A term applied to infusorial Entozoa.

Crypthoris'tic. (*Κρυπτός; ὁρίζω*, to determine.) Relating to the investigation of unseen things by the aid of knowledge of things which are seen.

C. meth'od. A name by Ampère and Pidoux for a method of investigating the deeper and minuter actions of the body, such as the molecular phenomena of nutrition, by the help of what is known of the actions of visible things.

Cryp'tidin. $C_{11}H_{11}N$. A product of the action of potash on quinine.

Cryptobio'tic. (*Κρυπτός; βίωτικος*, of life. F. *cryptobiotique;* G. *kryptobiotisch.*) Applied to bodies in which life is hidden or in a latent state, as the capacity of growth in a crystal.

Cryptobio'tous. Same as *Cryptobiotic*.

Cryptoboth'rium. (*Κρυπτός; βόθρος*, a pit.) A sexually mature form of cestode worm.

C. longicol'lë. (L. *longus*, long; *collis*, neck.) A form found in the intestine of *Coregonus oxyrhynchus*.

Cryptobranch'iate. (*Κρυπτός; βράγχια*, the gills. F. *cryptobranche;* G. *verborgenkeimig.*) Having the branchiæ hidden or obscure.

Cryptocarp'æ. (*Κρυπτός; καρπός*, fruit.) A synonym of *Haplomorpha*, the true Medusæ.

Also, a division of *Florideæ*, including *Chondrus*, and other genera.

Cryptocarp'ous. (*Κρυπτός; καρπός*, fruit. F. *cryptocarpe.*) Having the fruit hidden.

Cryptocar'ya. (*Κρυπτός; κάρυον*, a nut.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Lauraceæ*.

C. moscha'ta. (Mod. L. *moschatus*, musky.) This plant produces Brazilian nutmegs.

C. pretio'sa, Mart. (L. *pretiosus*, precious.) Furnishes an aromatic bark like canella.

Cryptoceph'alous. (*Κρυπτός; κεφαλή*, the head. F. *cryptocéphale;* G. *mit kaum sichtbaren Kopfe.*) Having the head not prominent.

Cryptoceph'alus. (*Κρυπτός*, hidden; *κεφαλή*, a head. F. *cryptocéphale.*) Name given to a monster *fœtus*, in which the head is very small and rudimentary, and does not project from the trunk.

Cryptococ'cus. (*Κρυπτός; κόκκος*, a kernel.) A name given by Kutzing to certain low plants now ranked among the *Oscillatoriæ;* and to the vegetable growths accompanying or causing fermentation, now called *Saccharomyces*.

C. cerevis'iæ, Kutz. (L. *cerevisia*, beer.) The *Saccharomyces cerevisiæ*.

C. fermen'tum, Kutz. (L. *fermentum*, leaven. F. *champignon du ferment.*) The *Saccharomyces cerevisiæ*.

C. glu'tinis, Fries. The *Saccharomyces glutinis*.

C. guttula'tus. (L. *guttula*, a little drop.) A form found in the intestinal canal, along with *Sarcina ventriculi;* it is probably the spore of *Saccharomyces albicans*.

Cryptocor'yneæ. (*Κρυπτός; κορύνη*, a club.) A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Araceæ*, having stamens distinct from the pistils, which are several, whorled round the base of the spadix,

where they combine to form a many-celled ovary.

Cryptocotyledo'neæ. (Κρυπτός; κοτυληδών, a cup-shaped cavity.) Agardh's name for *Endogens.*

Cryptodid'ymus. (Κρυπτός; δίδυμος, double. F. *cryptodidyme.*) Name for a fœtus *in fœtu*, or one contained in another.

Cryptog'amæ. (Κρυπτός; γάμος, nuptials.) The same as *Cryptogamia.*

C. cellula'res. (L. *cella*, a cell.) Plants that, like mosses and Hepaticæ, present a very simple form of leaf, the nervures being few in number or indistinct or absent.

C. vascula'res. (L. *vas*, a vessel.) Cryptogams the leaves of which possess fibro-vascular bundles forming nerves, as Lycopodiaceæ, Ferns, and Equisetaceæ.

Cryptogam'ia. (Κρυπτός; γάμος. G. *Verborgenblüthige.*) A Linnean class of plants containing those which are flowerless and possess neither stamens nor pistil; so called because their mode of fertilisation was unknown.

Also, one of the two great divisions of plants, the other being Phanerogamia, containing plants destitute of flowers, which have anthers and ovules. It is subdivided into those that are exclusively cellular, viz. Algæ, Fungi, Lichens, Hepaticæ, Mosses, and Characeæ; and those that are cellulo-vascular, viz. Equisetaceæ, Lycopodiaceæ, Ferns, and Rhizocarps.

Cryptogam'ic. Relating to, or resembling, the plants of the Order *Cryptogamia.*

Having no visible agents of fructification.

Cryptog'amy. (Κρυπτός; γάμος.) Concealed fertilisation; the fructification of *Cryptogams.*

Cryptog'ena. (Κρυπτός; γίνομαι, to be born.) Applied to a Class of the *Acephala* that live within the bodies of different animals.

Cryptog'enous. Having the habits of the *Cryptogena.*

Cryp'tolith. (Κρυπτός; λίθος, a stone.) A calculus concealed in a gland or mucous follicle.

Cryptol'ogy. (Κρυπτός; λόγος, a discourse.) The doctrine of occult or hidden things.

Cryptoneu'rous. (Κρυπτός; νεῦρον, a nerve. F. *cryptoneure;* G. *verborgennervig.*) Applied by Rudolphi to a series of animals the nervous system of which is mingled and confounded with the mass which constitutes them, as the zöophytes.

Cryptophan'ic ac'id. (Κρυπτός; φαίνω, to bring to light.) $C_{10}H_{18}N_2O_{10}$. An amorphous, gummy, transparent substance, soluble in water, found by Thudichum in healthy human urine. The existence of this body as a distinct chemical body is doubted.

Cryptophthal'mus. (Κρυπτός; ὀφθαλμός, the eye.) A condition in which the eyelids are congenitally united so as to hide the globe, which is usually defective; it is a persistence of an early fœtal condition.

Cryptophy'ceæ. (Κρυπτός; φῦκος, seaweed.) A Family of Algæ, according to Duchartre, including Palmella and Nostoc.

Cryp'tophyte. (Κρυπτός; φυτόν, a plant. F. *cryptophyte;* G. *verborgene Pflanze.*) Name by Link for the Algæ, Lichens, and mushrooms, which are the most imperfect of plants, of which the organisation and mode of reproduction is less known, and which do not possess true roots.

Crypto'pia. (Κρυπτός; ὄπιον, poppy juice.) $C_{21}H_{23}NO_5$. An alkaloid obtained by Smith, in 1867, from opium. It occurs in minute prisms, sparingly soluble in water, ether, and cold alcohol, soluble in chloroform. Its salts are bitter, and become jelly-like in aqueous solution. Sulphuric acid colours it blue, which becomes orange-yellow on the addition of potassium nitrate. Its action is very similar to that of morphia, but it is more poisonous on account of its paralysing action on the respiration and circulation.

Cryptopy'ic. (Κρυπτός; πῦον, pus.) Applied to the bad condition of general health produced by an abscess whose presence cannot be demonstrated.

Cryptor'chidism. The condition of a *Cryptorchis.*

Cryptor'chis. (Κρύπτω, to conceal; ὄρχις, a testicle. F. *crypsorchis, cryptorchis.*) Term for one whose testicles have not descended into the scrotum, but remain in the abdomen; by some faultily spelled *Crypsorchis.*

Cryptorchis'mus. (Κρυπτός; ὄρχις.) The condition in which the testicles are retained in the abdomen.

Cryptoris'tic. Same as *Crypthoristic.*

Cryptoste'gia. (Κρυπτός; στέγη, a chamber.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Asclepiadaceæ.*

C. grandiflo'ra. (L. *grandis*, great; *flos*, a flower.) A case of poisoning by the leaves of this plant has been recorded. There was great depression of heart's action, coldness of surface, retching, pain in chest, feeling of suffocation, and death.

Cryptoste'monous. (Κρυπτός; στήμων, a thread, a stamen.) Applied to a plant with concealed stamens.

Cryptostom'ata. (Κρυπτός, hidden; στόμα, a mouth.) Circular nuclei on the surface of some Algæ.

Cryp'tous. (Κρύπτω, to hide.) Applied to that which is hidden or concealed; not apparent.

Cryptozo'ous. (Κρυπτός; ζώη, life. F. *cryptozoé.*) That which is imperceptibly alive or apparently dead.

Cryptozy'gous. (Κρυπτός; ζυγόν, a yoke.) A term applied to the skull when the dental arches cannot be seen, if it is observed from above, when placed upon a plane surface.

Crysor'chis. (Κρυσόρχεις, from κρύπτω, to hide; ὄρχις, a testicle.) Term for concealment or retrocession of the testicles. Galen, in *Def. Med.*

Crys'tal. A solid body, bounded by plane surfaces, arranged so as to assume a definite geometrical form; these plane surfaces are called faces, their line of junction edges, and their inclination to each other angles.

C.s, blood. Hæmatin, hæmatoidin, and hæmin; especially hæmatoidin.

C., com'plex. A crystal the faces of which are dissimilar or unequal and occupy different relative positions.

C., min'eral. The *Sal prunellæ.*

C.s of Ve'nus. (L. *Venus*, the goddess of love, an old name of copper.) Crystallised neutral acetate of copper.

C., sim'ple. A crystal the faces of which are similar and occupy similar relative positions.

C. style. Same as *Crystalline stylet.*

Crystal'li. (L. plural of *crystallus.*) Old

name applied to the transparent vesicular eruption of pemphigus; also, to that of varicella; and also to an eruption said to be attendant on gonorrhœa.

C. lu'næ. (L. *Luna*, a name of silver.) Nitrate of silver.

Crystallif'erous. (L. *crystallus; fero*, to bear. F. *crystallifère;* G. *krystalltragend.*) Applied to a geode the interior of which is garnished with crystals.

Crystallig'enous ves'icles. (L. *vesica*, a bladder.) Term for spaces in plants containing crystals.

Crys'tallin. (L. *crystallus*, crystal. F. *crystalline.*) The original name given by Unverdorben, its discoverer, in 1826, to *Anilin.*

Also, same as *Globulin.*

Crystal'lina tu'nica. (L. *crystallinus*, crystalline; *tunica*, a tunic, a skin.) The arachnoid membrane.

Crystal'linæ. Same as *Crystalli.*

Crys'talline. (L. *crystallum*, a crystal. F. *crystallin;* G. *kristallinisch.*) Of, or belonging to, or of the nature or appearance of, crystals, or of the substance named crystal. See also *Crystallin.*

C. hu'mour. The *C. lens.*

C. lens. (L. *lens*, a lentil. F. *cristallin;* G. *Linse.*) A transparent body of biconvex form in Mammals, but spherical in many of the lower Vertebrates, which lies in a depression of the vitreous immediately behind the iris, and is held in position by the suspensory ligament. It is enclosed in a capsule, from which it is separated in front, by a layer of cells. It varies in consistence from a thin jelly to cheese, and is softer at the periphery than at the centre. It is more convex in infancy than in age. Its diameter is about 8 mm., and its thickness about 4 mm. The radius of the anterior surface is about 10 mm., and of the posterior about 6 mm. Its index of refraction varies in the different layers, but is collectively assumed to be 1·4541. Its composition is, water 60 per cent., soluble albumin 35, insoluble albumin 2·5, fat, with traces of cholesterin, 2, ashes 0·5. It is composed of fibres arranged in laminæ; the fibres are six-sided prisms, with dentated and interlocking edges, which pass from one pole to the other in spherical lenses, but in man from the sides and extremities of two stellæ of three branching radii situated at each pole, the radii diverging from each other at an angle of 120°, and those of the posterior pole being intermediate in position to those of the anterior pole. The lens is the principal agent by which rays of light passing through the pupil are brought to a focus on the retina. It plays an important part in the act of accommodation, becoming, by the action of the ciliary muscle, which it is believed relaxes the anterior capsule, thicker when near objects are inspected, and flatter when distant objects are looked at.

C. sty'let. (Στῦλος, a pillar.) A transparent, glass-like body, contained in a sac, which is embedded in the liver and opens into the right side of the stomach of some lamellibranchiate Mollusca; it is a transparent rod, rounded at one end, and often attached to a triangular process.

Crystalli'no-capsuli'tis ante'rior. A term applied by Wharton Jones to iritis attended with exudations into the area of the pupil, and subsequent vascularization of the lymph.

Crystal'lion. A name for the *Plantago psyllium.*

Crystallisa'tion. (Same etymon.) The act or process whereby a crystal is formed.

Also, the substance resulting from the process of crystallising.

C., alter'nate. A term applied to the successive crystallisations of several different salts in solution.

C., wa'ter of. A term applied to the water which is chemically combined with some salts, and which determines their crystalline form; these salts fall into powder when the water is driven off by heat or is lost by evaporation.

Crystalli'tis. (F. *crystallite;* G. *Krystallitis.*) Inflammation of the crystalline lens. See *Phacitis.*

Crystallocatapi'esis. (*Crystalline* ns; καταπίεσις, a pressing down.) Same as *ystallocatathesis.*

Crystallocataract'a. (L. *crystallinus*, crystalline; *cataracta.* F. *crystallocataracte;* G. *Linsenstaar.*) Crystalline cataract.

Crystallocatath'esis. (*Crystalline* lens; *catathesis.* F. *crystallocatathèse;* G. *Niederdrückung der Krystalllinse.*) Depression of the crystalline lens.

Crys'tallod. (Κρύσταλλος.) Reichenbach's term for the od or odylic force which exists in crystals.

Crystallogen'esis. Same as *Crystallogeny.*

Crystallog'eny. (Κρύσταλλος, a crystal; γίνομαι, to be born. F. *crystallogénésie;* G. *Krystallbildung.*) The science which treats of the formation of crystals, or the manner of their production.

Crystallograph'ic. Relating to *Crystallography.*

C. ax'es. (L. *axis*, an axle-tree.) The lines drawn between two similar faces or parts of a crystal which intersect in the centre of a crystal.

C. sys'tems. See *Crystallography, systems of.*

Crystallog'raphy. (Κρύσταλλος, a crystal; γράφω, to write.) A description of the form, nature, and other properties, of crystals.

C., sys'tems of. For the better understanding of the nature and structure of crystals they have been arranged in six systems: the *cubic* system, also called monometric or regular, in which the axes are three, equal, and at right angles to each other; the *quadratic*, square prismatic, dimetric, or pyramidal system, with three axes at right angles to each other, two of which are equal in length; the *hexagonal* or rhombohedral, with four axes, three of which are equal in the same plane, and inclined to each other at angles of 60°, and the fourth axis is unequal to the rest and at right angles to the plane of the other three; the *rhombic*, trimetric, or right prismatic system, with three axes of unequal lengths placed at right angles to each other; the *monoclinic*, monosymmetric, or oblique prismatic system, with three unequal axes, two at right angles to each other, and the third at right angles to one and inclined obliquely to the other; and the *triclinic*, asymmetric, anorthic, or doubly inclined prismatic system, with three unequal axes all obliquely inclined to each other.

Crys'talloïd. (Κρύσταλλος, ice, crystal; εἶδος, likeness.) Like ice, like a crystal. The crystalline lens of the eye.

C. tu'nic. (L. *tunica*, a coat.) The capsule of the crystalline lens.

Crystalloïdi'tis. Inflammation of the *Crystalloïd.*

Crys'talloïds. (Same etymon.) Graham's term for substances which have great diffusibility. See *Diffusion of liquids.*

Crystallom'etry. (Κρύσταλλος; μέτρον, a measure.) The measuring of the shape and angles of crystals.

Crystallonom'ia. (Κρύσταλλος, a crystal; νόμος, a law.) The science of crystals.

Crystalloparatop'ia. (*Crystalline* lens; παρά, from; τόπος, a place.) Displacement or dislocation of the crystalline lens.

Crystalloph'orous. Same as *Crystalliferous.*

Crystallotech'ny. (Κρύσταλλος, crystal; τέχνη, art.) The art or process of obtaining or preparing perfect crystals.

Crystalluridro'sis. (*Crystallum; uridrosis.*) Urinous sweat with formation of crystals on the skin.

Crystal'lus. (Κρύσταλλος, a crystal.) A *Crystal.*

C. minera'lis. Mineral crystal, being nitrate of potash mixed with a little sulphate of potash, fused and cast in moulds.

Crys'talworts. The plants of the Nat. Order *Ricciaceæ.*

Cte'dones. (Κτηδών, fibre; from κτείς, a comb.) Old term applied to fibres and filaments of the tunics of the body.

Cteis. (Κτείς, a comb.) Old name for the pubes; also, for the fingers and for the ribs.

Cten'es. (Κτένες, plural of κτείς, a comb.) Old name for the incisor teeth. (Quincy.)

Ctenobranch'ia. (Κτείς, a comb; βράγχια, the gills.) A Section of the Order *Prosobranchiata*, Class *Gastèropoda*, having the gills, which are enclosed in a respiratory cavity on the dorsal surface, confined to one principal pectinated branch and a small rudimentary branch.

Ctenoc'era. (Κτείς; κέρας, a horn.) A synonym of *Alcyonaria.*

Cten'ocyst. (Κτείς; κύστις, a bladder.) An ovate, or spherical, centrally-situated body in the Ctenophora, supposed to be a sense organ, perhaps of hearing.

Cten'oïd. (Κτείς; εἶδος, likeness.) Comb-like.

C. scales. Applied to those scales of fishes which have a row of spines on the free border like the teeth of a comb.

Ctenoï'dei. (Same etymon.) A Division of Fishes including those which have *Ctenoid scales.*

Cten'omere. (Κτείς; μέρος, a part.) The part of the body of the animals of the Class *Ctenophora* lying between the ctenophores.

Ctenoph'ora. (Κτείς; φορέω, to bear.) A Class of the Subkingdom *Cœlenterata.* Oceanic, transparent, gelatinous, generally spherical or cylindrical, more or less lobed organisms, having on their surface eight rows of natatory cilia, disposed in comb-like meridional bands; they possess a stomachal tube and a vascular system.

Ctenoph'oral. (Same etymon.) Relating to a *Ctenophore.*

C. canal's. Canals, blind at both ends, running in the direction of the ctenophores, into which the tertiary radial canals open at right angles in the *Ctenophora.*

Cten'ophore. (Κτείς; φορέω, to bear.) One of eight meridional bands between the poles of the animals constituting the Class *Ctenophora*, and consisting of ciliated or comb-like plates; they are the organs of locomotion.

Ctenophor'ic. (Same etymon.) Relating to a *Ctenophore.*

C. canal's. Same as *Ctenophoral canals.*

Ctenophor'idæ. (Κτείς; φορέω.) Same as *Ctenophora.*

Ctenostom'ata. (Κτείς; στόμα, a mouth.) A Suborder of the Order *Gymnolæmata*, Class *Polyzoa*, in which the terminal opening of the cell has no tip and is surrounded by a crown of hairs.

Ctesiphont'is malag'ma. (Κτησιφῶν, the Metropolis of Assyria; μάλαγμα a poultice.) A plaster described by Celsus.

Cuape'ba. Same as *Caapeba.*

Cuat'eron. The child of a white father and a mulatto mother.

Cu'bal si'ni. A synonym of *Cubebs.*

Cuba'ris. An old name for the wood-louse.

Cuba'tio. (L. *cubatio*, from *cubo*, to lie down.) The position of lying down.

Cube. (L. *cubus;* from κύβος, a solid square. F. *cube;* I. *cubo;* S. *cubo;* G. *Würfel.*) A solid square, six-sided, equal-sided, and equal-angled.

Cu'beb. Same as *Cubeba.*

C. pep'per. Same as *Cubeba.*

Cube'ba, B. Ph., U.S. Ph. (Arab. *kabâbhat;* Pers. *kabâbah.* F. *cubèbes, poivre à queue, poivrier pédicellé;* G. *Kubeben, Schwanzpfeffer.*) Cubebs, tail pepper. The dried unripe fruit of the *Cubeba officinalis.* Cultivated in Java. Cubebs is of the size of black pepper, brownish to blackish grey, globular, reticulately wrinkled, rather pointed, with a stalk ·35 inch long, and having a strong spicy odour and a warm camphoraceous taste. Cubebs contains a volatile and fixed oil, resin, cubebin, and cubebic acid. It is used in inflammation of the urinary passages, especially gonorrhœa, in vaginal discharges, in some throat affections, in chronic bronchitis, and in nervous disorders, such as headache and vertigo. Dose, 20 to 120 grains. It has been recommended to be smoked as a cigarette for the cure of coryza.

Also, a Genus of the Nat. Order *Piperaceæ.*

C. cani'na, Miq. (L. *caninus*, belonging to a dog.) A species having a smaller fruit than the officinal species, with a narrower stalk.

C. Clu'sii, Miq. Hab. Western Africa. Said to contain piperin and not cubebin.

C. cras'sipes, Miq. (L. *crassus*, thick; *pes*, a foot.) A species having the same properties as *C. officinalis.* Perhaps the same as *Piper anisatum.*

C. lo'wong, Miq. Fruit similar to that of *C. officinalis.*

C. officina'lis, Miq. (L. *officina*, a shop.) The species supplying the cubebs of the B. Ph.

C. Wallich'ii, Miq. Fruit similar to that of *C. officinalis.*

Cube'bæ, G. Ph. Same as *Cubeba,* B. Ph.

C. condi'tæ. (L. *conditus*, part. of *condio*, to make savoury. G. *überzuckerte Cubeben.*) Cubebs encased in sugar as a comfit.

C. fruc'tus, Belg. Ph. (L. *fructus*, fruit.) Same as *Cubeba.*

C. tos'tæ. (L. *tostus*, part. of *torreo*, to roast. G. *geröstete Cubeben.*) Cubebs roasted

like coffee. Used internally, and in infusion, 10 or 15 parts to 100 of water, as an injection.

Cube'bene. $C_{10}H_{16}$, or $C_{15}H_{24}$, or $C_{30}H_{48}$. The chief constituent of oil of cubebs. It is levorotatory and isomerous with terebinthene.

Cube'bic ac'id. (G. *Cubebensäure.*) $C_{14}H_{16}O_4$. An amorphous yellowish substance contained in cubebs, soluble in ether and chloroform. When cubebs are administered the cubebic acid is found in the urine in the form of a salt.

Cube'bin. $C_{10}H_{10}O_3$ or $C_{30}H_{30}O_9$. A crystallisable, indifferent substance, of which about 2 per cent. is contained in cubebs. It forms fine needles or silky laminæ. It melts at 125° C. (257° F.) It is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether. Its physiological action is unknown; probably it is inactive.

Cube'bis. An old name for an aromatic plant of the genus *Fagara.*

Cu'bebs. The unripe dried fruit of the *Cubeba officinalis.* See *Cubeba.*

C., Af'rican. The fruit of *Cubeba clusii.*

C. cam'phor. $C_{30}H_{52}O_2$ or $C_{15}H_{26}O$. A hydrate of cubebene, fusing below 70° C. (158° F.)

C., Guin'ea. The fruit of *Piper Afzelii.*

C., oil of. (G. *Cubebenöl.*) See *Oleum cubebæ.*

C. res'in. A resinous substance found in cubebs; slightly soluble in ether and chloroform.

Cu'bic. (L. *cubicus*, cubical.) Having the form of a *Cube.*

C. ni'tre. A synonym of *Sodium nitrate.*

C. space. This term is commonly applied to the space required for the respiration of a healthy adult. It has been found by experiment that about 3000 cubic feet must be supplied per hour in order to prevent the air from having a perceptible odour. If a man be confined in a room having a capacity of 1000 cubic feet, the air must be changed three times per hour, and so on.

C. sys'tem. See under *Crystallography.*

Cu'biform. (L. *cubus*, a cube; *forma*, likeness.) Having the likeness, form, or shape of a cube.

C. bone. Applied to a bone of the foot, otherwise termed the *Cuboid bone.*

Cu'bilose. (L. *cubile*, a nest.) The chief constituent of the edible nests of the *Collocalia esculenta*, the edible nest swallow. According to Payen it is a kind of mucus excreted by the birds during the pairing season, and does not contain the immediate principles of the marine Algæ.

Cu'bit. (L. *cubitus*, the elbow; from *cubito*, to lie down.) The ulna.

Also, the elbow.

Also, the forearm.

Also, a measure of about twenty inches, less or more according to the country, in length; being the length of a man's forearm from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger.

C., top of. The olecranon.

Cubitæ'us. (L. *cubitus.*) Pertaining to the cubit or forearm.

C. exter'nus. (L. *externus*, outward.) The *Extensor carpi ulnaris* muscle.

C. inter'nus. (L. *internus*, inner.) The *Flexor carpi ulnaris* muscle.

Cu'bital. (L. *cubitus.*) Of, or belonging to, the forearm or ulna.

C. ar'tery. (F. *artère cubitale*; G. *Ellenbogenpulsader.*) Name for the ulnar artery.

C. bone. The cuneiform bone of the carpus, from its attachment to the ulna or cubit.

C. nerve. (F. *nerf cubital*; G. *Ellenbogennerf.*) Name for the ulnar nerve.

C. vein. Same as *Ulnar vein.*

Also, the hinder nervure of the wing of an insect.

Cubita'lë. A name given to the cuneiform bone of the carpus.

Cubita'lis. Same as *Cubital.*

C. ante'rior. (L. *anterior*, in front.) The *Flexor carpi ulnaris* muscle.

C. exter'nus. (L. *externus*, outward.) The *Extensor carpi ulnaris* muscle.

C. grac'ilis. (L. *gracilis*, slender. F. *cubital gréle.*) The *Palmaris longus* muscle.

C. inter'nus. (L. *internus*, inward.) The *Flexor carpi ulnaris* muscle.

C. mus'culus. (F. *muscle cubital*; G. *Ellenbogenmuskel.*) A name for the anconeus muscle.

C. poste'rior. (L. *posterior*, hinder.) The *Extensor carpi ulnaris* muscle.

C. Riola'ni. (*Riolan.*) The anconæus muscle.

Cubitocar'pal. (L. *cubitus*, the elbow; *carpus*, the wrist.) Relating to the ulna and the wrist.

C. mus'cle. The *Flexor carpi ulnaris* muscle.

Cubitocuta'neous. (L. *cubitus*; *cutis*, the skin.) Relating to the ulna and the skin.

C. nerve. The internal cutaneous nerve of the arm.

Cubitodig'ital. (L. *cubitus*; *digitus*, a finger.) Relating to the forearm and fingers.

C. neural'gia. A form of neuralgia which proceeds from the elbow by the inner condyle of the humerus, and shoots into the back and inner border of the hand, along the course of the ulnar nerve.

Cubitometacar'pal. (L. *cubitus*; *metacarpus.*) Relating to the ulna and the metacarpus.

C. mus'cle, obli'que. A muscle in the horse and like animals which arises from the middle and external part of the ulna, and is inserted into the head of the splint bone of that side. It is the analogue of the adductor pollicis manus of man.

Cu'biton. (Κύβιτον, the elbow.) The ulna; also the elbow.

Cubitopal'mar. (L. *cubitus*, the forearm; *palma*, the palm of the hand.) Relating to the ulna and the palm.

C. ar'tery. The part of the ulnar artery which is distributed to the palm of the hand.

Cubitophalan'gean. (L. *cubitus*; *phalanx.*) The flexor profundus digitorum muscle.

C. mus'cle. A name given to a flexor muscle situated in the posterior region of the forearm of the horse and like animals; it arises from the inner condyle of the humerus, the posterior border of the olecranon, and the posterior and middle surface of the ulna, and is inserted into the circular border of the lower surface of the bone of the foot.

Cubitopræphalan'geal mus'cle. (L. *cubitus*; *præ*, in front of; *phalanx.*) An extensor muscle in the horse, which arises from

the extremity of the ulna, and is inserted into the front of the posterior.

Cu'bito-ra'dial. (L. *cubitus; radius*, the bone of that name.) Relating to the ulna and the radius.

C. articula'tions. See *Radio-ulnar articulations.*

C. mus'cle. The pronator quadratus muscle.

Cubitosuprametacar'pal mus'cle. (L. *cubitus; supra*, above; *metacarpus.*) The extensor carpi ulnaris muscle.

C. of thumb. The extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis muscle.

Cubitosuprapal'mar. (L. *cubitus; supra*, above; *palma*, the palm.) Belonging to the ulna and to the back of the hand.

C. ar'tery. The posterior ulnar carpal artery.

Cubitosupraphalan'geal mus'cle. (L. *cubitus; supra*, above; *phalanx.*) The extensor primi internodii pollicis muscle.

Cubitosupraphalangett'tian mus'cle. (Same etymon.) The extensor secundi internodii pollicis and extensor indicis muscles combined.

Cu'bitus. (L. *cubitus*, the elbow; from *cubo*, to lie down; because the ancients leaned on that part when lying along at their meals.) The forearm, extending between the elbow and the wrist, and consisting of the radius and ulna and their coverings.

Also, a name of the ulna.

Also, a measure; see *Cubit.*

C. cos'tæ. (L. *costa*, a rib.) The angle of a rib.

C. supi'nus. (L. *cubitus*, a lying down; *supinus*, backward.) The act or condition of lying on the back.

Cu'bo-cu'neiform. Relating to the cuboid and the cuneiform bones.

C. articula'tion. Same as *Cuneocuboid articulation.*

C. lig'aments. Same as *Cuneocuboid ligaments.*

Cu'boïd. (Κύβος, a solid square; εἶδος, likeness. F. *cuboïde;* I. *cuboide;* G. *würfelförmig.*) Having the shape of a cube or solid square.

C. bone. (F. *os cuboïde;* G. *Würfelbein.*) A wedge-shaped bone with the edge, formed by the dorsal and plantar faces, on the outer border of the foot. The dorsal surface is rough and flat; the plantar surface is crossed obliquely from without to within by the continuation of the groove for the tendon of the peronæus longus, which marks the outer border, having behind it a crest for the calcaneo-cuboid ligaments; the posterior face articulates with the calcaneum; the anterior face is divided by a vertical crest into two facets, the internal quadrangular one for the fourth metatarsal bone, and an external, larger, and triangular one for the fifth metatarsal bone; the internal face affords above and in the middle a smooth surface for the external cuneiform bone, and sometimes behind it a smaller articulating surface for the scaphoid. It is the homologue of the unciform bone of the carpus.

C. bone, disloca'tion of. This bone has been displaced upwards from violence.

Cuboï'des. Same as *Cuboïd.*

Cu'catin. The *Xanthoxylon hermaphroditum.*

Cuccum. See *Coccus.*

Cucha'ba. A kind of bread used by the Mono Indians, said to be made of worms or larvæ dried, and mixed with acorns, berries, grass, seeds, and other articles gathered in the mountains. (Dunglison.)

Cuchunchul'lo. Same as *Cuichunchilli.*

Cucif'era. (L. *cuci*, a tree like a palm; *fero*, to bear.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Palmaceæ.*

C. theba'ica, Delile. The *Hyphæne thebaica.*

Cuck'old. The *Arctium lappa.* (Dunglison.)

Cuck'oo. (F. *coucou;* from L. *cuculus*, from the cry of the bird. I. *cuculo;* S. *cuclillo*, G. *Kukuk.*) The *Cuculus canorus.* A decoction of the fæces was used as a preventive of hydrophobia; and the ashes of the bird were given in stone of the bladder, epilepsy, and pain in the stomach.

C. bread. The *Oxalis acetosella;* because flowers at cuckoo time.

C. bud. The *Ranunculus bulbosus.*

C. flow'er. The *Cardamine pratensis*, because it flowers when the cuckoo sings.

Also, formerly the name of *Lychnis flos-cuculi.*

C. gil'liflower. The *Lychnis flos-cuculi.*

C.'s meat. Same as *C.'s bread.*

C. pint. (Sax. *cucu*, lively; *pintle*, the male organ.) The *Arum maculatum*, or wake robin. So called, according to Prior, who gives the above derivation, because of the shape of the spadix and the supposed aphrodisiac virtues of the plant.

C. sor'rel. The *Oxalis acetosella;* because it flowers at cuckoo time.

Cucu'balus. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Caryophyllaceæ.*

C. baccif'erus, Linn. (L. *bacca*, a berry; *fero*, to bear. F. *cornillet baccifère.*) The systematic name of the berry-bearing chickweed. Used as an emollient poultice.

C. be'hen, Linn. The spatling poppy, *Silene inflata.* Formerly used as cordial and alexipharmic.

Cucula'tum ma'jus. Old name for brandy, or spirit of wine. (Ruland.)

Cucul'læ. (L. *cucullus*, a hood.) A synonym of the *Turbinal bones.*

Cuculla'nus. (L. *cucullus*, a covering. G. *Kappenwürm.*) A Genus of the Family *Strongylidæ*, Order *Nematoda*, Class *Nematelmintha.* Fish parasites, with a truncated oral end and a pointed tail, which in the males of some species is winged. The embryo worms have a boring style, by means of which they perforate the carapace of some of the Entomostraca, and gain the perivisceral cavity, where they remain coiled up until their host is swallowed by a fish, in which they attain sexual maturity.

C. Dumeril'lii. Found in the intestine of *Emys picta.*

C. ele'gans, Zed. (L. *elegans*, nice.) Found in the intestines, stomach, pyloric appendages, and mesentery, as well as in the embryonic state in the vitreous humour of the eye in *Perca fluviatilis.*

C. foveola'tus. (L. *fovea*, a small pit.) Found in the plaice, *Platessa vulgaris.*

C. globo'sus. (L. *globosus*, spherical.) Found in the intestines and ovary of *Trutta fario.*

C. hy'dri. Found in the intestine of *Hydrophis Russellii.*

C. lævicon'chus. (L. *lævis*, smooth; *concha*, shell.) Found in the stomach of *Synodontis schal.*

C. melanoceph'alus. (Μέλας, black; κεφαλή, head.) Found in the intestines of *Scomber rochei.*

C. microceph'alus. (Μικρός, small; κεφαλή, head.) Found in the intestine of *Emys guttata, E. reticulata, E. lutraria*, and *Chelydra serpentina.*

C. papillif'erus. (L. *papilla; fero*, to bear.) Found in the stomach of *Acipenser sturio.*

C. per'cæ. (L. *perca*, the perch.) Found in *Sebastes norwegicus.*

C. roseus. (L. *roseus*, rosy.) Found in the intestine of *Testudo.*

C. tincæ. (L. *tinca*, the tench.) Found in the intestine of the tench.

Cucul'laris. (L. *cucullus*, a hood. F. *cucullaire, cuculliforme;* G. *mönchskappenförmig.*) Like a hood.

A synonym (G. *Mönchskappenmuskel*) of the *Trapezius* muscle.

Cucul'la'ta. (L. *cucullus.*) A name for the *Sanicula europæa*, or for the *Pinguicula vulgaris*, from the shape of the flowers.

Cucul'late. (L. *cucullus.* F. *cucculiforme;* G. *kaputzenförmig.*) Hooded; shaped or formed like a hood or hollow cone. Applied to leaves and other structures.

Cucullif'erous. (L. *cucullus; fero*, to bear. F. *cucullifère;* G. *kaputzentragend.*) Bearing hoods, as certain plants or flowers.

Cucullifo'lious. (L. *cucullus; folium*, a leaf. F. *cucullifolié;* G. *kaputzenblättrig.*) Having leaves like a hood.

Cucul'liform. (L. *cucullus; forma*, shape. F. *cuculliform;* G. *kaputzenförmig.*) Hood-shaped.

Cucul'lus. (L. *cucullus.*) A hood; also, an old name for a quilted cap stuffed with spices, made for the head in nervous disorders, otherwise termed *Cucupha.* (Quincy.)

Also, a synonym of the *Infundibulum of the cochlea.*

Cucu'lus. (L. *cuculus.*) A Genus of the Family *Cuculidæ*, Order *Scansores*, Class *Aves.*

Also, a synonym of the *Coccyx*, from its resemblance to a cuckoo's bill.

Also, a synonym of *Whooping-cough.*

Also, a name of the *Cardamine pratensis.*

C. cano'rus, Linn. (L. *canorus*, melodious.) The cuckoo.

Cu'cumber. (F. *concombre;* from L. *cucumis*, a cucumber. I. *citriuolo;* S. *pepino;* G. *Gurke.*) The name of the species of *Cucumis;* especially the fruit of *C. sativus.*

C., as'ses'. The *Ecbalium officinarum.*

C., bit'ter. (F. *coloquinte;* G. *Koloquinthe, Koloquinthen-gurke.*) The colocynth, *Citrullus colocynthis.*

C., com'mon. (F. *concombere ordinaire.*) The *Cucumis sativus.*

C., creep'ing. The *Melothria pendula*, or American bryony.

C., field. The *Cucumis utilissimus.*

C., Ind'ian. The *Madeola virginica.*

C., spirt'ing. The *Ecbalium officinarum*, from the sudden opening of the fruit and the sudden expulsion of some of its contents.

C., squirt'ing. Same as *C., spirting.*

C., star, one-seed'ed. The *Sycios angulatus.*

C. tree. The *Magnolia Fraseri* or *auriculata* and the *M. acuminata.* Trees growing in the United States. The bitter and somewhat aromatic infusion of the green cones is extensively used in intermittent fevers and in rheumatic affections.

C., wild. The *Ecbalium officinarum.*

Cu'cumer. The same as *Cucumis.*

Cu'cumiform. (L. *cucumis; forma*, shape.) In shape like a cucumber.

Cu'cumis. (L. *cucumis.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cucurbitaceæ.*

C. agres'tis. (L. *agrestis*, from *ager*, a field.) The *Ecbalium officinarum.*

C. angu'ria. The *Coucombre arada* of Brazil. A prickly fruit of the size of a nut.

C. asini'nus, C. Bauh. (L. *asinus*, an ass.) The *Ecbalium officinarum.*

C. cha'te, Linn. Edible fruit, with a pleasant refreshing juice.

C. citrul'lus, Séringe. The *Cucurbita citrullus.*

C. colocyn'this, Linn. The *Citrullus colocynthis.*

C. echina'tus. (L. *echinatus*, prickly.) The *C. anguria.*

C. Hardwick'ii, Royle. Hill colocynth. This plant has oval oblong bitter fruits, which are purgative.

C. hortens'is. (L. *hortensis*, belonging to a garden.) The *C. sativus.*

C. me'lo, Linn. (L. *melo*, an apple-shaped melon. F. *melon;* G. *Melone.*) The melon plant.

C. propheta'rum, Linn. (L. *propheta*, a foreteller.) Fruit bitter and purgative.

C. pseu'do-colocyn'this, Royle. (Ψευδής, false.) The same as *C. trigonus*, Roxb.

C. sati'vus, Linn. (L. *sativus*, that which is planted.) The cucumber plant. It is cooling and aperient.

C. sylves'tris. The *Ecbalium officinarum.*

C. trigo'nus, Roxb. (L. *trigonus*, three-cornered.) A plant of the plains of Northern India, with a spherical or elongated, sometimes obscurely trigonous, bitter fruit, which resembles, and has been used instead of, colocynth.

C. utilis'simus, Roxb. (L. *utilis*, useful.) Field cucumber. The fruit is esculent; the seeds yield a meal which is used as food, and an oil used both for food and for lighting; the toasted seeds are used as a diuretic in strangury from gravel.

Cu'cupha. (F. *cucuphe;* G. *Kräuterhaube.*) Old term, the same as *Cucullus*, or a cap with spices quilted into it, and worn for certain nervous disorders of the head. (Quincy.)

Cu'curbit. (L. *cucurbita*, a gourd. F. *cucurbite;* I. *cucurbita;* G. *Destillirkolben.*) A gourd-shaped vessel used in distillation, being the part of the alembic containing the substance to be distilled, and which is introduced into the furnace.

Also, a cupping-glass, so called from its shape.

Cucur'bita. (L. *cucurbita*, a gourd; reduplicated form akin to *curvus*, bent.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cucurbitaceæ.*

Also, same as *Cucurbit.*

C. angu'ria, Duch. The *C. citrullus.*

C. cathar'tica. (Καθαίρω, to purge.) The colocynth, *Citrullus colocynthis.*

C. citrul'lus, Linn. (Dim. of L. *citrus*, a lemon. F. *pastèque, melon d'eau;* I. *cocomero;* S. *sandia;* G. *Wassermelone.*) The water melon. A pleasant and refreshing fruit; the seeds have been used in strangury.

C. cruen'ta. See *Cucurbitula cruenta.*

C. læ'vis. (L. *lævis*, light.) The cupping glass used without the scarificator; dry cupping.

C. lagena'ria, Linn. The *Lagenaria vulgaris.*

C. leucanth'a. (Λευκός, white; ἄνθος, flower.) The *Lagenaria vulgaris.*

C. max'ima, Duch. (L. *maximus*, greatest. F. *potiron.*) Seeds used to make an emollient drink. They are said to be useful for the expulsion of Tæniæ, in doses of four to eight drachms.

C. melopep'o, Linn. (Μελοπέπων, an apple-shaped melon. F. *patisson, bonnet d'électeur.*) The squash. Fruit used as food.

C. ovif'era, Linn. (L. *ovum*, an egg; *fero*, to bear. F. *courge à la moelle;* G. *Perischerkürbis.*) The vegetable marrow. Used as food.

C. pep'o, Linn. (Πέπων, a kind of gourd. F. *citrouille, giraumon;* I. *zucca;* S. *calabaza;* G. *Kürbiss.*) The common pumpkin, white gourd. Fruit esculent; seeds cooling, and said to be anthelmintic; a decoction of the leaves is used as a purgative enema, and as an application to burns and inflamed surfaces. See *Pepo*, U.S. Ph.

C. pinnatif'ida. (L. *pinna*, a feather; *findo*, to cleave.) The *C. citrullus.*

C. sic'ca. See *Cucurbitula sicca.*

C. vento'sa. (L. *ventosus*, windy.) A cupping glass.

Cucurbita'ceæ. (L. *cucurbita.*) A Nat. Order of epigynous calycifloral Exogens, or a Family of the Order *Campanulinæ*, having monopetalous flowers, inferior, pulpy fruit, parietal placentæ, and an exalbuminous embryo.

Cucurbita'ceous. (L. *cucurbita*, a gourd. F. *cucurbitacé;* G. *kürbissartig.*) Having an arrangement of parts as in the Genus *Cucurbita.*

Also, like a gourd.

Cucur'bitain. (L. *cucurbita*, a gourd.) A name given by the French to the separated segment or proglottis of a tapeworm, from its likeness to a pumpkin seed.

Cucurbita'les. The cucumber alliance. An alliance of dielinous Exogens, having monodichlamydeous flowers, inferior fruit, parietal placentæ, and embryo without a trace of albumen. (Lindley.)

Cucurbita'tio. (L. *cucurbita*, a cupping-glass.) The operation of cupping.

Cucurbit'eæ. A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Cucurbitaceæ*, having the anthers sinuous, the placentæ adherent on the axis of the fruit, and the seeds numerous.

Cucur'bitin. A doubtful alkaloid of the seeds of the pumpkin, *Cucurbita pepo.*

Also, same as *Cucurbitain.*

Cucurbiti'nus. (L. *cucurbita*, a gourd.) Of, or belonging to, a gourd. Applied to the separate joints, lumbrici cucurbitini, of the *Tænia solium*, as if they were distinct worms; from their resemblance to gourd seeds in shape.

Cucur'bitive. (L. *cucurbita.*) Like a melon seed.

Cucurbit'ula. (L. dim. of *cucurbita*, a gourd; from its supposed resemblance. F. *cornicule, ventouse;* G. *Schröpfkopf.*) A cupping-glass.

C. cruen'ta. (L. *cruentus*, bloody.) A cupping-glass used with a scarificator.

C. cum fer'ro. (L. *cum*, with; *ferrum*, iron.) A cupping-glass used with scarification.

C. sic'ca. (L. *siccus*, dry.) A cupping-glass used without scarification; a dry cupping-glass.

Cud. (Sax. *cud*, from *ceówan*, to chew. F. *bol alimentaire.*) The regurgitated food of oxen and other ruminants brought up for second mastication.

Cud'bear. (After Dr. *Cuthbert* Gordon, who first brought it into use as a dye. F. *orseille de terre;* G. *Persio.*) A purplish-red powder obtained from the *Lecanora tartarea*, and other lichens which yield litmus. It is made by macerating the lichens in an ammoniacal liquor in a covered wooden vessel, then drying and powdering them. Used sometimes for staining test papers like litmus.

Cud'dy. The coal fish, *Gadus carbonarius.*

Cudo'wa. Germany; a village in Silesia. Here are iron springs, with some Glauber's salt, sodium, magnesium and calcium carbonate, and sulphate; and a small quantity of arseniate of iron. Used as a tonic, resolvent, and analeptic in chronic liver and urinary affections, and in depressed states of the body generally.

Cud'weed. (Perhaps a corruption of *Cotton-weed.*) The plants of the Genus *Gnaphalium.*

Also, the *Filago germanica*, and the *Antennaria plantaginifolia.*

C., gold'en. The *Tanacetum annuum.*

C., High'land. The *Gnaphalium sylvaticum.*

C., Jer'sey. The *Gnaphalium luteoalbum.*

C., least. The *Filago minima.*

Cue'ma. Same as *Cyema.*

Cuer'vo. Spain; near Medina Sidonia. A mineral water containing sulphate of iron.

Cuichunchil'li. The Peruvian name of the *Ionidium parviflorum*, a purgative and emetic plant, used in the cure of elephantiasis tuberculata.

Cuirass'. (F. *cuirass*, from *cuir*, leather, of which it was made.) A buckler.

C. can'cer. See *Cancer en cuirasse.*

Cuissin'ier's syr'up. A syrup of sarsaparilla containing guaiacum and other substances, like *Syrupus sarsæ compositus.*

Cuje'tē. See *Crescentia cujetē.*

Cuju'mary beans. The produce of the *Aydendron cujumary.*

Culbic'io. Ancient term for an affection similar to strangury; or, rather, a heat of urine.

Cul'bute. (F. *culbuter*, to turn head over heels; from *cul*, bottom; *bouter*, to place. G. *Burzelbaum, Sturzbaum.*) Ancient term for the change of position of the infant in the later periods of pregnancy, from that of having the head above, the breech below, the belly in front; to having the head where the breech was before, the breech above and the back in front, which change is produced by bending its head forwards, whether gradually or all at once. The idea is erroneous.

Cul'cita. (L. *culcita*, a pillow.) A pillow.

C. sali'na. (L. *sal*, salt.) A pillow filled with salt, supposed to be useful in croup.

Cul-de-sac. (F. *cul*, the bottom; from L. *culus*, the fundament; F. *de*, of; *sac*, a bag.) A blind alley. A term employed to express a membranous or other cavity that is closed at one end.

Cu'leus. (L. *culeus*, a leather bag.) Name of a measure used by the Romans, containing twenty amphoræ.

Also, a synonym of *Scrotum*.

The term has also been applied to the vagina, and to the pericardium.

Cu'lex. (L. *culex*, a gnat. F. *cousin*; G. *Floh*.) A Genus of the Suborder *Nemocera*, Order *Diptera*, constituting the gnat family.

Also, a name of the *Plantago psyllium*.

C. annula'tus, Fabr. (L. *annulatus*, ringed. F. *cousin annelé*.) A species with transverse white spots, having a more painful bite than the common gnat.

C. aux'ifer. (L. *auxifer*, bringing anxiety.) One of the mosquitoes.

C. fe'rox, Wiedm. (L. *ferox*, savage.) The mosquito. There are several other species called by this name and equally noxious, such as *C. mosquito*.

C. pip'iens, Linn. (L. *pipio*, to chirp. F. *cousin commun*; G. *Mücke, Stechmücke, Gelse*.) The common gnat.

C. pulica'ris, Linn. (L. *pulex*, a flea. F. *cousin-puce*.) A large species which produces much irritation.

Cul'gask. Scotland; near Crieff. Indifferent waters, containing much carbonic acid.

Culic'iform. (L. *culex*; *forma*, shape.) Like a gnat.

Cu'licum mor'sus. (L. *culex*, a gnat; *morsus*, a bite.) An old term applied to gnat bites and to flea bites, as well as to petechiæ.

Cu'li flos. (L. *culus*, the posteriors; *flos*, a flower.) The *Cardamine pratensis*.

Culil'aban. Same as *Culilawan*.

Culil'awan. Same as *Culilawan bark*.

C. bark. A bark, tasting of cloves, obtained from *Cinnamomum culilawan*.

Cul'na sati'va Plin'ii. See *Plinii culina sativa*.

Cul'len, Will'iam. A Scotch physician born at Hamilton, in Lanarkshire, in 1710 or in 1712; died in 1790. His classification of disease or nosology had great influence. He divided diseases into three great classes: pyrexiæ, nervous diseases, and cachexiæ.

Cul'lion. (Old F. *couillon*, from I. *coglione*, from L. *coleus*, a testicle.) A name of the plants of the Genus *Orchis*, from the shape of their roots.

Culm. (L. *culmus*, a stalk; akin to *culmen*. F. *chaume*; G. *Halm*.) A reed or straw; the proper stem or trunk of grasses, rushes, and the like.

Cul'men. (L. *culmen*, that which is high, a mountain-top, a column.) Same as *Culm*.

Also, the superior vermiform process of the cerebellum.

C. cranii. The thick ridge of the tegmen cranii in certain fish, as in the salmon.

Culmic'olous. (L. *culmus*; *colo*, to inhabit.) Living on straw or the stems of graminaceous plants.

Culmif'erous. (L. *culmus*, straw; *fero*, to bear. F. *culmifère*; G. *halmtragend*.) Having or bearing straws, or stalks like those of straw.

Culmig'enous. (L. *culmus*, a stalk; *gigno*, to produce. F. *culmigène*; G. *kulmhervorgebracht*.) Produced or growing on straw.

Cul'minate. (L. *culmen*, a mountain top.) To attain the highest point.

Culmina'tion. (L. *culmen*, a mountain top. F. *culmination*; I. *culminazione*; S. *culminacion*; G. *Gipfelung*.) The attaining of the highest point, as of a disease.

Cul'mus. Same as *Culm*.

Cul'rage. (F. *cul*, the bottom; from L. *culus*, the posteriors; F. *rage*, madness.) The *Polygonum hydropiper*, from its operation and effect when it is used in those parts. (Gerarde.)

Cultel'lus. (L. dim. of *culter*, a knife.) A small knife.

Also, the mandible of dipterous insects.

C. an'ceps. (L. *anceps*, two-headed.) A double-edged knife.

C. un'cus. (L. *uncus*, hooked.) A cutting crotchet.

Cul'ter. (L. *culter*, a ploughshare, a butcher's knife; from Sans. *krit*, to split.) A name for the thin lobe of the liver (Gr. μάχαιρα), applied by Theoph. Protospatherius, *de H. C. F.* ii, 13, 4, from its fancied resemblance.

Also, old name for a knife with which to dissect solid and soft bodies, that is, flesh and membranes.

C. curv'us. (L. *curvus*, bent.) A curved knife or bistoury.

C. falca'tus. (L. *falcatus*, scythe-shaped.) A curved knife.

C. lenticula'ris. See *Knife, lenticular*.

C. rec'tus. (L. *rectus*, straight.) A straight knife.

C. tonso'rius. (L. *tonsorius*, belonging to shaving.) A razor.

Cul'trate. (L. *culter*.) Shaped like a broad knife-blade.

Cul'triform. (L. *culter*; *forma*, shape. G. *messerförmig*.) The same as *Cultrate*.

Cultriros'trate. (L. *culter*; *rostrum*, a beak. F. *cultirostré*.) Coulter-beaked. Having the beak thick, strong, and of considerable length, as in the cranes and storks.

Cultriros'tres. (Same etymon.) The birds whose beaks are *Cultrirostrate*.

Cultriv'orous. (L. *culter*; *voro*, to devour.) A term applied to those who swallow knives with apparent impunity.

Cu'lus. (L. *culus*, the fundament.) Old name for the anus.

Cul'ver's phys'ic. The *Leptandra virginica*.

C.'s root. The *Leptandra virginica*, and *L. purpurea*.

Cul'verwort. (Sax. *culfer*, a pigeon; *wyrt*, a herb.) The columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris*, from the resemblance of its nectaries to pigeons' heads.

Cumacaca'o. The *Theobroma leiocarpa*.

Cuma'mus. The *Piper cubeba*, or cubebs.

Cuma'na bras'sica. (L. *cumanus*, of Cumæ; *brassica*, a cabbage.) A name for red cabbage, *Brassica rubra*.

Cu'marin. $C_9H_6O_2$. An anhydride of cumaric acid corresponding to the salicylid. It is obtained from *Melilotus officinalis*, from *Asperula odorata*, and from the Tonka-beans of *Dipterix odorata*. It crystallises in agreeably-smelling, colourless crystals, soluble with difficulty in water. It is an hypnotic and anæsthetic, produces paralysis of the cerebrum and of reflex excitability without antecedent excitation.

It first excites, then paralyses, the inhibitory apparatus of the heart. The blood-pressure, respiratory activity, and temperature all sink. The peripheric nerves are not affected. It causes nausea, vomiting, vertigo, dulness of apprehension, and headache. It reappears in the urine.

Cum'bi gum. A resinous exudation from the *Gardenia lucida*.

Cum'boo. The Tamul name of *Penicillaria spicata*, spiked millet.

Cu'mene. C_9H_{12} or $C_{10}H_{14}$. A hydrocarbon found in cumin seed oil. It is obtained also by distilling cuminic acid with lime.

Cu'minic ac'id. Same as *Cuminic acid.*

C. al'dehyde. Same as *Cuminaldehyde.*

Cum'in. (L. *cuminum*, cumin; *κύμινον*; from Heb. *kammón*. F. *cumin;* G. *Romische Kümmel, Mutterkümmel.*) The *Cuminum cyminum.*

C., Arme'nian. The *Carum carui.*

C., black. The plant thus named in Holy Scripture is probably the *Nigella sativa*, var. *Indica*, Linn., the *N. indica*, Roxb.

C., Ethio'pian. The *Thapsia asclepium*, Linn.

C., moun'tain. The *Carum carui.*

C., oil of. According to Reybaud, it consists of three hydrocarbons, one, cymene, having the composition $C_{10}H_{14}$, and the two others cymol and cuminol.

C. o'pium. A narcotic obtained from the *Hypecoum pendulum* and the *H. procumbens.*

C. plas'ter. The *Emplastrum cumini.*

C., Ro'man. The *Cuminum cyminum.*

C., roy'al. The *Sison ammi*, Linn.

C. seed. (F. *fruits de cumin;* G. *Mutterkümmel, Kreüzkummel, Mohrenkümmel.*) The fruit of *Cuminum cyminum.* It is about ·25" long, oblong, laterally compressed, and yellowish brown, usually consisting of the two mericarps; the ribs are five, filiform, beset with short hairs; vittæ six. Cumin seeds have an aromatic odour and taste, due to a compound volatile oil. They are stimulant and carminative.

C., wild. The *Lagoecia cuminoides.*

C., wild, cod'ded. The *Hypecoum pendulum.*

C., wild, horn'ed. The *Hypecoum procumbens.*

Cuminal'dehyde. $C_{10}H_{12}O$. A constituent, along with cymene, of the essential oil of cumin; it is also contained in the essential oil of *Cicuta virosa.* It is a colourless liquid, with an aromatic odour and a sharp, burning taste.

Cumin'ic ac'id. $C_{10}H_{11}O_3$. A substance obtained by the action of caustic potash on oil of cumin. It crystallises in colourless plates, which smell like a bug.

C. al'cohol. $C_{10}H_{14}O$. A substance obtained by the action of a strong solution of potash in alcohol on cuminic aldehyde. It is isomeric with thymol. It is colourless, slightly aromatic, insoluble in water, soluble in all proportions in alcohol and ether.

C. al'dehyde. The same as *Cuminaldehyde.*

Cu'minol. Same as *Cuminaldehyde.*

Cumi'num. (*Cumin.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Umbelliferæ.*

C. cymi'num, Linn. (F. *le cumin officinal.*) The cumin. A native of Egypt and Ethiopia, but cultivated in Sicily and Malta.

C. minu'tum. (L. *minutus*, small.) The *C. cyminum.*

C. ni'grum. (L. *niger*, black.) The *Nigella sativa.*

C. praten'sĕ. (L. *pratensis*, growing in meadows.) The *Carum carui.*

C. roma'num. (L. *romanus*, Roman. G. *Römischer Kümmel.*) The *Cuminum cyminum.*

C. siliquo'sum. (L. *siliqua*, a pod.) The *Hypecoum pendulum.*

C. sylves'trĕ. (L. *sylvestris*, belonging to a wood.) The *Lagoecia cuminoides.*

Cuminu'ric acid. $C_{12}H_{15}NO_3$. A homologue of hippuric acid. It is obtained by the action of chloride of cumyl on argentic glycocoll. It is soluble in alcohol, and separates on evaporation in yellowish-brown prisms.

Cum'min. Same as *Cumin.*

[illegible]mol. A synonym of *Cumene.*

[illegible]lative. (L. *cumulo*, to increase [illegible] *cumulatif;* I. and S. *cumulativ;* Ger. [illegible]) Having the power to grow in intensity by addition. Applied to that explosive action of a drug which exhibits itself in great intensity after a continuance of small and apparently inert, or almost inert, doses.

Cu'mulo-cir'ro-stra'tus. (L. *cumulus*, a heap; *cirrus*, a curl; *stratus*, a thing spread.) A rain cloud. A synonym of *Nimbus.*

Cu'mulo-stra'tus. (L. *cumulus*, a heap; *stratus*, a thing spread.) In Meteorology, cirro-stratus blended with cumulus.

Cu'mulus. (L. *cumulus*, a heap.) A thickened portion of the tunica granulosa of the Graafian follicle in which the ovum is embedded; the *Discus proligerus.*

Also, in Meteorology, applied to hemispherical or conical heaps of cloud resembling mountains rising from a horizontal base. Such clouds are often compared to balls of cotton.

C., germ'inal. (L. *germen*, a sprout.) The *Discus proligerus.*

C., germin'ative. (L. *germen.*) The *Discus proligerus.*

C. ovig'erus. (L. *ovum*, an egg; *gero*, to bear.) A synonym of *Discus proligerus.*

C., prolig'erus. The *Discus proligerus.*

Cu'myl. $C_{10}H_{11}O$. The hypothetical radical of the compounds derived from oil of cumin.

Cu'mylene. $C_{10}H_{12}$. A hypothetical radical contained in some cuminic compounds.

Cumyl'ic. Relating to *Cumyl.*

C. al'cohol. Same as *Cymyl alcohol.*

Cu'mys. Same as *Kumiss.*

Cunduran'go. Same as *Condurango.*

Cu'neal. (L. *cuneus*, a wedge. F. *cunéiforme;* G. *keilförmig.*) Of, or belonging to, a wedge.

Cunea'lis sutu'ra. (L. *cuneus; sutura*, a seam.) Old term, by Blasius, for the suture between the sphenoid and the frontal bone.

Cu'neate. (L. *cuneus.* F. *cunéiforme;* I. *cuneiforme;* G. *keilförmig.*) Wedge-shaped.

C. leaf. A leaf with a truncated end, tapering gradually to the stipule.

Cu'neated. Same as *Cuneate.*

Cu'neiform. (L. *cuneus*, a wedge; *forma*, likeness. F. *cunéiforme;* G. *keilförmig.*) Formed or shaped like a wedge.

C. bone. (F. *os cuneiforme, os pyramidal;* G. *Dreieckigenbein, Pyramidenbein, Keilbein.*) The third and inner bone of the upper row of carpal bones, counting from the radial side. It is wedge-shaped, the base articulating with the semilunar bone; above, it articulates with the

ulna, and below, with the unciform bone; on the outer half of its anterior surface is a circular articulating facet for the pisiform bone.

Also, a term for three bones of the tarsus, the external, middle, and internal *Cuneiform bones.*

Also, a synonym of the sphenoid bone.

Also, a term given to the basilar process of the occipital bone.

C. bone, exter'nal. (L. *ectocuneiforme;* F. *troisième*, or *moyen cuneiforme;* I. *osso cuneiforme terzo*, or *medio cuneiforme;* G. *drittes*, or *äusseres Keilbein.*) Intermediate in size, between the two other tarsal cuneiform bones, both lateral surfaces presenting two articular facets. See *C. bones.*

C. bone, first. The *C. bone, internal.*

C. bone, great. The *C. bone, inter*

C. bone, inter'nal. (L. *entocu*
F. *premier*, or *grand cuneiforme;* I.
cuneiforme, or *gran cuneiforme*
inneres Keilbein.) The larges
tarsal cuneiform bones, the anterior surface reniform, the dorsal surface presenting a groove, and the internal a facet for the tibialis anticus. The inferior surface has a tubercle for the tibialis posticus. See *C. bones.*

C. bone, inter'nal, disloca'tion of. This bone has been dislocated from the scaphoid carrying the first metatarsal bone with it; it has also been dislocated with all its connections.

C. bone, mid'dle. (L. *mesocuneiforme;* F. *second*, or *petit cuneiforme;* I. *osso secondo cuneiforme*, or *piccolo cuneiforme;* G. *zweites*, or *mittleres Keilbein.*) The smallest of the tarsal cuneiform bones, with square dorsal surface, and the upper and posterior part of its inner surface marked by an angular articular facet. See *C. bones.*

C. bone, sec'ond. The *C. bone, middle.*

C. bone, third. The *C. bone, external.*

C. bones. (L. *ossa cuneiformia*, or *ossicula calcoidea;* F. *os cunéiformes;* I. *ossa cuneiformi;* G. *Keilbeine.*) Three bones of the second row of the tarsus, named internal, middle, and external, or first, second, and third, proceeding from the inner margin of the foot outwards. They are all wedge-shaped and six-sided. The dorsal surface is quadrilateral and rough for ligaments. The inferior surface is rough and rounded, that of the inner bone having a tubercle for the tibialis posticus. The posterior surface is triangular and concave from above downwards, and all three articulate with the scaphoid, the articulation lying in the same transverse line. The anterior surface is triangular in the external and middle, reniform in the internal bone. They articulate with the bases of the three innermost metatarsal bones. The line of the articulation presents a deep indent opposite the middle cuneiform, which is shorter than the others. The internal surface of the internal cuneiform is a rounded border, that of the middle articulates with the internal, and that of the external articulates with the middle, and with the second metatarsal bone. The external surface of the internal cuneiform articulates with the middle cuneiform and with the external cuneiform, that of the middle with the external cuneiform, and that of the external with the cuboid bone. They are the homologues of the trapezium, trapezoid, and magnum of the carpus.

C. bones, disloca'tion of. All three bones have been dislocated together upwards.

C. bones, tar'sal. See *C. bones.*

C. car'tilages. A synonym of the *Cartilages of Wrisberg.*

C. teeth. A synonym of the incisor teeth.

C. tu'bercles. (L. *tuberculum*, a small swelling.) The cartilages of Wrisberg.

Cuneifor'mia os'sa. (L. *cuneus*, a wedge; *forma*, shape; *os*, a bone.) The cuneiform bones of the tarsus.

Cuneocu'boïd. Relating to the cuneiform and the cuboid bones.

C. articula'tion. The joint between the external cuneiform and the cuboid bones of the tarsus; it consists of two facets united by a plantar, a dorsal, and an interosseous ligament; the synovial membrane is sometimes a separate one, sometimes an offshoot of that of the cuneoscaphoid articulation.

C. lig'aments. See *C. articulation.*

Cune'olus. (Dim. *cuneus*, a wedge.) A little wedge. Old name for a crooked tent to put into a fistula.

Cuneosca'phoïd. Relating to the cuneiform and scaphoid bones.

C. articula'tion. The joint between the three cuneiform and the scaphoid bones. The scaphoid has three facets for the three cuneiform bones, and a plantar and dorsal ligament for each bone; the synovial membrane is common.

Cuneus. (L. *cuneus*, a wedge.) The *Gyrus* or *Lobulus cuneatus.*

C. cine'reus. (L. *cinereus*, ash coloured.) The grey mass on the floor of the fourth ventricle, near the nucleus of the vagus.

Cunic'ulate. (L. *cuniculus*, a rabbit burrow.) Having a cuniculus or long narrow passage, with an opening at one end, as in the peduncles of some leaves.

Cunic'ulus. (L. *cuniculus*, a rabbit-burrow, or subterranean retreat.) A furrow or sulcus.

A term applied to the burrow of the itch insect, *Sarcoptes hominis*, best seen about the wrist; it is an eighth of an inch long, like an old pin scratch, with a beaded appearance along its course and a rugged orifice.

Cu'niform. Same as *Cuneiform.*

Cuni'la. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Labiatæ.*

C. bub'ula. (L. *bubulus*, belonging to oxen.) An old term applied to marjoram, *Origanum vulgare.*

C. gallina'cea. (L. *gallinaceus*, belonging to fowls.) The *Origanum heracleoticum*, Linn.

C. maria'na, Linn. Dittany. Hab. North America. This plant is beneficially employed in infusion in slight fevers and colds with a view to excite perspiration.

C., Ma'ryland. The *C. mariana.*

C. mas'cula. (L. *masculus*, male.) The *Inula dysenterica.*

C. microceph'ala. (Μικρός, small; κεφαλή, the head.) A Brazilian plant, employed as a tonic, and to subdue irritation in cold.

C., mint-leav'ed. The *C. mariana.*

C. pulegioï'des, Linn. The *Hedeoma pulegioides.*

C. sati'va. (L. *sativus*, that which is planted.) The *Satureia hortensis.*

C. transmari'na. (L. *trans*, on the other side; *mare*, the sea.) The *Satureia capitata*, Linn.

Cunila'go. The *Inula dysenterica.*

Cunningham'ia verticilla'ta. The *Antirrhœa verticillata.*

Cun'nus. (L. *cunnus*, akin to κεύθα, to cover.) Old name for the female pudendum.

Cunonia'ceæ. A Nat. Order of the Alliance *Saxifragales*, or a Tribe of the Family *Saxifragaceæ*, Order *Saxifraginæ*. They are perigynous Exogens, with distinct styles and opposite leaves, having large interpetiolar stipules.

Cuno'niads. The plants of the Order *Cunoniaceæ.*

Cup. (Sax. *cuppe;* from L. *cupa*, a vat.) A drinking vessel.

Also, the vessel for receiving the blood in venesection, and then considered to hold four ounces.

Also, the glass vessel used to receive the blood in cupping.

Also, to perform the operation of cupping.

Also, the calyx of a flower.

C., antimo'nial. A small vessel made of *antimony*, in which wine was allowed to stand for twelve hours, in order to obtain emetic properties.

C., Chi'nese purg'ing. A cup made of red sulphuret of arsenic, in which wine was left for a night, to be drunk in the morning as a purgative.

C., emet'ic. Same as *C., antimonial.*

C.-fern. Same as *Bladder-fern.*

C., glauco'matous. (*Glaucoma.* F. *excavation de la papille;* G. *glaukomatös Excavation, Druck-excavation, Aushöhlung der Papille.*) A depression of the optic disc, which results from the increased tension of the eye in glaucoma and the inherent weakness of this part of the globe, causing it to yield to the internal pressure. The depth varies from a mere depression to a pit 2 mm. in depth, but always affects the whole surface of the disc, by which circumstance it is distinguished from a normal or physiological depression. The edges of the pit are sharply defined, and sometimes undermined; the veins are large, often pulsate, and lie on different planes on the floor and at the margin of the pit, enabling the observer to determine its depth by the strength of the concave glass required to see the details of the surface on examination with the erect image. The retinal veins, on reaching the disc, often suddenly bend away from the observer, appearing to end by a conical extremity, and they reappear on the surface of the depressed disc, either in the same line or shifted to the right or left. In many instances the cribriform layer is very well marked, and the colour of the disc is greyish or white.

C. li'chen. The *Cladonia pixidata*, from its cup-like shape.

C. li'chen, scar'let. The *Cladonia coccifera.*

C. moss. The *Cladonia pixidata*, from its cup-like shape.

C. plant. The *Silphium perfoliatum.*

C. rose. The *Papaver rhœas* and other poppies.

C.-sha'ped. In Botany, applied to flowers having the form of a drinking cup.

In Medicine, applied to the crusts of favus.

Cupame'ni. The *Acalypha indica.*

Cupa'nia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Sapindaceæ.* Several of the American species are used as astringents.

C. edu'lis, Schum. and Thönn. (L. *edulis*, eatable.) The *C. sapida.*

C. sap'ida. (L. *sapidus*, well-tasted.) The aloe tree. The succulent aril of this plant is an article of food. A decoction of the seeds is used in diarrhœa, and the distilled water of the flowers as a cosmetic. Also called *Blighia sapida.*

Cu'pel. (L. *cupella*, a small vat. F. *coupelle;* G. *Kupelle.*) Term for a small vessel made of phosphate of lime mixed with clay, in which gold and silver are refined by melting them with lead.

Cupella'tion. (Same etymon.) Term for the act or process of refining gold and silver by melting them in a cupel with lead.

Cupero'sa. Same as *Copperas.*

Cuphe'a. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Lythraceæ.*

C. antisyphilit'ica, H. B. and Kunth. Hab. Tropical America. Used in gonorrhœa and syphilis.

C. balsamo'na. A decoction of this plant is used in Brazil in intermittent fevers.

C. lanceola'ta, H. B. K. (L. *lanceolatus*, lance-shaped.) Used in Mexico as a corroborant after childbirth.

C. microphyl'la, H. B. and Kunth. (Μικρός, little; φύλλον, a leaf.) Hab. Peru. Used in gonorrhœa and syphilis.

Cupho'sis. Same as *Cyphosis.*

Cupid'itas. (L. *cupiditas*, a desire; from *cupio*, to long for a thing.) Desire.

C. desiden'di. (L. *desideo*, to sit down.) The desire to evacuate the bowels.

Cu'pola. (I. *cupola*, a dome; dim. of L. *cupa*, a cup.) A dome. The arched, dome-shaped extremity of the osseous spiral canal forming the summit of the cochlea.

Cup'ped. (*Cup.*) Hollowed on the surface like to a cup. Especially applied to the buffy coat of blood when it presents a cup-like appearance.

Cup'ping. (F. *couper*, to cut; or from the *Cup*-like form of the glasses employed. F. *action de ventouser;* I. *ventosare;* G. *Schröpfung.*) A form of bloodletting accomplished by means of an instrument, called a scarificator, having concealed lancets, which being released by a spring, cut through the skin of the part to which it is applied; the continuance of the bleeding is secured by the application of a cupping-glass, from which the air is more or less exhausted by burning a hand-lamp in it for a short time, or by means of an exhausting syringe.

C., dry. (F. *ventouses sèches.*) The application of the cupping-glass without previously cutting the skin. Used as a revulsive and counter-irritant.

C. glass. (F. *ventouse;* I. *ventosa, coppetta;* S. *ventosa;* G. *Schröpfglas, Schröpfkopf.*) A bell-shaped or leech-shaped glass used in cupping, to apply to the part after scarification has been effected, after the air in it has been rarefied by the introduction of a spirit lamp.

Sometimes the air is exhausted by attaching it to a small air-pump.

C., wet. (F. *ventouses scarifiées.*) The ordinary cupping when blood is abstracted.

Cupral'um. (L. *cuprum*, copper; *alum.*) A composition of copper sulphate, alum, a little potassium bichromate, and terebene. It is a powerful deodorant, counteracting ammonia and hydrogen sulphide, and masking fæcal odour as much as carbolic acid.

Cuprammo'nium. The *Cuprum ammoniatum.*

Cu'preous. (L. *cuprum*, copper.) Like, or consisting of, or containing, copper.

Cupres'seæ. (*Cupressus.*) A Suborder of the Order *Coniferæ*, having erect ovules and spheroidal pollen.

Cupres'si fruc'tus. (L. *fructus*, fruit. F. *noix de cyprès.*) The nuts of *Cupressus sempervirens.* Used in infusion in bronchial catarrh and diarrhœa.

Cupressin'eæ. (*Cupressus.* G. *Cypressengewächse.*) A Family of the Suborder *Araucariacæ*, Order *Coniferæ*, having the carpellary scale fused with the bract, the leaves and scales in whorls, and the micropyle of the ovule directed upwards.

Cupres'sinum vi'num. Same as *Cedrinum vinum.*

Cupres'sus. (Κυπάρισσος, the cypress.) A Genus of the Suborder *Cupresseæ*, Nat. Order *Coniferæ.*

C. fastigia'ta, De Cand. (L. *fastigo*, to make pointed.) The *C. sempervirens.*

C. sempervi'rens, Linn. (L. *semper*, always; *vireo*, to be green. F. *cyprès*; G. *Cypresse.*) The cypress. Every part of the plant abounds with a bitter, aromatic, terebinthinate fluid, and is said to be a remedy against intermittent fevers. The berries are astringent and vermifuge; the strobiles are astringent.

C. thyoï'des. (Θύον, the incense tree; εἶδος, likeness.) Hab. North America. An infusion of the tops is given cold as a stomachic, warm as a diaphoretic.

Cu'preum fi'lum. (L. *cupreus*, of copper; *filum*, a thread.) Copper wire. See *Cuprum*, B. Ph.

Cu'pri ace'tas. (F. *crystaux de Venus*; G. *krystallisirter Grünspan, essigsaures Kupferoxyd.*) $Cu(C_2H_3O_2)_2+H_2O$. Acetate of copper. Prepared by dissolving impure verdigris in hot acetic acid, and leaving the filtered solution to cool and crystallise. It consists of blue-green oblique rhombic prisms, and is used in making the *Tinctura cupri acetici Rademacheri.*

C. ammoniosulph'as. Same as *Cuprum ammoniatum.*

C. ar'senis. $CuHAsO_3$. Scheele's green. Prepared by precipitating a solution of potassium arsenite with copper sulphate. It is, or rather was, often used as a pigment for wall-papers, muslins, and other articles, with much damage to humanity, evidenced by irritation of the throat and conjunctiva, sometimes with great secretion, loss of appetite, nausea, gastralgia, colicky pains, and sometimes jaundice, feverishness of an intermittent character, perspirations, a greenish skin, falling off of the hair and urticaria. The cerebral system suffers in time, especially after internal administration; there is headache, dulness of the special senses, loss of memory, and sometimes want of power over the muscles. It is said that it will produce abortion. The injurious influence is generally attributed to the arsenic, and not to the copper.

C. diace'tas. Same as *C. subacetas.*

C. et ammo'niæ sulph'as. The *Cuprum ammoniatum.*

C. flo'res. (L. *flos*, a flower. G. *Kupferblumen.*) The red oxide of copper, or cuprous oxide, obtained as a finely divided powder by pouring water on to freshly melted copper.

C. limatu'ra. (L. *limatura*, filings. F. *limailles de cuivre.*) Have been used in hydrophobia.

C. ni'tras. $Cu(NO_3)_2.3H_2O$. Blue deliquescent corrosive crystals, obtained by dissolving copper in nitric acid. Has been used as a caustic.

C. oxi'dum. See *Cuprum oxydatum*, G. Ph.

C. rubi'go. (L. *rubigo*, rust.) Verdigris.

C. subace'tas. (F. *sous-acetate de cuivre, vert-de-gris, verdet*; G. *Grünspan.*) $2Cu(C_2H_3O_2)_2.CuO+6aq.$ Impure subacetate of copper, or verdigris, is obtained by exposing sheets of copper to the air in contact with the marc of the wine-press. It forms a blue mass, containing crystals, and consisting of several green basic cupric acetates, and some oxide of copper. When digested in warm water, and the soluble part allowed slowly to evaporate, a blue crystalline mass of basic cupric acetate or verdigris is left. Verdigris is used as a stimulant and escharotic in ulcers, lupus, warts, and condylomata.

C. sulph'as, B. Ph. (F. *sulfate de cuivre, vitriol bleu*; G. *Kupfervitriol, Blauervitriol, schwefelsaures Kupfer.*) $CuSO_4.5H_2O$. Obtained by heating copper and sulphuric acid together, dissolving in hot water, and evaporating to crystallisation. It occurs in blue oblique prisms, soluble in water; when heated it parts with its water of crystallisation, and becomes whitish and friable. It is used as an emetic, in doses of 5 to 10 grains; as an astringent, in doses of ½ to 2 grains, in diarrhœa and dysentery; it has also been given in malignant sore throat, and has been recommended as an antidote to phosphorus. Externally it is used in substance or solution, in ulcerations of the cornea, in granular conjunctivitis, in acne and other skin diseases, in ulcerations of the mouth and other mucous membranes, and as an injection in dysentery.

C. sulph'as ammoniaca'lis. The *Cuprum ammoniatum.*

C. vitrio'lum. (*Vitriol.*) The *C. sulphas.*

Cu'pric. (L. *cuprum.* F. *cuprique*; G. *kupfern.*) Relating to copper.

Also, relating to the higher degree of oxidation of copper.

C. chlo'ride. Same as *Copper chloride.*

C. com'pounds. Compounds containing one atom of the metal combined with two atoms of a univalent radicle, as $CuCl_2$, or one atom of a bivalent negative radicle, as CuO. They are more stable than the cuprous compounds.

C. hy'drate. CuH_2O_2. A greenish-blue pulverulent substance, which dissolves readily in ammonia, forming a deep blue liquid, which has the property of dissolving cellulose. The blue verditer of commerce is chiefly composed of this substance.

C. hydrox'ide. Same as *C. hydrate.*

C. ni'trate. Same as *Cupri nitras.*

C. ox'ide. CuO. Molecular weight 79·4. Ἄνθος χαλκοῦ of Dioscorides; flos aeris of Pliny. It occurs native, sometimes in the crystalline form; sp. gr. 5·952 to 6·25; melts at full red heat, but is not decomposed, unless in the presence of reducing agents. It dissolves in melted silicates, communicating to the mass a fine green colour.

C. perox'ide. CuO_2H_2O. A yellowish-brown powder formed by the action of dilute hydrogen dioxide on cupric hydrate.

C. sul'phate. The *Cupri sulphas.*

C. sul'phide. CuS. Molecular weight 95·4. Crystallizable, occurs native as indigo copper, forming soft, flexible laminæ, or more frequently in compact, bluish-black masses, with resinous lustre, and sp. gr. 3·8. Slightly soluble in solution of ammonium sulphide, but not in sodium sulphide. See also *Copper sulphide.*

Cu'prico-. (F. *cuprico-*, or *cuivrico-*.) A pretix in several compound epithets applied by Berzelius to double salts resulting from combinations of a cupric salt with another denoted by the terminal portion of the epithet, as cuprico-aluminicus.

Cu'pricum sulphu'ricum. Same as *Cupri sulphas.*

C. vitriola'tum. (*Vitriol.*) Same as *Cupri sulphas.*

Cuproammoni'acal test. See *Schweitzer's test.*

Cupropotas'sic test. A term applied to *Trommer's test* for sugar in the urine, and its modifications by Barreswell, Fehling, Pavy, and others.

Cupro'so-potas'sic. (F. *cuivroso-potassique.*) Applied by Berzelius to double salts, from the combination of a cuprous with a potassic salt.

Cuprosul'phate of ammo'nium. A synonym of *Cuprum ammoniatum.*

Cuprotar'trate of pot'ash. The fluid used in *Trommer's test.*

Cu'prous. (L. *cuprum*, copper.) Relating to copper.

Also, relating to the lower degree of oxidation of copper.

C. com'pounds. Compounds containing an equal number of atoms of the metal and the radical, as CuCl, Cu_2Cl_2. They are very unstable.

C. ox'ide. Cu_2O. Molecular weight 142·8. Crystalline, forming octahedrons or cubes of a fine red colour. Sp. gr. 5·85—6·15. Occurs naturally as red copper ore.

C. sulph'ide. Cu_2S. Occurs native as copper-glance; obtained by burning copper foil in sulphur vapour as a black brittle mass.

Cuprox'ide. (L. *cuprum; oxydum.* F. *cuproxide.*) A combination of copper with oxygen.

Cu'prum, B. Ph., U.S. Ph. (Late L. from *cyprium æs*, Cyprian brass; from *Cyprus*, whence it was originally brought. F. *cuivre;* I. *rame;* S. *cobre;* G. *Kupfer.*) Copper wire used for generating nitrous acid in the preparation of *Spiritus ætheris nitrosi.* See also *Copper.*

C. ace'ticum, G. Ph. See *Cupri acetas.*

C. ace'ticum crystallisa'tum. The *Cupri acetas.*

C. alumina'tum, G. Ph. (L. *lapis divinus*, or *ophthalmicus.* G. *Kupferalaun.*) A substance obtained by melting together 16 parts each of cupric sulphate, potassium nitrate, and alum sulphate, with 1 part of camphor. It is of a bright blue-green colour, and is applied in the form of stick. It is an astringent. Used in chronic conjunctivitis.

C. ammoniaca'lĕ. Same as *C. sulfuricum ammoniatum.*

C. ammonia'tum, U.S. Ph. (F. *cuivre ammoniacal;* G. *schwefelsaures Kupferoxyd-Ammoniak.*) Ammoniated copper. Sulphate of copper, half a troy ounce, is rubbed in a mortar with ammonium carbonate until effervescence ceases; the salt is wrapped in bibulous paper, and dried at a gentle heat. It has been used in epilepsy and chorea, and for the same purposes as *Cupri sulphas.*

C. bichlora'tum. A synonym of *Copper chloride.*

C. carbon'icum. See *Copper carbonate.*

C. chlora'tum. Same as *Copper chloride.*

C. chlora'tum ammoniaca'lĕ. (G. *Kupferchlorür-Ammoniak.*) A colourless, easily soluble, and unstable compound, without special physiological or therapeutic properties.

C. chlora'tum ammoniaca'lĕ solu'tum. The *Tinct. antimiasmatica Kochlini.* A solution of cuprum sulfuricum ammoniatum.

C. hydrocarbon'icum. Same as *Copper carbonate.*

C. ioda'tum. (G. *Kupferjodür.*) A white powder, soluble in water. Has been employed as an application to glandular swellings.

C. muriat'icum. A synonym of *Copper chloride.*

C. ni'tricum. See *Cupri nitras.*

C. oxida'tum ni'grum. (L. *niger*, black. G. *schwarzes Kupferoxyd.*) Same as *C. oxydatum*, G. Ph.

C. oxyda'tum, G. Ph. (G. *Kupferoxyd.*) CuO. A brownish-black powder, prepared by precipitating a solution of copper sulphate with an excess of potash or soda. Used as an ointment in the proportion of 1 to 10.

C. perchlora'tum. The *Copper chloride.*

C. subace'ticum. Same as *Cupri subacetas.*

C. sulfu'ricum. (G. *Kupfervitriol.*) See *Cupri sulphas.*

C. sulfu'ricum ammoniaca'lĕ. A basic salt obtained by the incomplete precipitation of copper sulphate with ammonia.

C. sulfu'ricum ammonia'tum, G. Ph. (F. *ammoniure de cuivre;* G. *Kupfervitriolsalmiak, Kupfersalmiak.*) Same as *C. ammoniatum*, but made by dissolving one part of sulphate of copper in three parts of solution of ammonia, adding to the filtered liquor six parts of alcohol, collecting the precipitate on a filter, and drying it without heat. Dose, 0·01—0·06 grm.

C. sulfu'ricum cru'dum, G. Ph. (L. *crudus*, raw. G. *roher Kupfervitriol.*) Commercial sulphate of copper.

C. sulfu'ricum pu'rum, G. Ph. (G. *reiner Kupfervitriol.*) Same as *Cupri sulphas.*

C. us'tum. (L. *ustus*, burnt. G. *gebranntes Kupfer.*) See *Copper, burnt.*

C. vitriola'tum. (*Vitriol.*) The *Cupri sulphas.*

Cu'pula. The rounded apex of the cochlea. Also, the same as *Cupule.*

Cu'pular. The same as *Cupulate.*

C. caut'ery. (Καυτήριον, a branding iron.) A cup-shaped cautery, formerly used for destroying portions of the skin of the head in epilepsy and other diseases.

Cu'pulate. (L. *cupula*, a little tub. F. *cupulaire;* G. *becherförmig.*) Furnished with a cupule, or cup.

Cu'pule. (L. *cupula.* F. *cupule;* G. *Schälchen, Näpfchen, Becher, Becherhülle.*) An elevation of the flower-stalk, at first annular, formed below the flower, growing up afterwards in the form of a cup or saucer, and bearing scaly or spiny protuberances. In the acorn of the oak the cupule surrounds only one flower, in the sweet-chestnut and beech, on the other hand, it encloses a small inflorescence.

Cupulif'eræ. (L. *cupula; fero*, to bear.) A synonym of *Corylaceæ*.

Cupulif'erous. (L. *cupula; fero*, to bear. F. *cupulifère;* G. *bechertragend.*) Bearing a cupule.

Cu'puliform. (L. *cupula; forma*, likeness. G. *becherformig.*) Formed like a cupule, or acorn cup.

Cu'ra. (L. *cura*, care, attention. F. *cure;* I. *cura;* G. *Kur.*) A cure, a healing.

Also, meaning treatment.

C. avena'cea. (L. *avenaceus*, oaten.) Old name for a decoction of oats and succory roots, in which a little nitre and sugar were dissolved. Used in fevers. (Quincy.)

C. derivati'va. Same as *Derivation.*

C. fa'mis. (L. *famis*, hunger.) A term applied to a form of treatment of severe cases of syphilis and of cancer, introduced by Winslow. It consists in severe abstinence and the use of extract of wild cicely, *Anthriscus sylvestris.* Delaureus substituted guaiacum.

C. fumigato'ria. (L. *fumigo*, to smoke.) The treatment of disease by inhalations of perfumes, or other substances.

C. mag'na. (L. *magnus*, great.) A term applied to that kind of treatment which is preferable to other or milder kinds in any special disease.

C. Meadea'na. (After *Richard Mead.*) A synonym of *Transfusion of blood.*

C. palliati'va. (L. *pallium*, a cloak.) A mode of treatment which aims at relief only and not removal of a disease.

C. radica'lis. (L. *radix*, a root.) A mode of treatment which attempts the complete removal of a disease.

C. revulso'ria. Same as *Revulsion.*

Cu'rable. (L. *cura.* F. *guérissable, curable;* I. *curabile, sanabile;* S. *curable;* G. *heilbar.*) Capable of being cured.

Curaço'a. (*Curaçoa*, the island where it was first made; or the name of the oranges used in its manufacture.) A cordial liquor made from the skins of bitter or Curaçoa oranges, cloves, canella, sugar, spirit, and water. Used as a liqueur, as a pleasant stimulant, and, very much diluted, to assuage thirst in fever.

Curadapa'la. The *Nerium antidysentericum*, Linn.

Curan'ga. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Scrophulariaceæ.*

C. ama'ra, Juss. (L. *amarus*, bitter.) Hab. Moluccas, Java, and Philippine Islands. Used in malarious fevers.

Cura'rē. (G. *Curare.* Woorara, Woorare, Wourali, Ourari, or Urari.) A blackish-brown, resinous-looking, bitter, brittle, hygroscopic substance, used by the natives of several parts of South America, especially the Indians of the Orinoco, Rio Negro, and Cassiquiari rivers, as an arrow poison. The active constituent of curare is curarin, but its exact composition and source is not known; it is an extract of barks and other vegetable substances, of which that of a Strychnos is always present; the *Strychnos toxifera, S. cogens, S. castelnæa, Rouhamon guyanense, Didelphys cancrivora, Paullinia cururu,* and others have been mentioned as ingredients. It acts much more energetically when introduced into the blood than when ingested by the stomach, because in the latter case it is only slowly absorbed, whilst it is rapidly excreted by the kidneys. After ligature of the renal arteries it acts rapidly even when swallowed. In the Invertebrata it acts chiefly on the central organ of the voluntary movements, and not upon the motor nerve endings, and both in the lower and in the higher animals affects those nerves which are distributed to striated muscle. In man small doses, 0·01—0·05 gramme (·15—·75 gr.), cause flow of blood to the head, violent but transitory headache, heaviness and dragging of the muscles, and remarkable increase of the secretion of saliva, tears, sweat, urine and nasal mucus; sugar appears in the urine, the pulse and respiratory movements become quicker, and the temperature rises. With larger doses, whilst the consciousness remains unaffected, anxiety is felt, and paralysis of the voluntary muscles supervenes. Curara, even in very small doses, paralyses the intramuscular terminations of the motor nerves, the muscular fibres remaining irritable, but the sensory reflex apparatus must also be acted on, since reflex acts are in the first instance accelerated and strengthened, then diminished, and ultimately abolished. The heart and vaso-motor nerves are only affected after the administration of very large doses. The cardiac and intestinal movements are first increased in frequency and strengthened, owing to paralysis of the vagus and splanchnics, and are then diminished. Metabolism of tissue is extraordinarily reduced by curara. Death results from paralysis of the respiratory muscles and asphyxia, and may therefore be postponed or prevented by artificial respiration. It has been employed in tetanus, in hydrophobia, and in poisoning by strychnia, three grains having been injected in four hours by seven injections of a five per cent. solution. It has also been used in epilepsy and chorea, but not with success.

Cura'ri. Same as *Curare.*

Cura'ria. Same as *Curarin.*

Cura'rin. $C_5H_{15}N$, Preyer; $C_{18}H_{35}N$, Sachs. An alkaloid obtained by Preyer from *Curare.* It crystallises in colourless prisms, having a bitter taste; it is coloured red by nitric acid, and, with sulphuric acid and bichromate of potassium, behaves very like strychnia.

Curari'num. Same as *Curarin.*

C. ace'ticum. The crystalline product of acetic acid and curare.

C. hydrochlo'ricum. The crystalline product of curare and hydrochloric acid.

Cu'rarise. To put under the influence of *Curare.*

Curasso'a ap'ples. Same as *Aurantia curassaventia.*

C. or'anges. The *Aurantia curassaventia.*

Curatel'la. (L. *curo*, to heal.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Dillenaceæ.*

C. çamba'iba. The *C. sambaiba.*

C. samba'iba, Lindl. Hab. Brazil. Used as an astringent and detergent.

Cura'tio. (L. *curo*, to care for, to heal. F. *curation;* I. *curazione;* G. *Heilung, Arzenei.*) The treatment of a disease or wound.

C. contrario'rum per contra'ria. (L. *contrarius*, opposite; *per*, by means of.) The same as *Allopathy.*

C. mor'bi per ine'diam. (L. *morbus*, a disease; *per*, by means of; *inedia*, fasting.) The treatment of disease by hunger or fasting.

Cura'tion. Same as *Curatio.*

Cu'rative. (L. *curo*, to heal. F. *curatif;* G. *heilend.*) Pertaining to a cure; capable of healing or curing.

C. treat'ment. The treatment which aims at the complete removal of a disorder in contradistinction to palliative.

Curato'ë. The *Agave vivipara.*

Cura'tor. (L. *curo.*) A care-taker.

C. infirmo'rum. (L. *infirmus*, weak.) A sick or hospital nurse.

Cur'cas. The *Jatropha curcas.*

C. in'dica. The *Jatropha curcas.*

C. multif'idus, Endlicher. (L. *multus*, many; *findo*, to cleave.) The *Jatropha multifida*, Linn.

C. pur'gans, Adanson. (L. *purgo*, to purge.) The *Jatropha curcas.*

Curculi'go. (L. *curculio*, a weevil.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Hypoxidaceæ;* so called from the seeds resembling the rostrum of a weevil.

C. brevifo'lia. (L. *brevis*, short; *folium*, a leaf.) Used as *C. orchioïdes.*

C. malabar'ica. Used as *C. orchioïdes.*

C. orchioï'des, Gärtn. (Ὄρχις, the orchis; εἶδος, likeness.) Hab. India. Used by Hindú doctors in gonorrhœa, dysuria, menorrhagia, and similar disorders.

C. stans, Labillardière. (L. *stans*, part. of *sto*, to stand.) Hab. New Caledonia Island. Tubers esculent.

Curcu'lio. (L. sometimes *gurgulio;* redupl. form, from Sans. root *gri.* L. *glutio*, to devour.) The weevil. An old Genus of the Subsection *Rhyncophora*, Section *Tetramera*, Order *Coleoptera*, now subdivided into many genera.

Also, name for the throat; also, the trachea or windpipe.

Also, a name for the penis.

C. palma'rum, Linn. (L. *palma*, a palm tree.) The larva lives in the pith of palm trees, and is esteemed as a delicate food.

Cur'cum. A name for the *Chelidonium majus.*

Cur'cuma. (Ar. *curcum;* or Pers. *kurkum*, saffron.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Zingiberaceæ.*

Also (F. *souchet des Indes;* G. *Kurkuma, Gelbwurz*), the officinal name, U.S. Ph., of turmeric, the rhizome of *C. longa.* It is used as a condiment in curry powder, as a yellow colouring agent, and for preparing a test-paper for the detection of alkalies, which turn it reddish brown. See *Turmeric.*

C. ama'da, Roxb. Mango ginger. Hab. India. Used as a condiment, and as a carminative and stomachic.

C. angustifo'lia, Roxb. (L. *angustus*, narrow; *folium*, a leaf.) A plant from which an excellent kind of arrowroot is made in Travancore, called East India arrowroot.

C. aromat'ica, Roscoe. (L. *aromaticus*, fragrant.) A species which furnishes round zedoary.

C. ar'rowroot. The arrowroot from *C. angustifolia, C. leucorrhiza*, and other varieties of curcuma.

C. bez'oar, Cauvet. A species which furnishes yellow zedoary.

C. domes'tica ma'jor, Rumph. (L. *domesticus*, belonging to the house; *major*, greater.) A variety of *C. longa.*

C. domes'tica mi'nor, Rumph. (L. *minor*, less.) A variety of *C. longa.*

C. leucorrhi'za, Roxb. (Λευκός, white; ῥίζα, a root.) A species which supplies East India arrowroot.

C. lon'ga, Linn. (L. *longus*, long. F. *curcuma;* G. *Gelbwurz.*) Hab. India. The species which supplies turmeric. The root is considered a stomachic cordial, and is used in diarrhœa; the juice is used as an anthelmintic. It is also applied to wounds and bruises.

Also, see *Turmeric, long.*

C. pa'per. Same as *Turmeric paper.*

C. rotun'da. (L. *rotundus*, round. F. *curcuma rond.*) Same as *Turmeric, round.*

C. rubes'cens, Roxb. (L. *rubesco*, to redden.) The pendulous tubers of this plant yield a very beautiful pure starch like arrowroot.

C. starch. The arrowroot from *C. angustifolia, C. leucorrhiza*, and *C. rubescens.*

C. tincto'ria, Guib. (L. *tinctorius*, belonging to a dyer.) The *C. longa.*

C. viridiflo'ra, Roxb. (L. *viridis*, green; *flos*, a flower.) A species which supplies turmeric.

C. zedoa'ria, Roscoe. A species which supplies long zedoary. It is used as a carminative tonic, and in kidney diseases.

C. zedoa'ria, Roxb. The *C. aromatica,* Roscoe.

C. zerum'bet, Roxb. Same as *C. zedoaria,* Roscoe.

Cur'cumæ ra'dix. (L. *radix*, the root.) The rhizome of *Curcuma longa.*

Cur'cumin. (F. *curcumine.*) $C_{10}H_{10}O_3$. The yellow colouring matter in the rhizomes of the *Curcuma longa*, turmeric. It occurs in yellow crystals, fusing at 165° C. (329° F.), smelling like vanilla, and soluble in alcohol, ether, and alkalies, which latter turn it brown, and from which it is precipitated by acids.

Cur'cumol. A volatile oil found in turmeric, probably analogous with thymol.

Curd. (Ir. *cruth;* Gael. *gruth.* F. *lait caillé.*) Term for the coagulum of milk, separated by the action of acids.

C., al'um. The *Coagulum aluminis.*

C. soap. The *Sapo animalis*, B. Ph.

Cur'dy. Having the appearance of *Curd.*

C. pus. See *Pus, curdy.*

Cure. (L. *curo*, to take care of, to heal. F. *cure;* G. *Heilung.*) The healing of a disease or wound.

Also, used to denote the course of treatment by mineral waters, or by some alimentary substance, as whey or grapes.

C. by sym'pathy. See *Sympathy, cure by.*

C., grape. See *Grape cure.*

C., milk. See *Milk cure.*

C., mo'vement. See *Movement cure.*

C., rad'ical. (L. *radix*, a root.) That which endeavours to effect the complete removal of a disease, or structure, or deformity.

C., wa'ter. See *Hydropathy.*

C., whey. See *Whey cure.*

Cu'reall. The *Geum virginianum* and the *Œnothera biennis.*

Curet'te. (F. *curer*, to cleanse; from L. *curo.*) A small instrument like a scoop used in the removal of wax from the outer ear.

Also, a similar instrument used to assist the exit of the lens in the operation of extraction, and for removing any opaque matter that may remain behind the pupil after the operation for cataract.

Also (G. *Blasenräumer*), a spoon-ended instru-

ment used for the removal of fragments from the bladder in lithotomy.

Also, an instrument, blunt or cutting, used for scraping the interior of the canal of the womb, so as to remove granulations, cysts, small polypi, or enlarged glands of Naboth.

C., pharynge'al. (Φάρυγξ, the throat.) A form of the instrument, consisting of a metal stem terminating in a sharp loop, and capable of being fixed at any angle on a handle. It is used for the removal of granulations, and the scraping off of dried mucus from the throat.

C., suc'tion, of Teale. An instrument employed for the removal of a soft cataract from the eye. It consists of a glass tube, to one end of which is fastened a tubular curette, whilst to the other extremity is attached a piece of india-rubber tubing, with a glass mouth-piece. The curette is introduced through a small incision, made with a lance-shaped knife, through the cornea, and the other extremity of the instrument being inserted into the mouth of the operator, the soft substance of the lens is slowly sucked out. It was invented by Teale of Leeds.

Curl. (Du. *krul*, a curl; from *krullen*, to curl.) A ringlet, an undulation or twist.

C. cloud. A synonym of *Cirrus*, from its shape.

Curl'ed. (Dut. *krullen*, to curl.) Twisted into ringlets or ripples.

Cur'mi. (Κοῦρμι.) Old name, used by Dioscorides, ii, 110, for a kind of potion made from barley; a kind of cerevisia or ale.

Curn'berries. A corruption and contraction of *Currant berries*.

Cur'rant. (A corruption of *Corinth*.) Corinth berries. The dried fruit or grape of several species of *Vitis*; used in cookery.

Also, the fruit and the shrub of the species of *Ribes*.

C., black. (F. *groseillier noir*.) The *Ribes nigrum*.

C., na'tive, of Tasma'nia. A species of *Coprosina*.

C., red. (F. *groseillier commun*.) The *Ribes rubrum*.

C. tree. (F. *groseillier*; G. *Johannisbeerstrauch*.) The *Ribes rubrum* and *R. nigrum*.

C., white. A variety of *Ribes rubrum*.

Cur'rantworts. The plants of the Order *Grossulariaceæ*.

Cur'rent. (L. *curro*, to run. F. *courant, corrente*; G. *Strom*.) A stream or flow of something, such as an atmospheric or electric current.

C., an'gular. A term applied to two rectilinear electric currents when they meet at an angle; they attract each other when both approach or both pass away from the angle; and they repel each other if one approaches and the other passes from the angle.

C., ascend'ing. A synonym of *C., inverse*.

C., bat'tery. A synonym of *C., continuous*, because it is derived direct from the battery.

C., branch. Same as *C., divided*.

C., centrif'ugal. (L. *centrum*, a centre; *fugo*, to fly.) A synonym of *C., direct*.

C., centrip'etal. (L. *centrum*; *peto*, to seek.) A synonym of *C., inverse*.

C., con'stant. The current of a constant galvanic battery. See *Battery, constant*.

The term has sometimes been used as a synonym of *C., continuous*.

C., contin'uous. The direct current from a galvanic battery; it may be constant or not, according to its source, as from a Daniell's battery or a voltaic pile. The term is used in opposition to *C., interrupted*.

C., contin'uous interrup'ted. A contradictory synonym of *C., continuous*.

C., deri'ved. The current obtained in a circuit made by the addition of a second conducting wire to a part of an already closed circuit, and also to the current passing through that part of the original circuit which lies between the points of junction of the ends of the second wire.

C., descend'ing. Same as *C., direct*.

C., di'aphragm. (Διάφραγμα, a partition wall.) A term applied to the electric current observed on forcing a liquid through a diaphragm by mechanical means.

C., direct'. In medical electricity, applied to the track of the galvanic current in the body or part galvanised, from its centre to the negative pole of the battery; being centrifugal to the body.

C., divi'ded. The condition occurring in a *C., derived*.

C., elec'tric. A constant discharge of electricity between two bodies differently electrified.

C., electric'ity. Electricity generated by chemical action, not by friction.

C., ex'tra. (L. *extra*, on the outside.) A term applied by Faraday to the additional strength of the voltaic current which is observed on the sudden opening of a closed circuit when the traversed wire is long and with many loops or spirals, as compared with the current exhibited through a short straight wire. He attributed it to the development of an induced current in each coil by the action of the neighbouring coil.

C., ex'tra, direct'. The extra current on opening a closed circuit, which, being in the same direction as the original current, increases its density. See *C., extra*.

C., ex'tra, inver'se. The extra current on closing a voltaic circuit, which, being in the opposite direction to the original current, decreases its intensity. See *C., extra*.

C., galvan'ic. The current of electricity traversing the conducting body or bodies which connect the two poles of a galvanic battery.

C., gas'tro-hepat'ic. (Γαστήρ, the belly; ἧπαρ, the liver.) Matteucci's name for an electric current which passes from the stomach to the liver, and which, according to him, was the cause of the evolution of acid in the stomach and soda in the liver, from the decomposition of saline matters. It is now believed that this current is an ordinary electro-chemical phenomenon, resulting from the different conditions of the two organs concerned.

C., gland'ular. An electric current observed in the skin of Amphibia, between the two extremities of a galvanometer, when they are made to communicate with the surface of the skin by means of pads of paper moistened with salt water; the direction is away from the last touched point. It is supposed that it is connected with the layer of skin glands.

C., individ'ual, of fin'ger. A term applied to the current which is found to occur between two fingers when they are placed in Du Bois Reymond's multiplier; it varies in different

persons in direction and intensity, and in the same person, at different times.

C., indu'ced. The galvanic current derived from an *Induction apparatus*. It is an interrupted current, existing only at the time of making and breaking contact. See *Induction current*.

C., induc'tion. See *Induction current*.

C., intens'ity of. In a galvanic circuit the intensity of the current is synonymous with the amount of the electricity, and is in direct proportion to the size of the pair of metals.

C., interrup'ted. A galvanic current whose continuity is interrupted by a contact-breaker or rheotome; this may be applied to a continuous current as well as to an induced current.

C., inver'se. (F. *inverse*, from L. *inversus*, part. of *inverto*, to turn bottom upwards.) In medical electricity, applied to the track of the current from the positive end of a galvanic battery to the centre of the body or part of the body through which it passes; being centripetal to the body.

C., la'bile. (L. *labilis*, fleeting.) A term used to designate a mode of applying a continuous galvanic current, by means of a damp sponge slowly drawn along the surface, whereby the circuit is frequently broken and closed.

C., mus'cular. See *Muscular currents*.

C., par'tial. Same as *C., divided*.

C., prim'itive. The original current through a closed voltaic circuit, as distinguished from *C., derived*.

C., rectilin'ear. (L. *rectus*, straight; *linea*, a line.) An electric current passing along a more or less straight wire.

C. reg'ulator. A synonym of *Rheostat*.

C. rever'ser. (L. *revertor*, to turn back.) The same as *Commutator* and *Rheotrope*.

C., sec'ondary. (L. *secundus*.) A current produced in a wire placed parallel to another through which a current of electricity is made to pass or is suddenly arrested. The current in the secondary is in the opposite direction to that of the primary when the primary is started; when the primary is stopped the current in the secondary is in the same direction as that in which the current flowed before stoppage in the primary.

C., sin'uous. (L. *sinuo*, to bend.) An electric current passing along a wire arranged in waves or spirals.

Cur'rier. (F. *corroyeur*, from *corroyer*, to dress leather; from Old F. *conroi*, from L. *con*, with; old F. *roi*, array.) A dresser of tanned skins.

C.'s su'mach. The *Coriaria myrtifolia*.

Cur'ry. (Perhaps from Pers. *kura*, a name of one of the herbs used; or from Pers. *khur*, meat, flavour.) The name is applied to several dishes seasoned with a powder variously compounded, generally containing black pepper, cardamoms, chillies, cinnamon, coriander seed, cumin, fenugreek, garlic, ginger, mustard, turmeric, and poppy seed; but allspice, almonds, assafœtida, cloves, cocoa nut, mace, mangoes, nutmeg, saffron, tamarinds, and other substances are also used.

C. pow'der. See *Curry*.

Cur'ryleaf tree. The *Bergera Königii*.

Curso'res. (L. *cursor*, a runner.) An Order of the Class *Aves*, consisting of those birds, such as the ostrich, which are fitted for running and not for flying; the wings are rudimentary; sternum keelless; legs very strong; hind toe wanting or rudimentary; barbs of feathers with no barbules, so that they remain unconnected with each other.

Curso'ria. (Same etymon.) A Suborder of the Order *Orthoptera*, having the hind legs formed for walking; body ovate, depressed; head retracted into the prothorax; anal segment without a forceps.

Cursu'ma. A name for the *Ranunculus ficaria*, or pilewort.

C. hæmorrhoida'lis her'ba. (L. *hæmorrhois*, piles; *herba*, springing grass.) The *Ranunculus ficaria*.

Cur'sus. (L. *curro*, to run.) A running.

C. matri'cis. (L. *matrix*, the womb.) Leucorrhœa.

C. menstru'us. (L. *menstruus*, monthly.) The menses.

Cursu'ta. Name of a foreign root not well known; a strong bitter, and resembling the gentian in appearance and taste; hence termed by Home of Edinburgh *Gentiana lutea sylvestris*, in distinction from the common gentian, which he called *Gentiana lutea sativa*. Probably the *Gentiana purpurea*.

Cur'tain. (F. *courtine*, from Low L. *cortina*, a small court.) Same as *Indusium*.

Curtu'ma. Same as *Cursuma*.

Curu'ba. According to Martius, a form of psoriasis occurring in Brazilian Indians on the hands and feet.

Curu'ra. See *Paullinia curura*.

Curva'men. (L. *curvo*, to bend.) A curve.

Cur'vate. (L. *curvo*, to bend. F. *courbé*; G. *gekrümmt*.) Bent; bowed; arched.

Curva'tio. (L. *curvo*, to bend.) A bending. Applied to an imperfect fracture of a soft bone or a cartilage; a semifracture with bending.

Cur'vative. (L. *curvo*.) Applied to leaves whose margins are very slightly bent from the plane of the blade.

Curva'tor. (L. *curvo*.) A bender.

C. coccy'gis. (L. *coccyx*, the bone of that name.) A muscle in man, consisting of a few muscular slips extending from the sacrum to the coccyx in front.

Cur'vature. (L. *curvo*, to bend. F. *courbure*; I. and S. *curvatura*; G. *Krümmung*.) A bending in the form of a segment of a larger or smaller circle.

C. of concus'sion. (L. *concussio*, a shaking.) The persistent bending that takes place in a growing shoot, when the part below, which has ceased to grow, is suddenly and violently struck. The concavity of the curvature is on the side on which the blow has been received. In Digitalis and Lythrum a single blow is effective; some other plants require fifty or more blows.

C. of spine. See *Spinal curvature*.

C., Pott's. See *Pott's curvature*.

Curve. (L. *curvo*.) A bending.

C.s, magnet'ic. See *Magnetic curves*.

C. of Ca'rus. (*Carus*, a German obstetrician.) A segment of a circle, having its centre at the symphysis pubis, forming the curve along which the fœtal head progresses in its course through the pelvis to emerge at the outlet. It is the central longitudinal axis of the female pelvis.

C. of false prom'ontory. A term by

Barnes for the curve along which the fœtal head progresses in its passage through the pelvic brim when the promontory of the sacrum is more prominent than natural; its centre is at the sacral prominence itself.

Cur'ved. (L. *curvo*, to bend. F. *courbé*; I. *curvato*; G. *gekrummt*.) Bent like a curve.

C. line, infe'rior. (L. *inferior*, lower. F. *ligne courbé inférieure*.) An arched line extending from the upper part of the anterior inferior spinous process of the ilium to the anterior part of the great sciatic notch.

Also, a synonym of *Occipital ridge, inferior*.

C. line, mid'dle. Arises about one inch above the anterior extremity of the crest of the ilium, and arches backwards to the upper part of the great sacro-sciatic notch.

Also called *C. line, superior*.

C. line, supe'rior. (L. *superior*, upper. F. *ligne courbé supérieure*.) An arched line extending from about two inches in front of the posterior extremity of the crest of the ilium to the upper part of the great sacro-sciatic notch.

This term is often applied to the line here called *C. line, middle*.

Also, a synonym of *Occipital ridge, superior*.

Curvem'bryæ. (L. *curvus*, bent; *embryo*. F. *curvembryé*.) Applied by De Candolle to a Division of the *Leguminosæ*, having the radicle bent on the commissure of the cotyledons.

Curvicau'date. (L. *curvus*, crooked; *cauda*, a tail.) Having a bent tail.

Curvicos'tate. (L. *curvus; costa*, a rib.) Having bent ribs, or rib-like markings.

Curviden'tate. (L. *curvus; dens*, a tooth.) Having bent teeth.

Curvifo'liate. (L. *curvus; folium*, a leaf.) Having curved or bent leaves.

Cur'viform. (L. *curvus; forma*, shape.) Bent evenly; having a curved shape.

Curvilin'eal. Same as *Curvilinear*.

Curvilin'ear. (L. *curvus; linea*, a line.) Having, being bounded by, or consisting of, a curved line.

Cur'vimer. Same as *Cucumber*.

Curviner'vate. Same as *Curvinervous*.

Curviner'ved. Same as *Curvinervous*.

Curviner'vous. (L. *curvus*, curved; *nervus*, a nerve. F. *curvinerviée*.) Having curved nerves, applied to leaves.

C. leaves. Leaves in which the nerves curve outwards from their origin at the base and approach each other at the apex.

Curviros'trate. (L. *curvus; rostrum*, a beak. G. *krummschnäbelig*.) Having a crooked beak.

Curvise'rial. (L. *curvus; series*, a row.) A term applied to that form of leaf-arrangement in which the leaves of the stem are not inserted on it in vertical ranks one over the other, but distributed on an infinite curve. See *Phyllotaxis*.

Cus'co. An Italian physician.

C.'s spec'ulum. (L. *speculum*, a mirror.) A bivalve uterine speculum.

Also, same as *Cuzco*.

Cuscocincho'nia. A synonym of *Aricin*.

Cuscocin'chonin. A synonym of *Aricin*.

Cuscon'idin. A substance obtained from Cinchona bark by Hesse.

Cus'conin. $C_{23}H_{26}N_2O_4+2H_2O$. An alkaloid obtained from Cinchona bark. Probably the same as *Aricin*.

Cuscu'lium. (L. *cusculium*, from σκύλλω, to flay.) Old name for kermes berries.

Cus'cus. The *Andropogon muricatus*.

Cus'cuta. (Arab. *chasuth*, or *chessuth*, or *kechout*. G. *Flachsseide*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Convolvulaceæ*.

C. america'na, Jacq. Hab. Antilles. Aperient, laxative, and hydragogue.

C. chlorocarp'a. (Χλωρός, pale green; καρπός, fruit.) Used as *C. glomerata*.

C. epil'inum, Vah. (Ἐπί, on; λίνον, flax. F. *cuscute de lin*.) Used as *C. epithymum*.

C. epith'ymum, Murr. (Ἐπί, upon; θύμος, thyme. F. *épithyme*.) The dodder of thyme. A parasitical plant, having a strong disagreeable smell and pungent taste; recommended in melancholia as laxative and to purify the blood; it was also used in splenic diseases, rheumatism, and gout.

C. europæ'a, Linn. (F. *cuscute commune*.) Parasitic on the nettle, hop, potato, and other plants. Used as *C. epithymum*.

C. filiform'is. (L. *filis*, a thread; *forma*, shape.) The *C. europæa*.

C. glomera'ta. (L. *glomero*, to gather into a round heap.) Hab. United States. Used as a tonic, antiperiodic, and a mild astringent.

C. ma'jor. (L. *major*, greater.) The *C. europæa*.

C. minia'ta, Mart. (L. *miniatus*, cinnabar red.) Hab. Brazil. Used as *C. racemosa*.

C. mi'nor. (L. *minor*, less.) The *C. epithymum*.

C. racemo'sa, Mart. (L. *racemosus*, full of clusters.) A plant used in Brazilian pharmacy. The juice of the fresh plant is prescribed in subinflammatory complaints, hoarseness, and spitting of blood; the plant dried and powdered is applied to wounds to promote cicatrisation.

C. reflex'a, Roxb. (L. *reflexus*, bent back.) Hab. India. Used by the natives to purify the blood, and in bilious disorders. It is also used externally in skin diseases.

C. tetran'dra. (Τετράς, four; ἀνήρ, a male.) The *C. europæa*.

C. umbella'ta, Kunth. Hab. Brazil. Used as *C. racemosa*.

C. verruco'sa. (L. *verrucosus*, warty.) The *C. reflexa*.

C. vulga'ris. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) The *C. europæa*.

Cuscuta'ceæ. (*Cuscuta*.) An Order of the Alliance *Solanales*, or of the Cohort *Polemoniales*, or a Tribe of the Family *Convolvulaceæ*, Order *Tubiflorœ*. Perigynous Exogens, with basal placenta and filiform spiral embryo.

Cuscu'teæ. Same as *Cuscutaceæ*.

Cuscuti'neæ. Same as *Cuscutaceæ*.

Cush'ia. The *Heraclium spondylium*.

Cush'ion. (Old F. *coissin*; Low L. *culcitinum*, from L. *culcina*, a cushion.) A soft pillow for support.

In Botany, the enlargement at, or just below, the point of attachment of some leaves.

C., chaff. (Sax. *ceaf*.) A long, thin bag, filled with chaff or chopped hay or straw, used as a pad to a fracture splint; or more loosely filled and larger, and arranged with a hollow down the middle, to lay a fractured limb in when put up in splints, so that it may be kept still.

C. pink. The *Armeria vulgaris*, because of its tufted growth.

Cusp. (L. *cuspis*, a point of a spear.) A point formed by the union of two curved lines, as the point of a leaf.

Also, the projecting points of the crown of a tooth.

C., supplement'al. A projection, like a supernumerary tooth, arising from the neck of a tooth, and sometimes found in man.

Cuspa'ria. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rutaceæ*. Same as *Galipæa*.

C. bark. See *Cusparieæ cortex*.

C. bark, false. The same as *Angustura bark, false*.

C. febrif'uga. (L. *febris*, a fever; *fugo*, to put to flight.) The *Galipæa cusparia*.

C. trifolia'ta, Engler. (L. *tres*, three; *folium*, a leaf.) A synonym of *Galipæa cusparia*.

Cuspa'riæ cor'tex, B. Ph. (L. *cortex*, bark.) Cusparia bark. The bark of *Galipæa cusparia*. Also called *Angustura bark, true*.

Cus'parin. A solid substance found in the bark of *Galipæa cusparia*. It crystallises in tetrahedra, soluble in hot water, alcohol, acids, and alkalies.

Cus'pid. Same as *Cuspidate*.

Cus'pidate. (L. *cuspis*, a point of a spear or other weapon. F. *cuspide;* G. *feingespitzt*.) Having a pointed extremity; sharp-pointed. Applied to leaves terminating in a spine.

C. teeth. The canine teeth, so called from their shape.

Cuspidif'erous. (L. *cuspis; fero*, to bear. F. *cuspidifère;* G. *spitztragend*.) Having a point.

Cuspidifo'liate. (L. *cuspis; folium*, a leaf. F. *cuspidifolié;* G. *spitzblättrig*.) Having pointed leaves.

Cus'pidiform. (L. *cuspis; forma*, shape. F. *cuspidiforme;* G. *spitzförmig*.) Having the shape of a point.

Cus'pis. (L. *cuspis*, a point.) Formerly applied to the glans penis.

Also, an old name for a bandage.

Also, the same as *Cusp*.

Cus'set. France, Département de l'Allier, two miles from Vichy. Mineral waters from two springs, of a temperature of 16° C. (60·8° F.), containing four to five parts per 1000 of sodium carbonate, with a little iron and manganese, and traces of alkaline iodides and bromides with much carbonic dioxide. Used in disorders of the digestive and urinary organs, especially of an anæmic or gouty character, in diabetes, and in the results of malarial poisoning.

Cus'so, B. Ph. (F. *cousso, kousso;* G. *Kosso, Kusso, Cusso*.) The flowers and tops of *Brayera anthelmintica*, De Cand. The flowers are small, reddish brown, on hairy stalks; outer limb of calyx five-parted; the segments oblong or oblong-lanceolate, reticulated. It is used as an anthelmintic in tænia, usually in infusion. Dose, ·25 to ·50 oz.

Cus'tard. (Mid. E. *crustade*, from F. *croustade*, a pie with a crust.) Formerly a tart or pie with a crust; now applied to a light, soft pudding made of eggs and milk, with some sugar.

C. ap'ple. A name of the fruit of several species of *Anona*, from the softness of their pulp.

Custo'dia virginita'tis. (L. *custodia*, a keeping of guard; *virginitas*, maidenhood.) The hymen.

Cus'tos. (L. *custos*, a guard.) A protection.

A name of the hymen.

C. oc'uli. (L. *oculus*, the eye.) Old name of an instrument for fixing the eye in certain operations.

Cut. (A Celtic word; Welsh *cwtau*, to shorten.) A wound made with a sharp instrument.

Also, to divide by means of a sharp instrument.

Applied to leaves that are deeply cleft.

C. throat. See *Throat, wounds of*.

Cutam'bulus. (L. *cutis*, the skin; *ambulo*, to walk.) Old name for a small worm under the cuticle; supposed to be the *Gordius medinensis*.

Also, a former term for an excessive scorbutic itching.

Also, a name for a pain felt under the skin.

Cuta'neal. Same as *Cutaneous*.

Cuta'neous. (L. *cutis*, the skin. F. *cutané;* G. *häutig, zur Haut gehörig*.) Of, or belonging to, the skin; skin-like.

C. absorp'tion. Absorption by the skin is feeble, and its amount has not been satisfactorily determined even in the case of water, but there seems to be reason for believing that a small quantity, as half a pound, may be absorbed by the skin in half an hour on total immersion of the body after much fluid has been lost by perspiration; small quantities of other substances, as of potassium iodide, veratria, strychnine, nicotin, cantharides, and mercury, appear to undergo absorption, especially if rubbed into the skin.

C. anæsthe'sia. (Ἀν, neg.; *αἴσθησις*, perception by the senses, sensation.) The loss or diminution of the ordinary tactile sensibility of the skin; its amount is best determined by the æsthesiometer. The skin thus affected is more easily injured by extremes of temperature, and there is frequently a numb or prickling sensation.

C. blush. The blush of redness of erythema, erysipelas, and such like skin affections.

Also, a synonym of *Roseola*.

C. cyst. See *Cyst, dermoid*.

C. disea'ses. Diseases of the skin.

C. exhala'tion. The entire loss by the skin is said to be 1-67th of the total weight of the body in twenty-four hours. The chief substances exhaled are aqueous vapour and carbonic acid gas. The average quantity of carbonic acid gas exhaled is about 4 grammes (61·6 grains) per diem. Temperature has great influence on the quantity, 2·9 grammes at 29·6 C. and 6·3 at 33° C. The average quantity of water exhaled is about 2 lbs. per twenty-four hours, but it varies much with temperature, amount of fluid taken, and exercise. A dead body loses between one and two ounces in twenty-four hours at ordinary temperature by evaporation.

C. glands. (F. *glandes cutanées*.) The sudoriparous and the sebaceous glands.

C. hæm'orrhage. See *Hæmorrhage, cutaneous*.

C. horns. See *Horn, cutaneous*.

C. hyperæsthe'sia. (Ὑπέρ, above; *αἴσθησις*, sensation.) Excessive sensitiveness of the skin. It is observed in some neuralgias and in other nervous disorders.

C. med'icine. That which relates to the diseases of the skin.

C. nerve of acces'sory obtura'tor. A branch of the accessory obturator nerve which joins with one from the anterior branch of the obturator nerve to aid in forming the *C. nerves of obturator*.

C. nerve of ante'rior tib'ial. The terminal branch of the anterior tibial nerve. It supplies the adjacent sides of the great and second toes, and communicates with the internal division of the musculo-cutaneous nerve.

C. nerve of arm, exter'nal. A branch of the outer cord of the brachial plexus. It perforates and supplies the coracobrachial muscle, then lies between and supplies the biceps and brachialis anticus, and finally perforates the fascia in front of the elbow at the outer side of the tendon of the biceps, and descends beneath the median cephalic vein to the skin of the forearm. Also, called *Musculocutaneous nerve*.

C. nerve of arm, inter'nal. A branch of the inner cord of the brachial plexus. It divides into two branches, which perforate the fascia of the upper arm, the external running beneath the median basilic vein to the front of the forearm, and the internal winding over the inner condyle of the humerus to the back of the forearm.

C. nerve of arm, small inter'nal. A branch of the inner cord of the brachial plexus. It pierces the fascia a little below the axilla, and extends to the interval between the olecranon and the inner condyle of the humerus. It supplies the skin of the lower third of the arm on the posterior surface.

C. nerve of foot, sole of. This is a branch of the posterior tibial which arises above the os calcis, and, piercing the internal annular ligament, terminates in the integuments of the heel.

C. nerve of ilioin'guinal. The terminal branch of the ilioinguinal nerve which supplies the integument of the scrotum, labia majora, and the upper part of the thigh.

C. nerve of lum'bar plex'us, exter'nal. The same as *C. nerve of thigh, external*.

C. nerve of me'dian. A branch arising from the median nerve at the lower part of the forearm. It pierces the fascia above the annular ligament, and divides into two branches, of which the outer supplies the skin over the ball of the thumb communicating with the anterior branch of the external cutaneous nerve; and the inner supplies the integument of the palm of the hand, anastomosing with the cutaneous branch of the ulnar. Both nerves cross over the annular ligament.

C. nerve of musculocuta'neous of arm. The terminal portion of the musculo-cutaneous nerve. It passes behind the median cephalic vein, and divides opposite the elbow-joint into an anterior and a posterior branch. The anterior branch descends along the radial border of the forearm to the wrist. It communicates with a branch of the radial and the palmar cutaneous branch of the median, and supplies the skin over the ball of the thumb. The posterior branch supplies the integument of the lower third of the forearm, communicating with the radial nerve and the external or lower cutaneous branch of the musculospiral.

C. nerve of musculospi'ral. These are two in number, and both perforate the outer head of the triceps at its attachment to the humerus. The upper and smaller one follows the course of the cephalic vein to the front of the elbow, supplying the integument of the lower half of the upper arm on its anterior aspect. The lower branch pierces the deep fascia below the insertion of the deltoid, and runs down the outer side of the arm and forearm to the wrist; near its termination it joins the posterior branch of the external cutaneous or musculocutaneous nerve.

C. nerve of plan'tar. This branch perforates the internal annular ligament, and supplies the integument of the heel and inner side of the sole of the foot.

C. nerve of thigh, exter'nal. Arises from the second branch of lumbar plexus or from the second and third, pierces the psoas, crosses the iliacus, and appears in the thigh between the anterior iliac spinous processes and beneath Poupart's ligament. It gives a branch backwards to the buttock, and, descending, supplies the outer part of the thigh.

C. nerve of thigh, inter'nal. A branch of the anterior crural. It divides into an anterior and an inner branch, the former piercing the fascia lata about the middle of the thigh and supplying the integuments; the latter remains beneath the fascia as far as the knee, and lies along the inner border of the sartorius. It joins with offsets of the obturator and internal saphenous nerves.

C. nerve of thigh, mid'dle. A branch of the anterior crural nerve. It perforates the fascia lata, and sometimes also the sartorius, about three inches below Poupart's ligament. It extends to the knee.

C. nerve of tib'ial, poste'rior. The same as *C. nerve of plantar*.

C. nerve of ul'na. This nerve arises from the ulna about the middle of the forearm, and divides into a superficial and deep branch. The superficial branch (often absent) pierces the deep fascia near the wrist, and supplies the integument of that region after communicating with a branch of the internal cutaneous nerve. The deep branch lies on the ulnar artery, and ends in the integuments of the palm, communicating with branches of the median. A dorsal cutaneous branch arises about two inches above the wrist, and supplies the inner side of the little finger and the adjoining sides of the little and ring fingers; it sends communicating filaments to the posterior cutaneous branch of the internal cutaneous nerve and to that branch of the radial which supplies the adjoining sides of the middle and ring fingers.

C. nerves of abdo'men. (F. *rameaux cutanés de l'abdomen*; G. *Hautnerven des Bauches*.) These are divided into two sets, the lateral and the anterior; the lateral are derived from the five or six lower intercostal nerves, appear between the digitations of the external oblique muscle, and immediately divide into an anterior and posterior branch. The anterior cutaneous nerves reach the surface by piercing the sheath of the rectus muscle. Two other cutaneous offsets from the lumbar plexus, the iliohypogastric and ilioinguinal, appear at the lower part of the abdomen.

C. nerves of arm. (F. *nerfs cutanés du membre thoracique*; G. *Hautnerven des armes*.) These are the intercosto-humeral, the two external cutaneous branches of the musculospiral nerve, the internal cutaneous nerve, the lesser internal cutaneous nerve or nerve of Wrisberg, and the internal cutaneous nerve of the

musculo-spiral; all of which are derived from the brachial plexus, except the first.

C. nerves of back. These nerves are derived from the posterior primary branches of the spinal nerves.

C. nerves of but'tock. These are branches of the external cutaneous of the thigh, offsets from the posterior primary branches of the lower spinal nerves, from the last dorsal nerve and iliohypogastric nerves, two or three branches of the lumbar and sacral nerves, and from the lesser sciatic nerve.

C. nerves of cervi'cal plex'us. These are the superficialis colli, the auricularis magnus, and occipitalis minor, which ascend, and the sternal clavicular and acromial branches of the supraclavicular nerves, which descend.

C. nerves of cir'cumflex. These are branches that are given off from both the upper and the lower divisions of the circumflex nerve. They supply the integument over the lower two-thirds of the deltoid, and the upper part of the triceps muscle.

C. nerves of dor'sal nerves. These are twelve in number; the six upper being derived from the internal branches of the dorsal nerves, and the six lower from the external branches. The former pierce the rhomboid and trapezius muscles close to the spinous processes. The latter pierce the serratus posticus inferior and the latissimus dorsi in a line with the angles of the ribs.

C. nerves of face. These are derived from each of the three divisions of the fifth pair and from the portio dura of the seventh.

C. nerves of foot, dor'sum of. These are chiefly derived from the musculo-cutaneous and anterior tibial branches of the external popliteal nerve, and from the external saphenous nerve of the internal popliteal; a few twigs proceed from the internal saphenous and the external popliteal trunks.

C. nerves of fore'arm. The inner side of the forearm is supplied from the internal cutaneous nerve, and the outer by the two external cutaneous nerves of the musculo-spiral and by the musculo-cutaneous nerve. The lower part in front is supplied by cutaneous twigs from the *ulnar* and median nerves.

C. nerves of hæmorrhoi'dal, infe'rior. These are the superficial perineal nerves. The posterior nerve supplies the back part of the ischiorectal fossa and the integument in front of the anus, communicating with the inferior hæmorrhoidal nerve. The anterior supplies chiefly the anterior part of the ischiorectal fossa, the scrotum, and under part of the penis.

C. nerves of head. The skin of the part of the head in front of the ear is supplied by branches of the three divisions of the fifth pair and from the facial; the part just behind the ear also receives a few small branches from the facial; and the remainder of the head is supplied by the great auricular, the great occipital, and the small occipital.

C. nerves of iliohypogas'tric. The terminal branches of the iliohypogastric nerve; the upper or iliac branch supplies the integument of the gluteal region behind the lateral cutaneous branch of the last dorsal nerve. The lower or hypogastric branch supplies the integument of the hypogastric region.

C. nerves of in'guinal re'gion. (L. *inguen*, the groin.) These are derived from the ilioinguinal, the genitocrural, and the anterior crural.

C. nerves of intercos'tals. The same as *C. nerves of dorsal nerves*.

C. nerves of ischiorec'tal re'gion. These are branches of the inferior hæmorrhoidal nerve, of the fourth sacral nerve, and of the perinæal nerves.

C. nerves of leg, back of. These are branches of the internal and external saphenous, the external popliteal, the small sciatic, and the internal cutaneous nerve of the thigh.

C. nerves of leg, front of. These are derived from branches of the popliteal trunks, viz. the musculo-cutaneous and anterior tibial nerves of the external popliteal, and from the external saphenous nerve of the internal popliteal.

C. nerves of lum'bar nerves. Branches of the three upper lumbar nerves which pierce the sacrolumbalis and latissimus dorsi muscles, and descend over the back part of the crest of the ilium, to be distributed to the integument of the gluteal region, some filaments passing as far as to the trochanter major.

C. nerves of neck. The neck is supplied in front by the superficial cervical and by the inframaxillary branches of the facial nerve, behind, by the posterior primary branches of the spinal nerves.

C. nerves of ob'turator. One of these is an occasional branch which communicates with the accessory obturator nerve, and supplies the integument of the inner part of the thigh as low down as its middle. Instead of this branch the accessory obturator sometimes gives off a large branch, which has a similar distribution.

C. nerves of patel'la. The largest cutaneous patellar branch is derived from the long saphenous nerve, but other branches proceed from the internal branch of the internal cutaneous nerve; some are branches of the long saphenous given off below the knee; and others, branches of the middle and external cutaneous nerves.

C. nerves of pe'nis, dor'sal nerve of. Branches of the dorsal nerve of the penis, which chiefly run along the sides of the organ.

C. nerves of perinæ'al nerve. These are two in number, *posterior* and anterior. The posterior supplies the back part of the ischiorectal fossa, the sphincter ani, and the integument in front of the anus, where it communicates with the inferior hæmorrhoidal nerve, and the back of the scrotum communicating there with the anterior branch and with the inferior pudendal. The anterior branch passes to the fore part of the ischiorectal fossa, the scrotum, and the under part of the penis. This branch gives off one or two twigs to the levator ani.

C. nerves of perinæ'um. These are derived from the inferior hæmorrhoidal, the superficial perinæal nerves, the inferior pudendal, the hæmorrhoidal branch of the fourth sacral nerve, and one or two small branches of the small sciatic.

C. nerves of poplite'al, exter'nal. These are two or three in number, and supply the integument along the back part and outer side of the leg as far as its middle or lower part. The largest is named the communicans peronei.

C. nerves of ra'dial. These are external and internal. The external is the smaller, and supplies the integument of the radial side and ball of the thumb, joining with the posterior

branch of the external cutaneous nerve. The internal branch communicates above the wrist with the anterior branch from the anterior cutaneous, and on the back of the hand forms an arch with the dorsal cutaneous branch of the ulnar nerve. It then divides into four digital nerves, the first supplying the ulnar side of the thumb, the second the radial side of the index finger, the third the adjoining surfaces of the index and middle fingers, and the fourth the contiguous sides of the middle and ring fingers. The last named communicates with a filament from the dorsal branch of the ulnar nerve.

C. nerves of sac'ral nerves. Cutaneous branches from those loops of the external branches of the sacral nerves, which are found beneath the glutæus maximus. They are usually three in number, and pierce the glutæus maximus; one near the posterior inferior spine of the ilium, another opposite the end of the sacrum, and the third midway between the other two. They supply the integument over the posterior part of the glutæal region.

C. nerves of sciat'ic, les'ser. These are arranged in two groups, internal and ascending. The internal supply the skin of the upper and inner part of the thigh on its posterior aspect; one of the branches is named the *inferior pudendal*. The ascending branches turn round the lower border of the glutæus maximus, and supply the integument covering its surface; and a few branches descend along the outer side of the thigh. Two or three cutaneous branches are given off from the lesser sciatic as it descends beneath the fascia of the thigh, which supply the back part of the thigh, popliteal region, and upper part of the leg.

C. nerves of shoul'der. These are the supra-acromial derived from the cervical plexus and a cutaneous branch of the circumflex nerve.

C. nerves of thigh, front of. These are derived from the external cutaneous, genito-crural, ilioinguinal, middle cutaneous, internal cutaneous, and internal saphenous.

C. nerves of tho'rax. These are derived from the cervical plexus (sternal and clavicular) and from the intercostals, which give off lateral and anterior branches.

C. pal'mar nerves. These are small twigs derived from the median and ulnar nerves.

C. respira'tion. See *Respiration, cutaneous.*

C. vein, cu'bital. (L. *cubitus*, the forearm.) The basilic vein.

C. vein, ra'dial. (L. *radius*, the bone of that name.) The cephalic vein.

C. vermina'tion. See *Malis.*

Cuta'neus. Same as *Cutaneous.*

C. mus'culus. (F. *muscle cutanée;* G. *Hauthalsmuskel, breiter Halsmuskel.*) A name for the platysma myoides muscle.

Cutch. A name in India for catechu.

Cutee'ra gum. See *Kuteera gum.*

Cutere'bra. (L. *cutis*, the skin; *terebro*, to bore.) A Genus of parasitic insects of the Family *Œstridæ*, Order *Diptera*. The females deposit their eggs under the skin of animals, such as squirrels, hares, and kangaroos, where they develop into a fleshy, ovoid, annulated larva.

C. noxia'lis, Goud. The Macaco worm-fly. Hab. New Granada. The larva is 27 mm. long, white, and consisting of eleven rings, of which the three first are tuberculated, and the three following are furnished with a double row of black hooks directed backwards. Growing under the skin it causes a painful swelling having an external aperture, from which serum oozes.

Cut-heal. (Dan. *kutte;* Sax. *cwith*, the womb.) The *Valeriana officinalis;* probably so called from its efficacy in uterine affections; and then, in apparent conformity with its name, used in wounds. (Prior.)

Cu'ti. A name of catechu.

Cu'ticle. (L. *cuticula*, dim. of *cutis*, the skin. F. *cuticule;* G. *Oberhäutchen.*) The general name for the epidermis, or scarf-skin.

Also, the outer covering of any animal.

In Botany, the outer layer of the epidermal tissue of plants, which may be stripped off the leaves and petals in a thin film; it lines the openings of the stomata and covers the hairs; it consists of cells of epidermic tissue, having their outer walls thickened. The inner layer of epidermic tissue is called epidermis, but some writers reverse terms, the outermost layer with them being the epidermis, the innermost the cuticle.

Also, a pellicle or covering formed on the surface of liquids.

C., lig'neous. (L. *lignum*, wood.) Term applied by Fremy and Terreil to that part of wood which is insoluble in sulphuric acid. It constitutes about 20 per cent. of oak wood. It is insoluble in potash, but dissolves without residue in chlorine water or nitric acid.

C., liq'uid. A synonym of *Collodion.*

C. of enam'el. A synonym of *Nasmyth's membrane.*

C., transplanta'tion of. A mode of treatment of ulcers or unhealed surfaces for the promotion of cicatrisation. It consists in the careful snipping off from a healthy surface of one or more small pieces of skin, so as to include some of the papillary layer of the corium, and placing them at intervals on the granulating surface, where they are retained by an appropriate dressing; if things do well, they are adherent at the end of the fourth day, and cicatrisation speedily spreads from them.

Cutic'olous. (L. *cutis*, the skin; *colo*, to inhabit. F. *cuticole;* G. *hautbewohnend.*) Applied to a Family of the *Œstri*, the larvæ of which live under the skin of animals.

Cutic'ula. Same as *Cuticle.*

C. den'tis. (L. *dens*, a tooth.) A synonym of *Nasmyth's membrane.*

Cutic'ular. (L. *cuticula*, the skin. F. *cuticulaire;* G. *der Haut betreffend.*) Of, or belonging to, the cuticle.

C. conjuncti'va. Same as *Conjunctiva, cuticular.* See *Xerophthalmia.*

C. tis'sue. A generic term for the varieties of cellular tissue covering the skin, mucous and serous membranes, and lining the heart, blood-vessels, and lymphatics.

Cuticula'ris. Same as *Cuticular.*

C. membra'na. (L. *membrana*, a membrane.) A synonym of the *Dura mater.*

Cuticulisa'tion. (L. *cuticula.*) The hardening and thickening of cell structure which occurs in epidermic tissues when forming a cuticle.

Cuticulo'sus. (L. *cuticula.*) The sphincter ani; so called because it is close to the skin.

Cutidu'ris. (L. *cutis*, the skin; *durus*,

hard. F. *bourrelet.*) A synonym of *Coronary cushion;* from its structure.

Cutifica'tion. (L. *cutis; facio,* to make.) A term for *Cuticle, transplantation of.*

Cutig'eral. (L. *cutis; gero,* to bear.) Carrying or bearing skin.

C. cav'ity. (L. *cavitas,* a hollow.) A circular depression in the upper border of the hoof of the horse, into which the coronary cushion is received.

Cu'tin. The cuticle of leaves. According to Frémy, it is distinguished from cellulose by its insolubility in an ammoniacal solution of copper sulphite.

Cu'tio. A synonym of the wood-louse.

Cu'tis. (L. *cutis,* akin to Gr. root κυθ, κεύθω, to cover. F. *peau;* G. *Haut.*) The *Skin.*

Also, a term for the peridium of some fungi.

C. æ'rea. (L. *æreus,* made of brass.) Bronzed skin, the accompaniment of adrenal disease.

C. anseri'na. (L. *anser,* a goose. F. *peau anserine;* G. *Gänsehaut.*) A term for that condition of the skin, produced by cold and other causes, in which the papillæ become rigid and erect, resembling the skin of a plucked goose; goose-skin.

C. callo'sa. (L. *callosus,* thick, hard. G. *Schwielenhaut, Hautverhärtung.*) A hard and thick skin.

C. carno'sa. (L. *carnosus,* fleshy.) The *Panniculus carnosus.*

C. ex'tima. (L. *extimus,* superl. of *exter,* on the outside.) The epidermis.

C. gallina'cea. (L. *gallinaceus,* belonging to poultry.) Same as *C. anserina.*

C. hor'rida. (L. *horridus,* standing on end.) Same as *C. anserina.*

C. lin'guæ, (L. *lingua,* a tongue.) The mucous membrane of the dorsum of the tongue.

C. pen'dula. (L. *pendulus,* hanging.) Abnormal relaxation and flabbiness of the skin.

Also, a synonym of *Molluscum fibrosum.*

C. sui'la. (L. *suillus,* belonging to swine. F. *couenne.*) A term applied to a condition in which parts of the skin are congenitally hard, brownish, elevated, and scantily covered with stiff hairs.

C. sum'ma. (L. *summus,* superl. of *supremus,* upper.) The epidermis.

C. ten'sa chron'ica. (L. *tensus,* drawn tight; *chronicus,* lingering.) Induration of the subcutaneous connective tissue.

C. testa'cea. (L. *testa,* a shell.) A term applied to the seborrhœa of new-born children when resulting in dry scales.

C. ul'tima. (L. *ultimus,* superl. of *ulter,* further.) The epidermis.

C. unctuo'sa. (L. *unctus,* anointed.) A synonym of *Stearrhœa.*

C. variega'ta. (L. *variego,* to make of various colours.) Partial and local removal of the colour of the skin.

C. ve'ra. (L. *verus,* true.) The true skin. Same as *Derma.*

Cutisa'tion. The alteration of structure, drying, thickening, and hardening, which takes place in a mucous membrane, when, by change of position, as from prolapsus, it has become exposed to the air and to friction.

Cuti'tis. (L. *cutis,* the skin.) Inflammation of the skin.

Cutt. An Indian name for catechu.

Cutter. A synonym of *Excavator.*

See also *Enamel cutter.*

Cutting. The act of making a *Cut.*

A term for a small branch, bearing one or more buds, cut from a plant and fixed in a convenient soil to grow into a new plant.

C. on the gripe. (Eng. *gripe,* to hold fast; from Sax. *gripan,* to seize.) A term applied to the mode of cutting for the stone called *Apparatus minor,* from the manœuvre whereby the stone is held firm and caused to project into the perinæum.

Cuttle. (Sax. *cudele.*) A cuttlefish.

C. bone. Same as *C.-fish bone.*

C. fish. Common name for the Species of *Sepia,* especially the *S. officinalis.*

C.-fish bone. The internal skeleton of the Cephalopoda. See *Os sepiæ.*

Cut-tooth'ed. Applied to a leaf which is at the same time cut and toothed.

Cutube'a. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Gentianaceæ.*

C. spica'ta, Aub. (L. *spicatus,* pointed.) Hab. Guiana. A stomachic and emmenagogue.

Cut'ubuth. (Arab.) A name for a kind of melancholia, with extreme restlessness.

Cutu'cha noxia'lis. The *Dermatobia noxialis.*

Cuur'do canel'la. The cinnamon tree, *Cinnamomum zeylanicum.*

Cuvier, Georges L. C. D. A French naturalist born at Montpéliard in 1769, died in 1832.

C., canals' of. The same as *C., ducts of.*

C.'s classifica'tion of an'imals. *Vertebrata*—including Mammifera, Aves, Reptilia, Pisces; *Mollusca*—Cephalopoda, Pteropoda, Gasteropoda, Acephala, Brachiopoda, Cirrhopoda; *Articulata*—Annelida, Crustacea, Arachnida, Insecta; *Radiata*—Echinodermata, Vermes intestinales, Acalepha, Polypi, Infusoria.

C., ducts of. Two lateral trunks by means of which the vertebral veins formed by the union of all the intercostal veins open into the heart at an early period of its development. At a later period the left duct of Cuvier atrophies, whilst the right duct enlarges and forms the lower portion of the vena cava superior.

Cuvie'rian. Relating to *Cuvier.*

C. or'gans. Thread-like tubes opening into the cloaca of some Holothuriæ.

Cuz'co A town in Peru.

C. bark. A cinchona bark obtained from *Cinchona pubescens,* var. *Pelleteriana,* as well as from *C. scrobiculata,* var. *delondriana,* as described under *Bark, Cusco.*

C. Chi'na. Same as *C. bark.*

Cyam'elide. A white, amorphous, inodorous, insoluble substance, polymeric with cyanic acid.

Cy'amoïd. (Κύαμος, a bean; εἶδος, likeness. F. *cyamoïde;* G. *bohnähnlich.*) Resembling a small bean.

Cy'amus. (Κύαμος.) A bean.

Also, the wood louse, on account of its shape.

Also, a Genus of the Order *Læmodipoda,* Subclass *Edriophthalma,* Class *Crustacea,* parasitic on the skins of many whales, which they eat.

C. ægypti'acus. A name for the Egyptian bean, *Nelumbium speciosum.*

Cyanæ'mia. (Κυάνεος, dark blue; αἷμα, blood.) The condition of the blood in *Cyanosis.*

Cyanæmochro'sis. (Κυάνεος, dark blue; αἷμα, blood; χρώς, the colour of the skin.

G. *Blutblausucht.*) Term for a blue-blood-like colour of the skin. The same as *Cyanosis.*

Cyanal'lyl. (*Cyanogen;* L. *allium,* garlic.) C_3H_5CN. A substance obtained from oil of mustard.

Cyan'amide. $CN.NH_2$. Obtained by acting on ammonia with chloride or bromide of cyanogen. It forms colourless, deliquescent crystals, easily soluble in water. On adding nitric acid to an ethereal solution of cyanamide nitrate of urea is produced. It differs from urea only in containing one molecule less of water.

Cy'anas. Same as *Cyanate.*

C. ammon'icus ano'malos. (L. *anomalos,* not according to rule.) A synonym of *Urea.*

Cy'anate. (F. *cyanate;* G. *cyansaure Salze.*) A salt of cyanic acid. The cyanates have the same composition as the fulminates, but their properties are different.

C. ammo'nium. See *Ammonium cyanat.*

Cya'nea. Same as *Cyanosis.*

Cyanella. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Liliaceæ.*

C. capen'sis, Linn. Hab. Cape of Good Hope. Bulb esculent.

Cyan'eous. (Κυάνεος, blue. F. *cyané;* G. *himmelblau, cyanblau.*) Of a deep blue colour, like Prussian blue.

Cyanephidro'sis. (Κύανεος; ἐφίδρωσις, slight perspiration. F. *cyanéphidrose;* G. *blauer Schweiss.*) Blue sweat. See *Cyanhidrosis.*

Cyanes'cent. (Κυάνεος, blue. G. *cyanbläulich.*) Of a dark bluish colour.

Cyane'tum. Same as *Cyanuretum.*

Cyanhæ'matin. (Κυάνεος; *hæmatin.*) A substance supposed to be formed by adding potassium cyanide to an ammoniacal solution of hæmatin; it is only known to exist in consequence of its spectroscopic characters.

Cyanhidro'sis. (Κυάνεος; ἱδρώς, sweat.) A variety of *Chromhidrosis,* in which the sweat has a bluish tinge. In one case the sweat contained oxide of iron and phosphoric acid; blue sweat has been noticed in copper workers.

Cyanhy'drate. Same as *Hydrocyanate.*

Cyanhy'dric ac'id. Same as *Hydrocyanic acid.*

Cy'ani flo'res. (L. *cyanus,* blue; *flos,* a flower. F. *fleurs de bluet, f. barbeau;* G. *Kornblumen.*) The blue flowers of *Centaurea cyanus.*

Cyani'a. (Κυάνεος, blue.) A synonym of *Cyanosis.*

Cyan'ic. (L. *cyanos,* blue.) Of a blue colour.

Also, one of the two series, the others being *Xanthic,* into which De Candolle divided the colours of flowers; this has blue for its base, and will become red or white, but not yellow, the basic colour of the other series.

Also, a term applied to the blue condition of surface in malignant cholera.

Also, of, or belonging to, *Cyanogen.*

C. ac'id. (F. *acide cyanique;* G. *Cyansäure.*) CNHO. A monobasic acid which does not exist in the free state, inasmuch as on liberation from a cyanate it either changes into its polymeric modifications, cyanuric acid and cyamelide, or it forms carbon dioxide and urea by combination with water.

Cy'anide. A salt of *Cyanogen.* The cyanides are known by the white curdy precipitate of cyanide of silver thrown down by silver nitrate; they are unalterable by light, soluble in ammonia, and insoluble in cold, but soluble in boiling, nitric acid.

C., gold. See *Auri cyanidum.*

C., mer'cury. See *Hydrargyri cyanidum.*

C. of e'thyl. See *Ethyl cyanide.*

C., potas'sium. See *Potassii cyanidum.*

C., sil'ver. See *Argenti cyanidum.*

C., zinc. See *Zinci cyanidum.*

Cyani'dum. A cyanide.

C. hy'dricum. A synonym of *Hydrocyanic acid.*

Cyanifer'ruret. Same as *Ferricyanide.*

Cy'anin. (Κυάνεος, blue.) A blue, uncrystallisable, colouring matter of flowers, soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether, and reddened by acids.

Also, $C_{28}H_{25}NI$, a blue dye prepared from quinolin and iodide of amyl.

Cy'anite. A salt of *Cyanous acid.*

Also, the name of a native basic aluminium silicate.

Cyanochlo'rous. (Κυάνεος, dark blue; χλωρός, green. G. *blaugrün.*) Bluish green.

Cyanochroi'a. (Κυάνεος; χροιά, the surface of the skin.) A blue colour of the skin.

Cyanoder'ma. (Κυάνεος; δέρμα, the skin.) A blue discoloration of the skin; very often a fictitious appearance.

Also, the same as *Cyanosis.*

Cyanoder'mia. (Κυάνεος; δέρμα, the skin.) Same as *Cyanosis.*

Cyan'odide. Same as *Cyanide.*

Cyanoferre'tum ka'licum. (*Kali.*) Potassium ferrocyanide.

Cyanofer'ruret. Same as *Ferrocyanide.*

Cyan'oform. $CH(CN)_3$. Obtained, by heating chloroform with potassium cyanide and absolute alcohol, in the form of small colourless crystals.

Cyan'ogen. (Κυάνεος, blue; γεννάω, to generate. F. *cyanogène;* G. *Blaustoff, Kyan, Kyanogen.*) CN or Cy. A monad compound radical which combines with metals to form cyanides, and with hydrogen to form hydrocyanic acid.

C. gas. C_2N_2 or Cy_2. Density 25·98. It is obtained by heating mercuric cyanide and collecting the gas which is given off over mercury. It is a colourless gas, with an odour of peach kernels; it burns with a purple flame with formation of carbon dioxide and nitrogen. It is very poisonous; it can be solidified under pressure and cold.

Cyanohy'dric. Relating to *Cyanogen* and to *Hydrogen.*

C. ac'id. A synonym of *Hydrocyanic acid.*

Cy'anoil. An oily fluid formed during the decomposition of the cake left after the expression of almonds and other nuts for the oil. It has an acrid taste, and smells of bitter almonds.

Cy'anol. (Κυάνεος, blue.) Name given to an artificial basic substance found in the naphtha of coal gas.

Cyanop'athy. (Κυάνεος, blue; παθός, disease. F. *cyanopathie, ictère bleu, maladie bleue;* G. *Blausucht.*) The blue disease. A term for *Cyanosis.*

Cy'anosed. Afflicted with, or having the appearance of, *Cyanosis.*

Cyano'sis. (Κυάνωσις, a dark blue colour. F. *cyanose, ictère bleu;* I. *cianosi;* S. *cianosis;* G. *Blausucht.*) Blueness or lividity of

the surface dependant on the circulation of imperfectly oxygenated blood, whether caused by malformation of the organs of circulation or by disease or injury of these or of the respiratory organs in such manner as to interfere with the due aëration of the blood; it is very noticeable in malignant cholera. By some the term has been restricted to the results of malformation of the heart, especially a permanent patency of the foramen ovule; in addition, an open ductus arteriosus, stenosis of the arterial orifices of either side of the heart, an aorta connected with both sides of the heart, and a defective interventricular septum, have been noticed in cases of cyanosis. The cyanosis of congenital malformation probably only differs from the lividity of disease in degree, and is dependent on the same cause, deficient aëration of the blood. In congenital cyanosis, and sometimes in cyanosis from acquired cardiac disease, the fingers become bulbous at the ends.

C., car'diac. (Καρδία, the heart.) Cyanosis depending on malformation of the heart.

C., encephal'ic. (Ἐγκέφαλος, the brain.) Cyanosis caused by disease or injury of the central nervous system.

C. pulmona'lis. (L. *pulmo*, the lung.) The blue condition of skin caused by *Atelectasis pulmonum*.

Cyanot'ic. (Same etymon.) Possessing the features of *Cyanosis*.

C. indura'tion. (L. *induro*, to make hard.) A thickening of the connective tissue of parts and organs under the influence of the condition called *Cyanosis*.

Cyano'tis. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Commelynaceæ*.

C. axilla'ris. (L. *axilla*, the arm-pit.) A decoction of this plant is administered in the East Indies in cases of tympanitis.

Cyanou'rine. Same as *Cyanurin*.

Cy'anum. A *Cyanide*.

Cyanu'ramide. $C_3N_6H_6$. Obtained as a polymeric substance when cyanamide is heated. It crystallises in brilliant, rhombic octahedra, soluble in water, and insoluble in alcohol and ether.

Cyanure'nic ac'id. Same as *Cyanuric acid*.

Cyan'uret. (G. *Cyanür*.) A cyanide.

C. of e'thyl. A synonym of *Ethyl cyanide*.

C. of gold. Same as *Auri cyanidum*.

C. of mer'cury. Same as *Hydrargyri cyanidum*.

C. of potas'sium. Same as *Potassii cyanidum*.

C. of sil'ver. Same as *Argenti cyanidum*.

C. of zinc. Same as *Zinci cyanidum*.

Cyanure'tum. A cyanuret or *Cyanide*.

C. au'ri. The *Auri cyanidum*.

C. fer'ri du'plex. (L. *duplex*, double.) The *Ferri ferricyanidum*.

C. fer'rico-potas'sicum. Potassium ferricyanide.

C. ferrosofer'ricum. Same as *Ferri ferrocyanidum*, U.S. Ph.

C. ferro'so-potas'sicum. The *Potassii ferrocyanidum*, U.S. Ph.

C. ferrozin'cicum. Zinc ferrocyanide.

C. hydrargyr'icum. The *Hydrargyri cyanidum*, U.S. Ph.

C. ka'licum. (*Kali.*) The *Potassii cyanidum*.

C. potas'sicum. The *Potassii cyanidum*.

Cyanu'ric ac'id. (*Cyanogen; urea.*) $C_3N_3H_3O_3$. Obtained by heating dry urea in a flask, when it gives off ammonia and leaves a dirty-white, amorphous solid, which is dissolved by heat in strong sulphuric acid, nitric acid added till the liquid is colourless, then mixed with water, when the cyanuric acid separates in colourless, efflorescent, oblique, rhombic prisms; soluble in hot, very slightly in cold, water.

Cyanu'rin. (Same etymon. F. *cyanourine*; G. *Harnblau*.) A blue colouring matter found in some diseased conditions of the urine, and produced by the decomposition of indican, or by the action of acids on that body; it forms dark blue prismatic crystals, soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform. See *Urine, blue*.

Cy'anus. (Κυάνεος, blue.) The *Centaurea cyanus*.

C. ægypti'acus. The Egyptian bean, *Nelumbium speciosum*.

C. arven'sis. Mönch. (L. *arvensis*, belonging to a field.) The *Centaurea cyanus*.

C. ma'jor. (L. *major*, greater.) The *Centaurea montana*.

C. seg'etum, Bank. (L. *seges*, a cornfield.) The *Centaurea cyanus*.

C. vulga'ris, Lob. The *Centaurea cyanus*.

Cy'anyl of Bou'tin. A product of the action of nitric acid on aloes.

C. of Gibbs. The group NCHO in combination.

Cy'ar. (Κύαρ, a hole.) Old name, used by Hippocrates, *de Rat. Vict. in Acut. t.* 123, for the *Meatus auditorius internus*.

Cyas'ma. (Κυέω, to be pregnant.) The freckles which are sometimes seen on the forehead, lips, and hands of pregnant women.

Cy'ath. An abbreviation of *Cyathus*, which see.

Cyathe'a. (Κύαθος, a cup.) A Genus of the Tribe *Polypodiaceæ*, Nat. Order *Filices*.

C. frag'ilis. The *Cystopteris fragilis*.

C. medulla'ris. (L. *medulla*, marrow.) Ponga. This plant has been used for food. The resin is used as a vermifuge.

Cyathea'ceæ. (*Cyathea.*) A Tribe of the Order *Filices*, having an oblique, excentric annulus, with transverse dehiscence, and often without an indusium.

Cyath'iform. (L. *cyathus*, a cup or glass; *forma*, resemblance. F. *cyathiforme*; G. *becherförmig*.) Shaped like a drinking glass or cup. Applied to corollæ of this appearance.

Cyathis'cus. (Κύαθος, a cup. G. *Becherchen*.) A little cup.

Old name for a kind of probe with a small cup or spoon-shaped hollow at one end, for extracting anything out of a cavity. (Gorræus.)

Cyath'ium. (L. *cyathus*, a cup. G. *Kelchkätzchen*.) The inflorescence terminating each of the branches of the cymose umbels of the Euphorbia. It consists of a calyx-like involucre, between the five lobes of which glandular or scaly appendages are placed; within it are situated numerous male flowers and one female flower.

Cyathoceph'alus. (Κύαθος; κέφαλη, head.) A sexually mature form of cestoid worm.

C. trunca'tus. (L. *trunco*, to cut off.) Found in the pylorus of *Perca fluviatilis*.

Cy'athoid. (Κύαθος, a cup; εἶδος, like-

ness. F. *cyathoïde;* G. *becherähnlich.*) Resembling a cup.

Cyath'olith. (Κύαθος; λίθος, a stone.) A coccolith having the form of two cups placed foot to foot; found in certain of the Radiolaria.

Cyathos'toma. (Κύαθος; στόμα, a mouth.) A parasitic worm found in nasal fossæ of some gulls; the female is much the larger.

Cyathozo'id. (Κύαθος; ζῷον, an animal; εἶδος, likeness.) The hindermost division of the blastoderm of the egg of Pyrosoma, one of the Tunicata; it is a rudimentary zooid, and eventually atrophies.

Cy'athus. (Κύαθος, a drinking cup. G. *Becher.*) Term employed in prescriptions to signify a wine-glass.

Ancient term for a liquid measure, the twelfth part of a sextarius; also for a solid measure equal to ten drachms.

Also, a term for the cup-shaped receptacles on the upper surface of the thalloid stem of some of the *Marchantiaceæ*, and which contain gemmæ or buds which develop agamously into new plants.

C. cer'ebri. (L. *cerebrum*, brain.) The infundibulum of the brain.

Cy'bë. (Κύβη.) The head.

Cybel'lion. (Κυβέλιον.) The violet.

Cy'biton. (Κύβιτον, the elbow.) Same as *Cubitus.*

Cyb'ium. (Κύβιον, a kind of tunny fish.) A Genus of the Group *Acanthopterygii.*

C. Commerso'nii, Cuv. Seir fish. The liver supplies an oil which has been used as cod-liver oil.

Cyboï'des. Same as *Cuboïdes.*

Cybo'tium. See *Cibotium.*

Cycada'ceæ. (*Cycas.*) A Nat. Order of gymnospermous dicotyledons, with a simple continuous stem, parallel-veined pinnate leaves, and antheriferous cone scales. Small trees resembling palms, but closely related to ferns. Natives of the tropics and temperate parts of America and Asia; not found in equinoctial Africa. They once formed a large part of the vegetation of Great Britain.

Cyca'deæ. Same as *Cycadaceæ.*

Cy'cads. The plants of the Genus *Cycadaceæ.*

Cy'cas. (Κύκας, a kind of Ethiopian palm tree. G. *Sagobaum.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cycadaceæ.*

C. caffræ'a, Thunb. Meal bark tree. The pith of the trunk is made into a kind of sago.

C. circinna'lis, Linn. (L. *circinnus*, a curl.) A kind of sago is extracted from the pith of this plant called Bourbon sago; the fruit is eaten in the Moluccas, and a kind of flour of bad quality is procured from the kernels pounded in a mortar. It also yields a clear transparent gum resembling tragacanth, which is applied to malignant ulcers, in which it excites suppuration very rapidly. The scales of the cone are narcotic.

C. iner'mis, Lour. (L. *inermis*, unarmed.) A sago, called Cochin China sago, is obtained from this species.

C. revolu'ta, Thunb. (L. *revolutus*, part. of *revolvo*, to roll back.) In Japan a kind of sago is procured from the cellular substance occupying the interior of the stem of this species.

Cyc'eon. (Κυκεών, from κυκάω, to mix.) Ancient term for an article of diet, or miscellaneous potion, having at the same time the quality of food and of drink. There were two kinds: one made of flour and water, and the other, more generous and delicate, of various kinds of flour with wine, also sometimes prepared with honey and cheese; the word is rendered *Caudle* by Latin lexicographers; mentioned by Hippocrates, *de Diæt.* ix, 1, 2.

Cy'cima. (Κυκάω, to mix.) Old name for litharge; because formed from a mixture of the ore with lead. (Ruland.)

Cyc'lamen. (Κυκλαμίς, from κύκλος, a circle; from the spiral peduncle, or from the roundness of its leaves and roots. F. *cyclame;* I. *pan porcino;* G. *Erdscheibe, Schweinsbrod.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Primulaceæ.*

C. europæ'um, Linn. (F. *cyclame, pain de pourceau;* G. *Saubrod, Schweinsbrod, Alpenveilchen.*) The sowbread, the tuber of which is drastic, purgative, and errhine; it has been used to procure abortion; the fresh tuber is used as a stimulating application to carbuncle and abscesses. Dose, five grains. Also called *Arthanita.*

C. hederæfo'lium, Ait. (L. *hedera*, ivy; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. South Europe. Properties as *C. europæum.*

C. per'sicum, Mill. (L. *persicus*, Persian.) Properties as *C. europæum.*

Cyc'lamin. $C_{20}H_{34}O_{10}$. A glucoside obtained from the roots of *Cyclamen europæum.* It is emetic and purgative, its action resembling that of apomorphin and emetin. Also called *Arthanitin* and *Primulin.*

Cyclami'num. Same as *Cyclamen.*

Cyclami'nus. Same as *Cyclamen.*

Cyclantha'ceæ. (Κύκλος, a circle; ἄνθος, a flower.) A synonym of *Pandanaceæ*, the screw-pines.

Cyclanth'eæ. Same as *Cyclanthaceæ.*

Cy'cle. (Κύκλος, a circle. F. *cycle;* G. *Zirkel.*) Term for a continual revolution of numbers which go on without any interruption from the first to the last, and then return again to the first. See also *Cyclus.*

Also, in Botany (G. *Blattwirbel*), the series of leaves or of spirals, passing through their insertion, which intervene between any leaf on a stem and the one perpendicularly above it.

C. hebdom'adal. (Ἑβδομάς, seven.) The supposed period of seven units, days or years, which was supposed to be influential over the bodily functions.

C., hep'tal. (Ἑπτά, seven.) Same as *C., hebdomadal.*

Cy'clea. (Κύκλος.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Menispermaceæ.*

C. Burman'ni, Miers. Hab. Malay. Used as a bitter and antiperiodic.

C. pelta'ta, Hook and Thomp. (L. *pelta*, a shield.) Hab. Malay. A bitter febrifuge.

Cyclenceph'alus. (Κύκλος; ἐγκέφαλος, the brain.) Same as *Cyclocephalus.*

Cycle'sis. (Κύκλησις, a revolution.) Same as *Cyclosis.*

Cy'clic. (Κυκλικός, circular. G. *kreisförmig.*) Of, or belonging to, a cycle or circle.

Also (G. *kreisrund, zirkelrund*), the same as *Verticillate.*

C. flow'ers. A term applied to those flowers whose foliated parts are arranged in whorls.

C. meth'od. The plan of treatment described under *Cyclus.*

Cy'clical. (Same etymon.) Relating to, or arranged in, a cycle or circle.

Also, in Botany, rolled or coiled up circularly; as is the case with the embryos of some seeds.

Cyclicot'omy. (Κυκλικός, circular; τομη, section.) The division of the ciliary body. See *Hancock's operation.*

Cyclis'cus. (Κυκλίσκος, from κύκλος, a circle.) Old term, used by Galen, *de Simp. Facult.* x, § *Chole*, for a lozenge.

Also, a name for an instrument of a semilunar shape for scraping bones. Galen, *de Mat. Med.* vi, 6, Paulus Ægineta, vi, 90, Dr. Adams's Transl. vol. ii, p. 433.

Cyclis'mus. Same as *Cycliscus.*

Cycli'tis. (Κύκλος, a circle. F. *cyclite;* G. *Strahlenkörperentzundung.*) Inflammation of the region of the ciliary processes in the eye, and but slightly implicating either the iris in front or the choroid behind, though when protracted it often extends to these parts. The inflammation may assume the serous, the plastic, or the suppurative form. In all cases the ciliary region of the sclerotic is injected with blood. The aqueous and vitreous are rendered more or less cloudy, reducing the sharpness of vision, and greatly interfering with ophthalmoscopic examination. There is ciliary neuralgia around and tensive pain in the eye. The iris is of medium size and sluggish in action. Hyphæma and hypopyon are often present. See *Iridocyelitis.*

C. plas'tica. (Πλάσσω, to form.) Cyclitis attended with effusion of lymph matting together adjoining parts, and hence producing more or less complete posterior synechia and occlusion of the pupil.

C. purulen'ta. Cyclitis attended with the effusion of pus, which may either form a persistent hypopyon or may come and go with exacerbation of the usual symptoms of cyclitis.

C. sero'sa. (L. *serum*, whey.) Cyclitis in which, whilst the symptoms of inflammation of the ciliary region are well marked, there is little tendency to adhesion between the adjoining parts.

C. vasomoto'ria. (L. *vas*, a vessel; *motus*, motion.) A peculiar form of cyclitis referred by Samelsohn to lesion of the sympathetic system, and accompanied by hemicrania, injection of the ciliary region, contraction of the pupil, and herpes of the face. It is properly an angioneurosis.

Cyclobranchia'ta. (Κύκλος; βράγχια, the gills.) A Suborder of the Order *Prosobranchiata*, Class *Gastropoda*, having conical, inoperculate shells, two tentacles, with eyes at the bases; foot large, flat, around the base of which, under the border of the mantle, the foliated branchiæ form a complete circle.

Cyclobranch'iate. (Same etymon.) Having the branchiæ arranged in a circle.

Cyclocar'pous. (Κύκλος; καρπός, fruit. F. *cyclocarpe;* G. *kreisfruchtig.*) Having orbicular fruit.

Cyclocaute'rium. (Κύκλος; καυτήριον, a branding iron.) A circular cautery.

Cyclocen'tric. (Κύκλος; κέντρον, the centre.) A term applied to those coiled shells which have the starting-point of the spiral at a little distance from the centre, so that the first whorl runs around it.

Cyclocephal'ic. (Κύκλος; κεφαλή, the head.) Having the characters of a *Cyclocephalus.*

Also, applied to the form of the head of an hydrocephalic person.

Cycloceph'alus. (Κύκλος; κεφαλή, the head.) A monster having two contiguous eyes, or a double eye in the median line, with only an atrophied nasal organ.

Cyclocœ'lous. (Κύκλος; κοιλία, the bowels. F. *cyclocèle;* G. *kreisdarmig.*) Having a circularly-disposed intestinal canal.

Cyclocot'ylē. (Κύκλος, a circle; κοτύλη, a small cup.) A sexually mature form of trematode worm.

C. belo'nes. (Βελόνη, a sea fish.) Found on the body of *Belone acus.*

Cyclogàngliа'ta. (Κύκλος; γάγγλιον, a nerve knot.) Grant's term for Mollusca, in allusion to the circular disposition of the cephalic ganglia round the œsophagus.

Cyclogànglion'ic. (Κύκλος; γάγγλιον, a nerve knot.) A term applied by Marshall Hall as synonymous with *Ganglionic.*

Cyclog'enous. (Κύκλος; γεννάω, to produce.) Having wood disposed in concentric circles.

Cy'clogens. (Κύκλος; γεννάω, to produce.) A division of plants which includes all whose wood is formed in concentric circles; synonymous with *Exogens.*

Cy'cloid. (Κύκλος, a circle; εἶδος, likeness.) Term for a curve described by a point in the periphery of a circle rolling on a straight line.

C. scales. Fish scales which are circular or elliptical in shape, with a more or less even posterior margin, without a covering of enamel, and with concentric striation.

Cyclolo'bæ. (Κύκλος; λόβος, a lobe.) A Division of the Nat. Order *Chenopodiaceæ*, in which the embryo is curved around a farinaceous endosperm.

Cy'clone. (Κυκλῶν, pres. part. of κυκλόω, to whirl round.) A circular storm revolving at a great rate round a calm centre which moves on at a speed of two to thirty miles an hour; a cyclone is preceded by a considerable fall of the barometer and by complete calm.

Cycloneu'ra. (Κύκλος; νεῦρον, a nerve.) A synonym of *Radiata*, in allusion to the circular arrangement of the nervous axis.

Cycloneu'rous. (Κύκλος, a circle; νεῦρον, a nerve.) Having a circular nervous arrangement, as the *Radiata.*

Cyclon'ic. Relating to a *Cyclone.*

Cyclopanophthal'mia. (Κύκλωψ, a Cyclops; ἀν, neg.; ὀφθαλμός, the eye.) A fœtal monstrosity having a central orbit like a Cyclops, with or without eyelids, but with no ball of the eye.

Cyclophor'ia. (Κύκλος, a circle; φορέω, to carry. G. *Kreislauf.*) A term for the circulation of the blood or other fluids.

Cyclo'pia. (Κύκλωψ, a Cyclops. F. *cyclopie;* G. *Kyklopie.*) A kind of monstrosity consisting in the fusion of two eyes into one place in the middle of the forehead, like the Cyclops.

It is a normal condition of some Crustacea, as the Daphnis.

Also, a Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ.*

C. genistoï'des. (L. *genista*, the broom; Gr. εἶδος, likeness. G. *Honigthee, Capthee.*) Bush tea. Hab. South Africa. Used as an expectorant in chronic bronchitis and phthisis. The leaves are employed in the Cape of Good

Hope as a substitute for tea; they appear to be mixed with the leaves of the *C. brachypoda, galeoides, longifolia,* and *Vogelii.*

Cyclo'pion. (Κυκλόω, to surround; ὤψ, the eye.) Term used by Aristotle for the white of the eye. (Gorræus.)

Cy'clops. (Κύκλωψ, the round-eyed; from κύκλος, a circle; ὤψ, the eye.) A fœtal monstrosity having the two eyes united into one and placed medially.

Cyclop'teris. (Κύκλος; πτερίς, a fern.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Filices.*

C. frag'ilis. The *Cystopteris fragilis.*

C. rhæ'tica. (L. *rhæticus,* Rhætian.) The *Cystopteris fragilis,* var. *dentata.*

Cyclop'terous. (Κύκλος; πτερόν, a wing. G. *rundflügelig.*) Round-winged.

Also (G. *rundflossig*), round-finned.

Cyclo'sis. (Κύκλοω, to travel in a circle.) Term for the act of girding about, or leading around.

Also, a synonym of *Circulation.*

Also, a name given by Schultz to the circulation of the latex in the laticiferous vessels or cinenchyma, a condition which has been doubted.

Also, applied to the revolution of the protoplasm and chlorophyll granules in Desmids, Diatoms, the cells of Chara, Anacharis, and other higher plants.

Also, applied to a similar movement seen in the pseudopodial network of Rhizopods.

Cyclostom'ata. (Κύκλος; στόμα, a mouth.) A Suborder of the Order *Gymnolæmata,* Class *Polyzoa,* in which the cells are tubular, partially free or wholly connate, with large terminal orifices; no avicularia nor vibracula.

Also, a synonym of *Cyclostomi.*

Cyclos'tomi. (Κύκλος; στόμα. G. *Rundmäuler.*) Cuvier's term for a Subclass of the Class *Pisces,* with a circular or semicircular suctorial mouth, as the lampreys. Same as *Marsipobranchii.*

Cyclos'tomous. (Κύκλος; στόμα. G. *rundmäulig.*) Round-mouthed.

Cyclosyphilidoch'thus. (Κύκλος, a circle; *syphilidochthus.*) Circular, syphilitic tubercle.

Cy'clotome. (Κύκλος; τομή, a cutting.) An old instrument intended to fix the eye and to make the corneal incision in the operation for cataract. It consisted of a metallic ring, which was placed on the anterior part of the eye, and a cutting blade impelled by a spring.

Cyclover'tebral. (Κύκλος; L. *vertebra,* a spine bone.) A term for the body or centrum of a vertebra.

Cyclozo'a. (Κύκλος, a circle; ζῷον, an animal. F. *cyclozoaire;* G. *Kreisthier.*) An old name for a type of animals the body of which is generally constructed upon a circular plan, including the Acalepha and Radiaria.

Cy'clus. (Κύκλος. G. *Kreis.*) A circle. See *Cycle.*

Also, a term applied by the disciples of the methodic school of physicians to a mode of administration of remedies, hygienic and medicinal, through a fixed consecutive series of days. It was used chiefly in chronic diseases. Cœlius Aurelianus distinguished three kinds of cycles or periods: the first, *Cyclus resumptivus;* the second, *C. metasyncriticus;* and the third, an unnamed form, which was used after the metasyncritic. It consisted chiefly in the abstraction of all the acrid and salt foods which were allowed in the second form, and in the administration of an emetic on the second day. The cycle was resumed several times if needed.

C. amphig'enes. (Ἀμφί, around; γένναω, to produce.) The production of bionta by the sexual congress of parents. See *Metagenesis* and *Hypogenesis.*

C. generatio'nis. (L. *generatio,* a begetting. G. *Zeugungskreis.*) A term applied by Häckel to a genealogical individual of the first order, that is to say, it represents the complete sum of the organic forms which proceed from a single physiological individual from the moment when this is generated to the time when the same organic form is directly or indirectly (through the intercalation of one or more intermediate generations) produced. He distinguishes two chief forms of cycles: *Monogenesis,* or development without sexual intercourse, an example of which is afforded in fission or Schizogenesis, and also in Sporogenesis; and *Amphigenesis,* in which the development of the bionta takes place by sexual act, of which there are two subordinate modes, namely by *Metagenesis* and by *Hypogenesis.*

C. metasyncrit'icus. (Μετασυγκρίνω, to discharge peccant humours through the pores.) The second period of the cycle of the Methodist, in which stronger forms of food were allowed.

C. monog'enes. (Μόνος, alone; γένναω, to produce.) The same as *Monogenesis.*

C. resumpti'vus. (L. *resumptivus,* restorative.) The first period of the cyclus of the Methodists. Its purpose was to restore the patient after the administration of drugs, perhaps imprudently used, by nourishing simple diet and gentle exercises, gradually increased in activity. It lasted nine days.

Cy'dar. (Arab.) Old name for stannum or tin. (Ruland.)

Cy'der. Same as *Cider.*

Cy'derach. The *Polygonum hydropiper.*

Cydis'ta. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Bignoniaceæ.*

C. æquinoctia'lis, Miers. The *Bignonia æquinoctialis,* Linn.

Cydo'nia. (L. *cydonia,* from *Cydon,* in Crete, now called Canea, where it grows wild.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rosaceæ.*

C. europæ'a, Sav. The *Cydonia vulgaris.*

C. malifor'mis. (L. *malum,* an apple; *forma,* shape.) The *C. vulgaris.*

C. vulga'ris, Pers. (L. *vulgaris,* common. F. *coignassier;* G. *Quittenbaum.*) The quince tree.

Cydo'niæ. Plural and genitive singular of *Cydonia.*

C. fruc'tus. (L. *fructus,* fruit. F. *coing;* I. *mela cotogna;* S. *membrillero;* G. *Quitte.*) Quince, the fruit of *Cydonia vulgaris;* it is astringent and stomachic, and is used, when cooked, as food.

C. se'men. (L. *semen,* a seed. F. *semences,* or *pépins de coings;* G. *Quittensamen, Quittenkerne.*) Quince seed. It contains 20 per cent. of vegetable mucus, cydonin, which is used as the basis of collyria, in the form of *Mucilago cydoniæ.*

Cydo'nian. (L. *cydonia,* the quince tree.) Of, or belonging to, the quince tree; made of quinces.

Cydonia'tum. (L. *cydonia,* a quince.)

Old term for a confection made of quinces and aromatic substances.

Cydo'nin. (L. *cydonia*, a quince. G. *Quittenschleim.*) $C_{18}H_{28}O_{14}$. The mucilage of quince seeds, forming the chief part of the secondary membrane of the epidermis of the seed; it exists in two modifications, soluble and insoluble. Heated with dilute sulphuric acid it takes up one equivalent of water, and forms an equivalent of cellulose and two of gum.

Cydoni'tes. (Κυδωνίτης.) Quince wine.

Cydo'nium, U.S. Ph. The seeds of the quince, *Cydonia vulgaris*. See *Cydoniæ semen.*

Also (F. *coing*; G. *Quitte*), a quince.

C. ma'lum. (L. *malum*, an apple.) The quince, the fruit of the *Cydonia vulgaris*.

Cye'ma. (Κύημα, that which is conceived; from *κυέω*, to bear in the womb.) Old term for the ovum or product of conception, or rather the complete rudiments of the fœtus.

Cyesiocol'ica. Same as *Encyocolica.*

Cyesiodiarrhœ'a. (Κύησις, pregnancy; *διάρροια*, diarrhœa.) The diarrhœa which was supposed to be caused by pregnancy.

Cyesiogno'mon. (Κύησις; *γνώμων*, one that knows. G. *Schwangerschaftzeichen.*) A sign of pregnancy.

Cyesiogno'sis. (Κύησις; *γνῶσις*, a knowing.) The diagnosis of pregnancy.

Cyesiognos'tics. (Κύησις; *γνωστικός*, the power of knowing.) The art of detecting pregnancy.

Cyesiol'ogy. (Κύησις; λόγος, an account. G. *Schwangerschaftslehre.*) The doctrine of pregnancy.

Cye'sis. (Κύησις.) Pregnancy. Also conception.

Cye'steine. Same as *Kiestin.*

Cye'tic. (Κυητικός, relating to conception.) Relating to pregnancy.

Cyg'nus. (Κύκνος, a swan.) The swan. A Genus of the Group *Lamellirostres*, Order *Anseres.*

C. ol'or, Linn. (L. *olor*, a swan.) The swan.

Cy'la. (Κύλα, the parts under the eyes.) Old term for the lower eyelids.

Cylich'ne. (Κυλίχνη, a cup.) Old name for a pill box, a small cup, or gallipot, or a box for medicines. Galen, *Exeg. Dict. Hipp.*

Cylicot'omy. (Κύλιξ, a cup; *τομή*, a cutting.) Division of the ciliary muscle; so called from the form of the muscle.

Cyl'ides. (Κυλίδης, the parts under the eyes.) The lower eyelids.

Cyl'inder. (Κύλινδρος, from *κυλίνδω*, to roll. F. *cylindre*; G. *Cylinder, Zylinder, Walze.*) A solid formed by the rotation of a rectangle about one of its sides; so that it is extended in length, equally round, and its ends or extremities are equal circles.

Also, a name given to the stethoscope.

Also, a roll of plaster.

C.-ax'is. (L. *axis*, an axle-tree. F. *cylinder d'axe*; G. *Axencylinder.*) Purkinje's term for the central or axial part of a nerve tubule; it is greyish in colour, somewhat flattened, continuous, homogeneous, and of a diameter varying from ·001 mm. to ·004 mm.; it may be coloured by carmine and gold chloride, and is caused to swell by acetic acid; silver nitrate produces transverse dark marks. According to some, it is faintly fibrillated; near their termination some divide, as in the cornea, and some present enlargements, as in the retina. The cylinder-axis is the essential conducting part of the nerve tube, and is continuous with the cylinder-axis processes of the nerve cells.

C.-ax'is pro'cess. (F. *prolongment axile*; G. *Axenzylinderfortsatz.*) A term applied to the process of a nerve cell which becomes the cylinder-axis of a nerve tubule; each cell only sends off one of these processes.

C. machi'ne. An apparatus for developing Franklinic electricity, in which the electricity is generated by rotating a cylinder of glass against a rubber coated with amalgam. The electricity produced by the friction is received upon a row of points projecting from the prime conductor, which are placed in immediate proximity to the cylinder on the opposite side to the rubber.

C.s, re'nal. (L. *ren*, the kidney.) Same as *Renal casts.*

Cylindra'ceous. (Κύλινδρος. G. *walzenförmig.*) Approaching to a cylindrical shape.

Cylindraneurys'ma. (L. *cylindrus*, a cylinder; *aneurysm.* F. *cylindraneurysme*; G. *cylinderförmiges Aneurysma.*) Cylindriform aneurysm.

Cylindranther'eæ. (L. *cylindrus*; *anther.*) A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*, so called from the cylinder produced by the united anthers.

Cylindren'chyma. (Κύλινδρος; *ἔγχυμα*, an infusion.) Plant tissue composed of cylindrical cells.

Cylin'dri. (L. *cylindrus.*) Cylinders.

C. membrana'cei re'num. (L. *membranaceus*, formed of membrane; *ren*, the kidney.) The infundibuli of the kidney.

Cylin'drical. (L. *cylindrus*, a cylinder. F. *cylindrique*; G. *cylindrisch, walzenförmig.*) Shaped like a cylinder.

C. epithe'lium. See *Epithelium, cylindrical.*

C. eye. See *Eye, cylindrical.*

C. lens. (G. *Cylinderbrille.*) A lens which has been ground upon a cylinder instead of a sphere. Such a lens is plane in one direction, that is to say, has no refractive power, whilst in the other, which is known as the axis, and which answers to the surface upon which it was ground, it possesses a certain refractive index, and is either concave or convex. If a cylindrical convex lens is placed upon a cylindrical concave lens of corresponding strength, so that the two axes are parallel, the surfaces of the two lens are parallel and their refractory power is *nil*; but, in proportion to the obliquity of direction, the refractive power becomes greater until the maximum is reached perpendicular to the axis. Cylindrical lenses are employed to remedy defects in the eye due to astigmatism.

Cylin'driform. (L. *cylindrus*; *forma*, shape.) Shaped like a cylinder.

Cylindristach'yous. (Κύλινδρος, a cylinder; *στάχυς*, an ear. F. *cylindristachyé*; G. *cylinderröhrig.*) Having flowers disposed in cylindrical ears or spikes.

Cylindrobasioste'monous. (Κύλινδρος; *βάσις*, the base; *στήμων*, a thread. F. *cylindrobasiostémone.*) Applied to plants having the stamens soldered together by the base of the filaments.

Cylindrocar'pous. (Κύλινδρος; *καρ-*

πος, fruit. F. *cylindrocarpe;* G. *cylinderfruchtig.*) Having cylindrical fruit.

Cylindrocephal'ic. (Κύλινδρος; κεφαλή, the head.) Having a cylindrical or long head.

Cyl'indroïd. (Κύλινδρος; εἶδος, likeness.) Having a cylindrical shape.

C. protu'berance. (L. *protubero*, to swell out.) A synonym of the *Hippocampus major.*

Cylindroï'des. Same as *Cylindroid.*

Cylindro'ma. (Κύλινδρος, a cylinder. G. *Cylindrom, Siphonom, Röhrengeschwulst, Schlauchknorpelgeschwulst.*) A term applied by Billroth to a tumour occurring chiefly in the orbit and stomach, and characterised by hyaline cylinders with globular or club-like processes, which form a framework, within which winds another system of embryonic cellular cylinders resembling cactus branches. These two sets of branches are surrounded by a fibrous capsule, which breaks up the tumour into nodules. It would appear that several varieties of morbid growth undergoing partial colloid change have been included under this term; but it is contended that there is a distinct new formation, probably arising from the connective tissue, or from a combination of sarcoma and myxoma, and having many of the characteristics of some forms of angioma and sarcoma. Cylindroma in some of its varieties has been described as a plexiform sarcoma, as adenoid cancer, mucous cancroid, cylindrical epithelioma, and under other names.

C. carcinomato'des. (Καρκινος, cancer; εἶδος, likeness.) A form of carcinoma in which the cell-nests contain in their interior hyaline spheres from colloid degeneration.

Cylindroph'orus. (Κύλινδρος, a cylinder; φέρω, to bear.) A sexually mature form of cestode worm.

C. typ'icus. (L. *typicus*, figurative.) Found in the large intestine of *Carcharias Rondeletii.*

Cylin'dro-sarco'ma. A tumour presenting the characteristics of cylindroma and sarcoma.

Cylindro'sis. (Κύλινδρος.) One of the forms of suture of the cranium, according to Schultz; that where an osseous plate is rolled upon itself so as to form a canal, and then a suture.

Cylindroso'matous. (Κύλινδρος; σῶμα, a body. F. *cylindrosome;* G. *kylinderkörperig.*) Having a cylindrical body.

Cylindrotæ'nium. (Κύλινδρος; ταινία, a band.) A name given to a supposed new fungoid growth found in choleraic discharges.

C. chol'eræ asiat'icæ. The fully developed form said to be obtained by Klob from the cultivation of the micrococcus found in the discharges of Asiatic cholera.

Cylin'drus. Same as *Cylinder.*

Cylissocelorrhaph'ia. (Κυλίνδω, to roll about; *celorrhaphia.*) Term by B. Signoroni for a circumvoluted hernial suture.

Cyllo'epus. Same as *Cyllopus.*

Cyllopod'ia. (Κυλλόπους, crook-footed.) Term for the condition of having a crooked or distorted foot, especially that known as *Talipes varus.*

Cyllopod'ion. Same as *Cyllopodia.*

Cyl'lopus. (Κυλλόπους.) Club-foot, especially the form *Talipes varus.*

Cyllo'sis. (Κύλλωσις, from κυλλόω, to bend or crook. F. *cyllose.*) Old term, used by Hippocrates and Galen, for crookedness or lameness of the leg, distortion, or mutilation; also, a bending or curvature of the leg outwards, or the condition called bandy-leg.

Also, a generic term for club-foot.

Cylloso'mus. (Κυλλός, crooked; σῶμα, a body.) A fœtal monstrosity characterised, according to Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, by a lateral eventration occupying principally the lower abdominal region, and by the absence or imperfect development of the corresponding lower limb.

Cy'ma. A *Cyme.*

Cyma'tium. (Κυμάτιον, dim. of κῦμα, a wave. F. *cymation;* G. *Fruchtgehäuse, Flechtenfrucht.*) Name by Wallroth for the apothecium of lichens.

Cymato'des. (Κύμα, a wave or fluctuation; εἶδος, form. F. *cymatode;* G. *fluctuirend, wellenförmig.*) Having, or full of, fluctuation. Anciently applied to an unequal fluctuating pulse.

Cy'matoid. (Κύμα, a wave; εἶδος, likeness. G. *wellenförmig.*) Wave-like. Same as *Cymatodes.*

Cymatoph'orous. (*Cymatium; φορέω*; to bear.) Bearing or having cymatia.

Cym'ba. (Κύμβος, a hollow recess.) A boat or pinnace.

A name for the scaphoid bone of the carpus, and navicular bone of the tarsus, from a fancied likeness.

Also, a name of the vulva.

Cym'bæform. Same as *Cymbiform.*

Cymbala'ria. (Κύμβαλον, a cymbal. G. *Cimbelkraut.*) The *Linaria cymbalaria.*

Also, the *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, which was said to be poisonous; and that it was a decoction of this plant, into which arsenic was put, which formed one of the poisons termed *Aquetta.*

C. elati'në. The *Antirrhinum elatine.*

C. mura'lis. (L. *muralis*, belonging to a wall.) The *Linaria vulgaris.*

Cymbala'ris cartila'go. (Κύμβαλον.) An old epithet for the cricoid cartilage. (Quincy.)

Cymba'lion. (Κυμβάλιον.) The plant thus named by Dioscorides is believed to be the *Umbilicus pendulinus.*

Cym'baloid. (Κύμβαλον, a cymbal; εἶδος, likeness. F. *cymbaloïde;* G. *zimbelähnlich.*) Resembling a cymbal.

Cymbocephal'ic. Having the characters of *Cymbocephaly.*

Cymbel'læ. (L. dim. of *cymba*, a boat.) A term for a boat-shaped antherozoid of some Algæ.

Cymbel'leæ. A Suborder of the Order *Diatomaceæ;* the individuals are free, angular, and siliceous.

Cymbicarp'ous. (Κύμβη, a small boat; καρπός, fruit. F. *cymbicarpe;* G. *kahnfruchtig.*) Having boat-like fruit.

Cymbid'ium. (Dim. of κύμβη, a boat.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Orchidaceæ.*

C. tessaloï'des, Roxb. The *Vanda Roxburghii.*

Cymbifo'liate. (L. *cymba*, a boat; *folium*, a leaf. F. *cymbifolié;* G. *kahnblättrig.*) Having boat-like leaves.

Cym'biform. (L. *cymba*, a boat or pinnace; *forma*, likeness. F. *cymbiforme;* G. *kahnförmig, nachenförmig.*) Shaped like a boat.

C. bone. The os naviculare, a bone of the tarsus.

Cymboceph'aly. (Κύμβη, the hollow of a vessel; κεφαλή, the head.) A bilobed form of the head.

Cymbopo'gon. (Κύμβος, a cup; πώγων, a beard.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Graminaceæ*.

C. citra'tum. The *Andropogon citratus*.

C. nar'dus. The *Andropogon nardus*.

C. schœnan'thus. (Σκοινάνθος, the flower of the aromatic rush.) The *Andropogon citratus*.

Cyme. (Κῦμα, anything swollen, the young sprout of a cabbage. F. *cyme;* I. and S. *cima;* G. *Trugdolde.*) A generic term applied to all the forms of determinate or definite inflorescence. The typical cyme is a flower cluster with a terminal flower, producing, below its apex, one or more lateral branches, each with a terminal flower, and all growing to about the same level, so as to resemble a corymb or umbel; its development, thus, is centrifugal; these secondary axes, or branches, may develop in the same way as the primary, and so on.

C., bipa'rous. (L. *bis*, twice; *pario*, to produce. F. *cyme bipare.*) That form of cyme in which, as in *Radiola linoides*, each axis gives off below the terminal flower two subordinate and symmetrical axes, sometimes opposite, as in *Cerastium collinum*, but sometimes not so.

C., bos'trichoïd. (Βοστρυχος, a lock of hair; εἶδος, likeness.) Same as *C., helicoid.*

C., cicinnal. (Κίκιννος, a curl of hair.) Same as *C., scorpioid.*

C., circin'nate. (L. *circinnus*, a curl.) Same as *C. helicoid.*

C., contrac'ted. (F. *cyme contractée.*) Term employed by De Candolle to indicate that form of cyme in which the secondary axes are very short. Same as *Fascicle.*

C., dichot'omous. (Δίχα, doubly; τέμνω, to divide.) A cyme in which the division takes place by two branches at the base of each terminal flower. Same as *C., biparous.*

C., gy'rate. (Γύρος, a circle.) Same as *C., helicoid.*

C., hel'icoïd. ("Ελιξ, a coil; εἶδος, likeness. F. *cyme helicoïde.*) A form of uniparous cyme which resembles the scorpioid cyme in its stem being composed of a number of secondary axes, and in each flower being opposite a bract; but it differs from it in the flowers and bracts being arranged in a spiral manner along the axis. It is seen in various monocotyledons, as *Hemerocallis* and *Phormium*. Also called *Bostryx.*

C., pan'icled. (L. *panicula*, a tuft.) A cyme in which the secondary axes branch so as to resemble a panicle, as in the Privet.

C., race'mose. (L. *racemus*, a cluster of grapes.) A cyme in which the pedicels are of equal length, so that the inflorescence resembles a raceme, as the *Campanula.*

C., scor'pioïd. (Σκορπίος, a scorpion; εἶδος, likeness.) That form of uniparous cyme in which, owing to the suppression of one of the subordinate or secondary axes below the terminal flower, the stem presents a coiled or spiral form. Each flower has usually a bract on the opposite side of the stem, and the flowers are arranged in two parallel longitudinal rows on the same side of the stem. An example is presented in the *Symphytum asperrimum.*

Also called *Cincinnus.*

C., spi'ked. (L. *spica*, an ear of corn.) A cyme, the flowers of which are nearly sessile, so that it resembles a spike, as the Sedum.

C., trichot'omous. (Τρίχα, in three parts; τέμνω, to divide.) A cyme in which the division takes place by three branches at the base of each terminal flower. Same as *C., triparous.*

C., tripa'rous. (L. *tri*, for *tres*, three; *pario*, to bring forth.) That form of cyme in which the axis gives off below the terminal flower three subordinate axes.

C., unip'arous. (L. *unus*, one; *pario*, to bring forth. F. *cyme unipare.*) That form of cyme in which, by the abortion of one of the two subordinate axes of the ordinary cyme, there is only one subordinate axis springing from the axil of a bract below the terminal flower.

Cy'mene. $C_{10}H_{14} = C_6H_4[CH_3CH(CH_3)_2]$. Methylisopropyl benzene. An aromatic principle found in the oil of cumin seeds, *Cuminum cyminum*, *Ptychotis ajowan*, *Eucalyptus globulus*, and other plants, and in coal tar; it may be prepared by gently heating two parts of camphor with one of phosphorus pentasulphide. It has a sp. gr. of ·8732, and boils at 175° C. (347° F.) It produces pain when subcutaneously injected, but has no other known physiological action, except when injected several days in succession, when headache, nausea, and vomiting are produced, probably from the presence of cuminic acid in the blood. When cymene is administered cuminic acid is found in the urine.

Cy'menol. A synonym of *Carvacrol.*

Cymif'erous. (L. *cyma*, a young sprout of cabbage; *fero*, to bear.) Bearing or producing a cyme.

Cymi'num. Same as *Cuminum*, or *Cumin seeds.*

Cy'mo-bot'ryose. (Κῦμα, the young sprout of a cabbage; βότρυς, a cluster of grapes.) Applied to cymes arranged in a racemose manner.

Cy'mogene. A gaseous substance, consisting chiefly of butane, given off during the distillation of crude paraffin, and which, when condensed by pressure, is used for the production of extreme cold by evaporation.

Cymograph'ion. See *Kymographion.*

Cy'moid. (Κῦμα, a young sprout of cabbage; εἶδος, likeness.) Like a cyme.

Cy'mol. Same as *Cymene.*

Cymophe'nol. A synonym of *Carvacrol.*

Cymo'sæ. (*Cyme.*) One of the Linnæan Natural Orders of plants, including Lonicera and Loranthus.

Cy'mose. (F. *cymeux;* G. *trugdoldenblüthig.*) Having the character or arrangement of a *Cyme;* full of cymes.

C. branch'ing. That form of branching of a plant in which the lateral axes grow more freely than the primary axis, and themselves branch in like manner.

C. inflores'cence. See *Inflorescence, cymose.*

C. um'bel. (*Umbel.*) This form of inflorescence is produced when three or more shoots standing in a true or spurious whorl develop more strongly than their mother shoot, and thus produce an umbrella-shaped or umbellate system. It occurs in Euphorbium.

Cymoth'oa. (Κυμοθόη, a Nereid; from κῦμα, a wave; θοός, nimble.) A Genus of the Order *Isopoda*, Subclass *Edriophthalma.* The species are parasitic in the mouths of fishes.

Cy'mous. Same as *Cymose.*

Cy'mule. A small, simple *Cymè.*

Also, a branch of a cyme.

Cy'myl. $C_{10}H_{13}$. A hypothetical radical.

C. al'cohol. $C_{10}H_{14}O$. A colourless liquid obtained, along with cumic acid, by the action of alcoholic potash on cumic aldehyde.

Cy'na. Same as *Cina*.

Cynagros'tis. (Κύων, a dog; ἀγρώστις, a grass.) The *Triticum repens*.

Cynan'chē. (Κυνάγχη, from κύων, a dog; ἄγχω, to strangle. F. *angine, cynanche, cynancie;* G. *Bräune, Halsentzündung*.) Term for pharyngeal and tonsillitic inflammations of the throat, accompanied by swelling of the parts and some impediment to deglutition and respiration; because dogs were supposed to be particularly subject to it; or because those suffering made a noise like a strangled dog; or because they breathed with open mouth and hanging-out tongue like a dog.

C. contagio'sa. A synonym of *Diphtheria* and of *Diphtheritic laryngitis*, from their contagious quality.

C. epidem'ica. (Ἐπιδήμιος, among the people.) Same as *C. maligna*.

C. exter'na. (L. *externus*, outward.) A synonym of *Mumps*.

C. fau'cium. (L. *fauces*, the back of the throat.) A synonym of *Quinsy*.

C. gangræno'sa. (Γάγγραινα, a gangrene.) Same as *C. maligna*.

C. laryngē'a. (Λάρυγξ, the larynx.) A term for croup, or for laryngitis.

C. malig'na. (L. *malignus*, of an evil nature. F. *angine maligne*.) See *Sore throat, putrid*.

C. maxilla'ris. (L. *maxilla*, the jaw.) A synonym of *Mumps*.

C. œsophage'a. A synonym of *Œsophagitis*.

C. parotide'a. (*Parotid*.) Inflammation of the parotid gland, or *Mumps*.

C. pharynge'a. Same as *Pharyngitis*.

C. prunel'la. (Mod. L. *prunella*, dim. of *pruna*, a burning coal; or of *prunum*, a plum.) A synonym of *Quinsy*, from the painful heat of the tonsil, or from its likeness to a plum.

C. pur'puro-parotidæ'a. (L. *purpureus*, purple; *parotid*.) A synonym of *C. maligna*.

C. sim'plex. (L. *simplex*, simple.) Simple catarrhal sore throat.

C. strepito'ria. (L. *strepito*, to make a rattling.) A synonym of *Croup*.

C. stri'dula. (L. *stridulus*, hissing.) A synonym of *Croup*.

C. sublingua'lis. (L. *sub*, under; *lingua*, the tongue.) A synonym of *Angina Ludovici*.

C. suffocati'va. (L. *suffoco*, to strangle.) A synonym of *Croup*.

C. tonsilla'ris. (L. *tonsillæ*, the tonsils.) A term for quinsy.

C. tonsilli'tis. Same as *C. tonsillaris*.

C. trachea'lis. (L. *trachea*, the windpipe.) A term for croup.

C. trachea'lis spasmod'ica. Spasmodic croup, or *Laryngismus stridulus*.

C. ulcero'sa. (L. *ulcus*, an ulcer.) A synonym of *C. maligna*.

Cynan'chica. (Κυνάγχη, the quinsy. F. *cynanchiques*.) Applied to medicines for the relief of quinsy.

Also, the *Asperula cynanchica*.

Cynan'chin. A crystalline substance occurring in shining rhombic plates, found in *Cynanchum acutum*. Probably the same as *Asclepiadin*.

Cynanchoce'in. A crystalline substance, consisting of lancet-shaped needles arranged in star shape, obtained from *Cynanchum acutum*. Probably the same as *Cynanchol*.

Cynan'chol. $C_{15}H_{24}O$. A crystalline substance found in the juice of *Cynanchum acutum*. It is nearly insoluble in cold, soluble in hot, alcohol, from which it is deposited in small white needles, or brilliant lamellæ, arranged in star-shaped pattern.

Cynanchorthopnœ'a. (Κυνάγχε, quinsy; ὀρθόπνοια, upright breathing.) A synonym of *Croup*.

Cynan'chum. (Κύων, a dog; ἄγχω, to strangle. F. *cynanque;* G. *Hundswürger*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Asclepiadaceæ*.

Also, the root of the swallow-wort, *Vincetoxicum officinale*.

C. acu'tum, var. **monspeli'acum,** Linn. (L. *acutus*, sharp-pointed.) The inspissated juice is said to possess drastic properties, and to be known as French or Montpellier scammony; but latterly it is believed that all the so-called Montpellier scammony comes from Germany, especially from Stuttgard.

C. Ar'ghel, Delile. An Egyptian plant, the leaves of which are used in adulterating those of senna. Now called *Solenostemma argel*.

C. exten'sum, Jacq. The *Demia extensa*.

C. ipecacuan'ha, Willd. The *Tylophora asthmatica*.

C. læviga'tum, Retz. (F. *cynanche lisse*.) The *Tylophora lævigata*.

C. mauritia'num, Lamb. The root furnishes Isle of France ipecacuanha. Also called *Camptocarpus mauritianus*.

C. monspeli'acum, Linn. (F. *scammonée de Montpellier*.) A variety of *C. acutum*.

C. oleæfo'lium, Hect. (L. *olea*, an olive tree; *folium*, a leaf.) The *Solenostemma argel*.

C. ovalifo'lium. (L. *ovalis*, egg-shaped; *folium*, a leaf.) A plant producing excellent caoutchouc at Penang.

C. rinde'ra. The *Tylophora lævigata*.

C. tomento'sum, Lam. (L. *tomentum*, cushion-stuffing. F. *cynanche cotonneuse*.) The *Tylophora asthmatica*.

C. vincetoxi'cum, Pers. The *Vincetoxicum officinale*, Mönch.

C. viridiflo'rum, (L. *viridis*, green; *flos*, a flower.) The *Tylophora asthmatica*.

C. vomito'rium, Lam. (L. *vomitorius*, emetic.) The *Tylophora asthmatica*.

Cynanth'emis. (Κύων, a dog; ἀνθεμίς, chamomile.) The *Anthemis cotula*.

Cynanthro'pia. (Κύων, a dog; ἄνθρωπος, a man.) Term for a particular kind of melancholia, in which the patient fancies himself changed into a dog, and imitates its bark and actions.

Cynanthro'pos. One suffering from *Cynanthropia*.

Cyna'pin. A poisonous alkaloid said to be discovered by Ficinus in the *Æthusa cynapium*. It crystallises in rhombic prisms, soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether.

Cyna'pium. (Κύων, a dog; ἄπιον, parsley. G. *Hundspetersilie*.) A term for fool's parsley, *Æthusa cynapium*.

Cyn'ara. (Κυνάρα, the dog-brier, or perhaps the artichoke.) A Genus of the Suborder *Tubuliflorœ*, Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

C. cardun'culus, Linn. (L. dim. of *cardŭus*, a thistle. F. *artichaut-cardon;* G. *Kardone, spanische Artischocke.*) Cardoons. The blanched leaf, stalks, and stems are eaten. It has the reputation of being aperient, diuretic, and aphrodisiac. The flowers are used to curdle milk.

C. scol'ymus, Linn. (Σκόλυμος, an artichoke. F. *artichaut commun;* G. *Artischocke.*) The artichoke, under which name the succulent receptacles of this plant are eaten; an infusion of the flowers is used in rennet; the juice of the leaves, with white wine, was used as a diuretic, and antipyretic, and in scurvy, dropsy, and jaundice.

Cynara'ceæ. Same as *Cynarocephalæ.*

Cynara'ceous. Like to the *Cynaraceæ.*

Cynar'eæ. (*Cynara.*) A Family of the Suborder *Tubifloræ*, Nat. Order *Compositæ*, having a style thickened upwards and often fringed at the swelling.

Cyn'arin. (Κυνάρα.) Same as *Cnicin.*

Cyn'arine. A substance resembling aloetin, contained in an extract obtained by Guitteau from the artichoke, *Cynara scolymus*, which extract resembles aloes in its appearance, its taste, and its fracture; and also in furnishing an acid analogous to chrysammic acid.

Cynaroceph'alæ. (Κυνάρα, the artichoke; κεφαλή, the head.) A Group of the Order *Compositæ*, according to Jussieu, having capitula composed of hermaphrodite flowers, of which the outer row is sometimes sterile; a receptacle furnished with numerous hairs and alveoli; and a style swollen at the base of the stigma, and possessing hairs.

Cynarrho'dium. (Κυνάρα, the dog brier; ῥόδον, the rose. F. *cynarrhode.*) Name for a fleshy fruit formed of a great number of achænia situated on a concave or flask-shaped thalamus, to which the calyx is attached, as in the *Rosa*. It is a variety of the etærio.

Cynch'nis. (Κυγχνίς.) Old name for a small cup or vessel in which medicines were kept or exhibited.

Cy'nene. Same as *Cinene.*

Cyn'ic. (Κύων, a dog. F. *cynique;* G. *cynisch, hündisch.*) Like a dog; churlish.

C. spasm. (F. *spasme cynique;* G. *Hundskrampf.*) A convulsive contraction of the facial muscles of one side so as to draw towards each other the angle of the mouth and the outer angle of the eye, so that the teeth are shown in the manner of an angry dog.

Cyn'ical. Same as *Cynic.*

Cynip'idæ. (*Cynips.*) A Family of the Group *Pupivora*, Order *Hymenoptera*. The gall flies. They lay their eggs by means of ovipositors in the leaves or other parts of plants, and thus produce *Galls.*

Cy'nips. (Κνίψ, from κνάω, to scrape. G. *Gallwespe.*) A Genus of the Group *Pupivora*, Order *Hymenoptera.*

C. gal'læ tinctoʹriæ, Oliv. (L. *galla*, a gall; *tinctor*, a dyer. G. *Färbergallwespe.*) The producer of the officinal galls by puncture and oviposition in the leaves of the *Quercus infectoria.*

C. Kolla'ri, Hartig. A species affecting the *Quercus robur*, and producing an inferior gall.

C. quer'cus foʹlii, Linn. (L. *quercus*, an oak; *folium*, a leaf.) The insect the puncture of which gives origin to the round gall-nuts on the *Quercus pubescens.*

C. quer'cus infectoʹriæ. The *C. gallæ tinctoriæ.*

C. roʹsæ, Linn. (L. *rosa*, a rose.) The insect the puncture of which gives rise to the excrescences on different kinds of the wild rose, called *Bedeguar.*

C. scutella'ris, Ob. (L. *scutella*, a salver.) Produces large apple-shaped galls on the under side of the leaves of the oak, *Quercus robur.*

Cy'nisin. A synonym of *Cnicin.*

Cynocephal'ic. (Κύων, a dog; κέφαλή, the head. F. *cynocéphale;* G. *hundekopfig.*) Having a head like a dog's.

Cynocop'rus. (Κύων; κόπρος, dung. G. *Hundskoth.*) Dog's dung, *Album græcum*, which see.

Cynocram'bē. (Κύων, a dog; κράμβη, cabbage. G. *Hundskohl.*) The *Mercurialis perennis.*

Cynocram'beæ. (Same etymon.) A synonym of *Chenopodiaceæ.*

Cynoc'tonum. (Κύων, a dog; κτείνω, to kill.) Name for a species of *Aconitum*, said to be fatal to the dog.

Cynocyt'isus. (Κύων, a dog; κύτισος, the plant cytisus.) A former name for the *Rosa canina*, or dog rose; said to be because it cures the distemper in dogs.

Cynodec'tos. (Κυνόδηκτος, from κύων; δάκνω, to bite.) Old term for one bitten by a mad dog. Dioscorides, ii, 99.

Cyno'des. (Κύων; εἶδος, likeness.) Dog-like, cynic.

C. orex'is. (Ὄρεξις, a longing for.) Term for the canine appetite, or *Bulimia.*

Cynodes'mion. (Κύων, a dog; δέω, to bind.) Old term (Gr. κυνόδεσμιον) for the frænum of the prepuce, which is particularly developed in the dog. (Gorræus.)

Also, the ring used in *Infibulation.*

Cynodes'mium. Same as *Cynodesmion.*

Cynodes'mus. Same as *Cynodesmion.*

Cyn'odin. A crystallizable substance very similar to *Asparagin.* It is contained in the *Cynodon dactylon.*

Cyn'odon. (Κύων; ὀδούς, a tooth. G. *Hundszahn.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Graminaceæ.*

C. dac'tylon, Pers. (Δάκτυλος, a finger. F. *gros chiendent, chiendent pied-de-poule.*) Doorba, Lurrialee grass, Indian fodder grass. A grass very common in the South of Europe and North Africa and India. The rhizome resembles that of couch grass, but is more woody, and the cellular tissue is loaded with starch. The decoction has been employed as a diuretic, and as a substitute for sarsaparilla; the fresh juice is astringent, and is used locally in epistaxis; the bruised plant is applied to bleeding wounds.

C. linea'rē. (L. *linea*, a line.) Used as a substitute for sarsaparilla.

Cynodon'tes. (Κύων, a dog; ὀδούς, a tooth.) Old term (Gr. κυνόδοντες), used by Hippocrates, *Aph.* iii, 25, for the canine teeth.

Cynoglos'sin. An alkaloid found in the *Cynoglossum officinale;* it is also a constituent of several plants belonging to the *Boraginaceæ*, as the *Anchusa officinalis* and *Echium vulgare.*

Cynoglos'sum. (Κύων, a dog; γλῶσσα, a tongue, from its fancied likeness.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Borragineæ.*

C. amplexicau'lē. (L. *amplecto*, to embrace; *caulis*, a stem.) The *C. virginicum.*

C. cheirifo'lium, Linn. (*Cheiri*, the wall-flower; L. *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. Europe. Leaves used as a vulnerary.

C. ma'jor. (L. *major*, greater.) The *C. officinale.*

C. officina'lë, Linn. (L. *officina*, a shop. F. *langue de chien;* G. *Hundszunge.*) The hound's tongue. It is fetid and mucilaginous, and is said by some to have narcotic powers, by others to act as curare; was also used against scrofula, coughs, diarrhœa, and hæmorrhages. It yields a strong-scented oil. In Russia it is a popular remedy in hydrophobia. It is the κυνόγλωσσον of Dioscorides.

C. virgin'icum. Wild comfrey. Hab. United States. Mucilaginous; the leaves are smoked instead of tobacco.

C. vulga'rë. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) The *C. officinale.*

Cynoï'dea. (Κύων; εἶδος, likeness.) A Suborder of the Order *Carnivora*, containing the dogs and dog-like animals.

Cynol'ophi. Same as *Cynolophoi.*

Cynol'ophol. (Κύων, a dog; λόφος, a protuberance.) Old term for the spinous processes of the vertebræ, which are very marked in the dog.

Cynolys'sa. (Κύων, a dog; λύσση, madness.) Old term for canine madness, or *Rabies canina.* (Castellus.)

Also (G. *Tollwurm*), the worm believed to exist under the tongue of dogs, and which caused rabies.

Cynomet'ra. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ.*

C. agal'locha, Sprengel. The *Aquilaria agallocha.*

C. caulifio'ra, Linn. (L. *caulis*, a stem; *flos*, a flower.) Hab. Tropical Asia. Root purgative and tonic; oil of the seeds used in itch and other skin diseases.

C. laxifio'ra, Benth. (L. *laxus*, loose; *flos*, a flower.) A species supplying part of the copal of the western coast of Africa.

C. ramifio'ra, Linn. (L. *ramus*, a branch; *flos*, a flower.) Hab. Malabar. Root purgative; leaves, boiled in milk and mixed with honey, used in scabies, leprosy, and other skin diseases; as is also the oil of the seeds.

C. sprucea'na. A source of copal.

Cynomo'ja. Old name for the *Plantago psyllium*, according to Oribasius.

Cynomo'rium. (Κύων; μόριον, the penis. G. *Hundskolben.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Balanophoraceæ.*

C. coccin'eum. (L. *coccineus*, scarlet. F. *champignon de Malte;* G. *Malteser-Schwamm.*) The *Fungus melitensis* of pharmacologists, a small plant which grows in Sicily and Malta. Used as a styptic in dysentery and hæmorrhage. It is sometimes substituted for *Calaguala.*

Cynomor'pha. (Κύων; μορφή, form.) Applied to a Family of the Order *Pinnipedia*, from the dog-like form of their head.

Cynomy'ia. (Κύων; μυῖα, a fly.) A Genus of the Family *Muscidæ*, Suborder *Brachycera*, Order *Diptera.*

C. mortuo'rum. (L. *mortuus*, dead. F. *cynomyie des morts.*) Head golden yellow; antennæ fawn-coloured, drooping; thorax bluish-black; abdomen violet-blue. Larva feeds on the bodies of dead animals, especially dogs.

Cynopem'phix. (Κύων, a dog; πέμφιξ, a bubble. F. *cynopemphyx;* G. *Hundesblatter.*) The dog-pock or eruption. Also called *Terminthus.*

Cynopho'bia. (Κύων; φόβος, fear.) A term applied to the semihysteric symptoms which are produced by the bite of a healthy dog in a nervous person.

Cynopithe'cl. (Κύων; πίθηκος, an ape.) A Subfamily of the Suborder *Catarrhinæ*, Order *Primates.* The baboons. They are quadrupedal forms, with prominent muzzles, having the nostrils at its extremity, cheek pouches, and natal callosities, generally of some bright colour.

Cynopso'ra. (Κύων, a dog; ψώρα, the itch. F. *cynopsore;* G. *Hunderaude.*) Dog's itch.

Cynorex'ia. (Κύων, a dog; ὄρεξις, a longing for. F. *cynorexie, faim canine;* G. *Hundshunger.*) Old term for canine appetite, or *Bulimia.*

Cynorhæs'tes, Herm. (Κυνοραιστής, a dog-tick.) A synonym of *Ixodes.*

C. ric'inus, Herm. The *Ixodes ricinus*, Linn.

Cynor'rhodon. (Κύων, a dog; ῥόδον, a rose.) An old term for the *Rosa canina*, and also for its fruit.

Cynos'bata. (G. *Hagebuthen.*) Hips, the fruit of the *Cynosbatus.*

Cynos'baton. Same as *Cynosbatus.*

Cynos'batus. (Κύων, a dog; βάτος, a bramble or thorn.) A former name for the *Rosa canina*, or dog rose; because dogs are said to be attracted by its smell.

Cynosor'chis. (Κύων; ὄρχις, a testicle. G. *Hundshödlein.*) The *Orchis mascula.*

Cynospas'mus. Same as *Cynic spasm.*

Cynospas'tum. (Κύων, a dog; σπάω, to attract.) An old term for the *Rosa canina.*

Cynosu'rus. (Κύων, a dog; οὐρά, a tail. G. *Kammgrass.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Graminaceæ.*

C. coraca'nus, Linn. The *Eleusine coracana*, Gärtner.

Cynure'nic ac'id. (Κύων; οὖρον, urine.) $C_{20}H_{14}N_2O_6$. A crystalline substance frequently occurring in small quantity in the urine of the dog; it crystallises in silky colourless needles. It is less plentiful when the animal is chiefly fed on hydrocarbons, such as starch and fat.

Cynu'ric ac'id. (Same etymon.) Same as *Cynurenic acid.*

Cynu'rin. (Same etymon.) $C_{18}H_{14}N_2O_2$. A crystalline basic substance obtained by heating cynurenic acid to 265° C. (509° F.)

Cy'on. (Κύων.) The frænum of the prepuce; also, the penis.

Cyonorrhaph'ia. See *Cionorrhaphia.*

Cyophor'ia. (Κύος, a fœtus; φορέω, to bear.) Old term for pregnancy. Dolæus, *Encycl. Pract.* iii, 13, p. 588.

Also, latterly, the duration of pregnancy.

Cyoph'orin. (Same etymon.) A substance which Rauche found in the urine of pregnant women; also called *Gravidin.* Probably the same as *Kiestin.*

Cyophorinstegno'ma. (*Cyophorin;* στεγνόω, to solder.) A concretion of cyophorin or kiestin.

Cy'opin. (Κυάνεος, dark blue; πύον, pus.) The colouring matter of blue pus.

Cyotoc'ia. (Κυοτοκία.) Childbirth.

Cyot'rophy. (Κύος; τροφή, nutrition.) The nutrition of the embryo.

Cyparis'sus. (Κυπάρισσος.) The *Cupressus sempervirens.*

Cypera'ceæ. (*Cyperus.* G. *Cyperngräser, Rietgräser.*) Sedges. A Nat. Order of the

Subclass *Glumaceæ*, Class *Monocotyledones*, or a Family of the Order *Glumaceæ*. They are glumal endogens, with whole leaf-sheaths, a one-celled ovary, and an embryo enclosed within the base of the albumen. They are grass-like herbs found in marshes and running streams, in meadows and on heaths, on the seashore, and on the tops of mountains, from the Arctic to the Antarctic circle.

Cypera'ceous. Resembling the plants of the Order *Cyperaceæ*.

Cyperis'sias. The *Euphorbia cyparissias*.

Cyperoïd'eous. (Κύπειρος; εἶδος, likeness.) Having an arrangement of parts like that in the *Cyperus*.

Cyperoï'des. (Κύπειρος; εἶδος, likeness.). The *Typha latifolia*.

Cype'rus. (Κύπειρος, a kind of rush. *Cyperngras*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cyperaceæ*.

C. antiquo'rum. (L. *antiqui*, the ancients.) The *Lawsonia inermis*.

C. articula'tus, Linn. (L. *articulatus*, jointed.) Adrue. Root aromatic and stimulant. Used as a substitute for serpentary.

C. bulbo'sus, Vahl. (Tam. *Shcelandie*.) The tubers of this plant, roasted or boiled, are eaten, and taste like potatoes.

C. esculen'tus, Linn. (L. *esculentus*, edible. F. *souchet comestible, amande de terre;* G. *Erdmandel*.) Rush nut. The tubers or corms of this plant (μαλινοθάλλη of Theophrastus) are eaten in the South of France and Italy. They contain 28 per cent. of a fatty oil, which has a camphorous taste. When roasted they are used as coffee.

C. hexastach'yus, Rottl. ("Εξ, six; στάχυς, an ear of corn. Hind. *Moothoo*.) The tubers of this plant are tonic and stimulant, and are administered in cases of cholera by the Hindoo practitioners; they are used as a demulcent in fevers, and are also said to be diuretic and vermifuge.

C. i'ris. (L. *iris*, the rainbow.) This plant has a reputation in India as a useful medicine in amenorrhœa and in colic.

C. jemen'icus, Roxb. A synonym of *C. bulbosus*.

C., long-root'ed. The *C. longus*.

C. lon'gus, Linn. (L. *longus*, long. F. *souchet long;* I. *odorant;* G. *langes Cypergras*.) The English galangale. The κύπειρος of Hippocrates. A succulent plant with a bitter principle superadded, rendering its roots tonic and stomachic.

C. lon'gus odo'rus. (L. *odorus*, sweet smelling.) The *Dorstenia contrayerva*.

C. odora'tus, Linn. (L. *odoratus*, sweet-scented.) The root of this plant has a warm aromatic taste, and is given in infusion in India as a tonic and stomachic.

C. odo'rus. (L. *odorus*, sweet-smelling.) The *Dorstenia contrayerva*.

C. pap'yrus, Linn. The *Papyrus antiquorum*.

C. peren'nis. (L. *perennis*, perennial.) The *C. pertenuis*.

C. perten'uis, Roxb. (L. *per*, intense; *tenuis*, thin. Hind. *Nagurmutha*.) The tubers of this plant are, when dried and pulverised, used by the Indian ladies for cleansing and perfuming their hair. It is said to be diaphoretic, stomachic, and astringent.

C. perua'nus. The *Dorstenia contrayerva*.

C. roma'nus. (L. *romanus*, Roman.) The *C. longus*.

C. rotun'dus, Linn. (L. *rotundus*, round. F. *souchet rond;* Hind. *muthá*.) Believed by some to be the *C. hexastachyus*. Used as *C. pertenuis*.

C., round-root'ed. The *C. hexastachyus*.

C., sweet. The *C. longus*.

Cy'phel. The *Sempervivum tectorum*.

Cyphel'la. (Κύφελλα, the hollows of the ears.) Name given to a kind of pit or pore, being a *Soredia*, on the under side of the thallus of those lichens included in the Section *Sticta*.

Cyphel'late. (Same etymon.) Having *Cyphellæ*.

Cy'phi. (Κῦφι.) Old term for an aromatic confection used by the priests of Egypt; it was also applied to several alexipharmic medicines. Dioscorides, i, 24.

Cy'phia. (Κυφός, bent.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Campanulaceæ*.

C. digita'ta. (L. *digitus*, a finger.) The tuberous roots of this plant are said to be eaten by the Hottentots.

C. glandulif'era. (L. *glandula*, a small acorn; *fero*, to bear.) Roots eaten in Abyssinia.

Cyphia'ceæ. (*Cyphia*.) A synonym of *Campanulaceæ*, by De Candolle.

Cypho'des. (Κυφοειδής; from κῦφι, an Egyptian aromatic; εἶδος, likeness.) Useful for fumigations.

Also, same as *Cyphoid*.

Cy'phoïd. (Κῦφος, a hump; εἶδος, likeness. F. *cyphoïde;* G. *buckelförmig*.) Resembling a hump.

Cypho'ma. (Κύφωμα, a hump on the back.) Old term for incurvation; gibbosity; humpback.

Cyphortho'sis. (Κῦφος, a hump; ὄρθωσις, a making straight. F. *cyphortose*.) A straightening of deformities.

Cyphoscolio'sis. (Κῦφος; σκολίωσις, crookedness.) Curvature of the spine.

Cypho'sis. (Κύφωσις, a being humpbacked.) The development of *Cyphoma*.

Generally used to denote a posteriorly projecting curvature of the spine, or humpback.

Cyphot'ic. (Κύφος, a hump.) Humpbacked.

Cypi'ra. Old name for turmeric. (Quincy.)

Cy'press. The *Cupressus sempervirens*.

C., Amer'ican. The *Taxodium distichum*.

C., bald. The *Taxodium distichum*.

C. oil. See *Cyprinum oleum*.

C. root. The *Cyperus longus*.

C. spurge. The *Euphorbia cyparissias*.

C. tree. The *Liriodendron tulipifera*.

C., virgin'ia. The *Taxodium distichum*.

Cypres'si fruc'tus. See *Cupressi fructus*.

Cy'pria. (*Cyprus*, the island whence copper was first obtained.) Term proposed to be used as distinctive of diseases caused by the use or abuse of the salts of copper.

Cy'prian vit'riol. (*Cyprus*.) A salt prepared at Chessy, near Lyons, and composed of cupric sulphate and zinc sulphate.

C. tur'pentine. Same as *Turpentine, Chian*.

Cy'prinum o'leum. (L. *cyprinum*, cypress oil; *oleum*, oil.) An oil made of olive oil, cypress flowers, calamus, myrrh, cardamon, inula, bitumen of Judæa, and other matters, and used

as a stimulant and emollient in uterine disease and pleurisy.

Cypri'nus. (Κυπρῖνος, a kind of carp.) A Genus of the Suborder *Physostomi abdominales*, Order *Teleostei*.

C. abra'mis, Cuv. The *C. brama*.

C. albur'nus, Linn. (L. *alburnus*, the bleak; from *albus*, white. F. *able*, *ablette commune*; G. *Weissfisch*.) The bleak.

C. bar'bus, Linn. (L. *barbus*, from *barba*, a beard. F. *barbeau*; G. *Flussbarbe*.) The barbel, thus named from having four appendages hanging from the under jaw like a beard.

C. bra'ma, Linn. (F. *brême commune*; G. *Brassen*.) The bream; an insipid fresh-water fish.

C. car'pio, Linn. (F. *carpe*; G. *Karpfen*.) The carp.

C. go'bio. The *Gobio fluviatilis*.

C. leuci'scus. The *Leuciscus vulgaris*.

C. ru'tilis. The *Leuciscus rutilis*.

C. tin'ca, Linn. The *Tinca vulgaris*.

Cypripe'diæ. (Same etymon.) A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Orchidaceæ* having two anthers.

Cypripe'din. (Same etymon.) A name given to a substance obtained by precipitating the tincture of the *Cypripedium*, U.S. Ph., and employed as an antispasmodic.

Cypripe'dium. (Κύπρις, Venus; πόδιον, dim. of πούς, a foot. G. *Frauenschuh*.) Ladies' slipper, mocassin plant. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Orchidaceæ*.

Also (F. *valériane américaine*; G. *Gelbfrauenschuhwurzel*), the officinal name, U.S. Ph., of the rhizome and rootlets of *C. pubescens* and *C. parviflorum*. It contains a volatile oil, a volatile acid, and two resins. Used in nervous diseases, such as chorea, hysteria, and epilepsy.

C. acaul'ë. (L. *a*, neg.; *caulis*, a stem.) Hab. United States. Roots used in nervous disorders as valerian. Said to be narcotic.

C. calce'olus, Linn. (L. *calceolus*, a small shoe.) The *C. luteum* and the *C. spectabile*.

C. canaden'së. The *C. spectabile*.

C. flaves'cens. (L. *flavesco*, to become golden yellow.) The *C. luteum*.

C. gutta'tum. (L. *gutta*, a drop.) This plant is used in Siberia for the cure of epilepsy.

C. hu'milë. (L. *humilis*, lowly.) The *C. acaule*.

C. lu'teum. (L. *luteus*, yellow.) The *C. parviflorum*.

C. parvifio'rum, Salisb. (L. *parvus*, small; *flos*, a flower.) One of the species supplying *Cypripedium*, U.S. Ph.

C. pubes'cens, Willd. One of the species supplying the *Cypripedium*, U.S. Ph.

C. spectabi'lë. (L. *spectabilis*, remarkable.) Hab. Canada. An antispasmodic like *C. parviflorum*; said to be somewhat narcotic.

Cy'prium æs. (L. *Cyprus*; *æs*, brass.) A name, used by Scribonius Largus, *n.* 16, for copper, from the place whence it was obtained.

Cy'prus. The island of that name.

C. tur'pentine. (F. *térébinthine de Chio*, or *de Scio*; G. *Cyprinischer Terpentin*.) A limpid, fragrant, and grateful substance obtained by wounding the bark of the trunk of the *Pistacia terebinthinus*. Also, and more commonly, called Chian or Chio turpentine. See *Turpentine, Chian*.

Cyp'sela. (Κυψέλη, a hollow vessel.) A dry, inferior, indehiscent fruit, with an adherent pericarp, containing an upright seed without perisperm, as in the Compositæ. It is similar to the achænium, except that it is inferior.

Cyp'selë. (Κυψέλη, the hollow of the ear.) The external auditory meatus.

Also, a capsule.

Also, a synonym of *Cerumen*.

Cyp'selis. (Κυψελίς, wax in the ears.) Cerumen.

Cypselomor'phæ. (Κύψελος, the sand martin; μορφή, form.) An Order of ægithognathous birds, with the single vomer truncated in front, and a broad sternum having no forked manubrium nor notches. It includes the swifts, goatsuckers, and humming-birds.

Cypta'rion. Old name for a certain antidote.

Cyrba'sia. (Κυρβασία, a tiara or cap.) Old name, used by Hippocrates for a sort of covering for the female breasts. (Quincy.)

Cyr'ceon. Same as *Cyrseon*.

Cyre'bia. Old term (Gr. κυρήβια), used by Hippocrates, *de Nat. Mul.* liv, *5*, for the husks of barley, or of other corn; chaff.

Cyre'na. A Genus of lamellibranchiate *Molluscs* inhabiting the rivers of tropical districts. Many of the species are esculent.

C. pap'ua, Lamk. Hab. Australia. Said to have produced poisonous symptoms.

Cyrena'icus. (*Cyrenaica*, a region of Africa, called after *Cyrene*, daughter of Peneus.) Of, or belonging to, Cyrenaica, where the substance benzoin abounds, whence it was called *Liquor cyrenaicus*. Quincy renders it *L. Siriniacus*.

Cyre'në. An ancient Greek town in Libya on the African coast.

C., school of. A sect of physicians apparently holding the same views as the school of Crotona; they flourished before Hippocrates.

Cyri'acus. (Κυριακός, belonging to a lord.) Old epithet for a certain pastil good against ulcerous sores and corruptions. (Gorræus.)

Cyrilla'ceæ. A Nat. Order of thalamifloral Exogens of the Alliance *Berberales*, having regular, symmetrical flowers, axile placentæ, stamens all fertile, alternate with the petals if equal to them in number, pendulous ovules, and imbricated petals, smooth on the inside.

Cyro'nes. Same as *Sirones*.

Cyr'seon. Old name for the anus.

Cyrsot'omy. Misspelling of *Cirsotomy*.

Cyrtandra'ceæ. (Κυρτός, curved; ἀνήρ, a male, and so a stamen.) A synonym by Jack of *Gesneraceæ*.

Cyrtan'dreæ. (Same etymon.) A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Gesneraceæ*, in which the seeds have no albumen, and the fruit is wholly free.

Cyrto'des. Same as *Cyrtoid*.

Cyr'tograph. (Κυρτός, curved; γράφω, to write.) An instrument for measuring and recording the curves of the thorax.

Cyr'toid. (Κυρτός, humped; εἶδος, likeness.) Resembling a hump or swelling on the back.

Cyrto'ma. (Κύρτωμα, a curve; from κυρτόω, to bend or crook.) Synonymous with *Cyphoma*.

Cyrtom'eter. (Κυρτός, curved; μέτρον, a measure.) An instrument, originally designed by Andry, and perfected by Woillez, to measure and record the curves of the chest. It consists of a number of small pieces of whalebone jointed

so as to form a band, which may be so accurately applied to the two sides of chest that it takes and retains the outline; the two sides are attached to each other by an easily detachable adjustment. A piece of soft metal will effect the same purpose.

Cyrtom'etry. (Same etymon.) Measurement of the chest by the aid of the *Cyrtometer*.

Cyrton'osus. (Κυρτός, curved or crooked; νόσος, a disease.) Old term for rickets; also, distortion of the spine. (Quincy.)

Cyrtos'iphyte. (Κυρτός, curved; φυτόν, a plant. F. *cyrtosiphyte*.) Applied to plants the fruit of which is formed of many compartments making a bunch.

Cyrto'sis. (Κύρτωσις, a being curved.) The same as *Cyphosis*.

Also, Good's generic term for contortion of the bones; in which the head is bulky, especially anteriorly; the stature short and incurvated; and the flesh flabby, pale, and wrinkled.

C. cretinis'mus. Good's term for *Cretinism*.

C. rhach'ia. Good's term for *Rickets*.

Cy'sos. (Κυσός.) Old term, used by Hippocrates, *de Nat. Puer.* ix, 16, for the anus.

Also, the vulva.

Cyssan'themon. Same as *Cissanthemon*.

Cys'saros. (Κύσσαρος.) An old term for the anus and for the vulva.

Cyssi'tes. An old name for *Ætites*.

Cyssophyl'lon. See *Cissophyllon*.

Cys'sotis. (Κυσός, the anus.) Old term for inflammation of the anus. (Quincy.)

Also, the lower end of the rectum.

Cyst. (Κύστις, the bladder. F. *kyste*; I. *ciste*; S. *quisto*; G. *Kyste, Cyste, Balggeschwulst*.) A closed bag, more or less spherical, containing liquid or semisolid matter; it may be a new formation or a distension of an old structure, by accumulation of its secretion or by the development of new products. The bag or cyst-wall may consist, in the former case, of a new, more or less dense, distinct, fibrous capsule, or of condensed and hardened surrounding connective tissue; in the latter case, it retains more or less the characteristics of the original structure, including its epithelial lining. The cyst and its contents vary with their origin and position; and from these varieties cysts obtain their adjectival names. The cyst-wall may develop new growths, or may degenerate, as by calcification; the contents also may undergo fatty or other retrograde metamorphosis.

Some pathologists restrict the term cyst to that form which, in its origin, is a glandular degeneration, and which has its wall lined with epithelium. According to their mode of origin, cysts have been divided into those produced by dilatation of natural cavities, those produced by distension of ducts, those produced by extravasation of blood, and those produced by softening of tissues.

Also, a normal structure with a thin wall enclosing contents, as the gall-bladder.

C., adventit'ious. (L. *adventitius*, foreign. F. *kyste adventice*.) See *Adventitious cyst*.

C., aneurys'mal. The sac of an aneurysm.

C., apoplec'tic. See *Apoplectic cyst*.

C., arach'noid. See *Arachnoid cyst*.

C., arach'noïd, hæmorrhag'ic. Same as *Arachnoid cyst*.

C., athero'matous. (Ἀθάρα, gruel or panada. G. *Grützbeutelgeschwulst*.) A cutaneous cyst or sebaceous tumour in which the contents are pultaceous.

C., autog'enous. (Αὐτος, self; γεννάω, to beget.) The same as *Cysts, primary*.

C.s, bar'ren. (Old F. *baraigne*.) Cysts containing fluid or unorganised matter. Same as *C., simple*.

C., blood. Same as *Hæmatoma*.

C., branch'ial. (L. *branchiæ*, gills.) A congenital cyst of the neck or face, arising in connection with imperfect closure of a branchial cleft in the embryo; these cysts are usually dermoid in character, but sometimes include skeletal elements.

C., can'cerous, prolif'erous. (L. *proles*, offspring; *fero*, to bear.) Cysts in which cancerous growths take place. In one form the cyst occurs within a cancerous growth. In another, cancerous matter forms within a cyst, thus converting an innocent into a malignant tumour.

C., cholesteato'matous. Same as *Cholesteatoma*.

C., col'loïd. (Κόλλα, glue; εἶδος, likeness.) Cysts containing pellucid jelly-like substances, resembling the material found in colloid cancer. Such contents are common in the cysts of bronchoceles and in those of the kidney.

C., com'pound. (L. *compono*, from *com*, for *cum*, together; *pono*, to place.) A cyst which consists of more than one space or cavity, either entirely isolated from one another or communicating by an opening.

Also, the same as *C. proliferous*.

C., congen'ital. (L. *congenitus*, born together.) A cyst which was in existence at birth. These often contain hair, bones, and teeth, and would appear to be blighted ova.

C., congen'ital of neck. Same as *C., branchial*.

C., Cowpe'rian. A cyst developed in *Cowper's gland*.

C., cuta'neous. (L. *cutis*, the skin.) Cysts within which a tissue grows having more or less the structure and productive properties of the skin. They occur in the ovaries, in the subcutaneous connective tissue, and elsewhere. Same as *C., dermoïd*.

C., cuta'neous, prolif'erous. (L. *proles*, an offspring; *fero*, to bear.) The same as *C.s, cutaneous*.

C., cutic'ular. (L. *cutis*, the skin.) The same as *C., sebaceous*.

C., cys'tic, com'plex. Same as *C., cystigerous*.

C., cystig'erous. (*Cyst*; L. *gero*, to bear.) A cyst containing or producing from it other cysts, as in the vesicular mole.

C., degenera'tion. (L. *degenero*, to depart from its kind.) A cyst which is caused by the softening down of the structure of a tumour or other structure.

C.s, dentig'erous. (L. *dens*, a tooth; *gero*, to bear.) Cysts containing teeth. One form occurs in the ovaries, and in this form hair and epidermis are often found. Another form occurs within the jaws, and is probably a tooth capsule expanded with fluid, from which the tooth is not extruded.

C., der'moïd. (Δέρμα, the skin; εἶδος,

likeness. F. *kyste dermoïde;* G. *Dermoïdcyste.*) A sebaceous cyst not developed in connection with a gland, and having a wall with structure like that of the skin. They are usually, after Lebert, divided into three varieties: one with a simple epithelial lining, similar to a wen, except in its origin, which is extra-glandular; a second, in which the wall possesses papillæ, sebaceous glands, and hair follicles; they contain sebaceous matter and often numerous hairs, and they give rise from their interior to warts, condylomata, and even horns; and a third variety, in which, besides sebaceous matter and hair, other structures, such as teeth, bony plates, and ill-developed nerve tubules are found; this form has its chief seat in the ovary and the testicle; it is congenital, and has been thought to be a fœtal structure.

C., dilata'tion. (L. *dilato*, to enlarge.) Same as *C., retention.*

C., endog'enous. (Ἔνδον, within; γεννάω, to produce.) A cyst containing other cysts, which grow from its wall.

C.s, endog'enous conver'ging. Endogenous cysts, in which the parent cyst wall bears at one point oval and spherical membranous cysts developed beneath its lining membrane, which they raise in low convex projections into its cavity; or cysts, in which groups of small leaf-like, narrow-stalked, pendulous cysts form.

C.s, epider'mal. The same as *C., sebaceous.*

C., extravasa'tion. (L. *extra*, out of; *vas*, a vessel.) A cyst caused by hæmorrhage into a closed cavity, as in hæmatocele; or into the substance of an organ, as the cyst which is produced by the absorption of an apoplectic clot.

C., exuda'tion. (L. *exsudo*, to sweat out.) A cyst which is produced by exudation into a naturally closed cavity, as in hydrocele.

C., follic'ular. (L. *folliculus*, a small bag.) Virchow's name for such cysts as sebaceous cysts, and mucous cysts which are caused by the closure of the mouth, and distension of the sac of a follicle of some sort.

C., ga'seous. (*Gas.*) A rare form. Specimens obtained by Jenner from the intestine of a hog, examined by Cavendish, who found them to contain carbonic acid gas, and mounted by Hunter, exist in the Hunterian Museum.

C., hair'y. A dermoid cyst containing hair.

C., hemat'ic. (Αἷμα, blood.) Same as *C., sanguineous.*

C., hydat'id. See *Hydatid.*

C., hygro'matous. A synonym of *Hygroma.*

C., maxil'lary. (L. *maxilla*, the jaw.) A synonym of *C., dentigerous*, from its place of growth.

C., Meibo'mian. Same as *Chalazion.*

C., melic'erous. A synonym of *Meliceris.*

C., menorrhag'ic. (*Menorrhagia.*) A term for an ovarian cyst, with obstruction of the Fallopian tube; at the menstrual periods the Graafian follicles are supposed to empty themselves into it.

C.s, mu'cous. A cyst formed from a mucous gland which has lost its outlet; such are found in the alimentary mucous membrane, as ranula; in Nabothian and Cowperian cysts, and in the cysts connected with Bartholin's or Duverney's glands, which probably arise from obstruction and dilatation of the ducts of these glands. The contents are often colourless, pellucid, or opaline ropy fluid, or thick, turbid, and even opaque. They are apt to inflame and suppurate.

C.s, multiloc'ular. (L. *multus*, many; *loculus*, a little place.) These are sometimes only groups of close-packed single cysts, but the term is properly limited to cysts containing other cysts, which have arisen by endogenous growth.

C., Naboth'ian. A cyst originating in the glandulæ Nabothi.

C. of broad lig'ament. See *C., Wolffian.*

C., oi'ly. A form sometimes found in the breast gland from obstruction of a milk tube, and so named from its contents.

C., os'seous. See *Osteoma, cystic.*

C., ova'rian. See *Ovarian cyst.*

C., o'vular. (Dim. of L. *ovum*, an egg.) A term applied by Roberts to an abdominal cyst unconnected with uterus, ovary, or their appendages, and consisting of a vascular thin fibrous envelope enclosing a clear, feebly albuminous fluid. He supposed it to be a non-fecundated escaped ovule which had attained a peritoneal attachment.

C., parasit'ic. (Παράσιτος, a parasite.) A cyst containing, or being, a parasite, such as the cysticercus.

C., pa'rent. (L. *parens*, a parent.) The principal cyst in compound cysts, within which other cysts are developed.

C., pri'mary. (L. *primus*, first.) Cysts that originate *de novo* in a part or tissue, and that are not a mere distension of a natural cavity.

C., prolifera'tion. Same as *C., proliferous.*

C., prolif'erous. (L. *proles*, offspring; *fero*, to bear.) A cyst containing other cysts within it; they are usually found in the ovary, where they appear to originate in buds from the surface epithelium. A proliferous cyst may contain variously organised bodies.

C., pu'rulent. (L. *purulentus*, mattery.) A term which has been applied to a cardiac concretion which has undergone central softening.

Also, a thick-walled abscess.

C.s, recur'ring prolif'erous. Proliferous cysts, such, for example, as the form known as serocystic sarcoma, which recur after removal.

C., re'nal. (L. *ren*, the kidney.) See *Kidney, cystic.*

C., reten'tion. (L. *retineo*, to keep back.) A cyst which originates in the retention of natural secretions.

C., reten'tion, retrotrache'al. (L. *retro*, behind; *trachea*, the windpipe.) A form of mucous cyst caused by retention of the secretion, and hypertrophy, of the mucous glands at the back of the trachea.

C., sal'ivary. See *Salivary cyst.*

C.s, sanguin'eous. (L. *sanguineus*, bloody.) These are sometimes primary, and sometimes seem to result from hæmorrhage into a serous cyst. In the former case the blood is usually fluid, in the latter partially coagulated.

C., seba'ceous. (L. *seba*, suet.) A cyst originating in a sebaceous gland by occlusion of its excretory duct or pore, and containing numerous epidermic cells and the natural secretion in a more or less altered form.

Some authors divide sebaceous cysts into two

groups, dermoid cysts and those above described. In some instances they are only distended hair follicles, and their contents can be made, by pressure, to exude through a small opening on the surface of the skin; others do not appear to have an orifice. The walls are sometimes thin, at others thick and fibrous. They may contain soft epidermic scales, fatty particles, cholesterin, and more or less fluid.

C.s, sec'ondary. (L. *secundus*, second.) Cysts, of the size of a pin's head or larger, found in the walls of other cysts, especially in the proliferous cysts of the ovary; they are by some believed to arise from the union of the apices of neighbouring papillæ, so as to leave a cavity at the base.

Also, cysts which result from the growth or expansion of the normal tissues and parts of the body, such, for example, as ranula, bursæ, and many mammary cysts.

C.s, sem'inal. (L. *semen*, seed.) Cysts usually found near the epididymis, the walls of which are formed of connective tissue lined with delicate tesselated epithelium. The contents are usually an opaline fluid, in which are spermatozoa. They may arise from the dilatation of the tubes forming the remains of the Wolffian body and of the small hydatid of Morgagni.

C.s, se'rous. (L. *serum*, the watery part of a thing.) Cysts having thin liquid or honey-like contents, which may be variously coloured, and sometimes contain cholesterin scales. They are most common near secreting glands or membranes, but occasionally occur in bone, in intermuscular connective tissue, and in fibrous tumours. Such are hygroma, meliceris, the subcutaneous enlarged bursæ, hydrocele, and many cysts in the midst of organs, as the ovary and the kidney.

C., sim'ple. A cyst consisting of one cavity only.

C.s, spermat'ic. (Σπέρμα, seed.) Same as *C.s, seminal*.

C., sublin'gual. (L. *sub*, under; *lingua*, the tongue.) A term for *Ranula*.

C.s, subsyno'vial. (L. *sub*, beneath; *synovia*.) Cysts caused by the distension and enlargement of the synovial follicles which ordinarily open into joints, owing to obstruction of their ducts.

C.s, syno'vial. (L. *synovia*.) Cysts resulting from the expansion or distension of bursæ and synovial sheaths of tendons. The contents are sometimes a thin, limpid, albuminous fluid, at others gelatinous or honey-like. They occasionally contain considerable numbers of free bodies resembling fibro-cartilage.

C., tar'sal. (Ταρσός, the edge of the eyelid.) Same as *Chalazion*.

C., testic'ular. (L. *testes*, the testicles.) Same as *C.s, seminal*.

C. wall. (G. *Balg*.) The tissue limiting the contents of a cyst. It varies considerably in character, sometimes being a delicate membrane with a few nuclei and a lining of epithelial cells, sometimes being laminated with many layers of nucleated fibrous tissue.

C., Wolff'ian. A term for cyst of the broad ligament of the uterus, on the supposition that it originates in unabsorbed remains of the Wolffian body.

Cystadeno'ma. (Κύστις; *adenoma*.) An adenoma which has undergone cystic degeneration from dilatation of the saccules.

C. papillif'erum. (L. *papilla*, a small pimple; *fero*, to bear.) The form in which, from excessive growth of connective tissue, small papilliform outgrowths into the cavity of the cyst are seen on section.

Cystal'gia. (Κύστις, the bladder; ἄλγος, pain. F. *cystalgie*; G. *Blasenschmerz*.) Term for painful spasmodic affection of the urinary bladder; the spasms coming on in paroxysms, often as severe as those of the stone. Also, a term for pain in the bladder generally.

Cystanas'trophē. (Κύστις, the bladder; ἀναστροφή, a turning upside down. F. *cystanastrophe*; G. *Umkehrung der Blase*.) Inversion of the urinary bladder.

Cystanencepha'lia. (Κύστις, the bladder; ἀν, neg.; ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. F. *cystanencéphalie*; G. *Blasengehirn*.) Term for the state of a monster fœtus having a membranous bag containing fluid instead of a brain.

Cystatroph'ia. (Κύστις; ἀτρόφια, want of nourishment.) Atrophy of the urinary bladder.

Cystauch'en. (Κύστις, the bladder; αὐχήν, the neck. F. *cystauchen*; G. *Blasenhals*.) The neck of the bladder.

Cystaucheni'tis. (Κύστις; αὐχήν. F. *cystauchénite*; G. *Blasenhalsentzündung*.) Inflammation of the neck of the bladder.

Cystauchenot'omy. (Κύστις; αὐχήν; τέμνω, to cut. F. *cystauchénotomie*; G. *Blasenhalsschnitt*.) Cutting the neck of the urinary bladder, as in lateral lithotomy.

Cystaux'ē. (Κύστις, a bladder; αὔξη, increase. F. *cystauxe*; G. *Blasenvergrösserung*.) Increase of the urinary bladder; its enlargement, especially thickening of its coats.

Cys'tē. (Κύστη, the bladder.) A term for the urinary bladder.

Also, a term for the female pudendum.

Cystec'tasy. (Κύστις, the bladder; ἔκτασις, extension.) Dilatation, either normal or abnormal, of the bladder.

Also, a term for a form of lithotomy in which, after having opened the membranous urethra in the ordinary way, the grooved sound is removed and a dilator of the prostate is introduced on the left forefinger into the wound, and by its means the neck of the bladder is dilated to a sufficient size to allow of the introduction of the forceps and the removal of the calculus.

Cystelco'sis. See *Cysthelcosis*.

Cystencepha'lia. The state of a *Cystencephalus*.

Cystenceph'alus. (Κύστις, a bladder; ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. F. *cystencéphale*; G. *Blasenkopf*.) Name by Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire for a monster fœtus in which the brain contained in its membranes has the appearance of a papillous bladder.

Cysteol'ithus. (Κύστις, the bladder; λίθος, a stone. F. *cysteolithe*.) Old term (Gr. κυστεόλιθος), used by Schröderus, iii, 8, *n*. 19, for stone, or calculus in the urinary bladder or in the gall-bladder.

Also, a medicine for the cure of stone in the bladder.

Cyster'ethism. (Κύστις; ἐρεθισμός, irritation.) Irritability of the bladder.

Cyster'na lymphat'ica. (L. *cisterna*; *lymphatic*.) A large sac in the frog situated in front of the vertebral column, but separated from the abdominal cavity by the peritoneum. Properly *Cisterna*.

Cysthæmorrhoï'des. (Κύστις, the bladder; *αἱμορροΐδης*, piles. F. *cysthémorrhoïdes*; G. *Blasenhämorrhoïden.*) Hæmorrhoids of the bladder.

Cysthelco'sis. (Κύστις, the bladder; ἕλκος, an ulcer. F. *cysthelcose*; G. *Harnblasengeschwür.*) Ulceration of the bladder.

Cysthepat'ic. (Κύστις; *ἡπατικός*, of the liver.) Belonging to the gall-bladder and to the liver.

C. ducts. A term formerly applied to some ducts which were supposed to pass directly from the liver to the gall-bladder.

Cysthep'atolith. (Κύστις; *ἧπαρ*, the liver; λίθος, a stone. F. *cysthépatolithe*; G. *Gallenstein.*) Gall-stone found in the gall-bladder.

Cysthepatolithi'asis. (Κύστις; *ἧπαρ*; λίθος, a stone. F. *cysthépatolithiase*; G. *Gallensteinkrankheit.*) The gall-stone disease.

Cysthi'tis. (Κύσθος, the vulva.) Inflammation of the vulva.

Cys'thos. Same as *Cysthus.*

Cys'thus. (Κύσθος, any hollow.) Old term for the anus.

Also, a term for the pudendum muliebre.

Cysthygro'ma. (Κύστις, a bag; *hygroma.* F. *cysthygrôme*; G. *Sacklymphgeschwulst.*) Term for a cystico-lymphatic tumour; as the congenital cyst of the neck of the child, which sometimes obstructs labour.

Cysthypersarco'sis. (Κύστις, the bladder; *ὑπέρ*, in excess; *σάρκωσις*, the growth of flesh. F. *cysthypersarcose.*) A fleshy growth or thickening of the coats of the bladder.

Cys'tic. (Κύστις, a bag. F. *cystique*; G. *cystisch.*) Belonging to a bag.

Of, or belonging to, the urinary bladder or the gall-bladder.

Also, containing cysts.

C. ar'tery. (F. *artère cystique*; G. *Gallenblasenschlagader.*) A branch of the right division of the hepatic artery behind the cystic duct; it passes upwards and forwards upon the neck of the gall-bladder and divides into two branches, one of which ramifies in the walls of the gall-bladder, and the other between it and the liver.

C. bile. Bile contained in the gall-bladder.

C. bronch'ocele. Same as *Goitre, cystic.*

C. cal'culus. (L. *calculus*, a little stone.) A gall-stone.

C. can'cer. See *Cancer, cystic.* It is used also as a synonym of *Colloid.*

C. degenera'tion. See *Degeneration, cystic.*

C. duct. See *Duct, cystic.*

C. duct, valve of. The series of crescentic folds of mucous membrane in the cystic duct which form an apparently spiral valve.

C. fis'sure. (L. *fissura*, a cleft.) The *C. fossa.*

C. fos'sa. (L. *fossa*, a ditch. G. *Gallenblasengrube.*) The depression on the fore part of the under surface of the right lobe of the liver for the reception of the gall-bladder.

C. goi'tre. See *Goitre, cystic.*

C. hæmato'ma. See *Hæmatoma, cystic.*

C. ox'ide. A synonym of *Cystin.*

C. ox'ide cal'culus. See *Calculus, cystine.*

C. plex'us. (L. *plexus*, a weaving. F. *plexus cystique*; G. *Gallenblasengeflecht.*) A plexus of sympathetic filaments on the gall-bladder furnished by the hepatic plexus.

C. pol'ypus. See *Polypus, cystic.*

C. sar'cocele. See *Sarcocele, cystic.*

C. sarco'ma. See *Sarcoma, cystic.*

C. tu'mour. A tumour containing cysts.

C. valve. The valve at the neck of the *Gall-bladder.*

C. vein. (G. *Gallenblasenblutader.*) A vein which collects the blood from the gall-bladder and joins sometimes the trunk of the portal vein, but more frequently its right division.

C. worms. (F. *vers cystiques.*) Same as *Cestoda.*

Cys'tica. (Κύστις. F. *cystiques.*) Medicines believed to act specially on the bladder.

Also, formerly, a term applied to the cystic larval forms of tapeworms which were then thought to be distinct individuals.

Cys'ticæ. (Κύστις.) One of the divisions of tapeworms, being those which are cystic as larvæ.

Cysticer'cus. (Κύστις, a bladder; *κέρκος*, a tail. F. *cysticerque*; G. *Blasenschwanz, Blasenwurm, Finne.*) The tailed bladder-worm, otherwise termed hydatid. They consist of a cylindrical body terminated posteriorly by a bladder, their head furnished with four suckers. They are the sexually immature larval form of one or other of the several kinds of Tænia. The embryonal sac possesses the head of the future Tænia, and there is usually only one head. Regarded from a morphological, as well as from a developmental, point of view, the cysticercus is composed of two segments; the Tænial head immediately produced from the embryonal sac, and the original embryonal sac now become the tail or caudal vesicle. The two most important forms in regard to man are the cysticercus of the *Tænia solium* and the cysticercus of *Tænia mediocanellata* (or *saginata* of Goeze). The mature ovum of the sexually mature Tænia consists of a mass of protoplasm without cell wall, but with nucleus or germinal vesicle, which is the primitive egg, and of a nutritive or secondary yolk. As it travels along the oviduct it is fertilised with the semen, and receives an albuminous covering. It then enters the ovisac, undergoes repeated cleavage, obtains an investment composed of slender rods closely applied to each other, and is provided with three pairs of stylet-like, slightly curved, hooklets. Arrived at this stage, and still contained within the segments of the parent Tænia, the embryo is discharged from the body of the host, which in the case of the *Tænia mediocanellata* and *T. solium* is man himself. These segments, or the ova, are consumed with herbage by the pig, ox, or other animal. Arrived at the stomach the embryo is freed from its envelopes by the gastric juice, and immediately bores with its hooklets through the walls of the alimentary canal, gains entrance into the vessels, and is carried by the circulation to remote parts; there it becomes attached, and the first phase of its history is completed. It now throws off the hooklets and develops into a sac composed of contractile protoplasmic cell wall and fluid contents. The connective tissue around the sac becomes condensed and the embryo is said to be encapsuled, and coincidently the protoplasm wall becomes invaginated at one point, forming a hollow bend, which projects internally and terminates in a blind extremity, though the peripheric

opening remains unclosed. Suckers, as in *Tænia mediocanellata*, or suckers with a rostellum and a crown of hooklets, as in *Tænia solium*, appear at the extremity of the hollow internal bend. With the formation of these, the organs of adhesion of the head of the Tænia, the second phase of the history is completed; the embryo has now become a Cysticercus. The third phase commences when the encysted embryo in measly flesh is eaten by an animal adapted to permit the sexually mature Tænia or Strobilus to develop. The capsule is dissolved in the stomach of the new host, the tail disappears, and the head, adhering to the intestinal wall, and now called a scolex, produces a chain of segments by basilar budding in a longitudinal direction. Thus the first host is usually herbivorous, and carries the cysticercus or larval form; the secondary host is carnivorous, and carries the strobilus or sexually mature.

C. acanthotri'as, Weinland. (Ἀκανθα, a thorn; τριάς, the number three.) A species found in the connective tissue and the dura mater of the human brain. The adult form is not known. It has 42 to 48 hooklets in three rows.

C. ari'onis, Siebold. The larva of *Tænia arionis*. Found in the respiratory cavity of *Arion empiricorum*.

C. bo'vis. (L. *bos*, an ox. G. *Rindsfinne*.) The larva of *Tænia mediocanellata*. Found in the muscles of cattle.

C. cellulo'sæ, Red. (L. *cellula*, a little cell; because of its presence in the cellular tissue. G. *Schweinefinne*.) The larva of *Tænia solium*. It is an oval body, 10 mm. long, with four suckers and twenty-six hooklets in two rows round the mouth. Found in the muscles of swine and other animals and under the tongue; occasionally in the muscles and brain of man.

C. cerebra'lis. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) The larva of *Tænia cœnurus* of the dog occurring in sheep.

C. cobit'idis, Bellingham. Found encapsuled in the liver and intestines of *Cobitis barbatula*.

C. corda'tus, Tschudi. (L. *cordatus*, heart-shaped.) Found in the liver and omentum of *Fœtorius putorius*.

C. cucumeri'nus, Cobbold. (L. *cucumis*, a cucumber.) Found in the liver of *Lepus cuniculus*.

C. delphi'ni, Rud. (L. *delphinus*, the dolphin.) The larva of a Phyllobothrium. Found in the fat of the dolphin, *Delphinus delphis*.

C. dicys'tus. (Δίς, twice; κύστις, a bladder.) A species presenting two vesicles; the one the ordinary caudal bladder, the other embracing the body anteriorly.

C. du'bius, Otto. (L. *dubius*, uncertain.) Found in *Pedetes caffer*.

C. elonga'tus, Leuckart. Found in the peritoneum of *Lepus cuniculus domesticus*, and in the uterus of *Lepus sylvaticus*.

C. fasciola'ris, Rud. (L. *fasciola*, a small bandage.) The larva of *Tænia crassicollis* of the cat. Found in the liver of the long-eared bat, *Plecotus auritus*, and of rats and mice.

C. fin'nia. A species which is always enclosed in a delicate cyst; it is usually hidden within its caudal bladder, and is opaque and yellowish, of the size of a flax seed.

C. Fischeria'nus. Name given to a species in honour of M. Fischer of Leipsic.

C. fistula'ris, Gurlt. (L. *fistularis*, like a shepherd's pipe.) Found in the peritoneum of *Equus caballus*.

C. hypudæ'i, Leuckart. Found in the liver of *Arvicola arvalis*. The larva of *Tænia tenuicollis*.

C. longicol'lis, Rudolphi. (L. *longus*, long; *collis*.) The larva of *Tænia crassiceps*, Rudolphi. Found in the axillary sacculi of *Arvicola amphibius*, a field mouse, and in the liver of *Arvicola arvalis*. It is the larva of the *Tænia crassiceps* of the fox.

C. lumbric'uli, Ratzel. (L. *lumbricus*, a worm.) Found in the abdominal cavity of *Sæmuris variegata*, Hoffm.

C. macrocys'tis, Diesing. (Μακρός, long; κύστις, bladder.) Found in the liver, abdominal cavity, and between the muscles of *Lepus brasiliensis*.

C. miniop'teri, Kolenati. Found in the *Cheiroptera*.

C. physe'teris, Debell Bennet. (Φυσητήρ, bellows.) Found in the fat of *Catodon macrocephalus*.

C. pilea'tus, Bojanus. (L. *pileatus*, bonneted.) Found in the subcutaneous connective tissue of *Inuus ecaudatus*.

C. pisifor'mis, Zederer. (L. *pisum*, a pea; *forma*, shape. F. *cysticerque du lapin*.) The larva of the *Tænia serrata* of the dog. Found in the hare, rabbit, and the domestic mouse.

C. puncta'tus. (L. *punctatus*, spotted.) A species in which the caudal bladder is globular and presents several white spots.

C. sphæroceph'alus, Rudolphi. (Σφαῖρα, a ball; κεφαλή, a head.) Found in the peritoneum of *Lemur mongoz*.

C. tæ'niæ cucumeri'næ, Bloch. (L. *tænia*, a band; *cucumis*, a cucumber.) Found in the abdominal cavity of *Trichodectes canis*.

C. tæ'niæ grac'ilis, v. Linstow. (L. *gracilis*, thin.) Found in the intestine of *Perca fluviatilis*.

C. tæ'niæ mediocanella'tæ. The larva of the *Tænia mediocanellata* of man found in the ox. The *C. bovis*.

C. tal'pæ, Rud. (L. *talpa*, a mole.) The larva of *Tænia tenuicollis*. Found beneath the skin and in the liver of *Talpa europæa*.

C. te'læ cellulo'sæ. (L. *tela*, a web; *cellulosus*.) Same as *C. cellulosæ*.

C. tenuicol'lis, Rudolphi. (L. *tenuis*, thin; *collum*, the neck.) A species about an inch long, 12 to 15 centimeters, when full grown, with a neck-like process. It is the larva of *Tænia marginata* of the dog, and is found in the omentum and liver of ruminants, and swine, and occasionally in man.

C. turbina'tus, Köber. A doubtful species with larger hooklets than *C. cellulosæ*, said to have been found in the human brain.

C. viscera'lis. (L. *viscera*, the entrails.) A synonym of *C. tenuicollis*, because it is found in the omentum and liver.

Cys'ticle. (Dim. from κύστις, a bladder.) A small cyst.

Cysticoxy'dum. Cystic oxide or *Cystin*.

Cys'ticule. (Κύστις. F. *cysticule*.) Name by Breschet for a part of the membranous labyrinth of the ear of teleostean fishes. It is a process of the sacculus, and is a rudimentary canalis cochlearis.

Cys'tid. (Κύστις.) The sac-like ciliated embryo of some of the Polyzoa.

Cystidelco'sis. Same as *Cysthelcosis.*

Cystidepat'ic. Same as *Cysthepatic.*

Cystidepatolithi'asis. Same as *Cysthepatolithiasis.*

Cystid'ia. Plural of *Cystidium.*

Cystidial'gia. Same as *Cystalgia.*

Cystidioblennorrhœ'a. Same as *Cystoblennorrhœa.*

Cystid'ium. (Κύστις, a bag. F. *cystidion;* G. *Blasenchen, Schlauchfrucht.*) A one-celled, indehiscent, superior, membranous, apocarpous fruit (Link). Ex. *Amaranthus.*

Also, a name for certain cells, filled with air, found in aquatic plants at the time of fecundation.

Also, in Fungi, a name given to the spore-case or theca; and also to certain prominent cells which are supposed to be antheridian cells.

Cystidocatar'rhus. Same as *Cystocatarrh.*

Cys'tidocele. Same as *Cystocele.*

Cystidocer'cus. Same as *Cysticercus.*

Cystidolaparot'omy. See *Laparocystidotomy.*

Cystidomyelo'ma. (Κύστις, the bladder; μυελός, marrow. G. *Harnblasenmarkschamm.*) Medullary cancer of the urinary bladder.

Cystidople'gia. (Κύστις, the bladder; πληγή, a stroke.) Paralysis of the urinary bladder.

Cystidorrha'gia. Same as *Cystorrhagia.*

Cystidorrhex'is. Same as *Cystorrhexis.*

Cystidorrhœ'a. Same as *Cystorrhœa.*

Cystidorrhon'cus. Same as *Cystorrhoncus.*

Cystidosomatot'omy. Same as *Cystosomatotomia.*

Cystidospas'mus. Same as *Cystospasm.*

Cystidostenocho'ria. Same as *Cystostenochoria.*

Cystidot'omy. Same as *Cystotomy.*

Cystidotrachelot'omy. (Κύστις, the bladder; τράχηλος, the neck; τομή, a cutting.) The incision of the neck of the bladder, as in lithotomy.

Cystifelleot'omy. (Κύστις, a bag; L. *fel,* bile; τέμνω, to cut.) Term for the operation by which a gall-stone is extracted from the gall-bladder.

Cys'tin. (Κύστις, the bladder. F. *cystine;* I. *ossido cistico;* G. *Blasenoxyd.*) $C_3H_7NSO_3$. The chief constituent of certain calculi found in the urinary bladder of man. It has also been found in the kidney, in the liver in typhus and in jaundice, and it has been detected in the sweat. It crystallises in regular six-sided plates; it is insoluble in water, alcohol, and acetic acid, soluble in nitric, sulphuric, oxalic, and other acids, and also in potash, soda, and ammonia, and the carbonates of the first two. See *Cystinuria.*

Cys'tine. Same as *Cystin.*

Cystingorrhon'chus. (Κύστιγξ, a little bladder; ῥόγχος, a snoring. G. *Knistergeräusch.*) A small vesicular râle or rhonchus.

Cys'tinous. Containing *Cystin.*

Cystinu'ria. (*Cystin;* L. *urina,* urine.) The condition of body in which cystin is found in the urine. When there is a sediment of cystin it is amorphous, and whitish or fawn-coloured or crystalline; not dissolved by heat, by carbonate of ammonia, dilute hydrochloric or acetic acids, soluble in ammonia, and in soda and potash and their carbonates. From this solution it crystallises in six-sided plates.

Cys'tinx. (Κύστιγξ, dim. of κύστις, a bladder.) A small vesicle or cyst.

Cystip'athy. (Κύστις; πάθος, disease.) A general term for disease of the bladder.

Cystiphlog'ia. (Κύστις, the bladder; φλέγω, to burn.) Old term for inflammation of the bladder.

Cystirrha'gia. (Κύστις, the bladder; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth. G. *Blasenblutung.*) A discharge of blood from the bladder.

Also, the same as *Cystirrhœa.*

Cystirrheu'ma. Same as *Cystorrheuma.*

Cystirrhœ'a. (Κύστις, the bladder; ῥοία, a flow. F. *cystirrhée.*) Term for a mucous discharge from the bladder; vesical catarrh.

Cys'tis. (Κύστις, a bag.) A bag or bladder; specially the urinary bladder.

Also, a cyst.

C. bi'lis. (L. *bilis,* bile.) The gall-bladder.

C. choled'ochus. (Χολή, bile; δέχομαι, to receive.) The gall-bladder.

C. fel'lea. (L. *fel,* bile.) The gall-bladder.

C. sero'sa. See *Cyst, serous.*

Cysti'tis. (Κύστις, the bladder. F. *cystite;* I. *cistite;* G. *Blasenentzündung, Blasenkatarrh.*) Inflammation of the urinary bladder. It seldom arises spontaneously, but is caused by extension from pyelitis or gonorrhœa, by cantharides, calculi, or pieces thereof, the passage of instruments, and such like. It is described as acute and chronic. There is more or less local pain and tenderness, more or less constitutional symptoms, and more or less pain on passing water; the urine contains mucus or pus, sometimes blood and shreds of lining membrane.

C., acu'te. This form is accompanied by more or less severe febrile symptoms, by pain and tenderness in the neighbourhood of the organ, by strangury and tenesmus, and by high-coloured urine containing pus and sometimes blood. It may prove fatal from ulceration or sloughing of the mucous membrane or extravesical suppuration. The inflammation may extend upwards to the kidneys.

C., ammoni'acal. Chronic cystitis caused by, or accompanied by, ammoniacal decomposition of the urine.

C., cal'culous. (L. *calculus,* a small stone.) Inflammation of the bladder set up by the irritation of a stone or fragments of it.

C., canthar'idal. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bladder in poisoning by cantharides or after the application of a blister. The bladder inflammation is secondary, the kidneys being the parts first affected by the irritant. Camphor has been mixed with blister plaster to avoid this complication, and latterly it has been proposed to use bicarbonate of soda for the same purpose. False membranes are often passed in the urine.

C., chron'ic. Occurs as a sequel of acute cystitis, or is originally of a less intense form. There is the pain and irritability of bladder; the urine contains much pus, and easily becomes alkaline and offensive.

C., croup'ous. (*Croup.*) Inflammation of the bladder, accompanied by the passage of false membranes along with the urine. It occurs occasionally in the course of severe cases of typhus and other infectious diseases.

C., diphtherit'ic. (*Diphtheria.*) Same as *C., croupous.*

C. fel'lea. (L. *fel*, bile.) Inflammation of the gall-bladder.

C., gonorrhœ'al. Inflammation of the bladder produced by extension of gonorrhœal inflammation from the urethra.

C. muco'sa acu'ta. Acute cystitis affecting chiefly the mucous membrane.

C. parenchymato'sa. Cystitis affecting chiefly the parenchyma of the walls of the bladder.

C., pseudomem'branous. (Ψευδής, false; L. *membrana*, a membrane.) A form generally met with as a variety of *C., cantharidal.*

C., scle'rous. (Σκληρός, hard.) A term applied to cases of chronic cystitis in which there is thickening and hardening of the wall of the bladder with contraction of its cavity. The thickening does not depend on muscular hypertrophy, but on a deposit of a white, lardaceous, fibrous substance under the mucous membrane, which stretches into the muscular coat; it may extend into the prostate gland.

C. submuco'sa. A variety of *C. parenchymatosa* affecting the submucous tissue.

C. subsero'sa. A variety of *C. parenchymatosa* affecting the subserous tissue.

C., tuber'cular. A term applied to tuberculosis of the urinary mucous membrane, sometimes accompanying pulmonary and genital tuberculosis. It is marked by paroxysms of intense pain, by urethral and vesical spasms, and by hæmaturia. On the mucous membrane are found tubercular granulations and ulcerations. It may spread to the kidneys or travel down the ureters from them.

C. u'rica. (L. *urina*, urine.) Inflammation of the urinary bladder.

Cys'titome. (Κύστις, a bag; *τέμνω*, to cut. F. *cystotome.*) A bag or cyst cutter; a term for an instrument for opening the capsule of the crystalline lens in the operation for cataract.

Cystit'omy. (Κύστις, a bag; *τομή*, a section.) The division of the capsule of the crystalline lens.

Cystoadeno'ma. (Κύστις; ἀδήν, a gland.) A term applied to an adenoma which contains cysts; such are many goitres.

Cys'toblast. (Κύστις, a bladder; *βλαστός*, a sprout.) Same as *Cytoblast.*

Cystoblennorrhœ'a. (Κύστις; *βλέννα*, mucus; *ῥοία*, a flow.) Vesical catarrh.

Cystobubon'ocele. (Κύστις, the bladder; *βουβών*, the groin; *κήλη*, a tumour.) Term for a form of hernia, in which the urinary bladder protrudes through the inguinal opening.

Cystocarcino'ma. (Κύστις, a bag; *καρκίνωμα*, a cancer.) A cancer which has undergone cystic degeneration. See *Cancer, cystic.*

Cys'tocarp. (Κύστις, a bag; *καρπός*, fruit. G. *Kapselfrucht, Schlauchfrucht.*) A term applied in Florideæ to the organ usually named receptacle in Algæ. It results from the fertilisation of the trichogyne.

Cystocatarrh'. (Κύστις; *κατάρροος*, a catarrh.) Vesical catarrh.

Cys'tocele. (Κύστις, the bladder; *κήλη*, a tumour. F. *cystocèle*; G. *Blasenbruch.*) Term for a hernia, in which the urinary bladder is protruded. It is very rare.

Also, applied to a prolapsus or relaxation of the anterior wall of the vagina containing the prolapsed bladder. This has occasionally occurred in labour from pressure of the head on a distended bladder.

C., bil'iary. (L. *bilis*, bile.) A prominence produced by a distended gall-bladder.

C., cru'ral. Same as *C. femoral.*

C., fem'oral. Hernia of the bladder into the femoral canal.

C., in'guinal. (L. *inguen*, the groin.) Hernia of the bladder into the inguinal canal.

C., perinæ'al. A hernia of the bladder protruding at one or other side of the raphé of the perinæum.

C., vagi'nal. A condition in which prolapsus of the womb and of the anterior wall of the vagina has carried with them a part of the bladder.

Cystoceph'alus. Same as *Cystencephalus.*

Cystochondro'ma. Same as *Enchondroma, cystic.*

Cystocolpi'tis. Same as *Colpocystitis.*

Cys'tocope. (Κύστις; *κόπος*, a blow.) A sound provided with an ear-plate like that of a stethoscope, to render more distinct the noise of its impact on a urinary calculus.

Cystodial'ysis. (Κύστις; *διάλυσις*, a separating. F. *cystodialyse*; G. *Blasenwund.*) A wound of the urinary bladder.

Cystodyn'ia. (Κύστις; *ὀδύνη*, pain. F. *cystodynie*; G. *Blasenschmerz.*) Pain in the urinary bladder, especially rheumatism of the muscular coat.

Cystoen'terocele. (Κύστις; *ἔντερον*, an intestine; *κήλη*, a tumour.) A hernia containing both bladder and intestine.

Cystoenteroëpip'locele. (Κύστις; *ἔντερον*; *ἐπίπλοον*, the omentum; *κήλη*, a tumour.) A hernia containing a portion of the bladder as well as intestine and omentum.

Cystoëpip'locele. (Κύστις; *ἐπίπλοον*; *κήλη*.) A hernia containing a portion of the bladder and some omentum.

Cystofibro'ma. Same as *Fibrocystic tumour.*

Cystoflagella'ta. (Κύστις; L. *flagellum*, a whip.) A Division of flagellate *Infusoria*, having a vesicular body with a flagellum, but no ciliary crown.

Cystog'eny. (Κύστις; *γένναω*, to produce.) A new formation or growth in the urinary bladder.

Cystohæ'mia. (Κύστις; *αἷμα*, blood. F. *cystohémie.*) Congestion of blood in the bladder. (Littré and Robin.)

Cys'toid. (Κύστις, a bag; *εἶδος*, likeness. G. *blasenähnlich.*) Resembling a cyst.

Also, a synonym of *Cestoda.*

C. cica'trix. (L. *cicatrix*, a scar. G. *cystoïde Vernarbung.*) A term applied by von Gräfe to a condition which is sometimes presented by the cicatrix which is formed after the incision in iridectomy; it is marked by the occurrence of vesicular projections of the cicatricial tissue, and is due to the pressure of the fluids within the eyeball.

C. degenera'tion of the ret'ina. (F. *dégénérescence cystoïde de la retine.*) Term ap-

plied by Iwanoff to a condition of the retina in which accumulations of serous fluid form in the substance of the retina. The affection is common in the aged. The collections of fluid are at first small, appear in the external and then in the internal granule layer, separating the elements of the retina from each other. As the cysts increase they coalesce, and the supporting or radiating fibres remain and traverse or form the lateral walls of the cysts, whilst their external and internal walls are formed by the granule layers compressed against the external and internal limiting membranes.

C. growths, com'pound. The same as *Cysts, proliferous.*

C. tu'mour. A tumour containing cysts. Also, a synonym of *Cyst* as a morbid condition.

Cystolipo'ma. (Κύστις; λίπος, fat.) An encysted lipoma.

Cys'tolith. (Κύστις, the bladder; λίθος, a stone. F. *cystolithe;* G. *Harnblasenstein.*) Stone or calculus of the bladder.

Also (G. *Traubenkörper*), a cluster of microscopic crystals of calcium carbonate, arranged in a radiated manner, in club-shaped stratified outgrowths of the cell wall, which project into the cavity of the cells in plants. They are well seen in the epidermic cells of the leaves of many Urticaceæ, and in the stem of species of Justicia.

Cystolithi'asis. (Κύστις; λίθος. F. *cystolithiase;* G. *Harnblasensteinkrankheit.*) Urinary calculous disease.

Cystolith'ic. (Same etymon.) Relating to urinary calculus.

Cystolu'tein. (Κύστις; L. *luteus*, yellow.) A term applied to the form of lutein which is contained in the yellow fluid of some ovarian cysts.

Cysto'ma. (Κύστις, a bag.) A cyst or cystic tumour which is a new development; in contradistinction to a cystic tumour in which the sac is a natural formation, and which is called simply a *Cyst.*

The term is also used synonymously with cyst or cystic tumour.

C. ova'rii. Same as *Ovarian cyst.*

Cystome'rocele. (Κύστις, the bladder; μηρός, the thigh; κήλη, a tumour. F. *cystomérocèle;* G. *Blasenschenkelbruch.*) Term for a hernia in which the bladder protrudes through the femoral ring.

Cystomyxo'ma. Same as *Myxoma, cystoid.*

Cyston'cus. (Κύστις; ὄγκος, a mass. G. *Harnblasengeschwulst.*) Increased thickness of the urinary bladder.

Cystoneural'gia. (Κύστις; νεῦρον, a nerve; ἄλγος, pain.) Neuralgia of the urinary bladder.

Cystoöp'sis. (Κύστις, a bladder; ὄψις, appearance.) A sexually mature form of nematode worm.

C. acipen'seris, Wagn. (L. *acipenser*, sturgeon.) Found beneath the scutes of *Acipenser ruthenus.*

Cystoparal'ysis. (Κύστις; παράλυσις, palsy. G. *Harnblasenlähmung.*) Paralysis of the urinary bladder.

Cystophlegmat'ic. (Κύστις; φλέγμα, phlegm.) Relating to vesical mucus.

C. disea'se. A synonym of *Vesical catarrh.*

Cystophlog'ia. Same as *Cystiphlogia.*

Cystoph'thisis. (Κύστις; φθίσις, decay.) The hectic condition resulting from ulceration of the mucous lining of the urinary bladder.

Cystoph'thoë. (Κύστις; φθόη, a wasting. G. *Harnblasenschwindsucht.*) Wasting of the bladder.

Cys'toplast. (Κύστις, a bag; πλάσσω, to form.) A cell concerned in growth and possessing a cell wall.

Cystoplas'tic. Of, or belonging to, the operation of *Cystoplasty.*

Cys'toplasty. (Κύστις, the bladder; πλάσσω, to fabricate or form.) Term applied to the operation for the cure of vesico-vaginal fistula, consisting in the dissection of a flap from the external labium, and uniting it by suture to the newly pared edges of the fistulous opening.

Cystople'gia. (Κύστις, the bladder; πληγή, a stroke. F. *cystoplégie;* G. *Harnblasenlähmung.*) Paralysis of the urinary bladder.

Cystopleg'ic. Relating to *Cystoplegia.*

Cystoplex'ia. (Κύστις; πλῆξις, a stroke.) Paralysis of the urinary bladder.

Cystop'teris. (Κύστις; πτερίς, a fern. G. *Blasenfarn.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Filices;* so called from the appearance of the basally attached membranous indusium.

C. denta'ta, Hooker. The *C. fragilis*, var. *dentata.*

C. frag'ilis, Bernh. (L. *fragilis*, brittle.) Brittle bladder fern. Used as the *Adiantum capillus veneris.*

C. frag'ilis, var. **denta'ta,** Hook. (L. *dentatus*, toothed.) Used as *C. fragilis.*

Cystopto'sis. (Κύστις; πτῶσις, a falling. F. *cystoptose;* I. *cistoptosi;* G. *Harnblasenvorfall.*) Prolapse of the mucous membrane of the urinary bladder through its neck.

Cystopyeli'tis. (Κύστις; *pyelitis.*) Inflammation of the urinary bladder and of the pelvis of the kidney combined.

Cystopy'ic. (Κύστις; πῦον, pus. F. *cystopyique;* I. *cistopiico.*) Relating to suppuration in the bladder.

Cystorrha'gia. Same as *Cystirrhagia.*

Cystorrheu'ma. (Κύστις; ῥεῦμα, a humour.) Rheumatism of the urinary bladder.

Cystorrhex'is. (Κύστις, the bladder; ῥῆξις, a bursting. F. *cystorrhexis;* G. *Harnblasenzerreissung.*) Rupture of the bladder.

Cystorrhœ'a. Same as *Cystirrhœa.* Also, a synonym of *Diabetes.*

Cystorrho'is. Same as *Cysthæmorrhoïs.*

Cystorrhon'chus. (Κύστις, a bladder; ῥόγχος, a snoring. F. *cystorrhonchus;* G. *Blasenrasselgeräusch.*) The large vesicular râle or rhonchus heard by means of the stethoscope.

Cystosac'cus. See *Saccocystis.*

Cystosarco'ma. A term by Müller for a firm, vascular, fibrous tumour containing cysts. See *Sarcoma, cystic.*

C. phyllo'des. (Φύλλον, a leaf; εἶδος, likeness.) A term applied to a form of mammary cystic sarcoma in which the tumour contains retention cysts, with lobulated leaf-like growths in their interior.

Cystos'chisis. (Κύστις; σχίσις, a cleaving. G. *Blasenspaltung.*) An imperfect development of the urinary bladder resulting in a cleft condition.

Cystoscir'rhus. (Κύστις; σκῖρρος, a hard swelling. G. *Harnblasenkrebs.*) Scirrhous cancer of the bladder.

Cys'toscope. (Κύστις; σκοπέω, to view.) A form of *Endoscope*, for the examination of the interior of the bladder.

Cystos'copy. (Same etymon.) The use of the *Cystoscope*.

Cys'tose. (Κύστις.) Resembling, or possessing, a cyst.

Cystosei'ra. (Κύστις; σειρά, a cord. G. *Blasenschnurtang, Fächertang.*) A Genus of the Family *Fucaceæ*.

C. siliquo'sa, Agardh. The *Halidrys siliquosa*.

Cystosei'ridæ. (Same etymon.) A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Fucaceæ* having conceptacles or receptacles distinct from the frond, which is polysiphonous.

Cystosomatotom'ia. (Κύστις; σῶμα, the body; τομή, a cutting. G. *Blasenkörperschnitt.*) Incision into the body of the bladder.

Cys'tospasm. (Κύστις; σπασμός, a spasm. G. *Blasenkrampf.*) Spasmodic contraction of the urinary bladder.

Cystospas'tic. (Κύστις; σπαστικός, stretching.) Relating to *Cystospasm*.

Cystospermi'tis. (Κύστις, a bag; σπέρμα, seed.) Inflammation of the vesiculæ seminales.

Cystosteato'ma. (Κύστις; στεάτωμα, a sebaceous tumour.) An encysted sebaceous tumour.

Cystostenocho'ria. (Κύστις, the bladder; στενοχωρέω, to be pressed for room.) A contracted condition of the bladder.

Cystotæ'niæ. (Κύστις; ταινία, a band.) Leuckart's term for the tapeworms that are vesicular in their larval state.

Cystothrom'boïd. (Κύστις; θρόμβος, a clot; εἶδος, likeness.) Relating to clots of blood in the urinary bladder.

Cys'totome. (Κύστις; τέμνω, to cut.) An old instrument for incising the bladder in lithotomy; there were many forms, single, double, and with a concealed blade.

Cystotom'ia. Same as *Cystotomy*.

C. cum appara'tu al'to. (L. *cum*, with; *apparatus*, a preparation, tools; *altus*, high.) Same as *Apparatus altus*.

C. cum appara'tu mag'no. (L. *magnus*, great.) Same as *Apparatus major*.

C. cum appara'tu par'vo. (L. *parvus*, small.) Same as *Apparatus minor*.

C. hypogas'trica. (Ὑπό, under; γαστήρ, the belly.) The same as *Apparatus altus*.

C. latera'lis. Lateral lithotomy. See also *Cystotomy*.

Cystotom'ic. Relating to *Cystotomy*.

Cystot'omy. (Same etymon.) The operation of cutting into the bladder for whatever purpose. Opening the bladder in perinæo or elsewhere has been advised in ulceration of the cystic mucous membrane and in cystitis, as a mode of providing a free exit for the urine and physiological rest for the bladder as a means of cure; and in other diseases of the bladder for the purpose of introducing the finger to aid in diagnosis.

The term cystotomy has latterly been employed to designate an operation which is really urethrotomy, being the opening into the membranous urethra only either by median or lateral incision.

Also, a synonym of *Lithotomy*.

Cystotrachelot'omy. (Κύστις; τράχηλος, the neck; τομή, an incision.) A synonym of lateral lithotomy, because the neck of the bladder is then incised.

Cystotrau'ma. (Κύστις; τραῦμα, a wound.) Wound of the bladder.

Cys'tous. Same as *Cystic*.

Cystova'rium. (Κύστις, a bag; L. *ovarius*, an egg-keeper.) An ovary containing cysts.

Cys'tula. (Dim. of *cyst.*) A term applied to the closed apothecia of lichens; and also to the small cup-shaped bodies on the upper surface of the thallus of Marchantia.

Cy'sus. (Κυσός, any hollow.) The anus.

Cy'teophyte. (Κύτος, a cavity; φυτόν, a plant.) A plant that has a carina or hollow keel.

Cythere'an shield. (Κυθέρεια, Venus; from Κύθηρα, an island in the Ægean Sea, now Cerigo, famed for the worship of Venus.) A synonym for *Condom*.

Cytheroma'nia. (Κυθέρεια, surname of Aphrodite or Venus; μανία, madness.) A synonym of *Nymphomania*.

Cyth'ion. An old name for a collyrium described by Celsus, vi, 7.

Cytina'ceæ. (*Cytinus.*) The cistus rapes. A Nat. Order of monochlamydeous Exogens, parasitic on roots, and having perfect or unisexual flowers, solitary and sessile, or clustered at the top of a scaly stem, with a 3—6 parted calyx, sessile anthers, opening by longitudinal slits, and very numerous ovules on parietal placentæ.

Cytin'eæ. Same as *Cytinaceæ*.

Cyt'inus. (Κύτινος, the calyx of the pomegranate.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cytinaceæ*.

C. hypocis'tus. (Ὑπό, under; *cistus.*) A plant parasitic on the roots of the *Cistus incanus*, and other species. The juice of the fruit is acid and astringent, and is used in hæmorrhage and mucous fluxes.

Cyt'isin. (G. *Bohnenbaumbitter.*) $C_{20}H_{27}N_3O$. A yellowish-white, crystallisable, deliquescent substance, with a bitter and somewhat acrid taste, found in the seeds, flowers, and leaves of the *Cytisus laburnum*, and other species. It is an active emetic and purgative, and is poisonous.

Also, a similar substance said to exist in the flowers of the *Arnica montana*.

Cytis'ma-ec'zema. Same as *Eczema*.

C.-her'pes. A synonym of *Herpes*.

Cytisog'enis'ta. The common broom, *Sarothamnus scoparius*.

Cyt'isus. (Κύτισος. G. *Geisklee, Baumklee.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ*.

C. alpi'nus, Lamb. (L. *alpinus*, belonging to the Alps.) See *Laburnum*.

C. ca'jan, Willd. The *Cajanus indicus*.

C. græ'cus. (L. *græcus*, Grecian.) The *Anthyllis Hermanniæ*.

C. hirsu'tus, Linn. (L. *hirsutus*, hairy.) Hab. South Europe. Leaves used as a diuretic.

C. labur'num, Linn. (F. *aubour*; G. *Goldregen.*) The *Laburnum*.

C. lanig'erus. (L. *lana*, wool; *gero*, to bear.) A species supposed to be the *Aspalathos* of Greek and Roman writers.

C. scopa'rius, Link. The *Sarothamnus scoparius*, Koch.

C. spino'sus, Linn. (L. *spinosus*, thorny.) A species which contains indigo.

Cyti'tis. (L. *cutis*, the skin.) Inflammation of the skin.

Cy'toblast. (Κύτος, a cell; βλαστός, a sprout.) Schleiden's term for the nucleus of a cell on the hypothesis that it is the germ from which the cell springs.

Cytoblaste'ma. (Κύτος; βλάστημα, increase. F. *cytoblastème*; G. *Cytoblastem, Grundsubstanz.*) Schleiden's term for the protoplasm of the cell.

Cytoblas'tion. (Κύτος; βλαστεῖον, a sprout.) A term applied to the free nuclei of spherical or oval shape which, when developed, form connective-tissue cells, embryoplastic cells, or the cells of granulations.

Cytocor'mi. (Κύτος; κορμός, the trunk of a tree.) Cell stocks or fusions; they originate through the coalescence of previously separated cells or by the incomplete division of cells. Häckel names these organs of the first order. They are represented by the laticiferous and spiral vessels of plants, and by muscle and nerve fibres of animals.

Cy'tode. (Κύτος.) Häckel's term for the lowest form of life as represented by a mass of non-nucleated protoplasm; the protamœba.

Also, applied to the lymph and lymphoid cells; called also *Leucocytes*.

C., gen'erating. Van Beneden's term for the first stage of development of a Gregarina, consisting of a granular, non-nuclear, moneriform mass of protoplasm without cell wall, which emits a pseudopodium or pseudofilaria, which developes into the perfect form.

Cytogen'esis. (Κύτος, a cell; γένεσις, generation. G. *Balgbildung.*) Term for the generation or production of cavities or cells; cell-development. In most instances it is generally admitted that cells are formed from pre-existing cells by a process of segmentation or budding; but there are some who believe that there exists a form of spontaneous generation, but only from pre-existing organised matter. Of the latter mode of origin the development of the vitelline nucleus in the centre of the ovule after fertilisation, the intercellular formation of spores in the thecæ of fungi, the development of nuclei in the deep epithelial layers of glands, and the formation of leucocytes in non-cellular fluids, are given as instances, of which it may be remarked that they are in no way generally admitted. Cytogenesis by segmentation commences in the nucleus, and is followed by indentations of the cell wall, which increase and cut the cell in two; this is the mode of growth of many of the lowest animals and vegetables, of the cells of the ovum of animals, and of many of the cell structures of the highest forms. Cytogenesis by budding may commence in the protoplasm, which pushes out from the surface of the cell, carrying with it a portion of the cell wall, which in time becomes separated at its base, and, a nucleus becoming developed within it, a new cell is formed; or the cell may remain non-nucleated; or it may commence in the nucleus by a piece of it splitting off, approaching the surface, pushing out, and separating as a new cell. Such is the mode of formation of the polar globules of the vitellus of the ovum of some Mollusca, and of the external layer of the blastoderm of some Diptera, which remain without a nucleus. This mode of development, ending in a nucleated cell, is seen in many animal and vegetable structures. See *Nucleus, division of, Gemmation, Karyokinesis.*

Cytogenet'ic. Relating to *Cytogeny.*

Cytog'en'ic. (Κύτος; γεννάω, to produce.) Producing cells.

Cytog'enous. (Κύτος, a cell; γεννάω, to produce.) Cell-producing.

C. tis'sue. Kölliker's term for the adenoid tissue of His. Same as *Connective tissue, retiform.*

Cytog'eny. (Κύτος; γένεσις, generation.) Bergeret's term for the development of cells.

Cy'toïd. (Κύτος; εἶδος, likeness.) Cell-like.

C. corpus'cles. Henle's term for *Leucocytes.*

C. glob'ules. Same as *C. corpuscles.*

Cytolei'chus. (Κύτος; λείχω, to lick.) A Genus of the Family *Sarcoptidæ*, Order *Acaridea.*

C. sarcoptoï'des, Megnin. (Σάρξ, flesh; κόπτω, to cut.) A species inhabiting, often in large numbers, the aërial sacs of gallinaceous birds, and through their diverticula travelling to the bronchial tubes and the bones. They produce cough when in great abundance, and occasionally death, from asphyxia and congestion of the lung, when they occupy the bronchial tubes.

Cytol'ogy. (Κύτος; λόγος, an account.) The description or doctrine of cells and their formation.

Cy'toplasm. (Κύτος; πλάσμα, anything formed.) Kölliker's name for the contents of a cell; the same as *Protoplasm.*

Cytos'tasis. (Κύτος; στάσις, a standing.) Arrest of the blood corpuscles in the small vessels, supposed to depend on altered conditions of the corpuscles themselves.

Cytos'toma. (Κύτος; στόμα, the mouth. G. *Zellmund.*) The mouth of a cell.

Cytozo'a. (Κύτος, a cell; ζῷον, an animal.) Elongated, fusiform, mobile bodies occasionally found by Gaule in the red cells of defibrinated frog's blood when acted on by a 0·6 per cent. solution of common salt at a temperature of 30°—32° C. Gaule thought they were detached portions of the protoplasm of the blood cells—secondary nuclei; Arndt that they were Spirochætæ.

Cytta'ria. A Genus of *Fungi.*

C. Ber'teri. Hab. Chili. Used as food.

C. Darwin'ii. Hab. Terra del Fuego. Used as food.

Cyt'taros. (Κύτταρος, the flowering tuft of a pine.) The glans penis.

Cyze'mer. Term for swelling of the wrists.

Cyzice'nus. An ancient plaster for chronic ulcers and wounds of tendons and nervous parts.

Cza'ko. Hungary; Honter County. A mineral water containing iron and calcium carbonate and free carbonic acid. It is diuretic as well as tonic.

Czigel'ka. Hungary; Sarose County, near Bartfeld. A mineral water containing sodium, calcium, magnesium and iron carbonate, sodium chloride, and some sodium iodide and bromide.

D.

D. Contraction of *Da*, or *detur*, give, or let it be given.

D. t. d. Contraction of *Da tales doses*, give such doses.

Da'aurith. An Arabian term for a disease of animals called *Mal de coït* by the French.

Dab. Common name for the *Pleuronectes limanda;* used as food.

Da'bach. The mistletoe, *Viscum album.*

Da'ber locks. Common name for the *Fucus esculentus*, or edible fucus.

Daboi'a. A Genus of the Family *Viperidæ*, Suborder *Solenoglyphæ*, Order *Ophidia.* They are poisonous snakes.

D. el'egans, Gray. (L. *elegans*, neat.) A synonym of *D. Russellii.*

D. pulchel'la, Gray. (L. *pulchellus*, beautiful, little.) A synonym of the *D. Russellii.*

D. Russel'lii, Günther. *Tic prolonga* of Ceylon; *Uloo bora* of the natives of Calcutta; *Jessur*, or *Siah chunder Amaiter* of Bengal; *Katuka rekula poda.* A very venomous Indian snake. Family *Viperidæ*, Suborder *Ophidii viperiformes.* Colour light chocolate, with three series of black white-edged rings, those of the middle series ovate, those of the outer circular; sometimes very small, black, white-edged ocelli are scattered between the rings; a yellow line on each side of the upper surface of the head, the two lines convergent on the snout; rostral and labial shields yellow, with brown margins; a subtriangular brown, black-edged spot below the eye; belly uniform, yellowish, or marbled with brown, generally more or less numerous semicircular brown spots on the hinder margins of the ventral shields; ventrals 163—170. Subcaudals 45—60. The bite less rapid in its action, but just as poisonous as the cobra. A horse died in 11½ hours in one of Sir J. Fayrer's experiments. It is nocturnal and terrestrial in habits, but will take to the water. When disturbed it hisses fiercely, and strikes with great vigour. It attains to a length of 50 inches.

Dabu'ri. Old name for the *Bixa orellana.*

Dace. (According to some, it comes through the F. name *dard*, from Low L. *dardus*, a dart, in allusion to its quick movements; according to others, it is a corruption of the latter half of its F. name *vandoise.* F. *vandoise*, *dard;* G. *Heuerling.*) Common name for the *Leuciscus vulgaris;* edible.

Da'cha. Name by which the Hottentots call a native hemp which they smoke like the *Cannabis indica.*

Also, a name of the *Phlomis leonurus.*

Dacne'ron. (Δάκνω, to bite.) Old name for a collyrium made of burnt copper, pepper, cadmia, saffron, myrrh, gum arabic, and opium. (Quincy.)

Dacnid'ia. (*Dacnitis.*) A Family of the Order *Nematoda*, having the mouth situated obliquely or laterally near the anterior extremity, but not terminal.

Dacni'tis. (Δάκνω, to bite.) A Genus of nematode *Entozoa*, having a spherical head, a large vertical mouth, with two thick fleshy lips and numerous small teeth.

D. abbrevia'ta, Duj. (L. *abbrevio*, to shorten.) Found in the intestine of *Scorpæna cirrhosa.*

D. attenua'ta, Molin. (L. *attenuo*, to weaken.) Found in the intestine of *Leuciscus cavedanus.*

D. con'ger, v. Beneden. Found in the intestine of *Conger vulgaris.*

D. fusifor'mis, Molin. (L. *fusus*, a spindle; *forma*, shape.) Found in the intestine of *Platessa flesus.*

D. gado'rum, v. Beneden. (L. *gadus*, a codfish.) Found in the intestine of *Gadus morrhua.*

D. globo'sa, Dujardin. In the intestine of the trout, *Salmo fario.*

D. hi'ans, Duj. (L. *hio*, to gape.) Found in the intestines and mesentery of *Conger Cassinii.*

D. plates'sæ, v. Beneden. Found in the intestine of *Platessa vulgaris.*

D. rotunda'ta, Molin. (L. *rotundo*, to round.) Found in the intestine of *Cantharus vulgaris.*

D. sphæroceph'ala, Duj. (Σφαίρος, a ball; κεφαλή, head.) Found in the intestine of *Acipenser Güldenstädtii.*

D. squa'li, Dujard. (L. *squalus.*) Found in the intestine of *Galeus canis.*

Dacno'sis. (Δάκνω, to bite. F. *dacnose;* G. *Beissen.*) A biting or pungency.

Dacræmor'rhysis. Same as *Dacryhæmorrhysis.*

Dac'ry. (Δάκρυον, a tear. L. *lacryma;* G. *Thräne.*) A tear.

Dacryadenal'gia. (Δάκρυ, a tear; ἄδην, a gland; ἄλγος, pain. F. *dacryadénalgie;* G. *Dakryadenalgie, Thränendrüsenschmertz.*) Neuralgic pain in the lachrymal gland.

Dacryadeni'tis. The same as *Dacryoadenitis.*

Dacryadenoscir'rhus. (Δάκρυ, a tear; ἄδην; *scirrhus.* F. *dacryadénoscirrhe;* G. *Thränendrüsenkrebs.*) Scirrhus of the lachrymal gland.

Dacryagogatre'sia. (Δάκρυ; ἄγω, to lead; *atresia.* F. *dacryagogatrésie;* G. *Verschliessung der Thränengange.*) Obstruction or contraction of the lachrymal duct.

Dac'ryagogue. (Δάκρυ, a tear; ἄγω, to lead. F. *dacryagogue;* G. *thränenführend.*) Conveying the tears; applied to the lachrymal duct.

Also, a term for those medicines which promote the secretion of the tears; such are iodide of potassium, onions, ammonia, and errhines in general. This secretion is increased by certain mental and physical conditions, as in the act of weeping.

Dacryallœo'sis. (Δάκρυ, a tear; ἀλλοίωσις, change. F. *dacryallœose;* G. *Ausartung der Thränen.*) An alteration or change in healthy secretion of the tears.

Dacryd'ium. (Δακρύδιον, dim. of δάκρυ, a tear.) Old name for scammonium, or scammony, which exudes and hardens into tears.

Also, a Genus of the Nat. Order *Taxaceæ.*

D. cupres'sinum, Lamb. (L. *cupressinus*, like cypress.) Hab. New Zealand. Bark and leaves astringent.

D. taxifo'lium. (L. *taxus*, the yew; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. New Zealand. An antiscorbutic beer is made from the twigs.

Dacryelco'sis. (Δάκρυον, a tear; ἕλκος, an ulcer. F. *dacryelcose;* G. *Verschwärung der Thränenwerkzeuge, Thränengeschwür.*) Ulceration of the lachrymal apparatus.

Dacrygelo'sis. (Δάκρυον; γελάω, to laugh.) A form of insanity, characterised by the patient weeping and laughing alternately.

Dacryhæmor'rhysis. (Δάκρυον; αἱμόρρυσις, a flux of blood. G. *Thränenblutfluss.*) The discharge of sanguinolent fluid from the eyes, or the discharge of tears mingled with blood.

Dac'ryin. (Δάκρυον, a tear. F. *dacryine;* F. *Thränenstoff.*) Name for a peculiar substance formerly thought to exist in the tears.

Dacry'ma. (Δάκρυμα.) A tear.

Dac'ryo-. (Δακρύω, to weep.) A term used as a prefix in certain compound names of affections, denoting a reference to, or connection with, the lachrymal apparatus or the tears.

Dacryoadenal'gia. The same as *Dacryadenalgia.*

Dacryoadeni'tis. (Δάκρυον, a tear; ἀδήν, a gland. F. *dacryoadénite;* G. *Thränendrüsenentzündung.*) Inflammation of the lachrymal gland. A rare disease, more frequently chronic than acute, occasionally bilateral, characterised by swelling, with more or less pain and tenderness, in the position of the gland, with diminished or increased secretion of tears, chemosis of the conjunctiva, displacement of the globe of the eye, and impairment of its movements; with optic neuritis in some cases, owing to pressure on the nerve, and occasionally symptoms of compression of the brain, owing to the enlarged gland eroding and penetrating the roof of the orbit, or making its way through the fissures of that cavity. In acute cases fatal symptoms may occur with delirium and coma. Microscopic examination usually shows that the acini of the gland are enlarged, that there are cysts and tortuous and enlarged tubes with colloid contents, but there may be hypertrophy of the gland tissue. The diagnosis from cysts and from nodes is difficult. Resolution may occur, or it may pass into suppuration, and, bursting, leave a fistulous passage.

Dacryoblennorrhœ'a. (Δάκρυον; βλέννα, mucus; ῥέω, to flow. G. *Thränenschleimfluss.*) Discharge of mucus from the lachrymal sac and tear ducts.

Dacryocystal'gia. (Δάκρυον; κύστις, a sac; ἄλγος, pain. G. *Thränensackschmerz.*) Disease or pain in the lachrymal sac.

Dacryocystaton'ia. (Δάκρυ, a tear; κύστις, a bag; ἀτονία, slackness. F. *dacryocystatonie;* G. *Erschlaffung des Thränensacks.*) Atony of the lachrymal sac.

Dacryocys'tis. (Δάκρυ; κύστις, a bag. F. *dacryocyste;* G. *Thränensack.*) Term for the lachrymal sac.

Dacryocysti'tis. (Δάκρυ; κύστις, a sac. F. *dacryocystite;* G. *Entzündung des Thranensacks.*) Term for inflammation of the lachrymal sac.

D. blennorrho'ica. (Βλέννα, mucus; ῥέω, to flow. G. *Blennorrhœa des Thränensacks.*) Inflammation of the lachrymal sac attended with the formation of pus. If the sac be laid open, the mucous membrane is seen to be dark or brownish red and swollen, whilst the surface is uneven from warty or villous growths and enlarged mucous glands, which resemble granulations. The symptoms are those of dacryocystitis catarrhalis, only more intense. Some conjunctivitis, with swelling of the caruncle and plica semilunaris, and blepharitis are usually present.

D. catarrha'lis. (*Catarrh.*) Inflammation of the lachrymal sac from cold. The secretion is at first augmented, clear, and transparent, then it becomes cloudy from the presence of epithelial scales and small masses of coagulated albumen, and is finally puriform. The sac gradually becomes distended, partly with tears and partly with the increased normal and abnormal products of the secretion of the mucous membrane. At first the contents of the sac can be made by pressure partly to descend through the nasal duct into the nose, and partly to regurgitate through the puncta lachrymalia, the tears first appearing and then the puriform secretion.

D. phlegmono'sa. (Φλεγμονή, inflammation beneath the skin.) Intense inflammation of the lachrymal sac, which is converted into an acute abscess. The superjacent parts become infiltrated with blood, serum and white blood cells; a hard swelling of considerable size appears over the sac, and the reddened and œdematous condition of the connective tissue extends over the cheek and lower lid, sometimes resembling erysipelas. The matter, if not let out by the surgeon, bursts at the most prominent part, but stricture or closure of the nasal duct and necrosis of the lachrymal and adjoining bones often occur. The pain is severe, and febrile symptoms are usually well marked.

Dacryocystoblennorrhœ'a. (Δάκρυ; κύστις, a bag; βλέννα, mucus; ῥοία, a flow. F. *dacryoblennorrhée;* G. *Thränenschleimfluss.*) A term for a discharge of mucus from the lachrymal sac.

Dacryocystoblennos'tasis. (Δάκρυ; κύστις; βλέννα; στάσις, a standing.) Accumulation of the tears and mucous secretion of the conjunctiva and lachrymal sac in the lachrymal sac, causing it to be distended and form a smooth, rounded tumour at the inner angle of the eye.

Dacryocystopto'sis. (Δάκρυ; κύστις; πτῶσις, a falling.) Relaxation or hernia of the lachrymal sac.

Dacryocystosyringokatakleï'sis. (Δάκρυ; κύστις; σῦριγξ, a pipe; κατάκλεισις, a shutting up.) A term proposed by Dieffenbach for an operation intended to effect the closure of a lachrymal fistula by refreshing the edges of the orifice of the fistula, freeing the borders, and bringing them into apposition.

Dacryo'des. (Δακρυώδης, like tears. G. *thränenartig, thränenähnlich.*) Lachrymose, weeping; resembling tears.

Also, the same as *Dacryopyosis.*

Also, a wound or sore which, instead of healthy pus, exudes a watery humour.

Dacryohæmorrhœ'a. (Δάκρυ; αἱμόρροια, a flow of blood. F. *dacryohæmorrhyse;* G. *Thränenblutfluss.*) A term for sanguineous lachrymation, or a flow of tears mingled with blood.

Dac'ryoïd. (Δάκρυ; εἶδος, likeness. F. *dacryoïde;* G. *thränenähnlich.*) Resembling a tear.

In Botany, applied to seeds which are oblong and somewhat pointed at one extremity.

Dac'ryolin. (Δάκρυ, a tear.) Term applied to the form of albumin found in the tears. It is not coagulated by acids or heat, but is con-

verted by slow evaporation into a yellow insoluble substance. It is found in small quantity only in the lachrymal secretion when normal, but in conjunctivitis it is secreted in much greater quantity. It coagulates into a flocculent mass when water is added to it, and in this way forms a pseudomembranous film over an inflamed eye to which water is applied.

Dac'ryolite. (Δάκρυ; λίθος, a stone. F. *dacryolithe;* G. *Thränenstein.*) Term for a calculous concretion in the lachrymal ducts, canaliculi, or sac, or in the nasal duct.

Dac'ryolith. Same as *Dacryolite.*

Dacryolithi'asis. (Δάκρυον; λιθίασις, the disease of the stone. G. *Thränensteinbildung.*) The formation of calculi in the tear ducts.

Dacryol'ithus. Same as *Dacryolite.*

Dacryo'ma. (Δακρύω, to weep.) Term for a stoppage or obstruction in one or both of the puncta lachrymalia, causing *Stillicidium lachrymarum,* or an effusion of tears.

Dac'ryon. (Δάκρυον, a tear.) A tear.

Also, a term employed in craniometry to denote the point on the side of the root of the nose where the frontal, the lachrymal bone, and the ascending or nasal process of the superior maxillary bone can be simultaneously touched.

Also, applied by Theophrastus to the *Coix lachryma.*

Dacryon'omē. (Δάκρυ, a tear; νομαί, eating sores. F. *dacryonome.*) An old term for lupus exedens of the lachrymal organs.

Also, a term for *Epiphora.*

Dacryopœ'us. (Δάκρυ; ποιέω, to make. F. *dacryope;* G. *Thränen machend.*) Making or causing the secretion of tears; applied to onions, horse-radish, and such like.

Dac'ryops. (Δάκρυον, a tear; ὤψ, sight. G. *Thränensackgeschwulst.*) A cystiform dilatation of one of the ducts of the lachrymal gland. It is situated beneath the conjunctiva in the fold of the upper lid, near the outer canthus. On pressure a tear may sometimes be squeezed out of a minute orifice near the most prominent part of the tumour. It is of rare occurrence.

Also, a watery or weeping eye. Obstruction of the lachrymal sac.

D. fistulo'sa. (L. *fistulosus,* full of holes.) Fistula of the lachrymal sac.

Dacryopto'sis. (Δάκρυον; πτῶσις, a falling.) The shedding of tears.

Dacryopyorrhœ'a. (Δάκρυον; πύον, pus; ῥοία, a flow. G. *Thräneneiterfluss.*) A discharge of tears mixed with pus.

Dacryopyo'sis. (Δάκρυον; πύωσις, suppuration.) Suppuration in the lachrymal sac.

Dacryorrhœ'a. (Δάκρυον; ῥοία, a flow. F. *dacryorrhée;* G. *Thränenfluss.*) An unnatural flow of tears.

Dacryor'rhysis. (Δάκρυον; ῥύσις, a flowing.) An unnatural flow of tears.

Dacryoso'len. (Δάκρυον; σωλήν, a channel. F. *dacryosolen;* G. *Thränengang.*) The lachrymal canal or duct.

Dacryosoleni'tis. (Same etymon. F. *dacryosolénite;* G. *Thränengangsentzündung.*) Inflammation of the lachrymal duct.

Dacryostag'ma. (Δάκρυον; στάγμα, a drop. F. *dacryostagme;* G. *Thränentropfeln.*) Term for stillicidium lachrymarum, or a dropping of tears.

Dacryos'tagon. (Δάκρυον; σταγών, a drop.) The same as *Dacryostagma.*

Dacryosyr'inx. (Δάκρυον; σῦριγξ, a pipe. F. *dacryosyrinx;* G. *Thränenfistel.*) The fistula lachrymalis.

Dacryrrhœ'a. Same as *Dacryorrhœa.*

Dacryr'rhysis. Same as *Dacryorrhysis.*

Dacryu'ria. (Δάκρυ, a tear; οὖρον, urine. F. *dacryurie;* G. *Thränenharnen.*) A supposed aberration of the tears into the urine.

Dac'tylate. (Δάκτυλος, a finger. F. *dactylé.*) Like a finger. Applied to a Family of the *Holobranchia* with isolated rays on their pectoral fins.

Dac'tylene. (Δάκτυλος, a date.) Same as *Jelly, analeptic.*

Dactyle'thra. (Δακτυλήθρα, a finger-sheath; from δάκτυλος, a finger.) Old name for certain topical remedies, especially one shaped like a finger, introduced into the throat to excite vomiting; either so called from their form, or because applied with the finger.

Dactyle'tus. (Δάκτυλος, a date.) An old name for the Hermodactyl. (Quincy.)

Dactylif'erous. (L. *dactylus,* a date; *fero,* to bear. F. *dactylifére.*) Producing dates.

Dactyli'nus. (L. *dactylus,* a finger. G. *fingerartig.*) Pertaining to fingers or toes.

Dactyl'ion. (Δάκτυλος, a finger.) A term for adhesion between two or more fingers, either congenital, or the consequence of burns.

Also, the little finger.

Also (δακτυλιός, a ring), a finger-ring.

Also, a name given by Pliny to the scammony.

Dactylis glomerata. The *Egyptian cock's-foot grass.*

Dactyli'tis. (Δάκτυλος. F. *dactylite;* G. *Fingerentzündung.*) Inflammation of a finger or toe.

Also, a synonym of *Paronychia.*

D. gummo'sa. The same as *D. syphilitica.*

D. syphilit'ica. A chronic syphilitic disease affecting the bones and soft parts of one or more fingers and toes. It may be congenital, but usually occurs as a tertiary affection in adults. The first phalanx becomes swollen, hard, and elastic, and the skin is smooth and livid. There is tenderness, but little or no pain. Motion is interfered with. The disease is of the nature of a gumma, which develops in the loose connective tissue, or in the periosteum in the form of periostitis, or as osteomyelitis. Resorption of the swelling may take place, or degenerative processes may occur in the bone, leading to the formation of fistulous ulcers.

Dactyl'ius. (Δακτύλιος, a ring.) Old term for the anus, from its ring-like appearance.

Old name for a circular-shaped pastil or lozenge.

Also, a Genus of lumbricoid worms made in order to include the following species.

D. aculea'tus, Curling. (L. *aculeatus,* thorny.) A small round worm, about ·8″ long, found in some numbers by Curling in the urine of a girl during several days. The body is round, elastic, armed with clustered spines, tapering at each end; head round, blunt; mouth circular; anal extremity obtuse, annulate; anus three-lipped. Davaine is of opinion that this is not a parasitic worm, but was conveyed in the water used for washing.

Dactylo'bous. (Δάκτυλος, a toe; λοβός, a lobe. F. *dactylobe;* G. *fingerlappig.*) In Ornithology, having lobe-like toes.

Dactylocampsodyn'ia. (Δάκτυλος,

a finger; *κάμψις*, a bending; *ὀδύνη*, pain. F. *dactylocampsodynie.*) Painful bending of the fingers.

Dactylocot'ylĕ. (Δάκτυλος; *κοτύλη*, a small cup.) A Genus of trematode *Entozoa.*

D. pollach'ii, van Beneden. In the gills of the pollach, *Merlangus pollachius.*

Dactylodoch'mĕ. (Δάκτυλος; *δοχμή*, a Greek measure of length.) A Greek measure of about four fingers' breadth.

Dactylogrypo'sis. (Δάκτυλος; *γρυπός*, curved.) Morbid incurvation of the fingers.

Dactylogy'rus. (Δάκτυλος, a finger; *γυρός*, round.) A sexually mature form of trematode worm.

D. amphiboth'rium, Wagener. (Ἀμφί, on both sides; *βόθρος*, a pit.) Found attached to the gills of *Acerina cernua.*

D. anchora'tus, Dujardin. (L. *ancora*, an anchor.) Found in the branchiæ of *Carassius auratus.*

D. auricula'tus, Diesing. (L. *auricula*, the ear-lap.) Found attached to the branchiæ of *Cyprinus carpio.*

D. cru'cifer, Wagener. (L. *crucifer*, cross-bearer.) Found attached to the branchiæ of *Scardinius erythrophthalmus.* The same as *D. Dujardinianus* of v. Linstow.

D. diffor'mis, Wagener. (L. *dif*, for *dis*, away; *forma*, shape.) Found attached to the branchiæ of *Scardinius erythrophthalmus.*

D. Dujardinia'nus, Diesing. Found attached to the branchiæ of *Cyprinus carpio.*

D. echene'is, Wagener. (Ἐχενηΐς, the sucking-fish.) Found attached to the branchiæ of *Chrysophrys aurata.*

D. falca'tus, Wedl. (L. *falcatus*, scythe-shaped.) Found attached to the branchiæ of a species of *Cyprinus.*

D. fal'lax, Wagener. (L. *fallax*, deceitful.) Found attached to the branchiæ of *Scardinius erythrophthalmus.*

D. for'ceps, Leuckart. (L. *forceps*, pincers.) Found on the branchiæ of *Squalius cephalus.*

D. grac'ilis, Wedl. (L. *gracilis*, slender.) Found on the branchiæ of *Hydrocyon dentex.*

D. ma'jor, Wagener. (L. *major*, greater.) Found on the branchiæ of *Gobio fluviatilis.*

D. mal'leus, Linstow. (L. *malleus*, a hammer.) Found on the branchiæ of *Barbus fluviatilis.*

D. megas'toma, Wagener. (Μέγας, great; *στόμα*, mouth.) Found on the branchiæ of *Rhodeus amarus.*

D. mi'nor, Wagener. (L. *minor*, less.) Found on the branchiæ of *Alburnus lucidus.*

D. mol'lis, Wedl. (L. *mollis*, soft.) Found on the branchiæ of *Cyprinus carpio.*

D. paradox'us, Creplin. (L. *paradoxus*, marvellous.) Found on the branchiæ of *Leuciscus sandra.*

D. silu'ri glan'idis, Wagener. (L. *glanis*, a kind of shad.) Found on the branchiæ of *Silurus glanis.*

D. ten'uis, Diesing. (L. *tenuis*, thin.) Found on the branchiæ of *Perca fluviatilis.*

D. trigonos'toma, Wagener. (Τρίγωνος, three-cornered; *στόμα*, mouth.) Found on the branchiæ of *Leuciscus rutilus.*

Dac'tyloïd. (Δάκτυλος; *εἶδος*, like. G. *fingerähnlich.*) Resembling a finger.

Dactylol'ogy. (Δάκτυλος; *λόγος*, a discourse.) Communication carried on by signs made with the fingers, as is frequently done by the deaf and dumb.

Dactylol'ysis. (Δάκτυλος; *λύσις*, a loosing.) Separation of the fingers or toes by disease, as in *Ainhum.*

Dac'tylon. (Δάκτυλος, a finger.) The *Cynodon dactylon.*

D. officina'lĕ, Vill. (L. *officina*, a workshop.) The *Cynodon dactylon.*

Dactylop'odite. (Δάκτυλος; *πούς*, a foot.) The terminal joint, excluding the fingers, of the leg of Crustaceans.

Dac'tylopore. (Δάκτυλος; *πορός*, a pore.) A name given to the pores in the coralium of Hydrocorallinæ, from which the dactylozoids protrude.

Dactylop'terous. (Δάκτυλος; *πτέρον*, a wing. F. *dactyloptère.*) Having the rays of the pectoral fins free to a certain length.

Dactylosmyleu'sis. (Δάκτυλος; *σμιλεύω*, to cut off artificially. G. *Abmeisselung der Finger.*) An ancient and expeditious mode of amputating a finger, in which the finger was extended and removed by a single stroke of a mallet on a chisel applied to the volar aspect.

Dactylospas'mus. (Δάκτυλος; *σπασμός*, spasm. G. *Fingerkrampf.*) Term for cramp or contraction of the fingers.

Dac'tylose. (Δάκτυλος. F. *dactyleux*; G. *mit Fingers.*) Having fingers, or finger-shaped.

Dactylosym'physis. (Δάκτυλος; *σύμφυσις*, a growing together.) Adhesion of two or all of the fingers to each other.

Dactylote'nium. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Graminaceæ.*

D. ægyptia'num, Willd. Hab. Africa. A decoction of the seeds is used for nephritic pains.

Dactylothe'ca. (Δάκτυλος; *θήκη*, a sheath. G. *Fingerhut.*) A finger stall or finger hood.

Also, an instrument for keeping the fingers extended when wounded.

Also, a bandage carefully applied to one finger, separating it from the rest.

Also (G. *Zehenscheide*), the cutaneous investment of each toe of mammals.

Dactylozo'id. (Δάκτυλος; *ζῷον*, an animal.) One of two forms of zöids, the other being *Gasterozoid*, occupying the pores of the Hydrocorallinæ. They are cylindrical, tapering at the free extremity, mouthless, without gastric cells, and bearing 5 to 20 tentacles. The extremities of the tentacles possess numerous nematocysts.

Dac'tylus. (Δάκτυλος, a finger.) The same as *Digitus*; a finger.

Also (Δάκτυλος, a date. F. *datte*; G. *Dattel*), the date, or fruit of the *Phœnix dactylifera.*

Also, the smallest measure of the Greeks, a finger's breadth, about ·7 of an inch.

D. aceto'sus. (L. *acetum*, vinegar.) The tamarind, from its acidity.

D. idæ'us. (L. *idæus*, Idæan.) A form of *Belemnite*; so called because of its likeness to a man's finger. Formerly used in stone of the bladder.

Da'dyl. (Δαΐς, a pine torch; *ὕλη*, matter, stuff.) A synonym of *Camphogen.*

Dædala'lea. (Δαίδαλος, cunningly wrought.) A name for a Genus of the Family *Polyporei*, Suborder *Hymenomycetes.*

D. quercī'na, Pers. (L. *quercus*, the oak.)

A sessile, suberous fungus growing on the trunk of the oak and fir. Used in Austria to make amadou of an inferior quality, and in other countries as a help to cleaning the person, a scrubbing-brush.

D. suave'olens. (L. *suaveolens*, fragrant. F. *bolet odorant;* G. *wohlriechende Weidenschwamm, Eichenwirrschwamm.*) A fungus growing on old willows. It smells like anise, and has been recommended in phthisis pulmonalis in scruple doses four times a day. The *Trametes suaveolens.*

D., sweet-scent'ed. The *Trametes suaveolens.*

Dædalen'chyma. (Δαίδαλος, cunningly wrought; ἔγχυμα, an infusion.) Entangled cells, such as are seen in some fungi.

Dæ'dalus. (Δαίδαλος, the cunning worker. F. *hydrargyre;* G. *Quecksilber.*) Old term for hydrargyrum, or quicksilver.

Dæ'dion. Same as *Dædium.*

Dæ'dium. (Dim. of δαΐς, a torch.) Old term for a small torch or candle.

Also, a bougie or pessary.

Dæ'mia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Asclepiadaceæ.*

D. exten'sa, R. Brown. (L. *extensus*, spread out.) Hab. India. Emetic, expectorant, and anthelmintic. Said to have been successfully used in snake-bite; the juice of the leaves mixed with lime is applied to rheumatic swellings.

Dæmo'nia. (Δαίμων, a devil.) The same as *Dæmonomania.*

Dæmo'niac. (Δαίμων.) One possessed, or violently mad.

Dæmonol'ogy. (Δαίμων, a devil; λόγος, a discourse. F. *démonologie;* G. *die Lehre von den Dämonen.*) The doctrine of demons.

Dæmonoma'nia. (Δαίμων, a devil; μανία, madness. G. *Besessenheit.*) Term for a kind of madness in which the patient fancies himself possessed by devils; it is a variety of melancholia, originating in mistaken views on religious subjects.

Dæmonomelancho'lia. (Δαίμων; *melancholia.*) Same as *Dæmonomania.*

Dæmonopathi'a. (Δαίμων; πάθος, a suffering.) The same as *Dæmonomania.*

Dæmon'orops. (Δαίμων; ῥώψ, a bush.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Palmaceæ.*

D. dra'co, Mart. The *Calamus draco*, Willd., from which dragon's blood is obtained.

Dæs. (Δαΐς, a torch.) A pessary.

Daf'fodil. (In Mid. Eng. *affodille;* from Old F. *asphodile*, or *affrodile;* from L. *asphodelus;* from Gr. ἀσφόδελος. F. *narcisse des prés, n. des bois, porrillon;* G. *doppelte Narcisse, gelbe Narcisse, Affodil.*) Common name for the *Narcissus pseudonarcissus.*

Daf'fy's elix'ir. Senna half a pound, jalap, aniseed, caraway seeds, of each 10 drachms, juniper berries, 20 drachms, proof spirit 6 pints; macerate fourteen days, and add treacle 10 oz., and water 1 lb. and 5 oz.; mix and strain.

Dag'ger-point'ed. Same as *Mucronate.*

Dag'get. A name in Russia for birch tar from the *Betula alba.*

Dagous'sa. The Abyssinian name of the grain of *Eleusine tocusso*, from which a beer is made.

Dah'lia. (*Dahl*, a Swedish botanist. G. *Dahlsblume, Georgine.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ.* The roots of the several species are eaten when cooked, and supply *Dahlin.* The flowers yield a colouring matter, used as a staining agent in microscopical examination of tissues and structures; see also *D. paper.*

D. pa'per. Filter paper stained a violet blue with the colouring matter of dahlia flowers. It is turned red by acids and green by alkalies.

Dah'lin. (F. *dahline.*) $C_6H_{10}O_5$. Name by Payen for inulin extruded from the radical tubers of the dahlia.

Dahn. A Hindustani name for coarse rice.

Daib. (Arab.) Alchemical term for aurum, or gold.

Da'is. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Thymelaceæ.*

D. octan'dra. (Ὀκτώ, eight; ἀνήρ, a male.) A doubtful species the seeds of which are said by Horsfield to be employed in Java as purgatives.

Dai'sy. (Sax. *dægesége*, day's eye. F. *marguérite;* I. *margheritina;* S. *margarita;* G. *Massliebchen, Tausendschön.*) Common name for the Genus *Bellis;* because the flowers open in the day and close at night.

Also, the *Erigeron philadelphicum.*

D., com'mon. Name for the *Bellis minor*, or *B. perennis.*

D., great. The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.*

D., ox-eye. The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.*

D., white. Same as *Daisy.*

Dajas'ksch. The arrow poison used in Borneo. It causes death by paralysing the cardiac ganglia. It is not the same as the Java arrow poison.

Dakh trees. The *Butea frondosa* and *B. superba.* East Indian trees, yielding a substance analogous to kino.

Dak'ha. A Hottentot name for the Indian hemp. See *Dacha.*

Dalber'gia. (*Dalberg*, a Swedish botanist.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ.*

D. arbor'ea, Willd. (L. *arboreus*, tree-like.) The *Pongamia glabra.*

D. frondo'sa, Roxb. (L. *frondosus*, leafy.) Hab. India. Bark given in dyspepsia; bruised leaves applied in leprosy; root juice to ulcers; and the oil of the seeds used in rheumatism.

D. moneta'ria, Linn. Yields a resin like dragon's blood.

D. oogeinen'sis, Roxb. Hab. India. Extract of the bark used in diarrhœa and dysentery.

D. sympathet'ica. (Συμπαθητικός, affected by like feelings.) Hab. India. Leaves used as an alterative.

Dalberg'ieæ. (*Dalbergia.*) A Tribe of the Order *Leguminosæ*, with monadelphous or diadelphous stamens, indehiscent legume, and fleshy cotyledons.

Dal'by's carmin'ative. Oil of peppermint 1 minim, oil of nutmegs 2, oil of aniseed 3, tincture of castor 30, tincture of assafœtida 15, tincture of opium 5, spirit of pennyroyal 15, compound tincture of cardamoms 30 minims, peppermint water 2 fluid oz. Dose, half to one teaspoonful.

Da'lea. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ.*

D. citriodo'ra. (L, *citrus*, the lemon; *odorus*, fragrant.) Hab. Mexico. An antispasmodic.

Dallei'ochin. $C_{18}H_{10}O_5N$. The green

precipitate which appears when ten volumes of a solution of quinine or one of its salts is mixed with one volume of chlorine water, and a drop of ammonia is added. It is inodorous and bitter.

Dal'ton, John. An English physician and chemist; born at Eaglesfield in Cumberland in 1766, died at Manchester in 1844.

D.'s laws. The tension and, consequently, the quantity of vapour which saturates a given space, are the same for the same temperature, whether this space contains a gas or is a vacuum. The tension of the mixture of a gas and a vapour is equal to the sum of the tensions which each would possess if it occupied the same space alone. (Ganot.)

D.'s the'ory. The *Atomic theory*.

Dalto'nian. (*Daltonism.*) One affected with *Daltonism*, or that form of colour blindness in which red cannot be distinguished from green.

Dal'tonism. (*Dalton*, who first described it, from personal experience.) Colour blindness, consisting in an inability to distinguish between green and red; red blindness, anerythropsy. The term is sometimes used as a synonym of *Dyschromatopsy* or of *Achromatopsy*.

Da'ma. (L. *dama*, a fallow deer.) A deer. See *Cervus dama*.

Damal'ic ac'id. The same as *Damolic acid*.

Damal'icon. (Δάμαλις, a young cow.) Term for *Vaccina*.

Damal'icum. The same as *Damalicon*.

Damalu'ric acid. (Δάμαλις, a young cow; οὖρον, urine.) $C_7H_{12}O_2$. An acid originally obtained by Städeler from the urine of the cow. It crystallises in rhomboidal crystals, which fuse at 50° to 53° C. (122° to 128° F.), and are slightly dextrogyrous. In vacuo crystals are obtained, fusing at 39° to 40° C. (102° to 104° F.), which are levogyrous. It is said to be a constituent of human urine, and of that of the horse.

Dama'ria. Same as *Dammar*.

Damasce'na. (*Damascus.*) An old name for prunes.

Dam'ask rose. (*Damascus.* F. *le rosier à cent feuilles*; G. *Damascenerrose, Centifolienrose.*) The common name of the *Rosa centifolia*.

D. vi'olet. See *Dame's violet*.

Damaso'nium. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Alismaceæ*.

Also, a name for the *Alisma plantago*.

D. stella'tum, Pers. (L. *stella*, a star.) A detersive, and refrigerant. Locally applied to the breasts to disperse the milk.

D. vulga'ris, Coss. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) The *D. stellatum*.

Dam'bonite. $C_4H_8O_3$. A sweet-tasting substance obtained in the form of delicate white needles on heating a species of caoutchouc flowing from the leaves of a hitherto undetermined tree of the Gaboon, called by the natives atchimé, iboa, and n'dambo. It is very soluble in water and in ordinary alcohol, but not in pure alcohol. It melts at 190° C. (374° F.), and volatilises without decomposition at 200° C. (392° F.)

Dam'bose. $C_6H_{12}O_6$. A kind of sugar obtained from dambonite by the action of fuming nitric acid.

Dame. (F. *dame*, from L. *domina*, a lady.) A lady.

D.'s vi'olet. (A corruption of F. *violet de Damas*, Damascus violet. G. *Nachtviole.*) The *Hesperis matronalis*.

Damia'na. A Mexican drug believed to be obtained from the *Turnera aphrodisiaca, T. microphylla*, De Cand., the *Haplopappus discoideus*, De Cand., and perhaps other species, and stated to be nervine, tonic, aphrodisiac, and a laxative. The leaves are the parts used, but their composition is unknown.

Damicor'nis. (L. *dama*, a buck; *cornu*, a horn. F. *damicorne*; G. *gemshornig.*) Having the appearance of a buck's horn.

Dam'mar. A Malay word signifying resin which drops from a tree and is inflammable. See *D. resin*.

Also, a name in India for the resinous exudation from the *Shorea robusta*. Used as a substitute for pine resins.

D., aromat'ic. A kind of Dammar resin, described by Guibourt, which is soluble in ether, and almost insoluble in turpentine.

D., Austra'lian. (F. *dammara d'Australie.*) Kawri resin. The product of the kawri tree of Australia and New Zealand, *Dammara Australis*.

D. ba'tu. Same as *D. puti*.

D., black. A resinous exudation sold under this name in the Indian bazaars, the produce of *Canarium strictum* and of *Vatica tumbugaia*.

D., In'dian. (*Dammara puti, Dammarbatu.* F. *dammara des indes.*) Cat's-eye resin. The product of *Dammara orientalis*.

D. pine. The *Dammara orientalis*.

D. pitch. The product of *Shorea robusta*. It is used for incense in India.

D. pu'ti. The product of *Dammara orientalis*, Lamb.

D. res'in. (A Malay name. F. *résine de Dammara*; G. *Dammarharz.*) A resin obtained from some of the *Coniferæ*, as *Dammara orientalis, D. australis*, and other species; also, from some *Dipteraceæ*, as *Hopea micrantha* and *splendida*, and *Vateria indica*. It is hard, colourless, transparent, friable, breaking with conchoidal fractures. It softens at 100° C. (212° F.), and when melted forms a colourless fluid, soluble in boiling alcohol and ether. It consists of dammarylic acid and dammaran. It has been used in the composition of adhesive plaster, and as an application to the outer side of plaster-of-Paris bandages, rendering them air tight, and in the mounting of microscopic objects.

D. selan'. Malay dammar. A resin obtained from the *Vatica selanica*.

D. var'nish. A solution of dammar resin in double its weight of turpentine, used to mount diatoms and other microscopic objects.

D., white. A resinous matter principally obtained from the *Vateria indica*.

Dam'mara. (A Malay name. G. *Dammarfichte.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Coniferæ*. The fruit has only one carpel.

D. al'ba, Rumph. (L. *albus*, white.) The *D. orientalis*, Lamb.

D. austra'lis, Lamb. (L. *australis*, southern.) Cowrie tree, Kawrie pine. Hab. New Zealand. Yields a resin, Australian dammar.

D. loranthifo'lia, Link. (*Loranthus*, the plant of that name; L. *folium*, a leaf.) The *D. orientalis*.

D. orienta'lis, Lamb. (L. *orientalis*, eastern.) The Amboyna pitch tree. One of the sources of *Dammar resin*.

Dam'maran. A white resin which, with dammarylic acid, composes dammar resin.

Dam'marin. $C_{40}H_{64}O_3$, or $C_{45}H_{72}O_3$. Anhydrous dammarylic acid. It is dissolved out of dammar resin by the action of absolute alcohol. It melts at 60° C. (140° F.).

Dam'marol. $C_{40}H_{56}O_3$. A yellowish oil obtained by the dry distillation of dammar resin.

Dam'maron. $C_{38}H_{60}O$. A product of the dry distillation of dammar resin with lime.

Dam'maryl. $C_{10}H_{16}$. An amorphous powder remaining when dammar resin is treated with hot alcohol of 80 per cent. It melts at 190° C. (374° F.)

Dammaryl'ic ac'id. ($C_{15}H_{37}O_4$, or $C_{36}H_{60}O_3$. A dibasic acid obtained in solution by the action of hot alcohol of 80° per cent. on dammar resin. It melts at about 60° C. (140° F.)

Damna'tus. (L. *damno*, to condemn. F. *condamné*.) Condemned. Applied to any dry useless fæces left in a vessel after the moisture has been distilled from it, called *Terra damnata*, *Terra mortua*, or *Caput mortuum*.

Dam'ocrate. Same as *Mithridate*.

Damol'ic ac'id. C_7H_8O. A doubtful substance said to occur in the urine of man, the ox, and the horse, in conjunction with damaluric acid.

Damp. (An English word. G. *Dampf*, vapour.) Moisture, vapour.

D., af'ter. The gases existing in a coal mine after explosion of combustible gases. It is chiefly composed of carbon dioxide.

D., black. A synonym of *D., after*.

D., choke. A synonym of *D., after*.

D., cold. Cold, moist air loaded with carbonic acid.

D., fire. Marsh gas or *Methyl hydride*.

Dam'per. (*Damp.*) That which damps or checks.

A term applied, in electricity, to a copper frame on which the needle of a galvanometer is coiled to bring it more speedily to rest.

Also, an Australian name for an unfermented flour cake baked on a stone, covered by a tin plate, in the ashes of a wood fire.

Dam'son. (Contr. of *Damascene*; from F. *damaisine*; from *Damascus*. F. *prune de Damas*; G. *Damascenerpflaume*.) Common name for the fruit of the *Prunus domestica*, var. *Damascena*; because it was first brought from Damascus.

D., moun'tain. The *Quassia simarouba*.

Danæa'ceæ. A Suborder of the Order *Filices*, or an Order of the Alliance *Filicales*, with circinnate fronds and exannulate sporangia.

Danæ'æ. Same as *Danæaceæ*.

Danæ'aworts. The plants of the Order *Danæaceæ*.

Dan'ais. The herb fleabane. Ancient name of a plant supposed to be the conyza.

Also, a Genus of the Nat. Order *Rubiaceæ*.

D. fra'grans, Commerson. (L. *fragrans*, sweet smelling.) Used as a substitute for cinchona.

Dance. (F. *danser*, from Old High G. *dansón*, to trail, to draw along.) A stepping to the measure of a tune.

D., St. Guy's. A synonym of *Chorea*.

D., St. John's. A name of some of the epidemics of the dancing mania.

D., St. Vitus's. See *Chorea*.

Danc'ing. (Same etymon.) The action of a *Dance*.

D. ma'nia. See *Mania, dancing*.

Dan'delion. (F. *dent-de-lion*, tooth of the lion; from the toothed appearance of the edges of its leaves. Some have supposed that its yellow florets being like to the golden teeth of an heraldic lion have suggested the name; others have seen the origin in the whiteness of the root like to a tooth; according to Prior, the name was given by a German surgeon, Master William, who, having great faith in its virtues, called it *Dens leonis*, lion's tooth. F. *pissenlit*; G. *Löwenzahn*.) The common name for the plant *Taraxacum dens-leonis*.

D. root. See *Taraxaci radix*.

Dan'der. A synonym of *Scurf, Pityriasis*.

Dan'driff. (Perhaps from Welsh *ton*, surface, skin; *drwg*, bad. G. *Schorf*.) A synonym of *Scurf, Pityriasis*.

Dand'ruff. Same as *Dandriff*.

Dan'dy. A synonym of *Dengue*; so called because the pain in the limbs produces the constrained walk of an affected person or dandy; or it may be a corruption of *Dengue*.

D. fe'ver. Same as *Dengue*.

Da'nesweed. The *Sambucus ebulus*.

Dane'ta. An old name for the tansy, *Tanacetum vulgare*.

Dan'evert. A village near Upsala, in Sweden. Here is a carbonated ferruginous spring, containing also sulphates of soda and lime, chloride of sodium, and silica.

Da'neweed. The *Sambucus ebulus*.

Da'newort. (F. *l'hyèble*; G. *Attich, Niederholder, Zwergholllunder*.) Common name for the *Sambucus ebulus*, or dwarf elder.

Da'nich. An Arabian weight of eight grains.

Dan'iell, John Fred'erick. An English physicist, born in London in 1790, died there in 1845.

D.'s bat'tery. A constant galvanic battery, consisting of a glass or porcelain jar containing a saturated solution of copper sulphate, in which is immersed an open copper cylinder with perforations, containing a jar of porous earthenware holding a solution of common salt or dilute sulphuric acid, in which is placed a cylinder of amalgamated zinc.

D.'s hygrom'eter. See *Hygrometer, Daniell's*.

Daniel'lia. (After *Dr. Daniell*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Coniferæ*.

D. thurif'era, Bennet. (L. *thus*, frankincense; *fero*, to bear.) The *Frankincense tree* of Western Africa, which yields African frankincense.

Danse de Saint Guy. (F. *chorée*; G. *Chorea Sancti Viti*.) The common name among the French for chorea, or St. Vitus's dance.

Daphna'ceæ. A synonym of *Thymelaceæ*.

Daph'nads. (*Daphne*.) The plants of the Order *Thymelaceæ*.

Daph'nal alli'ance. Same as *Daphnales*.

Daphnales. (*Daphne*.) An Alliance of perigynous Exogens with monochlamydeous flowers, a solitary carpel, and an amygdaloid embryo without albumen. It includes the Orders *Thymelaceæ, Proteaceæ, Lauraceæ*, and *Cassythaceæ*. (Lindley.)

Daph'nē. (Δάφνη, the name of a nymph fabled to have been changed into this tree. F.

daphne.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Thymelaceæ.*

Also, the *Laurus nobilis.*

D. alpi'na, Linn. (L. *alpinus,* alpine.) A species of dwarf olive tree, said to be purgative; also called *Chamælæa.*

D. can'dicans, Lam. (L. *candico,* to be white. F. *daphné tarton-raire.*) Hab. South Europe. Purgative; used like mezereon.

D. cannab'ina, Wallich. (Καννάβινος, like hemp.) The *D. papyracea.*

D. cestrifo'lia, (L. *cestron,* the betony; *folium,* a leaf.) Hab. Bogota. Fruit said to be poisonous.

D., charm'ed. The *D. laureola.*

D. cneo'rum, Linn. (Κνέωρον, some stinging plant.) Properties as *D. mezereon.*

D., flax-lea'ved. The *D. gnidium.*

D. gnid'ium, Linn. (L. *gnidius,* belonging to Gnidus, Κνίδος, a city of Caria. F. *daphne de Gnide, sainbois, garou;* G. *Italianischer Kellerhals.*) The tree from which the Garou bark is obtained; the spurge flax or flax-leaved daphne; also called *Thymelæa.* This shrub is indigenous to the whole Mediterranean region as far as Morocco. Supplies some of *Mezereum,* U.S. Ph.

D. laget'ta, Swartz. The *Lagetta linteárea,* Lam.

D. laureo'la, Linn. (L. *laureola,* a small laurel crown. F. *la lauréole;* G. *Kellerhals, Seidelbast.*) The spurge laurel, the bark of which has been recommended for like use as the Mezereon bark. Supplies part of *Mezereum,* U.S. Ph., and *Mezerei cortex,* B. Ph.

D. Leollar'di. The *D. mezereon.*

D. ma'jor. (L. *major,* greater.) The *D. laureola.*

D. meze'reon, Linn. (F. *daphne, bois gentil, lauréole femelle;* G. *gemeiner Kellerhals.*) The systematic name of the plant which affords mezereon bark; spurge olive; widow wail. It is considered stimulant and diaphoretic, and in large doses is emetic. See *Mezerei cortex,* B. Ph., and *Mezereum,* U.S. Ph.

D. meze'reum. The same as *D. mezereon.*

D. odo'ra, Don. (L. *odorus,* sweet-smelling.) The *D. papyracea.*

D. oleæfo'lia, W. (L. *olea,* the olive; *folium,* a leaf.) The *D. oleoides.*

D. oleoi'des, Schreb. (L. *olea,* the olive tree; εἶδος, likeness.) Hab. South Europe, Asia. Leaves and fruit purgative; used in intestinal obstructions. Said to enter into the composition of the Theriaca of the ancients.

D. panicula'ta, Lam. (L. *paniculatus,* tufted.) The *D. gnidium.*

D. papyra'cea, Wallich. (L. *papyraceus,* like paper.) Hab. Nepaul. An excellent paper is made from the inner bark.

D. pon'tica, Linn. (L. *ponticus,* relating to the Black Sea.) Properties as *D. mezereon.* It is said that the poisonous honey of Asia Minor is collected from this species.

D. tar'ton-rai'ri, Linn. The *D. candicans.*

D. thymelæ'a, Linn. (Θυμέλαια, the daphne. F. *thymelée.*) Leaves used in Spain as a purgative.

Daph'nein. Same as *Daphnin.*

Daphnelæ'on. (Δάφνη, the laurel; ἔλαιον, oil.) Term for the oil of bay berries, *Laurus nobilis.*

Daph'netin. $C_{19}H_{14}O_9$. A product of the decomposition of daphnin by sulphuric and muriatic acids. It crystallises in oblique prisms, soluble in water and hot alcohol, insoluble in ether. It has a slight acid reaction and an astringent taste; it melts at 250° C. (482° F.) into a yellowish liquid, which is volatile.

Daph'nia. (Δάφνη, the laurel.) Name of a gem which was believed to have the power of curing epilepsy; so called from a laurel being represented on it.

Daphnid'ium, Nees. (Dim. of δάφνη.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Lauraceæ.*

D. cube'ba. An Asiatic plant, the berries of which are aromatic, and possess properties similar to those of cubebs.

Daphn'in. $C_{31}H_{34}O_{19}+2H_2O$. A non-volatile glycoside, of bitter taste, obtained from the bark of *Daphne alpina* and *D. mezereum.* It crystallises in triangular prisms or in needles; it is slightly soluble in cold water, readily soluble in hot water and in alcohol. The solutions have an acid reaction. It melts at 200° C. (392° F.), and undergoes decomposition, yielding *Umbelliferon.* It is said to be purgative in its qualities.

Daphniphylla'ceæ. A Suborder or Group of *Euphorbiaceæ,* characterised by having a small embryo concealed in perisperm and a ventral raphe.

Daphni'tis. (Δάφνη, the laurel. F. *la lauréole;* G. *Kellerhals, Seidelbast.*) A name for the *Daphne laureola,* or spurge laurel.

Also, the *Ruscus aculeatus.*

Daphnoï'deæ. (Δάφνη; εἶδος, likeness.) A synonym of *Thymelaceæ.*

Daphnoï'des. (Δάφνη, the bay tree; εἶδος, likeness. F. *daphnoïde.*) The *Daphne laureola,* or spurge laurel.

Also, the *Vinca major.*

Dap'silophyte. (Δαψιλής, abundant; φυτόν, a plant. F. *dapsilophyte.*) Applied by Necker to plants having numerous stamens.

Darda'na. Same as *Bardana.*

Dardan'ion. The *Aristolochia clematitis.*

Dar'danis. A name by Dioscorides for the *Cuscuta major.*

Dare. Same as *Dace.*

Darin'yphyte. (Διαρρήγνυμι, to break through; φυτόν, a plant. F. *darinyphyte.*) Applied to plants the fruit of which opens of itself.

Darlingism. A form of *Mesmerism* called after one of its devisers.

Dar'nel. (According to Skeat, a F. word, probably of Teutonic origin, akin to old F. *darne,* stupefied; Prior suggests that it is a corruption of *Zerna,* an old name for some skin diseases for which this grass was used. F. *ivraie;* G. *Lolch.*) The *Lolium temulentum.* It has been mixed with corn, accidentally or as an adulterant; and when ground and made into bread has produced giddiness, delirium, convulsions and paralysis, with vomiting and colic.

D., beard'ed. The *Lolium temulentum.*

Dar'seni. (Heb. *darzin.* F. *canelle blanche;* G. *der weisse Zimmtbaum.*) Arabian name for the *Canella alba.*

Dar'sini. Same as *Darseni.*

Dar'sis. (Δάρσις, from δέρω, to excoriate.) An excoriation. Old term (Gr. *dársis*), used by Galen, *Anat. Admin.* iii, 2, for the process of separating the skin from the subjacent parts by the scalpel.

Dart. (Old F. *dart;* of old low G. origin.) A javelin.

A term applied to a sharp quadrangular organ, consisting of calcified epithelium, enclosed in a sac which opens near to the mucous glands of the male organ of some snails.

Dar'ta. (Δαρτός, flayed.) Old name for a severe impetigo. (Castellus.)

D. excoriati'va. (L. *excorio*, to strip off the skin.) A synonym of *Herpes exedens*.

D. malig'na. (L. *malignus*, of an evil nature.) A synonym of *Herpes exedens*.

Dar'toïc. Like the *Dartos*.

D. fi'bres. See *Fibres, dartoic*.

Dar'toïd. Like the *Dartos*.

D. tis'sue. See *Tissue, dartoid*.

Dar'ton. Same as *Dartos*.

Dar'tos. (Δαρτός, flayed. F. *dartos;* G. *Fleischhaut*.) The subcutaneous investment of the scrotum. It is a thinnish layer of reddish-brown structure continuous with the neighbouring subcutaneous tissue, very vascular, and consisting of areolar tissue, chiefly longitudinal in direction, and containing much unstriped muscular tissue, which is slowly stimulated to contraction by cold and mechanical stimuli, but not by electricity. It consists of two distinct sacs, one for each testicle, united along the middle line so as to form the septum. It is closely united to the skin, but loosely to the subjacent parts.

Dar'tre. (Etymology obscure. According to Littré, it is derived from a Celtic word having origin from the Sans. *derdru*, and was originally or occasionally written *dertre* or *derdre;* others look for its derivation in Gr. δαρτός, flayed.) A generic term used since the middle ages, about the end of the fifteenth or beginning of the sixteenth century, to denote certain skin diseases, which, although differing greatly among themselves, had their origin in the same constitutional disorder. The varieties of herpes form the chief cutaneous diseases included, but others, such as pityriasis, lepra, eczema, lichen, impetigo, acne, sycosis, and lupus, have been by many authors ranged under this head as species. Of late the word has been discarded as useless, misleading, and not tending to scientific accuracy.

Dar'trous. Relating to *Dartre*.

Darts. Plural of *Dart*.

D., caus'tic. (Καυστικός, corrosive. F. *flèches caustiques*.) Pointed sticks of nitrate of silver or other caustic, which are either inserted directly into the tissue or into a wound made by a knife. They are used for the purpose of destroying malignant growths.

Dar'uvar. Slavonia; Posegäer or Pozega County. A place known to the Romans for its hot springs, of which there are five, the temperature ranging from 40° to 46° C. (104° to 115° F.) There are two bathing establishments. The scenery around is beautiful, the climate mild. It is recommended as a salubrious resort in cases of nervous disease.

Dar'win, Eras'mus. An English naturalist, born 1731, died 1802. Author of the 'Botanic Garden,' 'Loves of the Plants.'

Dar'win, Charles. An English naturalist, born 1809, died 1882.

Darwin'ian the'ory. Same as *Darwinism*.

Dar'winism. A term applied to the theory of evolution as enunciated by Charles Darwin in the 'Origin of Species,' 'Descent of Man,' and other works. The main points are that every animal and plant multiplies in a geometrical ratio, so that if there were no checks to its increase each would overrun the world, but as each creature thus multiplies there comes to be a struggle for existence, which results in the survival of the fittest; the weakest, or those ill adapted to the surrounding conditions, dying out, whilst those that are well adapted maintain themselves. But every animal and plant is liable to variation, which is due to laws at present very imperfectly known. If the variation assists the animal or plant in its struggle for existence, it tends to preserve its life, and such characters being transmitted to its progeny, become intensified by hereditary influence, and thus after many generations, each varying but slightly from the foregoing, the first and last individuals of the series present such differences as to constitute different species. A new species has been evolved from the old. This he considers to be the result of natural selection, acting through descent with modification. On the older or special creation theory every species was originally created separately, and was fixed in type. Darwin showed another mode in which species might arise, namely, as the result of slight changes or modifications of structure, giving an advantage in the struggle for existence, and becoming more and more marked or intensified by hereditary transmission. The multiplication of every form of animal or vegetable life is such that it would ultimately overrun the world. But each is subordinated or kept in check by other forms, and the balance is constantly undergoing change by reason of the tendency to variation which seems to be constantly in operation in all organisms. Such variations may be disadvantageous to the individual, when the race dies out; or it may be advantageous, in which cases it tends to the preservation of the race; and slight variations handed down from generation to generation, caused by the climate, soil, food, and other surroundings, as well as by sexual selection, ultimately eventuate in what appear to be new species, but which are in reality only modified descendants of the same ancestral type, the characters of which sometimes reappear by reversion. By pushing this theory to its extreme limit, all existing forms of life are derived from a single and probably extremely simple organism. Notwithstanding many gaps, the teaching of palæontology seems to be in favour of this view, whilst the history of the development of each individual has been especially shown by Häckel to support the theory of Darwin, ontogeny being abbreviated phylogeny, that is, the history of the development of the individual, presenting in a short period the history of the race from its most remote origin.

Dasjes'pis. A synonym of *Hyraceum*.

Das'mophon. The *Capsella bursa-pastoris*.

Dasyan'thous. (Δασύς, hairy; ἄνθος, a flower. F. *dasyanthe;* G. *haarblumig*.) Having hairy or villous flowers.

Dasycar'pous. (Δασύς, hairy; καρπός, fruit; also the wrist. F. *dasycarpe;* G. *haarfruchtig, haarhandwurzelig*.) Having hairy fruit or a hairy carpus.

Dasycau'line. (Δασύς; L. *caulis*, a stem. F. *dasycaule;* G. *haarstammig*.) Having a hairy stem.

Dasyclo'non. (Δασύς, shaggy; κλών, a young shoot.) The *Nephrodium filix-mas*.

Dasygas'tric. (Δασύς, hairy; γαστήρ,

the belly. F. *dasygastre;* G. *haarbauchig.*) Having a hairy belly.

Dasyglot'tic. (Δασύς, hairy; γλωττίς, the tongue. F. *dasyglotte;* G. *haarzungig.*) Having a hairy tongue.

Dasy'ma. (Δασύς, rough.) Old name (Gr. δάσυμα) for trachoma, when attended with a tettery or scabby roughness of the eyelids. Aëtius, vii. (Gorræus.)

Dasymal'lous. (Δασύς, hairy; μαλλός, a lock of wool. F. *dasymalle;* G. *haarvliessig.*) Having long and woolly hairs.

Dasym'eter. (Δασύς, thick; μέτρον, a measure. F. *dasymètre;* G. *Dichtigkeitsmesser.*) Name of an instrument by Defouchy for measuring the variations of the density of the air, and which differs little from the manometer of Guerike.

Dasyphyl'lous. (Δασύς, hairy; φύλλον, a leaf. F. *dasyphylle;* G. *haarblättrig.*) Having hairy or woolly leaves.

Dasypleu'rous. (Δασύς, hairy; πλευρά, a rib. F. *dasypleure;* G. *haarrippig.*) Having hairy ribs.

Dasypod'ion. (Δασύπους, a rough foot.) An old term for the violet, *Viola odorata.*

Das'ypous. (Δασύς, hairy; πούς, a foot. F. *dasype;* G. *haarfüssig.*) Having hairy feet.

Dasystach'yous. (Δασύς, hairy; στάχυς, an ear. F. *dasystachyé;* G. *haarröhrig.*) Having hairy spikes.

Dasyste'monous. (Δασύς, hairy; στήμων, a stamen. F. *dasystémone;* G. *haarstaubfadig.*) Having hairy stamens.

Dasysteph'ana. (Δασύς; στέφανος, a crown.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Gentianaceæ.*

D. puncta'ta. The *Gentiana punctata.*

Das'ytes. (Δασύτης, hairiness. G. *Rauhigkeit, Struppigkeit.*) Roughness, especially of the tongue and voice. Hairiness.

Also, an herpetic eruption on the eyelids.

Also, a Genus of poisonous spiders.

Dasyu'rous. (Δασύς, hairy; οὐρά, a tail. F. *dasyure;* G. *haarschwanzig.*) Having a hairy tail.

Date. (F. *date;* from L. *dactylus;* from Gr. δάκτυλος, a date. L. *dactylus;* F. *datte;* I. *dattero;* S. *datil;* G. *Dattel.*) Common name for the fruit of the *Phœnix dactylifera.* The ripe fruit is eaten largely; when unripe it is astringent.

D. palm tree. (F. *dattier.*) Common name for the *Phœnix dactylifera.*

D. plum, In'dian. (F. *alize.*) Common name for the fruit of the *Diospyros lotus.* When ripe it is agreeable and wholesome; unripe, it is very astringent.

D. tree. The *Phœnix dactylifera.*

D., wild. The fruit of *Chamerops humilis.*

Datis'ca. (Δατέομαι, to divide. G. *Streichkraut.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Datiscaceæ.*

D. cannab'ina, Linn. (Καννάβινος, like hemp. F. *chanvre de Crête;* G. *gelbes Hanf.*) The yellow hemp. A plant indigenous in Crete and the East. The leaves contain a bitter extractive and yellow colouring matter, and have been recommended in doses of 5 to 15 grains in intermittents.

Datisca'ceæ. (*Datisca.*) A Nat. Order of monochlamydeous Exogens of the Alliance *Cucurbitales;* being diclinous apetalous herbs or trees, with alternate, exstipulate, simple or compound leaves, and parietal placentæ.

Datis'cads. The plants of the Nat. Order *Datiscaceæ.*

Datis'cea. Same as *Datiscaceæ.*

Datis'cetin. $C_{15}H_{10}O_6$. A product of the decomposition of datiscin under the influence of weak acids or concentrated potash. It is almost insoluble in water, but dissolves readily in ether, in alcohol, and in alkaline solutions.

Datis'cin. $C_{21}H_{22}O_{12}$. A glycoside contained in the leaves and roots of *Datisca cannabina.* It crystallises in needles or silky lamellæ, slightly soluble in cold and hot water and in ether, very soluble in alcohol. Their reaction is neutral, and their taste bitter. They melt at 180° C. (356° F.) and sublime.

Datu'ra. (Sans. *d'hustùra.* F. *datura, stramoine;* G. *Stechapfel.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Solanaceæ.*

D. al'ba, Nees. (L. *albus,* white. Arab. *jouz-masal.*) A large spreading annual plant, with handsome tubular white flowers, 5 to 6 inches long; capsule pendulous, and splitting irregularly. The seeds and fresh leaves are powerfully narcotic. Indigenous in India. Used like stramonium.

D. arbor'ea, Linn. (L. *arboreus,* tree-like. F. *datura arborescent.*) Properties as *D. stramonium.*

D. fastuo'sa, Linn. (L. *fastosus,* superb.) An Indian plant, probably a variety of *D. alba.*

D. fe'rox, Linn. (L. *ferox,* savage.) Hab. India. Root and lower part of stem used for smoking in asthma.

D. læ'vis, Linn. (L. *lævis,* smooth. F. *datura à fruits lisses.*) Capsules smooth. Properties as *D. stramonium.*

D. me'tel, Linn. Hab. Africa, South Asia. Used as stramonium. Fruit, called methel nuts, used as a soporific. Probably the same as *D. alba.*

D. nilhumma'tu, Dun. Hab. Malabar, Java. Seeds used in intermittent fevers; juice of leaves applied to syphilitic sores, and bruised leaves and seeds as resolvent cataplasms.

D. sanguin'ea, Ruiz and Pavon. (L. *sanguineus,* bloody.) Red thorn-apple. A plant from which the Peruvian Indians prepare a narcotic drink called *Tonga.* The seeds produce furious excitement; and the bruised leaves make a resolvent poultice.

D. stramo'nium, Linn. (F. *la pomme épineuse, herbe aux sorciers;* G. *Dornapfel, Stechapfel.*) The systematic name of the herb thorn-apple, called also *Barrycoccalon, Dutray, Solanum maniacum, S. fœtidum, Stramonium, S. spinosum,* and *S. majus album.* The seeds, the leaves and the root are all used in medicine. They are narcotic and poisonous; are given internally as narcotics and antispasmodics; and applied externally in fomentations as sedatives. The seeds are smoked like tobacco in asthma. Dose of the powder, 1 to 8 grains. See *Stramonii folia* and *S. semina.*

D. tat'ula, Linn. (A North American word.) A species indigenous in the warm parts of America. It differs from *D. stramonium* in the stem, petiole, and nerves of the leaves being purplish instead of green, and the corolla and anthers violet instead of white. Used in asthma. By some it is thought to be a variety only of *D. stramonium.*

Datu'rin. An alkaloid obtained from the *Datura stramonium*, and *D. tatula*, apparently identical with atropin, except that it is more poisonous; in all essential respects, in chemical and physiological action they agree.

Daturi'na. Same as *Daturin*.

Datu'rium. Same as *Daturin*.

Daty'ra. The *Datura stramonium*.

Dauben'ton. A French physician born 1716, died 1799.

D.'s an'gle. See *Angle, occipital, of Daubenton*.

Dau'ci ra'dix. (L. *daucus*, the carrot; *radix*, root.) See *Daucus carota*.

Dau'ciform. (L. *daucus; forma*, shape. G. *möhrenähnlich, rübenförmig*.) Having a root like that of a carrot.

Dauci'tes vi'num. (L. *daucus; vinum*, wine.) Old name for must in which bruised carrots, or the seeds of the carrot, as is said, had been steeped. Used as antispasmodic. (Quincy.)

Dau'coïd. (Δαῦκος, a carrot; εἶδος, likeness. G. *möhrenähnlich*.) Like a carrot.

Dau'cus. (Δαῦκος, a kind of parsnip or carrot. F. *carotte*; G. *Möhre*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Umbelliferæ*.

D. alsat'icus. A name for the *Athamanta oreoselinum*, or black mountain parsley.

D. an'nuus mi'nor. (L. *annuus*, yearly; *minor*, less.) A name for the *Caucalis anthriscus*.

D. candia'nus. (*Candia*.) A synonym of *Athamanta cretensis*.

D. caro'ta, Linn. (Καρωτόν, a carrot. F. *la carotte commune*; G. *Möhre, gelbe Rübe*.) The systematic name for the common garden carrot; an article of diet. The root, in the form of a poultice, is used as an emollient application to fœtid and ill-conditioned sores.

D. cop'ticus, Pers. The *Ptychotis coptica*, De Cand.

D. cre'ticus. A name for the *Athamanta cretensis*, or Candy carrot.

D. cyano'pus. (Κυάνεος, blue; ὤψ, the eye.) The *Pimpinella magna*.

D. gingidi'um, Linn. Hab. Europe. Supplies part of *Bdellium siculum*. Same as *D. gummifer*.

D. gum'mifer, Lamarck. (L. *gumma*, gum; *fero*, to bear.) The source of Sicilian bdellium.

D. hispan'icus, De Cand. (L. *hispanicus*, Spanish.) The *D. gummifer*, Lamarck.

D. leptophyl'lus, Scop. (Λεπτός, thin; φύλλον, a leaf.) The *Caucalis daucoides*.

D. macedo'nius. (F. *ache*; G. *wilder Eppich*.) A name for the *Apium graveolens*, or celery plant.

D. marit'imus, Lamk. (L. *maritimus*, maritime.) Young shoots eaten as salad.

D. monta'nus. (L. *montanus*, mountainous.) A name for the *Athamanta oreoselinum*.

D. nos'tras. (L. *nostras*, of our country.) The *D. carota*.

D. sati'vus. (L. *sativus*, that which is sown. F. *la carotte commune*; G. *gelbe Rübe*.) A name for the *D. carota*, the garden carrot.

D. selinoï'des. A name for the *Athamanta oreoselinum*.

D. seprin'ius. The *Anthriscus cerefolium*.

D. sylves'tris. (L. *sylvestris*, belonging to a wood.) The *Ammi visnaga*, Lamb.

Also, the *D. carota*.

D. visna'ga. The *Ammi visnaga*.

D. vulga'ris. (L. *vulgaris*, common. F. *la carotte sauvage*.) A name for the *D. sylvestris*.

Also, the *D. carota*.

Daud. A form of psoriasis which prevails in Assam, especially during the rainy season.

Daugh'ter. (Mid. E. *doghter*; from Sax. *dóhter*; said to be from Sans. *duh*, for *dhugh*, to milk.) A female child.

D. cell. See *Cell, daughter*.

Dauke. (L. *daucus*, the carrot.) The wild carrot.

Daungat'ta gam'bir, Rumph. The *Uncaria gambir*.

Dau'ra. (F. *hellebore noir*; G. *schwarze Nieswurz*.) Old name for *Helleborus niger*, or black hellebore.

Also, formerly a term for leaf gold.

Davallia'ceæ. (*Davall*, a Swiss botanist.) A Subfamily of the Family *Polypodiaceæ*, having the sori marginal and the indusium cup-shaped.

Da'vid's flow'er. The *Chrysanthellum indicum*.

Davil'la. (After Don Pedro Franco *Davilla*, a Peruvian and Spanish naturalist, who wrote a 'Natural History of Peru.') A Genus of the Nat. Order *Dilleniaceæ*.

D. Brasilia'na, De Cand. The same as *D. rugosa*.

D. ellip'tica, Lindl. Hab. Brazil. A plant with astringent properties.

D. rugo'sa, Poir. (L. *rugosus*, wrinkled.) Hab. Brazil. An astringent.

Da'vium. A recently discovered metal, whose existence depends wholly upon spectroscopic evidence.

Davos'. Switzerland. A well-known health resort in the Canton Graubünden, 4800′ above the sea. The climate is moderately warm in summer, from May to October, and cold from November to April. There is accommodation for about 900 visitors, and the arrangements for food, air, exercise, and baths are excellent. It is recommended in scrofulosis, the early stages of phthisis, and in chronic bronchial catarrh. The chief advantage of Davos as a winter residence for consumptive cases consists in the dryness and stillness of the atmosphere, and in the purity and freedom from organic contamination of the air; conditions which it may be hoped that its recent popularity will not destroy.

Da'vy, Ma'rie. French chemist.

D.'s battery. A zinc carbon element of small size. The outer vessel contains water or brine, and the porous vessel sulphate of mercury with a little water. The carbon is placed in the porous vessel. Chemical action only takes place when the pile is closed. Hydrogen and liquid mercury are set free. The electromotor force is one quarter greater than Daniells' element, but it has greater resistance and undergoes rapid exhaustion when continuously worked. It is adapted for discontinuous work, as alarums.

Da'vy, Sir Hum'phrey. An English natural philosopher, born at Penzance in 1778, died at Geneva in 1829.

D.'s exper'iment. An arrangement of two concave mirrors, with a platinum wire made incandescent by the galvanic current in one, and

in the other the bulb of a delicate thermometer, both of which can be placed in a vessel exhausted of air to show that heat can be reflected in a vacuum.

D.'s lamp. An ordinary oil lamp, the flame of which is enclosed in a cage of wire gauze made double at the upper part, containing about 400 apertures to the square inch. The tube for supplying oil to the reservoir reaches nearly to the bottom of the latter, whilst the wick admits of being turned by a bent wire passing with friction through a small tube in the body of the lamp; the flame can thus be kept burning for any length of time without the necessity of unscrewing the cage.

Da'vyum. (After Sir Humphrey *Davy*.) A metal. See *Davium*.

Daw'amesk. (An Arabic term meaning musky drug.) A compound containing the fatty extract of Indian hemp, made by boiling the fresh flowering tops of *Cannabis indica* with butter and evaporating, and many aromatic substances, such as musk, with pistachio nuts, almonds, and sugar. It is used by the Arabs as an intoxicant, like haschisch, and, with the addition of cantharides, as an aphrodisiac.

Daw'lish. A health resort in Devonshire, frequented by phthisical invalids during the winter.

Day. (Sax. *dæg*. F. *jour;* I. *giorno;* S. *dia;* G. *Tag*.) The time of one complete revolution of the earth round its axis, from midnight to midnight; as ordinarily used, the time when it is light from sunrise to sunset.

D.-blind'ness. (F. *nyctalopie;* G. *Nachtsehen, Nyktalopie, Tagblindheit*.) Common name for the disease *Nyctalopia*.

D.'s eye. (Sax. *dæges*, day's; *ége*, eye.) The daisy, *Bellis perennis*.

D. lil'ies. The plants of the Tribe *Hemerocalleæ*.

D.-lil'y. See *Hemerocallis*.

D.-lil'y, taw'ny. Common name for the *Hemerocallis fulva*.

D.-mare. A similar condition to nightmare occurring during wakefulness.

D. net'tle. The plants of the Genus *Lamium*.

D.-sight. (F. *héméralopie;* G. *Hemeralopie, Nachtblindheit*.) Common term for the disease *Hemeralopia*.

D. vis'ion. Same as *D. sight*.

Day, John. An English physician, born at St. Botolph's Priory, Pembrokeshire, in 1816, died at Geelong, Victoria, in 1881.

D.'s blood test. Freshly made tincture of guaiacum is applied to the suspected stain, and then a small quantity of peroxide of hydrogen in watery or ethereal solution. Blood produces a bright sapphire blue colour.

Dax. France; Département des Landes, on the Adour, and about twenty-eight miles northeast of Bayonne. It is the ancient Aquæ Tarbelicæ, Acqs or Ax. It lies in a valley open to the west. In the centre of the town is a thermal spring, from which a great volume of water issues, temperature of about 59·8° C. (139·6° F.); and in the immediate neighbourhood are six other springs. The water contains about one per cent. of salts, the principal being sodium chloride, lime sulphate, and carbonate and lime carbonate. At the bottom of the basin of the Source de la Fontaine Chaude grow large quantities of green Confervæ, among them being *Tremella thermalis, Oscillaria Grateloupii*, and others. The waters are used for drinking and bathing, and the mud is used for local or general baths. Rheumatism and rheumatic affections, chronic gout, and neuralgic affections are the diseases which derive the most benefit from treatment at Dax.

Dax'in. (*Dax*.) Same as *Baregine*.

Daz'zling. (E. *dazzle*, to confuse with much light.) The disturbance and confusion of sight which is caused by a sudden bright light, or by some retinal disturbance produced by affection of the central nervous system, or by sympathy with some affection of the stomach.

De. (L. *de*.) A prefix signifying down, from, away.

Also (F. *de*, equivalent to L. *dis*), asunder.

It has both a negative and an intensitive meaning; the former in the word deformity, the latter in desiccation.

De Blain'ville. See *Blainville, Henri Marie Ducrotat de*.

De Val'eng'in's solu'tion. The *Liquor arsenici chloridi*.

Dead. (Sax. *deád;* from the base part of Mesogoth. *diwan*, to die; Dan. and Swed. *död;* G. *todt*. L. *mortuus;* F. *mort;* I. *morto;* S. *muerto*.) Deprived or destitute of life; exanimate.

D. arse-smart. The *Polygonum persicaria*.

D. net'tle. The *Lamium album*, because, though like a nettle, it does not sting.

D. net'tle, com'mon. The *Lamium album*.

D. net'tle, red. The *Lamium purpureum*.

D. net'tle, white. The *Lamium album*.

D. net'tle, yel'low. The *Lamium galeobdolon*.

D. oil. A heavy oily liquid obtained in the distillation of coal tar after the light oil containing benzol has been separated. It contains anilin, quinolin, naphthalin, carbolic acid, and other matters.

D. tongue. The *Œnanthe crocata*, on account of its supposed paralysing influence on the vocal organs.

Dead'house. (F. *morgue*.) A room in which bodies are kept before burial, and in which post-mortem examinations are made.

Dead'ly. (*Dead*.) That may cause death, resembling death.

D. ag'aric, milk'y. The *Agaricus necator*.

D. car'rot. The *Thapsia asclepias*.

D. night'shade. (F. *belladonne;* G. *gemeine Wolfskirsche, tödlicher Nachtschatten*.) The *Atropa belladonna*, so called because of its poisonous properties, and for its loving the shade of night.

Dead'man's fin'gers. The *Orchis mascula*, from the colour and hand-like form of the tubers.

Dead'men's bells. A synonym of *Digitalis*.

Deaf. (Sax. *deáf*. L. *surdus;* F. *sourd;* G. *taub*.) Devoid of hearing; hard of hearing.

D. net'tle. Same as *Dead nettle*.

Deaf-dumb'ness. A term for *Aphonia*, arising from deafness, either congenital, or happening during infancy.

Deaf'mute. (F. *sourd-muet;* G. *Taubstumme*.) One who suffers from so high a degree

of deafness as to prevent entirely, or to a marked degree, the development of the power of speech.

Deafmu'tism. Congenital hardness of hearing leading to prevention or impaired development of the power of speech. There may be either imperfect development or disease of the auditory, or of the articulating, organs. The proportion in the chief countries of Europe is 1:1580, but in Switzerland 1:503, probably owing to cretinism. It is more common in males than in females, and it is very frequently met with amongst the Jews. It is also common when the parents are related to each other, and amongst the poor. Deafmutes write and spell accurately, and can perceive the vibrations of a tuning fork applied to the teeth.

Deaf'ness. (Sax. *deáf*. L. *surditas;* F. *surdité;* I. *sordita;* S. *sordera;* G. *Taubheit.*) Impairment or loss of the faculty of hearing.

D., hyster'ical. (*Hysteria.*) An affection sometimes occurring in severe cases of hysteria, in one or both ears, without apparent disease. It may suddenly disappear, or be supplanted by other hysterical symptoms.

D., mala'rial. (*Malaria.*) More or less complete loss of hearing occurring in the course of malarial fever; it is usually associated with other anæsthesiæ.

D., throat. Deafness resulting from enlargement of the tonsils, or from inflammation of the Eustachian tubes.

Deaf'spots. Certain spots at which, if a vibrating tuning fork be placed, it is not heard. Urbantschitsch recognises three such spots for each ear; one is at the lower end of the tragus, a second where the helix intersects a line running from the lower edge of the zygoma through the tragus to the occiput, and a third near the crista helicis.

Deal'bate. (L. *dealbo*, to whiten over.) To whiten.

Also, presenting a whitened surface, as though covered with a white powder or delicate pubescence.

Dealba'tion. (L. *dealbo.* F. *déalbation;* I. *dealbazione;* G. *Weissmachen.*) The art of making white the skin and teeth; also of whitening bones for the purposes of anatomy.

Also, the same as *Leucosis.*

Deambula'tio. (L. *deambulo*, to walk abroad.) Old term (Gr. περίπατος), used by Hippocrates, *Epid.* vi, 5, *t.* 11, for the more moderate movement and gentle exercise of the body; also applied in like manner to the mind.

Deargenta'tion. (L. *deargento*, to silver over. G. *übersilbern.*) The act of silvering; the covering of pills with silver leaf.

Dearticulate. (L. *de*, a prefix signifying separation; *articulus*, a joint.) To disjoint.

Dearticula'tio. (L. *de*, a prefix signifying separation; *articulus*, a joint. F. *déarticulation.*) An articulation admitting of movement in several directions. A synonym of *Diarthrosis.*

Dearticula'tion. Same as *Dearticulatio.*

Also (G. *Ausgliederung, Aussenkung*), a term for dislocation.

Deascia'tio. (L. *de*, from; *ascio*, to chip as with a hatchet.) A wound of cranium in which a piece of the skull is chipped out as with a hatchet.

Death. (Sax. *deáth.* F. *mort;* I. *morte;* S. *muerte;* G. *Tod.*) The cessation of life; the state of not living after living.

D. ad'der. The species of the Genus *Acanthophis*, very poisonous.

D. ag'ony. (F. *agonie;* from L. *agonia;* from Gr. ἀγωνία, a contest, anguish.) A term for the struggle, accompanied by manifestations of pain and distress, which is occasionally observed in the act of dying; in many, or in most, cases it is probable that the semiconvulsive movements and the moans are automatic actions, unaccompanied by painful sensation or consciousness.

D., appa'rent. (L. *appareo*, to appear at.) The condition in which the breathing, the heart's action, the corporeal warmth, and the other manifestations of life, are so feeble as to reduce the affected person to the similitude of a corpse. This condition may last some hours or days, and persons in this state have doubtless been buried alive.

D., black. The *Pestis nigra.*

D., cau'ses of. The causes of death are usually classified as follows:—Zymotic diseases, including smallpox, measles, scarlatina, diphtheria, hooping-cough, typhus, diarrhœa, dysentery, and other zymotic diseases; constitutional diseases, including cancer, scrofula and tabes, phthisis and hydrocephalus; local diseases of the brain, heart, lungs, stomach and liver, kidneys, generative organs, joints, and skin; childbirth and metria; violent deaths. Each age is more liable to some of these forms of disease than others, and tables of mortality have been constructed which give the numbers dying of the several diseases at different ages. Some diseases, as rheumatism, it is difficult to classify.

D., gen'eral. Death of the whole body.

D., interstit'ial. (L. *interstitium*, space between.) The same as *D., molecular.*

D., lo'cal. Death of a part of the body, as in gangrene of a toe.

D., modes of. The classification of Bichat into death beginning at the head, or death by coma; death beginning at the heart, or death by syncope; and death beginning at the lungs, or death by asphyxia or apnœa, has been largely adopted; but it is evident that this classification is unsatisfactory, inasmuch as it does not include all the observed conditions. Watson speaks of death by anæmia, by asthenia, by apnœa, and by coma; and these different modes of, or tendencies to, death may be blended with each other.

D., molec'ular. (L. *moles*, a mass.) The change from living to dead tissue that takes place continuously throughout the organs of the body. The passage of the several compounds of which the body is made up into lower planes, which are no longer of service, but are ready to be cast out. The change is probably not in any case sudden, but presents many intermediate steps, the albuminous compounds, for example, existing in various conditions between their state when forming part of the protoplasm of the body and the urea, carbonic acid and water, in which they are discharged from it.

D., nat'ural. Death occurring in the course of nature from disease or decay.

D. of man. A name for the *Cicuta maculata.*

D. rate. The rate of mortality in any collection of living beings in a given period. According to Farre, it is a ratio between three elements, living men, time, and deaths; the first

of these data only being capable of approximate estimation. The following may be taken as an example:—The number of deaths registered in a district with an estimated population of 11,342 during a quarter of the year amounting to 56, the annual death rate per thousand represented by this number would be approximately determined as follows:

$$\frac{56 \times 4 \times 1000}{11{,}342} = 19{\cdot}7$$

The rate of infant mortality is usually measured by the proportion of deaths under one year to births registered, and is also expressed as so many per thousand.

In order to calculate the mean age at death of a population, all the ages at death during a given period are added up, and this sum is divided by the total number of deaths.

To obtain more correctly the monthly or quarterly death rates of various towns, the Registrar-General takes into account the number of days in a month or quarter. The populations to be dealt with are divided by 365·24226 (the number of days in the year), and are then multiplied by the number of days in the month or the quarter; and thus the population is arrived at, which may be applied to the deaths in that month or quarter.

D., rat'tle. A sound sometimes emitted by the dying, occasioned by the expulsion of air from the lungs through mucus in the trachea.

D., signs of. The fact of death having occurred is not always easy of verification at first; the signs which are pointed out as those which prove that death is real, not apparent, are the total and permanent cessation of the heart's action and of breathing, the gradual cooling of the body to the temperature of the air, the occurrence of cadaveric rigidity, the lustrelessness of the cornea and the insensibility of the pupil to light, and the occurrence of putrefaction.

D. smell. A peculiar and somewhat musky odour, described by Isham as occurring for a few hours before death, and attributed by him to the evolution of ammonia combined with a volatile fatty acid from the blood.

D., somat'ic. (Σῶμα, a body.) The death of the body as a whole. The cessation of the various actions, circulation, respiration, digestion, and the like, by which the body is maintained.

D. stif'fening. Same as *Rigor mortis.*

D. strug'gle. Same as *D. agony.*

D., sud'den. Death occurring without warning, or unexpectedly. The chief causes of sudden death are diseases of the heart or blood-vessels, effusions of blood on or into the brain, pulmonary apoplexy and hæmothorax, the giving way of visceral abscesses, ulcers of the alimentary canal, extrauterine fœtation, rupture of the uterus, peri-uterine and retro-uterine hæmatoceles, apoplexy of the ovary, rupture of the urinary bladder or of the gall-bladder, cholera or other zymotic disease, draughts of cold water when heated, alcoholic draughts, mental emotions, and choking from the entrance of a foreign body into the trachea or pharynx.

D., system'ic. The same as *D., somatic.*

D. trance. A term for *D., apparent.*

D., vi'olent. Death occurring as the result of injury or poison.

Deau'rate. (L. *deauro*, to gild. G. *Vergolden.*) To gild, to cover a pill with gold leaf.

Deaura'tion. (L. *deauro.* G. *Vergoldung.*) The act of gilding; the covering of pills with gold leaf.

Deauren'tur pil'ulæ. (L. *deauro*, to gild over; *pilula*, a pill.) A direction to the dispenser of medicine to coat pills with gold leaf in order that their bitter or nauseous flavour may be concealed.

Deb'ile. (L. *debilis*, weak. Gr. ἀσθενής; F. *debile;* I. *debole;* S. *debil;* G. *Schwach.*) Weak, feeble.

In Botany, applied to a stem which is too weak to support the weight of leaves or flowers in an upright position.

Debil'itants. (L. *debilito*, to weaken. G. *Schwächendemittel.*) Remedies or means employed to depress the powers of the body, such as antimony and low diet.

Debil'itas. (L. *debilito*, to make weak. F. *débilité;* I. *debolizza;* S. *debilidad;* G. *Kraftlosigkeit, Schwäche, Schwachheit.*) Weakness, debility.

D. an'imi. (L. *animus*, the mind. G. *Geistesschwäche.*) Weakness of mind, imbecility.

D. erethis'ica. (Ἐρεθίζω, to excite.) A morbid irritability of temper and disposition.

D. memo'riæ. (L. *memoria*, memory.) Defect, or weakness, or want, of memory.

D. nervo'sa. (L. *nervosus*, nervous.) The condition called *Neurasthenia.*

D. vi'sus. (L. *visus*, sight.) Weakness of sight.

Debil'itating. (Same etymon.) Making weak, exhausting.

Debilita'tion. (Same etymon.) The action of *Debilitants.*

Debil'ity. (L. *debilito*, to make feeble. F. *débilité;* I. *debolezza;* G. *Kraftlosigkeit, Schwäche, Schwachheit.*) Feebleness, weariness, infirmity, weakness, exhaustion, deficiency of tone.

Debri'dement. (F. *débrider*, to unbridle. G. *Abzäumung.*) An unbridling. A term for the enlargement of gunshot wounds, by cutting the skin, aponeuroses, or muscles, that is, one or all the parts implicated, according to the peculiar practice of the operator.

Also, the cutting of any part which injuriously confines another, as the constricting part in paraphimosis to relieve the inflammation of the glans, and the abdominal ring in strangulated hernia.

De'bris. (F. *débris;* from *de*, from; *briser*, to break; from Gael. *bruis*, a fragment.) Broken bits, refuse.

Dec. An abbreviation of *Decoctum.*

Dec'a-. (Δέκα.) Used as a prefix in many compound words, and signifying ten.

Decacan'thous. (Δέκα; ἄκανθα, a spine. F. *decacanthe;* G. *zehnspitzig.*) Having ten spines.

Decac'erate. (Δέκα; κέρας, a horn. F. *decacère;* G. *zehnhornig.*) Having ten horns.

Decacu'minate. (L. *de*, from; *cacumen*, a point.) Having the point or top cut off or truncate.

Decadac'tylous. (Δέκα; δάκτυλος, a finger. F. *decadactyle;* G. *zehnfingert.*) Having ten rays or fingers.

Dec'afid. (Δέκα; L. *findo*, to cleave. G. *Zehnspaltig.*) Same as *Decemfid.*

Dec'ag'on. (Δέκα, ten; γωνία, an angle. G. *Zehneck.*) Term for a figure having ten equal angles and sides.

Decag'onal. (Same etymon. F. *décagone;* G. *zehneckig.*) Of, or belonging to, a decagon.

Dec'agramme. (Δέκα, ten; F. *gramme.* G. *Dekagramm.*) A French weight of 10 grammes; equal to 154·32348 grains avoirdupois; 132·8 grains troy.

Decagyn'ia. (Δέκα, ten; γυνή, a female.) A Linnæan order of plants in which there are ten pistils. Ex. *Phytolacca.*

Decagyn'ian. Same as *Decagynious.*

Decagyn'ious. (Δέκα, ten; γυνή, a woman, the symbol of the pistil, or female organ of flowers. F. *décagynie;* G. *Zehnweibig.*) Having ten pistils.

Decahe'dral. (Δέκα; ἕδρα, a base. F. *decaédrique.*) Having ten sides.

Decalcifica'tion. (L. *de,* neg.; *calx,* lime.) The removal of lime from a substance containing it.

Decal'cify. (L. *de; calx.*) To deprive of lime.

Decalegi. See *Dikalegi.*

Dec'alitre. (Δέκα, ten; F. *litre.*) A French metrical measure of 10 litres, being the measure of 10,000 grammes of water, and equal to 610·2800 English cubic inches.

Decalo'bate. (Δέκα; λοβός, a lobe. F. *décalobé;* G. *zehnluppig.*) Having ten lobes.

Decal'vant. (L. *decalvo,* to make quite bald.) Rendering bald.

Decam'erous. (Δέκα, ten; μέρος, a part.) Possessed of ten segments or members.

Dec'ametre. (Δέκα, ten; F. *metre.*) A French measure of 10 metres, equal to 393·7079 English inches, or about 32¾ English feet.

Decamph'ora coccale'ra. A synonym of *Croton perdicipes.*

Decam'yron. (Δέκα, ten; μύρον, an ointment.) Old name for a certain ointment which was composed of ten ingredients, according to Oribasius; malabathrum, mastich, euphorbium, spikenard, styrax calamita, carbonate of lime, common pepper, unguentum nardi, opobalsamum, and wax.

De Can'dolle, Augus'tin Pyr'amus. French botanist, born at Geneva 1778, died 1841.

De C.'s classifica'tion of plants. De Candolle divided plants into nine classes, of which five were dicotyledonous, two monocotyledonous, and two acotyledonous. The dicotyledonous were divided into those with corolla polypetalous and hypogynous; corolla polypetalous and perigynous; corolla monopetalous and perigynous; corolla monopetalous and hypogynous; and those with flowers apetalous, or with a single perianth. The monocotyledons were divided into those with phænogamous, and those with cryptogamous flowers; and the acotyledons into those that are leafy and have organs of impregnation, and those without leaves and without any known organ of impregnation.

Decan'dria. (Δέκα, ten; ἀνήρ, a male. G. *Zehnmännigkeit.*) The tenth class of Linnæus' system of plants in which there are ten stamens. Ex. *Dianthus cæsius.*

Decan'drian. Same as *Decandrous.*

Decan'drous. (Δέκα, ten; ἀνήρ, a man, the symbol of the stamen, or male organ of flowers. F. *décandrie;* G. *Dekandrie, Zehnmännigheit.*) Having ten stamens.

De'cane. (Δέκα.) $C_{10}H_{22}$. A hydrocarbon contained in paraffin; it boils at 160°—162° C. (320°—323·6° F.)

Decan'gular. (Δέκα; L. *angulus,* a corner. F. *décangulaire;* G. *zehneckig.*) Having ten corners.

Decant'. (F. *décanter;* from I. *decantare,* which originally was a chemical term meaning to let a vessel down on one side; from L. *de,* down from; I. *canto,* a side; or from F. *de; canter,* from old F. *cant,* a rim.) To pour out liquid from one vessel to another; to pour off a clear liquid from the dregs which have settled.

Decanta'tion. (Same etymon. F. *decantation;* I. *decantazione;* S. *decantacion;* G. *Klarabgiessen.*) Term for the pouring off of any liquor from its dregs or fæces.

Decantha'tion. (L. *de; canthus,* a tire of a wheel.) Same as *Decantation.*

Decan'therous. (Δέκα; *anther.* F. *décanthère;* G. *zehnstaubbeutelig.*) Having ten anthers.

Decapar'tite. (Δέκα; L. *pars,* a part. F. *décaparti;* G. *zehntheilig.*) Having ten parts.

Decapet'alous. (Δέκα; πέταλον, a petal. F. *décapétale;* G. *zehnblumenblättrig.*) Having ten petals.

Decaphyl'lous. (Δέκα, ten; φύλλον, a leaf. F. *décaphylle;* G. *zehnblättrig.*) Having ten leaves; applied to a perianth.

Decapita'tio. (L. *de,* from; *caput,* the head.) The severance of the head from the body.

D. articulo'rum. (L. *articulus,* the joint.) Removal of the joint end of a bone for disease.

Decapita'tion. (L. *de; caput.*) The act of beheading; a procedure sometimes required to effect delivery. It is performed by means of a blunt hook with the concave surface cutting, or with a chain saw, or with a pair of strong scissors; after the trunk is separated and removed the head is extracted by the craniotomy forceps, cephalotribe, or ordinary forceps.

Also, the spontaneous division and detachment of the hydranths of tubularian Hydrozoa when mature. In this process the entoderm breaks across at a little distance from the base of the hydranth, and the entodermal stalk or stem slips out of the ectoderm, which separates at a line somewhat more distally placed. Soon after two constrictions occur around the closing and rounded stump, and opposite these the proximal and distal tentacular crowns are developed, and the new-formed hydranth projects from the investing tube of perisarc.

Decap'itator. (Same etymon.) An instrument for performing decapitation; being a hook with a cutting edge on its concave surface.

Dec'apod. (Δέκα, ten; πούς, a foot. F. *décapode.*) Having ten feet; belonging to the Order *Decapoda.*

Decap'oda. (Δέκα; πούς, a foot.) An Order of the Subclass *Podophthalma,* Class *Crustacea,* having five pairs of legs, and lamellate branchiæ enclosed in a cavity on each side of the thorax.

Also, a Suborder of the Order *Dibranchiata,* Class *Cephalopoda,* possessing two long tentacular prehensile arms in addition to the eight ordinary ones, which are provided with suckers.

Decap'odal. Belonging to, or like, the *Decapoda.*

Decapod'iform. (*Decapod;* L. *forma,* likeness. F. *décapodiforme.*) Applied by Kirby to the larvæ of the *Coleoptera* that are herbivorous, hexapodous, antennated, and the body of

which, long, convex, and flattened, has natatory laminæ.

Decap'odous. Belonging to, or like, the *Decapoda*.

Decaposphinx'is. (Σφίγξις, a binding tight.) Strangulation.

Decapteryg'ious. (Δέκα; πτέρυξ, a fin. F. *décaptérygien;* G. *zehnflossfedert.*) Having ten fins.

Decar'bonate. (L. *de*, from; *carbonic* acid.) To deprive of carbonic acid.

Decar'bonated. (L. *de*, from; *carbonic* acid.) An old term applied to an oxide, such as quicklime, which has been formed by expelling the carbonic acid from a carbonate of the metal.

Decarbonisa'tion. (L. *de*, from; *carbo*, charcoal. G. *Entkohlenstoffung.*) The freeing from carbon. A term applied to the purification of the blood during its transit through the lungs by the exchange of oxygen for carbon dioxide.

Decar'bonise. (Same etymon. G. *entkohlen.*) To free from carbon.

Decarburisa'tion. (L. *de; carburet.*) The removal of carburets or of carbon from a substance.

Decasper'mous. (Δέκα, ten; σπέρμα, a seed. F. *décasperme;* G. *zehnsamig.*) Having ten seeds.

Decato'ma. A Genus of the Order *Coleoptera*.

D. luna'ta, Fabr. (L. *lunatus*, crescent-shaped.) Hab. Cape of Good Hope. Used as a vesicating agent.

Decatortho'ma. (Δέκα, ten; ὀρθόω, to set straight.) Old term for a compound medicinal preparation which used to be made of ten ingredients.

Dec'atyl group. (Δέκα, ten; ὕλη, matter.) The group of organic compounds containing ten atoms of carbon.

Decay'. (Old F. *decaër;* from *de*, down; *caër*, to fall; from L. *de*, down; *cado*, to fall.) A failure of excellence; a decline to a less perfect condition; putrefaction.

D. of na'ture. The general decline of strength and size which occurs in consequence of old age.

Dece'ase. (F. *décès;* from L. *decedo*, to depart.) A synonym of *Death*.

Decemden'tate. (L. *decem*, ten; *dentatus*, toothed. F. *décemdenté;* G. *zehnzahnig.*) Having ten teeth.

Decem'fid. (L. *decem*, ten; *findo*, to cleave. F. *décemfide;* G. *zehnspaltig.*) Cleft into ten parts; applied to perianths.

Decemflo'rous. (L. *decem; flos*, a flower. G. *zehnblüthig.*) Having ten flowers.

Decemju'gate. (L. *decem*, ten; *juga*, a yoke. G. *zehnjochig, zehnpaarig.*) Having ten pairs of leaflets, or of other organs.

Decemloc'ular. (L. *decem*, ten; *loculus*, a little pocket. F. *décemloculaire.*) Having ten little compartments; ten-celled; applied to certain capsules.

Decempe'date. (L. *decem*, ten; *pes*, a foot. F. *décempède;* G. *zehnfüssig.*) Having ten feet.

Decem'plex. (L. *decem; plico*, to fold. G. *zehnfach.*) Tenfold.

Decempli'cate. (L. *decem; plicatus*, plaited. G. *verzehnfacht, zehnfältig.*) Having ten plaits or folds.

Decempunc'tate. (L. *decem*, ten; *punctum*, a point. F. *décemponctué;* G. *zehnpunktirt.*) Having ten points or spots.

Decemstri'ate. (L. *decem; striatus*, grooved. G. *zehnstreifig.*) Having ten striæ.

Decen'dium. (L. *decem; dies*, a day.) A period of ten days.

Decentra'tion. (L. *de*, from; *centrum*, a centre.) Removal from the centre.

Applied to the condition of a *Decentred lens*.

Decen'tred. (L. *de*, from; *centrum*, a centre.) Having lost its centre, or away from the centre.

D. lens. A lens cut from a larger lens outside its centre, so that being thicker at one side it acts as a prism; also an ordinary lens, so arranged in regard to the eye of the observer that the visual line passes through some other part than its centre.

Deces'sio. (L. *decessio*, the disappearance of an object. G. *Fortgang, Abgang, Abnahme, Abweichung.*) Departure, decrease.

An old term for fracture of the skull with depression of the bone.

Deciden'tia. (L. *decido*, to fall down.) A falling down. Anciently used synonymously with *Cataptosis*, which see.

Also, an old term for some acute diseases which were protracted beyond the fourteenth day.

Decid'ua. (L. *deciduus*, falling off, from *decido*, to fall down from. F. *caduque;* G. *Hunter'sche Haut, hinfällige Haut, Hinfallshaut.*) The external envelope of the ovum, being the one which is derived from the mother. It consists of the thickened and developed mucous membrane of the uterus, which at the time of the entrance of the fertilised ovum into the womb has become swollen, more vascular, and more distinct from the muscular tissue, as it is in the period before each menstruation; the columnar epithelium has become almost spherical, the glands have increased in size, the interglandular tissue has thickened by proliferation of the epithelial cells and of the connective-tissue corpuscles, and the blood-vessels have grown in size and in number. On the arrival of the ovum in the uterus, at about perhaps the eighth or tenth day after fecundation, it is arrested in the neighbourhood of the entrance of the Fallopian tube by the swollen mucous membrane, where it is retained, either in the substance of the membrane or by a fold, in which position the villi of the chorion are speedily developed. Coincidently the uterine mucous membrane, or decidua as it is now to be called, is continuing its growth, and as early as the second week after conception, is from 4—6 mm. thick, soft, of deep red tint, with its surface finely wrinkled, and presenting numerous small openings, which have usually been thought to be the dilated mouths of the tubular uterine glands, but which are now believed to be the mouths of crypt-like depressions in the interglandular substance which serve to receive the villi of the chorion. The part of the decidua on which the ovum rests becomes, as it grows, the decidua serotina; the remainder, lining the uterine walls, is the decidua vera. Very soon after the arrival of the ovum in the uterus it becomes surrounded and enveloped by a growth of the superficial epithelial layer of the decidua, the decidua reflexa; and in this manner it comes to pass that at first there is a space between the decidua vera and reflexa, which may be entered by a probe passed through the cervix uteri, and which contains some mucus, the hydroperione. As the ovum grows this cavity decreases in size, and about the third month of

pregnancy the reflexa is everywhere in contact with the vera, and shortly afterwards coalesces with it, so as to constitute one membrane, which can only here and there be split into two. At this time the decidua attains its maximum thickness of from 4—7 mm. It is composed of numerous decidual cells and lymphoid tissue, with a sparing quantity of connective tissue. The vessels are very numerous, the superficial ones being venous loops, and the deeper wide venous sinuses, which are most developed at the time when the reflexa and the vera meet, and they here enter the marginal sinus of the commencing placenta. The whole tissue is traversed by a multitude of glands, distended with cylindrical epithelium and a milky fluid, which run vertically, and which, with the blood-vessels, are enclosed in lymphatic spaces. At first the whole decidua reflexa is penetrated by the chorionic villi, but, as pregnancy advances the decidua serotina undergoes especial development along with the corresponding villi of the chorion, and forms the maternal part of the placenta; the remainder of the conjoined decidua vera and reflexa, together with their corresponding chorionic villi, becomes thinner and less and less vascular with the growth of the ovum, until there remains at the end of pregnancy a mere fibrous, non-vascular structure, which is cast off, on the completion of delivery, with the placenta and the other membranes.

D. catamenia'lis. (Καταμήνιος, monthly.) Same as *D. menstrualis.*

D., cav'ity of. The space between the decidua reflexa and the decidua vera; the remains of the uterine cavity; it exists only in the first few months of pregnancy.

D., interuteroplacen'tal. (L. *inter*, between; *uterus*, the womb; *placenta.*) The *D. serotina*, from its position.

D. membra'na. (L. *membrana*, a membrane.) The structure described under *Decidua.*

D. menstrua'lis. A hyperæmic, spongy condition of the mucous membrane of the uterus, with increased secretion, occurring coincidently with menstruation. It differs only from the early decidua of pregnancy in that the cells of the interglandular tissue contain very large nuclei.

The term has also been applied to the membrane of membranous dysmenorrhœa.

D. placenta'lis. (*Placenta.*) The *D. serotina*, in consequence of its ultimately forming the maternal part of the placenta.

D. protru'sa. (L. *protrusus*, from *protrudo*, to thrust forward.) A synonym of *D. reflexa.*

D. reflex'a. (L. *reflexus*, part. *reflecto*, to turn back.) That portion of the uterine mucous membrane which grows up around the ovum and gradually encloses it, as in a sac. The exact mode in which the ovum is encapsuled by the reflexa is not yet demonstrated; the generally received account is given under *Decidua.*

D. sero'tina. (L. *serotinus*, late ripe.) That part of the decidua vera to which the ovum is attached. As early as the second month of pregnancy it is seen to be more vascular than the rest of the decidua vera, and at the same time the villi of the chorion which penetrate it undergo considerably increased ramification and bulk; the growth on both sides continues, and by the middle of the third month the interdigitation of the two structures is so close that they cannot be separated, and the placenta exists. See also *Placenta.*

D. tu'nica reflex'a. (L. *tunica*, a coating.) The *Decidua reflexa.*

D. tu'nica u'teri. The *Decidua vera.*

D. uteri'na. The *D. vera.*

D. ve'ra. (L. *verus*, true.) The part of the decidua first formed; that which lines the uterine walls, with the exception of the part to which the ovum is attached, which is the decidua serotina.

Decid'ual. Relating to the *Decidua.*

D. cells. (F. *cellules de la caduque*; G. *Decidualzellen.*) Large cells, some spherical and others elongated, with distinct nucleus, sometimes a nucleolus, and somewhat granular contents, which proceed from the connective tissue and the endothelial cells of the uterine mucous membrane; the fusiform cells are more superficially, the spherical more deeply, situated.

D. glands. The highly developed and enlarged glands of the original mucous membrane of the uterus.

D. umbili'cus. (L. *umbilicus*, the navel.) A small depression or cicatricial mark at the most prominent part of the ovum in the early times of its sojourn in the uterus, which Coste believes to be the place of closure of the decidua reflexa, when it forms a complete envelope.

Decidua'ta. Term applied to all placental mammals in which the fœtal placenta is so intimately connected with the maternal placenta, that in parturition a part of the uterine mucous membrane is thrown off.

Decid'uate. Possessing a *Decidua.*

Deciduo'ma. (*Decidua.* G. *Geschwulstbildungen mit dem Bau des Deciduagewebes.*) Term applied by Maier to tumours of the uterus presenting the characters of the decidual tissue, being composed of connective tissue with large areolæ containing decidual cells.

Decid'uous. (L. *deciduus*, part. of *decido*, to fall off. F. *décidu*; G. *abfallend.*) Falling off. Applied to certain membranes or tunics of the uterus, and to other animal structures, as teeth and horns, which fall off at certain times.

Also, applied to leaves, particularly those which fall off before new ones appear, and to petals after anthesis.

Also, applied to those skin diseases which are accompanied by frequent and extensive shedding of crusts or scales.

D. ca'lyx. (Κάλυξ, a flower cup.) A calyx which falls off as the flower opens.

D. coro'lla. (*Corolla.*) A corolla which falls off as the flower opens.

D. denti'tion. (L. *dentitio*, teething.) The occurrence of milk or temporary teeth.

D. leaves. Leaves which fall off at the end of the year.

D. mem'brane. The *Decidua.*

D. plants. Plants which shed the whole of their leaves every year.

D. teeth. The first or milk teeth, which fall out to give place to the permanent teeth. See *Teeth, temporary.*

Dec'igramme. (L. *decem*, ten; F. *gramme.*) A French weight, the tenth part of a gramme, equal to 1·5432348 grains avoirdupois, or 1½ grains troy.

Dec'ilitre. (L. *decem*, ten; F. *litre*) A French metrical measure, the tenth part of a litre; equal to 6·1028 English cubic inches.

Dec'imal. (Old F. *decimal*; from Low L.

decimalis, belonging to tithes; from L. *decimus*, a tenth; from *decem*, ten.) Relating to tens; increasing or diminishing by ten or the power of ten.

D. meas'ure of capac'ity. See *Metric measure of capacity.*

D. meas'ure of length. See *Metric measure of length.*

D. meas'ure of weight. See *Metric measure of weight.*

Decima'na fe'bris. (L. *decimanus*, of the tenth part; *febris*, a fever.) An intermittent fever, the paroxysms of which were believed to return every tenth day.

Decima'nous. (L. *decimanus.*) Breaking out or appearing every tenth day. Formerly applied to certain erratic fevers of this periodical character.

Dec'imetre. (L. *decem*, ten; F. *metre.*) A French measure, the tenth part of a metre; equal to 3·9371 English inches.

Decip'ium. An element discovered by Delafontaine by the aid of the spectroscope. It occurs in association with Samarium in Samarskite, which comes from North Carolina. It gives no absorption spectrum, and its oxide has an equivalent of about 130. Its symbol is Dp.

Decli'nal. Same as *Declinate.*

Decli'nate. (L. *declino*, to bend off. F. *décliné*; G. *niedergebogen, gesenkt.*) Bending down; declining. Applied to stems that are bent, but with the arch downwards; curved downwards or forwards.

Declina'tio. (L. *declino*, to bend off. F. *declin*; G. *Abnehmen.*) Old term for a remission of a disease, or of the paroxysm of a disease.

Also, applied formerly to a species of dislocation.

Also, the declension of a being, or an organ, or a structure, from the healthy type.

Declina'tion. (L. *declino.*) The act or state of bending down.

D., magnet'ic. The variation of the magnetic needle east or west from due north. At present the needle points 17° west of north. This angle is the angle between two vertical planes, one passing through the earth's axis and the other through the needle. The needle pointed due north in 1657, and continued to move westerly till 1818, since which date it has begun slowly to return to north.

Declina'tor. (L. *declino.*) An instrument by which the dura mater is pushed away in the operation of trephining.

Decli'ne. (F. *decliner*; from L. *declino*, to bend aside. F. *déclin*; G. *Abnehmen.*) A bending downwards, a deterioration; old age. The period of diminution of a disease.

A term applied to the decay of bodily and mental powers and faculties in advancing years.

Also, applied to the later stages of phthisis pulmonalis.

Also, a term for the condition formerly called *Tabes.*

Decli'ned. In Botany, the same as *Declinate.*

Decli'ning. Same as *Declinate.*

Decli'vate. (L. *de*, downward; *clivus*, the descent of a hill. F. *déclive*; G. *abhängig, schräge.*) Descending; declining; inclining downward.

Decli'vé. (L. *declive*, a sloping place.) A declivity, or incline.

D. cerebel'li. (G. *Abdachung.*) The term applied to the lateral inclined surfaces of the body or vermis superior of the cerebellum.

Decoct. An abbreviation used in prescriptions for *Decoctum*, a decoction.

Decoc'tio. Same as *Decoction.*

Decoc'tion. (L. *decoctio*, from *decoquo*, to boil down. F. *décoction*; G. *Abkochung, Absiedung.*) Term for a continued ebullition with water to separate such parts of bodies as are soluble only at that degree of heat 100° C. (212° F.)

Also (G. *Absud*), a medicine made by boiling some medicinal substance in a watery fluid.

D., bit'ter. See *Decoctum amarum.*

D. of al'oes, com'pound. See *Decoctum aloes compositum.*

D. of ar'rowroot, Belg. Ph. Arrowroot 40 parts; boil with a sufficiency of water for a little while, and make up to 1000 parts.

D. of bark, red. The *Decoctum cinchonæ rubræ.*

D. of bark, yel'low. The *Decoctum cinchonæ flavæ.*

D. of bar'ley. See *Decoctum hordei.*

D. of bar'ley, com'pound. See *Decoctum hordei compositum.*

D. of bit'tersweet. See *Decoctum dulcamaræ.*

D. of broom. The *Decoctum scoparii.*

D. of broom, com'pound. The *Decoctum scoparii compositum.*

D. of cab'bage-tree bark. The *Decoctum geoffrææ inermis.*

D. of cham'omile. The *Decoctum anthemidis nobilis.*

D. of cincho'na, com'pound lax'ative. The *Decoctum kinæ compositum et laxans.*

D. of cincho'na, red. The *Decoctum cinchonæ rubræ.*

D. of cincho'na, yel'low. The *Decoctum cinchonæ flavæ.*

D. of Ceylon' moss. The *Decoctum gracilariæ.*

D. of dan'delion. The *Decoctum taraxaci.*

D. of dog'wood. The *Decoctum cornus floridæ.*

D. of elm bark. The *Decoctum ulmi.*

D. of er'got of rye. The *Decoctum secalis cornuti.*

D. of flax'seed, com'pound. The *Decoctum lini compositum.*

D. of fox'glove. The *Decoctum digitalis.*

D. of harts'horn, burnt. The *Mistura cornu usti.*

D. of hel'lebore, white. The *Decoctum veratri.*

D. of Ice'land moss. The *Decoctum cetrariæ.*

D. of i'singlass. The *Decoctum ichthyocollæ.*

D. of liv'erwort. The *Decoctum cetrariæ.*

D. of log'wood. The *Decoctum hæmatoxyli.*

D. of mal'low, com'pound. The *Decoctum malvæ compositum.*

D. of marshmal'low. The *Decoctum althææ.*

D. of meze'reon. The *Decoctum daphnes mezerei.*

D. of nim bark. The *Decoctum azadirachtæ.*

D. of oak bark. The *Decoctum quercus.*

D. of oak bark, white. The *Decoctum quercus albæ.*

D. of pipsissew'a. The *Decoctum chimaphilæ.*

D. of pom'egranate rind. The *Decoctum granati corticis.*

D. of pom'egranate root. The *Decoctum granati radicis.*

D. of pop'pies. The *Decoctum papaveris.*

D. of quince seeds. The *Decoctum cydoniæ.*

D. of rice. The *Decoctum oryzæ.*

D. of ro'hun. The *Decoctum soymidæ.*

D. of sarsaparil'la. The *Decoctum sarsæ.*

D. of sarsaparil'la, false. The *Decoctum araliæ nudicaulis.*

D. of sen'eka. The *Decoctum senegæ.*

D. of snails. The *Decoctum helicum pomatiarum compositum.*

D. of starch. The *Decoctum amyli.*

D. of whor'tleberry. The *Decoctum uvæ ursi.*

D. of winter'green. The *Decoctum chimaphilæ.*

D. of woods. The *Decoctum guaiaci compositum.*

D. of wood'y night'shade. The *Decoctum dulcamaræ.*

D., white. The *Decoctum album Sydenhami.*

D., Zitt'man's, mild'er. The *Decoctum sarsaparillæ compositum mitius.*

D., Zitt'man's, strong'er. The *Decoctum sarsaparillæ compositum fortius.*

Decoc'to-infu'sum. (L. *decoctus*, part. of *decoquo*, to boil down; *infusus*, part. of *infundo*, to pour into. G. *Absud-Aufguss.*) A decoction which, while still hot, has had some fresh material added to and infused in it.

Decoc'tum. See *Decoction.*

D. ad icter'icos. (L. *ad*, for; *ictericus*, ill of the jaundice.) An old compound of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia containing celandine.

D. al'bum Sydenha'mi, Fr. Codex. (*Sydenham*, the English physician. F. *apozème de mie de pain composé.*) Calcined stag's horn 10, bread crumb 20, gum arabic 10, white sugar 60, orange flower water 10, water sufficient; powder together the solid ingredients, add about a litre of water, boil for a quarter of an hour, then add the orange flower water. The final result should measure a litre.

D. alchemil'læ arven'sis. Decoction of parsley breakstone; being an ounce of the flower heads boiled for ten minutes in 20 oz. of water and strained. Used as an astringent, tonic, and diuretic, to facilitate the passage of urinary sand. Dose, a wineglassful three times a day.

D. al'oës compos'itum, B. Ph. Compound decoction of aloes. Extract of aloes 120 grains, myrrh 90, carbonate of potash 60 grains, extract of liquorice an ounce, are boiled for five minutes with a pint of distilled water, and then 90 grains of saffron is added; on cooling, compound tincture of cardamoms 8 fluid ounces is added, and the ingredients allowed to macerate in a closely-covered vessel for two hours, then strained, and water added to make 30 ounces of product. A stomachic and purgative, exciting the action of the liver and intestinal glands. Dose, 2 drs. to 2 oz.

D. althæ'æ. (G. *Eibischabsud.*) Decoction of marshmallow. Marshmallow root, dried, 4 oz., raisins 2 oz., water 7 pints. Boil to 5 pints. A demulcent.

D. althæ'æ e fo'liis, Belg. Ph. The same as *D. althææ foliorum.*

D. althæ'æ e radi'cë, Belg. Ph. The same as *D. althææ radicis.*

D. althæ'æ folio'rum, Belg. Ph. (L. *folium*, a leaf.) Marshmallow leaves 30 parts, water q. s.; boil for ten minutes, and make up to 1000 parts.

D. althæ'æ radi'cis. (L. *radix*, a root.) Marshmallow root 50 parts, water q. s.; boil for a quarter of an hour, and make up to 1000 parts.

D. ama'rum. (L. *amarus*, bitter.) Gentian root, 1 drachm, is boiled in water 2·5 pints.

D. am'yli. The *Mucilago amyli.*

D. anthelmin'ticum. (F. *eau mercurielle de Rosenstein.*) This contains dandelion, orange peel, canella, and mercury.

D. anthem'idis nob'ilis. Decoction of chamomile. Chamomile flowers an ounce, caraway seeds half an ounce, water 5 pints. Boil for 15 minutes and strain.

D. ara'liæ nudicau'lis. Aralia nudicaulis 6 oz., digested in water, 8 pints, for 4 hours; boiled down to one half and strained. A stomachic.

D. aspar'agi, Belg. Ph. Decoction of asparagus. Made in the same way as *D. althææ radicis* of Belg. Ph., with asparagus root.

D. ave'næ. (L. *avena*, the oat.) An old pharmacopœial name for oatmeal gruel.

D. azadirach'tæ, Ind. Ph. Decoction of nim bark. The inner layer of nim bark, *Azadirachta indica*, bruised, 2 oz., water a pint and a half; boil for fifteen minutes, and strain whilst hot. An antiperiodic and tonic. Dose, 1·5 to 3 fluid oz.

D. barda'næ. Same as *Ptisana bardanæ.*

D. Car'rageen. Carrageen moss, 5 parts, boiled for 10 minutes in water 1000 parts. Demulcent.

D. cas'siæ. Ten parts of cassia pulp boiled in 1000 parts of water for a few minutes and strained. Some add manna or syrup of violets. A laxative drink.

D. cetra'riæ, B. Ph. Decoction of Iceland moss. Iceland moss, an ounce, is washed in cold water, and then boiled in a pint of distilled water for 10 minutes, strained, and made up to a pint with water. Used in chronic affections of the respiratory and alimentary mucous membranes. Dose, 2 to 4 oz.

The U.S. Ph. orders half a troy ounce to a pint.

D. chamæme'li. (*Χαμαίμηλον*, the chamomile.) The *D. anthemidis nobilis.*

D. chimaph'ilæ, U.S. Ph. Decoction of pipsissewa. Pipsissewa a troy ounce, boiled in a pint of water for fifteen minutes and made up to a pint. A diuretic, tonic; and astringent. Dose, a pint in twenty-four hours.

D. cicho'rii, Belg. Ph. Decoction of chicory. Made as *D. althææ radicis* with chicory root.

D. cincho'næ fla'væ, B. Ph. Decoction of yellow cinchona. Yellow cinchona bark 1·25 ounce boiled for ten minutes in a pint of water, strained, and made up to a pint. Dose, 1 to 2 oz.

The U.S. Ph. orders a troy ounce to a pint.

D. cincho'næ ru'bræ, U.S. Ph. Decoction of red cinchona. Red cinchona bark, a troy ounce, boiled in a pint of water for fifteen minutes, strained and made up to a pint. Dose, 2 fluid oz.

D. cor'nu. (L. *cornu*, horn.) The *D. album Sydenhami.*

D. cor'nu cer'vi compos'itum, Belg. Ph. (L. *cornu*, horn; *cervus*, stag; *compositum*, compound.) Shavings of stag's horn 40 parts, crumb of white bread 40, sugar 30, spring water 1500; boil the bread and horn shavings for half an hour, strain, adding sugar to 1000 parts.

D. cor'nus flor'idæ, U.S. Ph. Decoction of dogwood. Dogwood, a troy ounce, boiled in a pint of water, strained and made up to a pint.

D. cor'ticis peruvia'ni, Belg. Ph. Grey bark 100 parts, water q. s., macerate for an hour, boil for a quarter of an hour, strain and express; make up to 1000 parts.

D. cor'ticis peruvia'ni febrifu'gum, Belg. Ph. (L. *cortex*, bark; *Peru; febrifuge.*) Powdered yellow bark 30 parts, diluted sulphuric acid 15, water 730; boil in a porcelain or glass vessel and strain, so that there shall be 300 grms., then add crystallised sodium carbonate 4 grms., sugar 30.

D. cor'ticis peruvia'ni fla'vi, Belg. Ph. Decoction of yellow bark. Made in same way as *D. corticis peruviani*, with yellow bark.

D. cor'ticis peruvia'ni fus'ci, Belg. Ph. (L. *fuscus*, reddish brown.) The same as *D. corticis peruviani*, with grey bark.

D. cor'ticis peruvia'ni ru'bri, Belg. Ph. (L. *ruber*, red.) Made in the same way as *D. corticis peruviani*, with red bark.

D. cydo'niæ. Decoction of quince seeds. Quince seeds 2 drs., boiled with a pint of water for ten minutes, and strained. A demulcent; used externally and internally.

D. daph'nes meze'rei. Decoction of mezereon. Mezereon 2 drs., liquorice root an ounce, boiled with 2 pints of water to one and a half, and strained. Used in secondary syphilis. Dose, 3 to 6 oz.

D. diaphore'ticum. (Διαφόρησις, perspiration.) The *D. gudiaci compositum.*

D. digita'lis. Decoction of foxglove. Foxglove leaves, dry, a drachm, boiled in water 8 oz., and strained. Dose, 2 to 3 drs.

D. dulcama'ræ, U.S. Ph. Decoction of bittersweet. Bittersweet, a troy ounce, boiled in water a pint for fifteen minutes, strained, and made up to a pint. Dose, 1 to 2 ounces. See *Dulcamara.*

Belg. Ph. Made in same way as *D. althææ radicis.*

D. fæ'culæ sola'ni tubero'si, Belg. Ph. Decoction of potato starch. Made in the same way as *D. amyli*, with potato starch.

D. Feltz, Belg. Ph. Sarsaparilla 65 parts, gelatin 10, powdered antimony sulphide enclosed in a linen bag 80, water q. s.; boil for an hour so that there may be a litre of fluid.

D. fi'licis ma'ris, Belg. Ph. (L. *filix*, a fern; *mas*, male.) Decoction of male fern. Made in the same way as *D. althææ radicis*, with the root of *Nephrodium filix-mas.*

D. fraga'riæ, Belg. Ph. Decoction of strawberry root. Made in the same way as *D. althææ radicis*, with the root of *Fragaria vesca.*

D. fruc'tuum pectora'lium. Fifty parts of *Fructus pectorales* boiled in 1000 of water and strained. Demulcent in cough.

D. gal'læ. Decoction of galls. Bruised galls 5 parts, boiled in 80 of water down to 40, and strained. An astringent and hæmostatic application.

D. geoffræ'æ iner'mis. Decoction of cabbage-tree bark. Cabbage-tree bark, 1 oz., boiled in 2 pints of water and strained. Anthelmintic and purgative; in large doses, narcotic. Dose, ½ to 2 oz.

D. gracila'riæ, Ind. Ph. Ceylon moss, *Gracilaria lichenoides* and *confervoides*, ground to a fine powder, ·25 oz., water 2 pints; boil for twenty minutes and strain. Demulcent and nutritive.

D. gram'inis, Belg. Ph. (L. *gramen*, grass.) Decoction of grass. Made in the same way as *D. althææ radicis*, with the root of *Triticum repens.*

D. grana'ti cor'ticis, Ind. Ph. Dried pomegranate rind, bruised, 2 oz., water a pint; boil for fifteen minutes, strain, and make up to a pint. Astringent in doses of 1 to 1½ oz.

D. grana'ti radi'cis, B. Ph. Pomegranate root 2 oz., distilled water 2 pints, boiled down to a pint, and strained. An anthelmintic, and an astringent in relaxed mucous membranes. Dose, 1 to 2 oz.

D. guaia'aci compos'itum. Guaiacum wood 3 oz., raisins 2 drs., sassafras root, liquorice root, of each 1 oz., water 10 pints. Boil to 5 pints and strain.

D. gum'mi ru'bri. Decoction of red gum from the bark of *Eucalyptus rostrata.* One part of gum boiled ten minutes in 40 parts of water, and strained. An astringent in diarrhœa and dysentery.

D. hæmatox'yli, B. Ph. Logwood, an ounce, boiled for ten minutes in a pint of water, and 60 grs. of cinnamon added towards the end.

The U.S. Ph. orders logwood, a troy ounce, boiled with 2 pints of water to a pint. Dose, 1 to 2 fluid oz.

D. he'licum. (L. *helix*, a snail. F. *tisane de limacons composée, lait d'anesse artificielle.*) Snails 6, raspings of stag's horn 12, pearl barley 12, distilled water 790 parts; boil till reduced to 373 parts, and add 30 parts of syrup of capillaire.

D. helleb'ori al'bi. The same as *D. veratri.*

D. hibis'ci, Ind. Ph. Fresh immature capsules of *Hibiscus esculentus* 3 oz., water 1·5 pint; boil to a pint and strain. Emollient, demulcent, and diuretic, in catarrh of the respiratory and vesical mucous membranes. Dose, 3 to 6 oz.

D. hor'dei, B. Ph. (L. *hordeum*, barley. F. *decoction d'orge, tisane commune;* G. *Gerstenschleim.*) Barley water. Two ounces of pearl barley, after being washed in cold water, are boiled with a pint and a half of distilled water for twenty minutes, and strained.

The U.S. Ph. orders two troy ounces of barley well washed to be boiled for ten minutes in water Oss, strained, and the water thrown away; then add boiling water Oiv; boil to Oij and strain. It is nutritive and demulcent, and is chiefly used as a common drink, flavoured or not with fresh lemon and sugar, and in clysters.

D. hordei compos'itum. (L. *compositus*, compound. F. *decoction d'orge composée.*) Compound decoction of barley. Decoction of barley Oij, carraway seeds, bruised, ʒiiss, cut liquorice

root 3vj, stoned raisins ʒiiss, water Oj; boil to Oij, and strain. Has similar properties to *D. hordei*.

D. hor'dei dis'tichi. The same as *D. hordei*.

D. ichthyocol'læ. Decoction of isinglass. Sarsaparilla 3 oz., sassafras bark 1, sassafras wood 1, macerated for twelve hours in 9 pints of boiling water, then boiled, and isinglass 3 oz., dissolved in sufficient water to make the whole up to 8 pints, added. Sometimes sulphuret of antimony 2 oz., tied in a linen bag, is added during the boiling. It is a form of Lisbon diet drink.

D. ispaghu'læ, Ind. Ph. Bruised seeds of *Plantago ispaghula* 2 drs., water a pint; boil for ten minutes and strain. Demulcent and mildly astringent, in diarrhœa and dysentery. Dose, 2 to 4 oz. three or four times daily.

D. ki'næ compos'itum et lax'ans. Compound laxative decoction of cinchona bark. An ounce of cinchona bark is boiled with 2 pints of water for fifteen minutes; to this, senna leaves 2 drs., sulphate of soda 2 drs., and syrup of senna 1 oz., are added, and in half an hour it is strained.

D. lap'athi acu'ti, Belg. Ph. Decoction of sharp-pointed dock. Made as *D. althæ radicis*, with the root of *Rumex acutus*.

D. liche'nis islan'dici. The *D. cetrariæ*.

D. liche'nis islan'dici ablu'ti, Belg. Ph. (L. *ablutus*, washed.) Decoction of washed Iceland moss. Iceland moss 40 parts, water q. s.; boil the lichens with 20 parts of water and throw away; wash again till all bitterness is removed; then boil the residuum with water for half an hour and strain. Make up the strained liquor to 1000 parts.

D. ligno'rum. (L. *lignum*, wood.) The *D. guaiaci compositum*.

D. li'ni. One part of flax seed boiled in 25 parts of water down to 15 and strained. Demulcent.

D. li'ni compos'itum. Flax seed an ounce, liquorice half an ounce, are boiled in a pint and a half of water for ten minutes; strain. Demulcent.

D. li'ni e semin'ibus. The *D. seminum lini*.

D. lusitan'icum. (L. *Lusitania*, the western part of Spain.) See *Lisbon diet drink*.

D. mal'væ, Belg. Ph. Made in the same way as *D. althææ foliorum*, with mallow.

D. mal'væ compos'itum. Mallow 1 oz., chamomile flowers ½ oz., water a pint; boil for fifteen minutes and strain. Used for fomentation and enemas.

D. mercu'rii. (F. *decoction de mercure, eau mercurielle simple.*) Mercury 60, water 2000 parts; boil for two hours and decant. The water takes up a small quantity of mercury. It is used in France as an anthelmintic for infants in doses of 20 to 100 grammes.

D. mercu'rii compos'itum. (L. *compositus*, compound. F. *decoction mercurielle composée.*) Mercury 60, hydrolate of tansy 2000, syrup of peaches 30 parts.

D. meze'rei. The *D. daphnes mezerei*.

D. nu'cis juglan'dis compos'itum. Compound decoction of walnuts. A synonym of *D. Pollini*.

D. ory'zæ. (G. *Reiswasser.*) Rice water. Rice 20 to 50 parts, water 1000; boil and strain. A demulcent in intestinal catarrh.

The Belg. Ph. orders it to be made in the same way as *D. hordei*.

D. pa'nis biscoc'ti. (L. *panis*, bread; *biscoctus*, biscuit. G. *Zwiebackwasser.*) Biscuit boiled with water for ten minutes, pressed through a sieve, and sugar and milk added. Nutrient.

D. papav'eris, B. Ph. • Decoction of poppies. Poppy capsules, bruised, 2 oz., water 1·5 pint; boil for ten minutes, strain, and make up to a pint. Used as an anodyne fomentation and addition to poultices.

D. papav'eris al'bi, Belg. Ph. (L. *albus*, white.) Made in the same way as *D. althææ radicis*, with the capsules of the *Papaver album*.

D. parei'ræ, B. Ph. Pareira root, 1·5 oz., boiled in a pint of water for fifteen minutes, strained and made up to a pint.

D. partu'riens. (L. *parturiens*, part. *parturio*, to bring forth. F. *thé noisei.*) Powdered ergot 2, boiling water 125 parts; boil, and add syrup 45 parts.

D. pectora'lē. (L. *pectoralis*, belonging to the breast.) The same as *D. hordei compositum*.

D. Polli'ni. (*Pollini*, the originator of it.) Sarsaparilla, cinchona, of each 15 parts, cortex juglandis nucum interior 75, pumice stone, black sulphuret of antimony, of each, enclosed in a bag, 7·5, water 1000; boil to 350 parts.

D. polyg'alæ sen'egæ. The *D. senegæ*.

D. polypo'dii commu'nis, Belg. Ph. Decoction of polypody. Made in the same way as *D. althææ radicis*, with the root of *Polypodium vulgare*.

D. pro enem'atē. (L. *enema*, a clyster.) The *D. malvæ compositum*.

D. pro fomen'to. (L. *pro*, for; *fomentum*, a fomentation.) The *D. papaveris*, from its use.

D. quer'cus, B. Ph. Oak bark, 1·25 oz., boiled in a pint of water for ten minutes; strain and make up to a pint.

D. quer'cus al'bæ, U.S. Ph. White oak, a troy ounce, boiled in a pint of water for half an hour, strained, and made up to a pint.

D. ratan'hiæ, Belg. Ph. Decoction of rhatany. Made in the same way as *D. althææ radicis*, with rhatany.

D. rham'ni fran'gulæ. Bruised bark of *Rhamnus frangula* 1 part, water 40; boil down to 20 parts and strain. An aperient. Dose, 2 or 3 tablespoonfuls night and morning.

D. sa'lep. (G. *Salepschleim.*) The same as *Mucilago salep*, G. Ph.

D. sapona'riæ, Belg. Ph. Decoction of soapwort. Made in the same way as *D. althææ radicis*, with the herb and root of *Saponaria officinalis*.

D. sar'sæ, B. Ph. Jamaica sarsaparilla, cut transversely, 2·5 oz., is digested in 1·5 pint of boiling water for an hour, then boiled for ten minutes, strained, and made up to a pint. Dose, 2 to 10 fluid oz.

D. sar'sæ compos'itum, B. Ph. Compound decoction of sarsaparilla. Jamaica sarsaparilla 2·5 oz., sassafras root, guaiacum root, fresh liquorice root, of each ·25 oz., mezereon root 60 grs., are digested for an hour in boiling water 1·5 pint, then boiled for ten minutes, strained, and made up to a pint.

D. sarsaparil'læ. The *D. sarsæ*.

D. sarsaparil'læ compos'itum, U.S. Ph. Sarsaparilla 6 troy oz., sassafras root-bark, guaiacum root, liquorice root, of each a troy

ounce, mezereon 180 grs., boiled in 4 pints of water for fifteen minutes, digested for two hours at about 200° F., strained, and made up to 4 pints.

D. sarsaparil'læ compos'itum for'tius, G. Ph. (L. *fortis*, comp. *fortior*, stronger; G. *stärkeres Zittmannsches Decoct.*) Sarsaparilla 100 parts, water 2600; digest for twenty-four hours, add powdered sugar 6, powdered alum 6; heat in water bath, with frequent agitation, for three hours, then add powdered anise-seed 4, powdered fennel seeds 4, cut senna leaves 24, cut liquorice root 12 parts; press and strain; make up to 2500 parts. Dose, 1-8th of this amount.

D. sarsaparil'læ compos'itum mit'ius, G. Ph. (L. *mitis*, comp. *mitior*, milder. G. *milderes Zittmannsches Decoct.*) Take of the residue employed in the preparation of the stronger decoction of sarsaparilla 50 parts, add water 2600, and heat for three hours; then add lemon peel, cassia bark, small cardamoms, and liquorice root, of each 3 parts; press and strain, and make up to 2500 parts.

D. scil'læ. Squill 3 drs., juniper 4 oz., and senega 3 oz., boiled in 4 pints of water to 2 pints, and strained; when cool, spirit of nitrous ether 4 oz. is added. Dose, half an ounce.

D. scopa'rii, B. Ph. Decoction of broom. An ounce of broom tops is boiled with a pint of water for ten minutes, strained, and made up to a pint. Diuretic. Dose, 2 to 4 oz.

D. scopa'rii compos'itum. Compound decoction of broom. Broom tops, juniper berries, and dandelion root, of each half an ounce, boiled in 1·5 pint of water to a pint. Diuretic. Dose, 1 to 2 oz.

D. seca'lis cornu'ti. (L. *cornutus*, horned.) This decoction is made by boiling one drachm of ergot in six ounces of water for ten minutes.

D. sem'inum li'ni, Belg. Ph. Linseed tea. Linseed 16 parts, water q. s.; boil for half an hour, and let the strained liquor equal 1000 parts.

D. sen'egæ, U.S. Ph. Senega, a troy ounce, boiled in a pint of water for fifteen minutes, strained, and made up to a pint. Expectorant. Dose, 2 oz.

D. smi'lacis sarsaparil'læ. The *D. sarsæ.*

D. soy'midæ, Ind. Ph. Rohun bark, *Soymida febrifuga*, bruised, 1·5 oz., water a pint; boil for fifteen minutes, strain, and make up to a pint. Astringent, tonic, and antiperiodic; used also as a gargle and a vaginal injection.

D. sudorif'icum. (L. *sudor*, sweat; *facio*, to make.) The *D. guaiacum compositum.*

D. sym'phiti, Belg. Ph. Decoction of comfrey. Made in the same way as *D. althææ radicis*, with the root of *Symphytum officinale.*

D. tamarindo'rum, Belg. Ph. Decoction of tamarinds. Tamarinds 50 parts, water q. s.; boil for fifteen minutes and strain, so that there may be 1000 parts.

D. tamarindo'rum compos'itum, Belg. Ph. Tamarinds 50 parts, stoned grapes 100, water q. s.; boil for a quarter of an hour and strain that there may be 1000 parts.

D. tarax'aci, B. Ph. Dried dandelion root, an ounce, boiled for ten minutes with a pint of water, strained, and made up to a pint. Dose, 2 to 4 fluid oz.

D. tormentil'læ. Tormentil root, 2 oz., boiled with water 1·5 pint to one pint and strained. Astringent. Dose, 1 to 2 fluid oz.

D. trit'ici repen'tis. Root of *Triticum repens* one part, boiled in water 20 oz. for ten minutes and strained. Used in vesical catarrh. Dose, 4 to 8 oz. three times a day.

D. ul'mi, B. Ph. Decoction of elm bark. Elm bark, 2·5 oz., boiled with water a pint for ten minutes, strained, and made up to a pint. Mucilaginous, bitter, and astringent. Dose, 1 to 2 oz.

D. u'væ ur'si, U.S. Ph. Uva ursi, a troy ounce, boiled for fifteen minutes with a pint of water, strained, and made up to a pint. Dose, a fluid ounce.

D. vera'tri. White hellebore root, an ounce, boiled with 2 pints of water down to a pint, then 2 ounces of rectified spirit added. Used as a local application in tinea and itch.

D. Zittman'ni, G. Ph. The same as *D. sarsaparillæ compositum fortius*, except that calomel 4 parts, cinnabar 1, is added to the sugar and alum in the linen bag.

D. Zittman'ni de'bilë. (L. *debilis*, weak.) The *D. sarsaparillæ compositum mitius.*

D. Zittman'ni for'të. (L. *fortis*, strong.) The *D. sarsaparillæ compositum fortius.*

D. Zittman'ni for'tius, Aust. Ph. The *D. sarsaparillæ compositum fortius.*

D. Zittman'ni mit'ius, Aust. Ph. The *D. sarsaparillæ compositum mitius.*

Decoc'ture. A substance prepared by *Decoction.*

Decol'lated. (L. *decollo*, to strike off the head.) A term applied to certain univalve shells which lose their apex as they grow.

Decolla'tion. (F. *decollation*, a beheading; from L. *decollo*, to behead; from L. *de*, from; *collum*, the neck.) The separation of the head from the body. A proceeding required in some cases of difficult labour. The same as *Decapitation.*

Decol'lator. (L. *de; collum.* G. *Schlüsselhaken.*) A blunt-ended hook, with a cutting concave surface, devised by Carl Braun, for the performance of *Decapitation.*

Decol'orant. (L. *de*, from; *color*, colour.) A substance which is able to remove or destroy colour.

Decol'orate. (L. *de; color.* F. *décoloré;* G. *entfärbt.*) Having lost its colour.

Also, to deprive of colour.

Decolora'tio. (L. *decoloro*, to discolour. G. *Missfärbung.*) A discoloring.

D. argen'tea. (L. *argentum*, silver.) The bluish livid discoloration of the skin produced by the long-continued internal use of a silver salt.

Decolora'tion. (L. *de*, from; *color*, colour. F. *décoloration;* G. *Entfärbung, Verfärbung.*) The deprivation of any substance of colour. It is accomplished in many fluids by filtration through animal charcoal, but is also effected by chemical means, as by the action of chlorine or sulphurous acid.

Decolo'res. (L. *decoloro*, to discolour.) Diseases which disagreeably change the colour of the skin.

Decolorim'eter. (L. *decoloro;* Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.) An instrument, suggested by Payen, by means of which the decolourising power of animal charcoal can be determined by comparing its effects on a typical black fluid taken as a test fluid.

Decolorisa'tion. (L. *decoloro.*) The process of depriving of colour.

Decol'orise. (L. *decoloro.*) To deprive of colour.

Decombus'tion. (L. *de*, neg.; *comburo*, to consume.) Fourcroy's term for *Deoxygenation.*

Decom'plex. (L. *de*, intens.; *complexus*, part. of *complector*, to fold together.) Repeatedly compound.

Decompo'sable. (L. *de*, from; *compono*, to put together. G. *zersetzbar.*) Having the capacity to be decomposed.

Decompo'se. (L. *de*, neg.; *compono*, to put together. F. *decomposer;* G. *auflösen, zersetzen.*) To separate into its constituent or elementary parts, especially by chemical agents. Also (G. *verfaulen*), to putrefy.

Decompo'sed. (L. *de; compono.*) A term applied to leaves, the lamina of which is subdivided beyond the third degree, or that of a tripinnatifid or tripinnatisected leaf.

Decompos'itæ. (L. *de; compono*, to put together.) Applied to a Class of plants by Sauvage, containing such as have a common footstalk supporting a number of lesser leaves, each of which is compound, as in several of the *Umbelliferæ.*

Decom'posite. Same as *Decomposed.*

Decomposit'ion. (L. *de*, from; *compono*, to put together. F. *décomposition;* I. *decomposizione;* S. *decomposicion;* G. *Auflösung, Zersetzung, Zertheilung.*) Term for the separation of compound bodies into their constituent parts or principles.

Also, a synonym of *Putrefaction.*

D., chem'ical. The resolution of a compound into simpler compounds or into its primary elements.

D., doub'le. Term applied in chemistry to the interchange of compounds that takes place when the solution of two salts are mixed, as when solutions of silver nitrate and calcium carbonate produce silver carbonate and calcium nitrate.

D., elec'tro-chem'ical. See *Electrochemical decomposition.*

D., gas'es of. The gases eliminated from decomposing human excreta and household slops consisting of ammonium sulphide, sulphuretted and carburetted hydrogen, ammonia, nitrogen, carbonic acid, and organic matters.

D., hydrolyt'ic. ("Υδωρ, water; λύω, to loose.) The combination of water with a compound to produce a new substance. Thus, the ethers and anhydrides are converted into alcohols and acids by the addition of water, a process of hydrolytic decomposition. This kind of decomposition sometimes occurs on mere contact with water, especially at 212°, or under the influence of boiling water and mineral acids, or under the influence of certain hydrolytic ferments.

D. of for'ces. The resolution of a given force into others which are collectively equal to it.

D. of light. The separation of the several primary colours that are found in a beam of light. It is well seen in the action of the prism on the light of the sun.

D., sim'ple. A decomposition in which the elements of the decomposed body are rearranged to form one or more new compounds without the addition of new or foreign elements.

Decom'pound. (L. *de*, increst.; *compono*, to put together. F. *décomposé;* G. *mehrfach-zusammengesetzt.*) A term applied to leaves which are subdivided beyond the third degree, or that of a tripinnate or a triternate leaf. Also applied to flowers which contain within a common calyx several smaller calyces.

Decor'ticate. (L. *decortico*, to peel; from *de*, priv.; *cortex*, bark.) To deprive of bark or husk or skin.

Decor'ticated. (L. *decortico.*) Deprived of its husk or outer covering.

D. bar'ley. A term for pearl barley.

Decortica'tion. (L. *de*, priv.; *cortex*, bark. G. *Abschalung.*) Term for the removal of bark, husk, or shell from a plant or fruit.

Decos'tate. (L. *de*, from; *costa*, a rib.) Term applied to one who has no ribs.

Dec'rement. (L. *decrementum*, a decrease.) Decrease, waste.

D., e'qual, of life. A term employed in relation to annuities to signify that the periodical decrease that occurs in any given number of lives is conformable to law, and may be estimated mathematically.

Decremen'tum. (L. *decrementum;* from *de*, from; *cresco*, to grow. G. *Abnahme, Verminderung.*) The decline of a malady.

D. mor'bi. (L. *morbus*, disease. G. *Abnahme die Krankheit.*) The decline of a disease.

D. vir'ium. (L. *vires*, strength. G. *Abnahme der Kräfte.*) The decay of strength.

Decrep'it. (L. *decrepitus*, without noise; from *de*, neg.; *crepo*, to crackle. F. *décrepit;* G. *abgelebt.*) Worn out with age.

Decrep'itate. (L. *de*, intens.; *crepito*, to crackle.) To produce a crackling noise when heated.

Decrepita'tion. (L. *de; crepito*, to creak or crackle. F. *décrépitation;* G. *Verpuffung, Verpuffen, Verknistern.*) Term for the crepitation or crackling noise produced by certain bodies, as common salt, when heated. It is generally due to the vaporisation of water contained in cavities of the crystal.

Decrep'itude. (L. *decrepitus*, decrepit. G. *Abgelebtheit.*) Senility; the decay of the physical and mental powers, which usually accompanies old age, or which characterises an exhausted constitution.

D., in'fantile. A synonym of *Algidity, progressive.*

Decrescen'tia. (L. *de; cresco*, to increase.) Advanced age; the period of involution or senility.

Decreto'rii di'es. (L. *decretorius*, decisive; from *decerno*, to determine; *dies*, a day.) Critical days.

Decrusta'tion. (L. *de*, from; *crusta*, a crust.) The renewal of a crust or scab.

Decuba'tion. (L. *decumbo*, to lie down.) The act of lying down.

Decu'bitus. (L. *decumbo*, to lie down. F. *décubitus;* G. *Liegung, Durchliegen.*) Term for a lying down or reclining in the horizontal position.

Also, the attitude assumed by a sick person in bed.

Also (*Druckbrand, Wundliegen*), a synonym of *Bedsore.*

D. acu'tus. (L. *acutus*, sharp, violent.) The rapidly advancing form of sloughing bedsore which occurs in some brain diseases. It

commences on the region of pressure, generally on the sacral and gluteal regions, by an erythematous redness, on which blisters rapidly rise, and which soon becomes gangrenous. It occurs on the paralysed parts, generally within two or three days of the occurrence of central nerve lesion, or of an exacerbation.

D. chron'icus. (Χρονικός, of time.) The ordinary form of bedsore produced by long continuance of a sick person in the recumbent position.

D., dor'sal. (L. *dorsum*, the back.) The act or attitude of lying on the back.

D., for'ced. The tying down of a delirious or insane patient on a bed by means of bandages or sheets.

D., lat'eral. (L. *latus*, the side.) The act or attitude of lying on the side.

D. omino'sus. (L. *omen*, a sign.) A synonym of *D. acutus*, because it is an unfavourable sign.

D. paral'ysis. Paralysis depending upon pressure on a nerve from lying in a constrained posture.

D., prone. (F. *prone;* from L. *pronus*, inclined towards.) The lying down with the face downwards.

D., supi'ne. (L. *supinus*, thrown backwards.) The lying on the back.

D., ven'tral. (L. *venter*, the belly.) The act or attitude of lying on the face.

Decum'bence. (L. *decumbo*.) The state or attitude of lying down.

Decum'bency. Same as *Decumbence*.

Decum'bent. (L. *decumbo*, to lie down. F. *décombant, languissant;* G. *niederliegend*.) Drooping; lying down.

In Botany, reclining, but with summit ascending.

Dec'unx. (L. *decem*, ten; *uncia*, an ounce.) An old term for ten ounces.

Decur'rency. (L. *decurro*, to run down.) The condition or appearance of a decurrent leaf.

Decur'rent. (L. *decurro*, to run down. F. *décurrent;* I. *decorrente;* S. *decurrente;* G. *ablaufend, herablaufend*.) Extending downwards from the attachment. Applied to leaves which run down the stem in a leafy border or wing, as in many thistles; also, to leaf-stalks.

Decur'sive. (L. *decurro*, to run down. F. *décursif;* G. *herablaufend*.) Running down. Applied to leaves or leaflets the petioles of which run down the stem; also, to a style, when its base descends on one side of the ovary.

Decur'sively pin'nate. (L. *pinna*, a feather.) A term applied to leaves having their leaflets decurrent or running along the petiole.

Decur'sus. (L. *decursus*, a course or progress of anything.) A downward course.

D. mor'bi. (L. *morbus*, a disease. G. *Verlauf einer Krankheit*.) The course of a disease.

Decur'tate. (L. *decurto*, to cut off. G. *abgekürzt*.) Shortened by rapid diminution of diameter.

Decurta'tus. Same as *Decurtate*.

D. pul'sus. A weak or deficient pulse, showing a progressive diminution in the strength of the arterial pulsations, which at last cease.

D. pul'sus recip'rocus. (L. *reciprocus*, turning back the same way.) A *D. pulsus* in which the pulsations return and gradually acquire all their strength.

Decus'sate. (L. *decusso*, to divide crosswise. F. *décussatif;* G. *kreuzständig, kreuzweisstehend*.) To intersect, or cross each other, so as to make acute angles.

Applied to nerves or muscular fibres that cross or decussate each other.

Also, applied, as an adjective, to leaves and spines alternately crossing each other in pairs.

Decussa'tio. See *Decussation*.

D. nervo'rum optico'rum. The *Chiasma* of the optic nerve. See *Commissure, optic*.

D. pon'tis Varo'lii. (L. *pons*, a bridge; *Varolius*, the anatomist.) The decussation of fibres that takes place in the median raphé of the pons Varolii.

D. pyram'idum an'tero-poste'rior. (L. *pyramis*, a pyramid; *anterior*, foremost; *posterior*, hindmost.) The crossing of fibres from the posterior part of the lateral columns forwards and to the opposite side of the spinal cord at the lower part of the medulla oblongata.

D. pyram'idum infe'rior. (L. *pyramis*, a pyramid; *inferior*, that which is below.) The crossing of fibres from the anterior antero-lateral and posterior columns of opposite sides of the spinal cord, which takes place at the lower and fore part of the medulla oblongata.

D. pyram'idum latera'lis. (L. *pyramis*, a pyramid; *lateralis*, lateral. G. *seitliche Decussatio*.) The decussation of fibres from the lateral columns that takes place at the lower part of the medulla oblongata.

D. pyram'idum supe'rior. (L. *pyramis; superior*, uppermost. G. *obere Pyramidenkreuzung*.) A crossing of fibres on the front aspect of the lower part of the medulla oblongata above the decussatio pyramidum inferior. The connection of the fibres with the pyramids is doubtful.

D. tegmento'rum. (L. *tegmentum*, a covering. G. *Haubenkreuzung, Wernekinksche Commissur*.) The crossing in the middle line of the innermost fibres of the tegmentum of the crus cerebri of each side. Also called *Commissure, Wernekinck's*.

D. trac'tuum optico'rum. (L. *tractus*, a tract; ὀπτική, optics.) The *Chiasma* of the optic nerve. See *Commissure, optic*.

Decussa'tion. (L. *decussatio*, an intersecting of two lines crosswise; from *decussis*, the number ten, and so the intersection of two lines in the form of a cross, because the Roman sign for ten was X. F. *décussation;* I. *decussazione;* S. *decusacion;* G. *Durchschneidung, Durchkreuzung, Kreuzung*.) The act or condition of crossing at an angle, or as in the letter X.

D. of pyr'amids. See subheadings of *Decussatio pyramidum*.

Decus'sative. (L. *decusso*, to divide crosswise.) Having the shape of a cross.

Decusso'rium. (L. *decutio*, to shake off; or *decusso*, to divide crosswise. F. *décussoire*.) Name of an instrument for keeping down, or separating to a sufficient extent, the dura mater in the operation of trepanning, to protect it from injury, and to facilitate the discharge of matters from its surface; so called from its mode of use, or from its grooved extremity.

Dec'yl. $C_{10}H_{21}$. A high member of the methyl series, the general formula of which is C_nH_{2n+1}. It only exists in combination.

Dedentition. (L. *de*, neg.; *dens*, a tooth.) The shedding of teeth. Especially applied to the shedding of the milk teeth at the permanent or second dentition.

Dedola'tion. (L. *dedolo*, to hew away. F. *dédolation;* G. *Abhobelung, Horizontalschnitt.*) The shaving off of a portion of the skin or other part of small importance by an oblique cut.

Deduplica'tion. (L. *de; duplico*, to double. F. *dédoublement.*) The division of that which is morphologically one organ into two or more; the separation of a leaf or other organ into two or more. It is seen in a compound leaf, especially one of a palmate type, and in the stamen clusters of Hypericum. Same as *Chorisis.*

D., collat'eral. (L. *collatero*, to admit on both sides.) That form of deduplication in which the members stand side by side. This is the original and typical form of chorisis, and is seen in the stamens of *Elodes virginica.* Same as *Chorisis, collateral.*

D., me'dian. Same as *Chorisis, median.*

D., par'allel. (Παράλληλος, parallel.) That form of deduplication in which an organ becomes double or multiple in an antero-posterior direction. Same as *Chorisis, transverse.*

D., trans'verse. Same as *Chorisis, transverse.*

D., ver'tical. Same as *Chorisis, vertical.*

Deep. (Sax. *deóp.* G. *tief;* L. *profundus;* F. *profond.*) Much below the surface; extending far downwards. A term used in Anatomy in opposition to superficial with reference to two similar vessels or nerves.

D. percus'sion. See *Percussion, deep.*

Deer. (Sax. *deór*, a wild animal. F. *cerf;* G. *Hirsch.*) A name for the species of the Genus *Cervus.*

D.-ball. See *Boletus cervi, Lycoperdon cervinum, Elaphomyces granulatus.*

D.-berry. The *Gaultheria procumbens*, and also the *Vaccinium stamineum.*

D.-food. The *Hydropeltis purpurea.*

D.'s tears. The bezoar of the deer.

D.'s ten'don. The substance has been recommended as a ligature for the tying of arteries.

D.'s tongue. The *Liatris odoratissima.*

Deerin'gia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Amarantaceæ.*

D. celosoï'des. Hab. Java. Leaves bitter and acrid. Used in measles.

Def'æcate. (L. *defæco*, to separate from dregs.) To purify, to clarify, to separate from dregs; to empty the bowels.

Defæca'tio. Same as *Defæcation.*

Defæca'tion. (L. *defæcatio*, a cleansing; from *defæco*, to separate from dregs; from *de*, from; *fæx*, dregs. F. *défécation;* I. *defecazione;* S. *defecacion;* G. *Abklärung, Reinigung, Klärung.*) Term for the removal of the fæces, lees, or sediment from anything; depuration; despumation.

The act of discharging the fæces (G. *Kothentleerung*); the evacuation of the bowels. The act is of complex character. A centre situated in the spinal cord is excited by the stimulus of the fæces in the rectum, and active peristaltic contraction of the rectum and lower bowel occurs, whilst the contraction of the sphincter is inhibited by an impulse proceeding from the brain; in addition, the abdominal muscles may be contracted, the diaphragm being fixed, and the levatores ani of each side compressing by their contraction the rectal contents. The stimulus of the contents of the rectum, as in diarrhœa, may cause inhibition of the contraction of the sphincter without the participation of the brain, in which case the act is said to be performed involuntarily.

Defatiga'tio. (L. *defatigo*, to completely weary. G. *Ermüdung, Übermüdung.*) The over-fatigue of muscular or nervous tissue.

Def'ecate. Same as *Defæcate.*

Defeca'tion. Same as *Defæcation.*

Defec'tio. (L. *defectio*, from *deficio*, to lack or fail. F. *défection;* G. *Abfall.*) A forsaking. The act of failing of heart, or strength, or courage; defection.

D. an'imi. (L. *animus*, the mind. F. *défaillance;* G. *Ohnmacht.*) The same as *Deliquium animi.*

D. vi'rium. (L. *vis*, strength. F. *abattement;* G. *Kraftlosigkeit, Mattigkeit.*) Term for a failing or loss of strength, a sense of weakness or depression; faintness; weariness.

Defecti'vi. (L. *defectus*, from *deficio*, to fail.) A term applied to diseases resulting from want of strength; adynamic diseases.

Defec'tus. (L. *defectus*, from *deficio*, to separate oneself, to fail.) The state induced by failing, a failure.

D. lac'tis. (L. *lac*, milk.) Insufficiency or arrest of the secretion of milk.

D. loque'læ. (L. *loquela*, speech.) The same as *Aphasia.*

D. men'sium. (L. *menses*, the monthly periods.) The same as *Amenorrhœa.*

D. ven'eris. (L. *Venus*, the goddess of love.) A synonym of *Anaphrodisia.*

Defen'sive. (L. *defensus*, part. of *defendo*, to protect. F. *défensif;* G. *schützend, vertheidigend.*) Protecting. Applied formerly to certain plasters and dressings of wounds; also, to cordial medicines and such as preserve from infection.

Defensi'vum. Same as *Defensive.*

De'ferens. (L. *deferens*, part of *defero*, to bear away. F. *déférent.*) Conveying; bringing away.

D., vas. (L. *vas*, a vessel. G. *Samengang.*) See *Vas deferens.*

Def'erent. Same as *Deferens.*

Deferen'tial. (L. *deferens.*) Same as *Deferens.*

D. ar'tery. (G. *Samenleiterschlagader.*) A small branch supplied to the vas deferens by one of the branches of the superior vesical artery; it ramifies on the coats of the duct, and anastomoses with the spermatic artery on the testicle.

Defer'red. (Old F. *differer;* from L. *differo*, to carry from each other, to bear away.) Put off, delayed.

D. shoots. The shoots produced from dormant buds in the axils of bud-scales.

D. inspira'tion. See *Inspiration, deferred.*

Defervesc'ence. (L. *defervesco*, to cease boiling; from *de*, from; *fervesco*, to become hot. G. *Nachlass der Fiebertemperatur, Fieberabnahme.*) The period of a febrile attack in which the temperature falls.

Defervesc'ent. (L. *defervesco.*) That which can reduce fever and high temperature, as cold and bloodletting.

Defi'brinate. Same as *Defibrinize.*

Defi'brinated. (L. *de*, from; *fibrin.*) Term applied to blood or lymph from which the fibrin has been removed.

Defibrina'tion. (L. *de; fibrin.*) The removal of fibrin from the blood.

Defi'brinize. (L. *de*, from; *fibrin.*) The act of removing fibrin from the blood.

Defi'brinized. Same as *Defibrinated.*

Defigura'tion. (L. *de*, neg.; *figura*, shape.) Same as *Deformation.*

Defi'ning. (L. *definio*, to bound off.) Determining with accuracy and distinctness.

D. pow'er. In Microscopy, the capacity of an object-glass for *Definition.*

Def'inite. (L. *definitus*, distinct; from *definio*, to bound off. G. *bestimmt, deutlich.*) Having precise limits; fixed, precise.

In Botany, used when the number of organs or of parts is of a fixed number, not exceeding twenty; or, of a fixed order.

D. inflores'cence. (L. *infloresco*, to begin to blossom.) That form of inflorescence in which the axes of inflorescences end in a flower.

D. propor'tions. A term in Chemistry to denote the fact that chemical combinations occur in fixed, constant proportions.

Definit'ion. (L. *definitio*, from *definio*, to bound off.) A short description of a thing by which it may be known as itself and not another thing.

In Microscopy, a term used to describe the power of an object-glass to show distinct, clear outlines of the substance or structure under view; it depends upon accuracy of correction for spherical and chromatic aberration.

Defix'us. (L. *defigo*, to fasten. F. *impotent, impuissant*; G. *unvermögend, zeugungsunfähig.*) Impotent; incapable of performing the generative act; because those to whom it applies were as if fastened by a spell or charm.

Def'lagrate. (L. *deflagro*, to burn up. G. *verbrennen, abbrennen.*) To consume or burn rapidly.

Deflagra'tion. (L. *deflagro*, to be burned up. Ἐπιφλογίσμα, ἔμπρησις; F. *déflagration*; G. *Verbrennung.*) Term for the rapid combustion of a substance, as when sulphur or powdered charcoal is thrown into melted nitre, or any inflammable substance.

Def'lagrator. (L. *deflagro.*) A voltaic arrangement invented by Hare, and consisting of two large sheets of copper and zinc separated from each other by leathern bands or by horsehair, rolled in a spiral and connected with each other above the acidulated water in which they are immersed by a metallic wire. It is so called because of its great heating capacity.

Deflect'. (L. *deflecto*, to bend aside.) To cause to deviate from a straight course.

Deflec'ted. (L. *deflecto*, to bend down. F. *déflechi*; G. *herabhängend, herabbiegend.*) Bending a little downwards throughout the whole length.

Deflec'tent. (L. *deflecto*, to turn downwards.) A synonym of *Derivative.*

Deflec'tio. (L. *deflecto.*) Same as *Derivation.*

Deflec'tion. (L. *deflecto.*) In Optics, a bending from its course.

A term applied to the bringing back to its normal direction of the head of the fœtus when too far bent back on the vertebral column in some face presentations.

Deflec'tive. (L. *deflecto.*) Causing deflection.

D. forces. In Mechanics, those forces which act upon a moving body in such manner as to turn it from the course which it is primarily pursuing.

Deflex'ed. Same as *Deflected.*

Deflex'ion. Same as *Deflection.*

Deflo'rate. (L. *defloreo*, to shed its blossoms.) Past the flowering state. Applied to the anthers of flowers that have shed their pollen, and to plants that have shed their flowers.

Also, having lost virginity.

Deflora'tion. (L. *defloratio*, a stripping off of flowers from the tree. Ἀποπαρθενεύσις; F. *défloration*; G. *Entjungferung, Schändung einer Jungfrau.*) A deflowering. A term for sexual connection for the first time without violence, in distinction from rape. Applied to the loss of the marks of virginity in the female by connection with the male.

Deflora'tus. Same as *Deflorate.*

Deflu'vium. (L. *defluvium*, from *defluo*, to fall off.) A falling off; especially of the hair, so as to produce baldness.

D. capillo'rum. (L. *capillus*, the hair.) The rapid falling off of the hair; alopecia.

D. pilo'rum. (L. *pilus*, a hair.) The falling off of the hair; alopecia.

Defluxi'o. Same as *Defluxion.*

D. catarrha'lis. (Κατάρροος, a running down.) A synonym of *Influenza.*

D. cilio'rum. (L. *cilium*, an eyelash.) A falling off of the eyelashes.

Deflux'ion. (L. *defluxio*, from *defluo*, to flow down. F. *écoulement*; G. *Abfluss.*) Term for a flowing of humours downwards; a discharge, especially from the nose, as in coryza.

Also, a wasting.

Deflux'us. (L. *defluxus*, a flowing or running off.) A discharge of fluid.

D. dysenteri'cus. Dysentery.

Defœda'tio un'guium. (L. *de*; *fœdus*, dirty; *unguis*, a nail.) Degeneration of the nails. A morbid condition in which the nails are discoloured and thickened.

Defo'liate. (L. *de*, from; *folium*, a leaf. G. *entblättert, entlaubt.*) Having cast, or being deprived of, its leaves.

Defolia'tion. (L. *de*, from, or priv.; *folium*, a leaf. F. *défoliation*; G. *Entblätterung, Entlaubung, Abfallen der Blätter.*) Term for the fall of the leaf, as antithetical to frondescence or its renovation. It is usually effected in dicotyledons by a kind of disintegration of a transverse layer of cells, which cuts off the petiole by a regular line and leaves a clean scar. In palms and other endogens the leaves die and wither on the stem.

Deforma'tion. (L. *deformatio*, a deforming; from *deformo*, to mar or disfigure. F. *déformation*; G. *Verunstaltung.*) The process by which a distortion of any part or a general deformity of the body is effected.

Defor'mitas. Same as *Deformity.*

Defor'mity. (L. *deformitas*; from *deformis*, misshapen. G. *Missgestaltung, Formfehlen des Körpers, Gestaltsveränderung.*) The defective condition of a limb or part of the body from congenital malformation, or the result of disease.

D., acqui'red. (L. *acquiro*, to get in addition.) Any malformation or distortion appearing as the result of accident or disease after birth, as rickets, contracture.

D., congeni'tal. (L. *congenitus*, born together.) Any malformation occurring at, before, or very soon after, birth, such as club-foot, cataract, and harelip.

Defru'tum. (L. *defrutum*, for *defervitum*, from *de*; *ferveo*, to boil.) Term applied in France to extracts made by evaporating the juice

of fruits; especially applied to the must of grapes when reduced to two thirds its bulk.

Defurfura'tion. (L. *de*, from; *furfur*, bran. G. *Abkleiung*, *Abschüppung*.) The detachment of fine scales from the skin.

Defu'sion. (L. *defusio*, a pouring out; from *de*; *fundo*, to pour. G. *Abgiessen*, *Abfüllen*.) Decantation.

Degen'eracy. A state of *Degeneration*.

Degen'erate. (L. *degeneratus*, part. of *degenero*, to be unlike his ancestors.) To fall off from the proper quality or the healthy structure of its kind; to deteriorate.

Degenera'tio. Same as *Degeneration*.

D. un'guium. (L. *unguis*, a nail.) Same as *Defœdatio unguium*.

Degenera'tion. (L. *degeneratio*, a changing for the worse; from *degenero*, to be unlike his ancestors. F. *abâtardissement*, *dégénération*; G. *Ausarten*, *Entartung*.) Term for a gradual falling off, depravation, or deterioration in any race of animals or plants, or of a particular organ in the animal or vegetable body, from natural causes.

Also, a morbid change for the worse in the structure of parts, consisting in a granular or molecular disintegration of tissue, unaccompanied by a sufficient, or by any, reintegration; or in a substitution of a lower for a higher form of structure, as of fat for protoplasm.

In Botany, usually applied to the transformation of the parts of a flower, as when in Scrophularia the fifth stamen is reduced to a scale, and in many flowers where the formation of a nectary results from the degeneration of the stamens.

D., albu'minoid. The same as *Amyloid degeneration*.

D., albu'minous. The same as *Amyloid degeneration*.

D., amyla'ceous. See *Amyloid degeneration*.

D., am'yloid. See *Amyloid degeneration*.

D., athero'matous. (*Atheroma*.) See under *Arteritis*.

D., ba'cony. Same as *Amyloid degeneration*, from its appearance.

D., black. A synonym of *Melanosis*.

D., calca'reous. (L. *calcarius*, belonging to lime.) A change in the nutrition of parts resulting in the deposit of salts of lime, especially the phosphate and carbonate in conjunction with an albuminous substance. It is seen in old age, in the gradually increasing proportion of lime, and consequent brittleness of the bones, and in earthy deposits in the arteries, lymphatic glands, cartilages, tendons, skin, and lens; and in many morbid structures, as lymph deposits and tubercle. There may be a mere deposition of lime salts in the form of granules, a cretification; or a true process of ossification, with the formation of lacunæ and canaliculi, may occur.

D., ca'seous. Same as *Caseation*.

D., cel'lulose. A synonym of *Amyloid degeneration*; because it was thought that the morbid change consisted in the production of cellulose.

D., col'loid. See *Colloid degeneration*.

D., cys'tic. (Κύστις, a bag.) The formation of a cyst as a new structure; such as an apoplectic cyst, which is the result of an extravasation of blood, or a cyst which is formed by the softening of tissue, as in abscess and some malignant growths.

D., earth'y. The same as *D., calcareous*.

D., fat'ty. A term which is often loosely applied so as to include an accumulation or excess of fat in places, organs, or tissues, where it is normally present as well as the true fatty degeneration. This latter consists in the substitution of oil globules for the healthy protoplasm of cells, or other structures, by transformation or metamorphosis of the protoplasmic compound. The fat is first seen in the form of minute, highly refracting granules, with a sharp outline. These gradually increase in number, replacing the protoplasm, running into each other, distending the cell, bursting its wall, infiltrating the tissues, and becoming a whitish-yellow, soft, greasy mass, containing crystals of cholesterin. This degeneration may occur in connective-tissue corpuscles, cartilage cells, pus globules, cancer cells, muscular tissue, and other structures; and in the inflammatory processes it produces what is known as the *Exudation corpuscle*, or *Granule cell*. Fatty degeneration may be regarded as an indication of defective nutrition, and hence is common in old age. It may be either local or general.

D., fat'ty, acu'te. An occasional affection of the liver in newborn children, rare in man, common in animals, especially amongst pigs, lambs, and foals, in which it is known as foot-halt. It is characterised by fatty degeneration of the heart, of the muscles generally, of the liver and kidneys. Its cause is unknown, but there seems to be increased decomposition of albumin, with simultaneous defective supply of oxygen. It has been observed in puerperal women.

D., fi'broid. See *Fibroid degeneration*.

D., gelatin'iform. (*Gelatin*.) A term applied by Cruveilhier to the atrophic degeneration of the posterior columns of the spinal cord seen in locomotor ataxy.

D., gran'ular, of kid'ney. See *Kidney, granular degeneration of*.

D., hy'aloid. (Ὑαλος, glass; εἶδος, likeness.) A term applied to *Amyloid degeneration*, from the translucent appearance it often presents.

D., larda'ceous. Same as *Amyloid degeneration*, from its resemblance in appearance to lard. This is now probably the more common term.

D., lipo'matous. See *Lipoma*.

D., liquefac'tive. (L. *liquefacio*, to melt.) A term applied to degenerations of structure which produce extreme softening of tissue.

Also, applied by Paget to the fatty degeneration of effused fibrine whereby it becomes liquid again.

D., min'eral. See *D., calcareous*.

D., mu'coid. (L. *mucus*, slime; Gr. εἶδος, likeness.) Same as *D., mucous*.

D., mu'cous. (L. *mucosus*, slimy.) The form of degeneration in which cellular and intercellular substances become converted into a translucent gelatinous matter of greater or less consistence, and of varying shades of colour, from white to red, and containing mucin. It occurs in the epithelial cells of mucous membranes in catarrh, in the cartilages and cartilaginous tumours, and in the various connective-tissue tumours. Mucoid degeneration closely resembles colloid, from which it is distinguished by the mucin being precipitated by acetic acid.

D., myxo'matous. (Μύξα, mucus.) The alteration of tissue constituting *Myxoma*.

D. of spi'nal cord, grey. The same as *Locomotor ataxy.*

D. of spi'nal cord, sec'ondary. (G. *Degeneration secundäre des Rückenmarkes.*) Disease of certain strands of fibres following lesion of definite regions of the brain or spinal cord. It may be either ascending or descending, and in both instances may be regarded as the atrophy of fibres which have been severed from their centres or ganglion cells. Descending degeneration of the spinal cord may be observed after lesion of the motor area of the central convolutions, when atrophy of certain strands of fibres extending from the cortex of the hemispheres through the inner capsule, the pyramids, and the anterior column of the cord of the same side, and of the lateral column of the opposite side occurs. Ascending degeneration occurs after limited lesion or a myelitis of the spinal cord, and after compression of the cauda equina. The appearances presented are that the posterior columns for a short distance above the lesion are entirely degenerated; a little higher up the degeneration is limited to Goll's columns, and these are affected as high up as to the clavæ at the lower end of the calamus scriptorius; a sharply defined area situated at the posterior and external border of the lateral columns, the lateral cerebellar column of Flechsig, usually also undergoes degeneration, providing the lesion of the cord is situated above the level of the fourth dorsal vertebra, but does not usually occur when the lesion is below this level. The parts affected appear of a greyish colour, and are atrophied, the changes being perceptible as early as the eleventh day, the white substance of Schwann breaks up into clumps, which undergo fatty degeneration and disappear, the sheaths undergo vitreous degeneration and become fissured, and the axis-cylinder at a later period degenerates. The interstitial tissue presents many nuclei and wavy fibres, but does not otherwise present any material change.

D., parenchym'atous. (Παρέγχυμα, anything poured in beside.) A synonym of *Cloudy swelling.*

D., pig'mentary. (L. *pigmentum*, a paint.) An unnatural deposit of pigment in otherwise healthy tissues, of which an example is seen in the lungs, the gastric and intestinal mucous membrane of old people, the arteries of some animals. The deposit of pigment in the skin is a frequent accompaniment of disease of the suprarenal capsules, and in the spleen of malarial fever. It may also occur in diseased tissues, as in certain forms of cancer, and as a result of the extravasation of blood. The pigment, especially in the lungs, comes occasionally from the outside, but in most cases it is derived from the altered red corpuscles of the blood. See also *Pigmentation.*

D., Quain's. See *Quain's degeneration.*

D., the'roid. (Θήρ, a wild beast; εἶδος, likeness.) A term applied to those cases of insanity where the patient conducts himself, in regard to his dirty habits, the exhibition of his passions, and his ferocity, like a wild beast.

D., trabec'ular. (L. *trabs*, a beam.) Term applied to a change observed in interstitial pneumonia in the walls of the bronchia, in which the muscular fibres gradually disappear, the mucous membrane is thinned, and the trabeculæ, composed of elastic and connective tissue, are increased in volume.

D., urat'ic. The deposit of urate of soda in the articular and some fibro-cartilages, in tendons, and about joints.

D., vit'reous. (L. *vitrum*, glass.) A form of colloid degeneration seen in the voluntary muscles in some cases of enteric fever, whereby they are rendered waxy or glassy in appearance, whitish grey and shining, brittle, and without striæ. This condition has been observed also in tuberculosis, uræmia, and other grave disorders.

D., wax'y. (F. *dégénérescence cireuse.*) A synonym of *Amyloid degeneration*, from its frequently waxy appearance and consistence.

D., wax'y, of mus'cle. Same as *D., vitreous.*

Degen'erative. (Same etymon.) Undergoing, or producing, degeneration.

D. reac'tion of mus'cles. The disordered condition of reaction of the muscles in which they give no response to faradaic or interrupted currents, but respond readily to galvanic or continuous currents.

Degeneres'cence. Same as *Degeneration.*

D. of min'eral wa'ters. The change of sulphides into sulphates which occurs in some mineral waters, thereby destroying their special medical properties.

Deglu'tinate. (L. *deglutino*, to unglue.) To loosen the cohesion of substances which adhere to each other by means of an intervening medium.

Deglutina'tion. (L. *deglutino*, to unglue. F. *décollement.*) The separation of a part from the structures with which it is naturally connected by some morbid process.

Deglutit'io. Same as *Deglutition.*

D. difficilis. (L. *difficilis*, difficult.) A synonym of *Dysphagia.*

D. impedi'ta. (L. *impeditus*, hindered.) A synonym of *Dysphagia.*

D. læ'sa. (L. *læsus*, injured.) A synonym of *Dysphagia.*

Deglutit'ion. (L. *deglutio*, to swallow down. F. *déglutition;* I. *deglutizione;* S. *degluticion;* G. *Niederschlucken, Verschlucken.*) Term for the act of swallowing any substance, solid or gaseous; a swallowing down.

The act of deglutition of solids embraces three periods. First, the voluntary carrying back of the bolus to the palatine arch, which is effected by the contraction of the mylohyoid muscle and of the muscular mass of the tongue, which is drawn somewhat backward by the styloglossi and palatoglossi; secondly, the, partly voluntary, partly reflex, still further elevation of the dorsum of the tongue, the elevation of the larynx, and depression of the epiglottis, with closure of the glottis, and contraction of the posterior palatine arch, with raising of the uvula; the orifices of the nasal and respiratory passages are thus closed. The third stage, which is wholly involuntary, is accomplished by the contraction of the constrictors of the pharynx and by the peristaltic muscular contractions of the œsophagus. In the deglutition of coloured liquids the parts stained are found to be the whole internal surface of the mouth, the velum palati, uvula, pillars of the fauces, the anterior surface of the epiglottis, and the pharynx generally, with the posterior surfaces of the cricoid and arytænoid cartilages. The nerves implicated in deglutition spring from a reflex centre situated in the lower

part of the medulla oblongata; the sensory nerves are derived from the fifth, the glossopharyngeal and vagus, the motor chiefly from the vagus, spinal accessory and glossopharyngeal, hypoglossal, the facial, fifth, and branches of the cervical plexus.

D., cen'tre of. A centre situated in the medulla oblongata, and in immediate relation with the origin of the fifth, eighth, ninth, and tenth nerves.

D., dif'ficult. Same as *Dysphagia*.

Deglu'titory. (L. *deglutio*.) Serving for *Deglutition*.

Deg'mus. (Δηγμός, from δάκνω, to bite.) A bite. Term used by Hippocrates, *Coac. Prænot.* 636, for a gnawing pain; but particularly applied to such a pain in the cardiac or superior orifice of the stomach.

Degrada'tion. (L. *degredior*, to descend; from *de*, down; *gradus*, a step. F. *dégradation;* I. *degradazione;* G. *Entartung, Verschlechterung*.) A reducing in rank. Term applied to arrest of development or degeneration of the body or of any organ. It may be due to inappropriate surrounding conditions, such, for example, as insufficient nourishment, light, or heat, or to reversion to some lower ancestral form.

D. prod'ucts. A term applied to such compounds as gum in plants.

D., se'nile. (L. *senilis*, old.) The gradual failure of the mental and bodily powers due to age.

Degree'. (F. *degré;* from L. *de*, of or concerning; *gradus*, a step. G. *Grad.*) Quality; rank; station. The 360th part of a circle; each part or degree is supposed to be farther divided into 60 equal parts, called minutes, and each minute into 60 seconds.

Also, the division or interval marked on a thermometer, or other instrument, for measurement.

Also, a term for the charter or writing granted by the Senatus Academicus, or by the Medical Faculty of a University, which confers the title of Medicinæ Doctor on the successful candidate; also, applied to the rank or title itself.

Degusta'tion. (L. *degustatio;* from *degusto*, to taste. F. *degustation;* G. *Kosten, Versuchen*.) The appreciation of sapid qualities by the taste organs, a tasting.

De'heb. (Arab.) Old name for gold.

De'hebeb. Same as *Deheb*.

De'hene. (Arab.) Old term for blood.

De'henez. (Arab.) Old name for vitriol.

De'him. (Arab.) Old word for blood.

Dehis'ce. (L. *dehisco*, to split open.) To burst along a definite line.

Dehis'cence. (L. *dehisco*, to split open. F. *déhiscence;* G. *Aufspringen*.) A gaping or bursting open, without tearing, along a definite line of attachment or suture; an opening. Applied to the bursting of capsules or anthers. The point of dehiscence is that part at which the capsule or the anther opens to throw out the seed or the pollen.

Also, applied to the bursting open of mucous follicles for the expulsion of their contents; and of the Graafian follicles for the release of the ovum.

D., ab'normal. (L. *ab*, from; *norma*, a rule.) The mode of dehiscence of a pericarp other than that described under *D., normal*.

D., a'pical. (L. *apex*, a point.) The bursting of an anther at its upper extremity.

D. by pores. The bursting of an anther by pores or small apertures, as in the heaths; or of a capsule in the same manner, as in the poppy.

D. by teeth. The bursting of a capsule at the apex only, so that tooth-like projections are formed, as in the lychnis, by the partial separation of the valves.

D., circumscis'sile. See *Circumscissile dehiscence*.

D., dentici'dal. (L. *dens*, a tooth; *cædo*, to cut.) Same as *D. by teeth*.

D., ex'trorse. (Mod. L. *extrorsus*, on the outside.) A term applied to the bursting of an anther on the outside towards the corolla, as in the iris.

D., in'trorse. (L. *introrsus*, towards the inside.) A term applied to the bursting of an anther on the inside towards the pistil, as in most plants.

D., irreg'ular. Same as *D., abnormal*.

D., lat'eral. (L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) The bursting of an anther at the side.

D., loculici'dal. (L. *loculus*, a cell; *cædo*, to cut.) The bursting of a capsule in such fashion that each loculus splits along its dorsal nervure and carries the septum on its middle, as in the violet.

D., longitu'dinal. (L. *longitudo*, length.) The bursting of an anther lengthwise, from base to apex, as in the tulip; it is the most common form.

D., nor'mal. (L. *norma*, a rule.) The mode of dehiscence of a pericarp in a longitudinal direction along the middle line of the carpel, or along the line of junction with an adjoining carpel.

D., porici'dal. (L. *porus*, a pore; *cædo*, to cut.) Same as *D. by pores*.

D., po'rous. Same as *D. by pores*.

D., pyxidi'ate. (L. *pyxidium*, dim. of *pyxis*, a box.) Same as *D., transverse*.

D., reg'ular. (L. *regularis*, belonging to a bar.) Same as *D., normal*.

D., septici'dal. (L. *septum*, a partition; *cædo*, to cut.) The bursting of a capsule by a separation of the carpels through the septa, so that each septum splits into two and remains attached, one half to each adjoining valve, as in the colchicum.

D., septifra'gal. (L. *septum; frango*, to break.) The bursting of a capsule along the line of attachment of the septa with the valves, the former remaining and the latter falling off, as in the datura.

D., su'tural. (L. *sutura*, a seam.) The bursting of a capsule down to its base in the line of junction of the carpels, as in the pea and broom.

D., trans'verse. (L. *transversus*, directed across.) The bursting of an anther by a transverse slit, as in alchemilla.

Also, the transverse bursting of a capsule, whereby it becomes a pyxis, as in the henbane.

D., val'vular. (L. *valvæ*, the folds of a door.) The bursting of an anther by means of recurving valves, as in the berberry.

Also, the same as *D., sutural*.

Dehis'cent. (L. *dehisco*, to split open. F. *déhiscent;* G. *aufreissend, aufspringend, zerspringend*.) Gaping, or bursting open; the state of dehiscence; opening.

D. fruits. A term which includes the

forms of fruit known as the follicle, legume, siliqua, capsule, and pyxidium.

Dehis'cing. (L. *dehisco.*) Splitting into regular parts.

Dehumanisa'tion. (L. *de*, from; *humanus*, belonging to man.) The degradation which takes place in many insane persons, by which they are brought, as it were, to the level of a brute beast.

Dehydra'tion. (L. *de*, from; ὕδωρ, water.) The removal of water from a chemical compound.

Deiam'ba. (F. *tabac de Congo.*) A narcotic substance which appears to have the properties of stramonium.

Deic'ticus. (Δεικτικός, able to show; from δείκνυμι, to point out.) The index finger.

Deinosau'ria. (Δεινός, terrible; σαύρος, a lizard.) An extinct Order of colossal lizards, including the *Megalosaurus* and *Iguanodon.*

Deiron'cus. (Δειρή, the neck; ὄγκος, a swelling.) Bronchocele.

Dei'ters. A German anatomist and histologist, born at Bonn in 1834, died there in 1863.

D., cells of. (G. *innere Haarzellen.*) The cells which, conjoined with the external hair cells or cells of Corti, form the so-called twin cells of the organ of Corti. They are conical and non-nucleated, and are said to be in connection by their broader end with the cells of Corti near their nucleus.

The name has also been applied to the branching cells of the grey nervous tissue which send off a *D.'s process.*

D.'s pro'cess. That process of a nerve-cell which becomes a cylinder axis. Each branched cell possesses only one off-shoot, which becomes a cylinder axis, the rest lose themselves in the grey substance; this one retains its diameter, and is more deeply coloured by carmine. The accuracy of this view is contested.

Dejec'tio. Same as *Dejection.*

D. al'vi. (L. *alvus*, the belly.) The evacuation of the bowels.

D. alvi'na. (L. *alvinus*, affected with a flux.) The fæces.

D. an'imi. (L. *animus*, the mind. G. *Niedergeschlangenheit.*) Lowness of spirits, melancholy.

Dejec'tion. (L. *dejectio*, from *dejicio*, to throw down, to go to stool. Ὑποχώρημα; F. *déjection, abaissement;* I. *egestione;* G. *Herabziehung, Niedersohlagung, Niedersinken, Niederziehung, Stuhlgang.*) The state of being cast down. Term for the discharge of any excrementitious matter, but particularly of the fæces.

Also, the matter or fæces discharged; a stool, or evacuation of the bowels.

Applied also to depression, exhaustion, or prostration.

Dejectio'nes. Plural of *Dejectio.*

D. ni'græ. (L. *niger*, black.) Black dejections; melæna.

Dejec'tory. (L. *dejicio*, to thrown down.) Capable of promoting evacuation of the bowels.

Dejec'ture. (L. *dejicio.*) That which is thrown down; fæces.

Dekalem. Same as *Dikalegi.*

Delabe'chea. (*De la Beche*, the geologist.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Sterculiaceæ.*

D. rupes'tris. (L. *rupes*, a cliff.) A species which supplies a nutritive gum.

Delacera'tion. (L. *delacero*, to tear to pieces.) A tearing in pieces, a severe rent.

Delacryma'tion. (L. *delacrymatio*, from *de*, from; *lacrymo*, to weep.) A synonym of *Epiphora.*

Delac'rymative. (L. *de*, neg.; *lacrimo*, to shed tears.) Having power to stop the flow of tears; also, applied to substances which produce a great flow of tears.

Delacta'tion. (L. *de*, away; *lac*, milk.) The artificial arrest of the secretion of milk.

Also, a synonym of *Weaning.*

Delamina'tion. (L. *de*, from; *lamina*, a layer.) The formation and separation of layers. Applied to the formation of the blastodermic layers in meroblastic ova.

Delap'sio. (L. *delapsus*, from *delabor*, to fall down. F. *prolapsus;* G. *Vorfall.*) Old term for prolapsus.

Delap'sus. (L. *delapsus.* G. *Herabfallen, Abfall, Abfluss.*) Prolapsus, a falling down.

D. pal'pebræ. (L. *palpebra*, the eyelid.) A falling down of the upper eyelid; ptosis.

Dela'tio. (L. *delatio*, from *defero*, to bring an account of. G. *Anzeige, Angabe.*) Indication; accusation.

Delesse'riæ. A Suborder of the Order *Ceramiaceæ*, having the frond cellular and the tetraspore in definite heaps, or collected in sporophylls.

Delete'rious. (Δηλητήριος, from δηλέομαι, to do a hurt. L. *deleterius;* F. *délétère;* G. *tödlich, verderblich, giftig.*) Poisonous; hurtful; injurious; destroying.

Delete'rium. (Same etymon.) Poison.

Deletroceph'alus. (Δέλετρον, a lantern; κεφαλή, head.) A sexually mature form of nematode worm.

D. amphisbæ'næ. (Ἀμφίσβαινα, a serpent that can go either backwards or forwards.) Found in the intestines of *Anops Kingii.*

Del'hi boil. (F. *tubercule d'orient, bouton de Bussorah, bouton d'Alep;* G. *Delhibeule;* Pers. *salek;* Algerian *biskra.*) An endemic disease, perhaps a form of lupus, affecting persons of all races and ages and both sexes, and occasionally dogs and horses, in the East, Syria, Egypt, Persia. It can be propagated by inoculation in an early, but not in the suppurative, stage. It especially affects those of lymphatic temperament and cachectic condition. It consists of an indurated indolent sore, papular in the early, encrusted or fungating in the advanced, stages, spreading by ulceration of the skin, single or multiple, often occupying extensive surfaces of the exposed parts of the body. It is very intractable. Its causation has been referred to the *Distoma hæmatobium*, and also to a special fungoid growth.

D. sore. Same as *D. boil.*

D. ul'cer. See *D. boil.*

Deliga'tio. (L. *deligo*, to bind.) A bandage.

Also, the same as *Deligation.*

Deliga'tion. (L. *deligo*, to bind up. Ἐπίδεσις; F. *déligation;* I. *deligazione;* S. *deligacion;* G. *Verbindung, Verband.*) The act or process of binding or applying bandages, including the adjustment of apparatus and dressings to a wound; and also the ligature of arteries.

Deligatu'ra. Same as *Deligatio.*

Deli'meæ. A Suborder of the Order *Dilleniaceæ*, having the connective of the anthers dilated at the point.

Delin'iment. (L. *delino*, to smear all over.) A liniment or soft oily application.

Del'iquate. Same as *Deliquesce.*

Deliqua'tion. (L. *de*, down; *liquatio*, a melting.) Same as *Deliquescence.*

Deliques'ce. (L. *deliquesco*, to melt away.) To soften and melt by absorption of water from the air.

Deliques'cence. (L. *deliquesco*, to melt away. F. *déliquescence;* I. *deliquescenza;* S. *delicuescencia;* G. *Zerfliessbarkeit, Zerfliessung, Verwitterung.*) Term for the moist or fluid condition assumed by certain saline bodies which attract water from the air when exposed to it.

Deliques'cent. (L. *deliquesco*, to dissolve.) Becoming moist or liquid by the attraction of water from the air.

In Botany, dissolving or melting away, as a stem which rapidly divides into branches. It is seen in the elm and other deciduous leaved trees, and in some panicles.

Deliq'uiate. Same as *Deliquesce.*

Deliq'uium. (L. *deliquium*, from *delinquo*, to fail. F. *déliquescence;* G. *Zerfliessbarkeit, Zerfliessung.*) A failing, want, or defect.

Also, the condition of a body which has undergone *Deliquescence.*

Also, the same as *Syncope.*

D. an'imi. (L. *animus*, the mind. F. *défaillance;* G. *Ohnmacht.*) A defect of the mind, spirit, or heart. A term for swooning or fainting, because in that state respiration and the heart's action are suspended, or, at least, greatly weakened; also called *Defectio animi.*

Deliramen'tum. (L. *deliramentum;* from *deliro*, to be crazy.) Delirium.

Deli'rant. (L. *deliro.* F. *délirant.*) Delirious.

Delira'tio. (L. *deliratio*, a going out of the furrow; from *deliro.*) Madness, delirium.

D. se'num. (L. *senex*, old.) Senile insanity, dotage.

Delir'ia. (L. *deliro*, to rave.) Insanity.

Delir'iant. (L. *deliro*, to be crazy.) Having power to produce delirium. Applied to such drugs as henbane, Indian hemp, and such like.

Delir'ious. (L. *deliro*, to rave.) Being in a state of *Delirium.*

Delir'ium. (L. *delirium;* from *deliro*, to rave, to deviate from a straight line; from *de*, from; *lira*, a furrow; the word has also been derived, but incorrectly, from λῆρος, silly talk, with the addition of the prefix *de*, as a strengthener. G. *Geistesabwesenheit, Wahnsinn.*) Disturbance of the functions of the brain, characterised by incoherent speech, hallucinations, restlessness, watchfulness, and inability to fix the attention; conditions that may pass into fixed delusions and maniacal excitement. It may occur in any acute febrile disease or in cases of direct injury, and inflammation of the brain and its membranes; also in blood-poisoning, in exhaustion, and as an effect of various poisons, such as cantharides, opium, Indian hemp, belladonna, chloroform, and alcohol; and it is one of the common characteristics of the several forms of insanity.

D., acu'te. (L. *acutus*, sharp. F. *delire aigu.*) A term applied to a sudden attack of the form of insanity usually called *Mania.*

D. alcohol'icum. (*Alcohol.*) A synonym of *D. tremens.*

D. ambitio'sum. (L. *ambitiosus*, vainglorious.) The boasting delirium which accompanies general paralysis of the insane.

D., chron'ic. (L. *chronicus*, pertaining to time.) A term synonymous with *Insanity.*

D. cor'dis. (L. *cor*, the heart.) Tumultuous action of the heart.

D. cum mussitan'tia. (L. *mussito*, to mutter.) Muttering delirium.

D. e po'tu. (L. *e*, from; *potus*, drink.) A synonym of *D. tremens*, from its cause.

D. ebriosita'tis. (L. *ebriositas*, addiction to drink.) A synonym of *D. tremens.*

D. ebrioso'rum. (L. *ebriosus*, a drunkard.) A synonym of *D. tremens.*

D., emo'tional. A term by Morel to describe the form of insanity in which the patient submits at once to a false idea without allowing any reason or previous experience to correct the first impression, and he believed it to be caused by disturbance of the ganglionic nervous system.

D., epilep'tic. The wandering of mind, often accompanied by acts of violence, which sometimes follows an epileptic fit.

D. ex inanitio'nē. (L. *ex*, from; *inanitio*, from *inanio*, to make empty.) The delirium of starvation.

D. febri'lĕ. (L. *febrilis*, febrile. G. *Fieberdelirien.*) Delirium accompanying, or accompanied by, fever.

D. fe'rox. (L. *ferox*, fierce.) Delirium accompanied by violent and angry excitement.

D. furibun'dum. (L. *furibundus*, raging. G. *Tobsucht.*) The delirium of insanity.

D. furio'sum. (L. *furiosus*, raging, mad.) Mania.

D. grandio'sum. (L. *grandis*, great.) The form of insanity in which the delusions are all of greatness, greatness of power or riches, of form, or of position. It often accompanies general paralysis.

D., hyster'ical. Same as *Mania, hysterical.*

D., idiopath'ic. (Ἰδιος, peculiar; πάθος, disease.) Delirium occasioned by injuries of the brain or of its membranes, or by intoxicating or narcotic substances.

D., incohe'rent. (L. *in*, neg.; *cohero*, to stick together.) The form of insanity in which there is no connection between the delirious ideas of the patient.

D., intellec'tual. A term for that form of mental disturbance in which, without hallucinations, or illusions, or insane acts, the person suffers from the presence of groundless, causeless ideas or imaginations.

D. maniaca'lĕ. Same as *D. maniacum.*

D. mani'acum. (L. *mania*, madness.) Mania.

D., melancholi'cum. A synonym of *Melancholia.*

D. metaboli'cum. (Μεταβολικός, changeable.) The form of insanity in which the person believes himself to be some one else than he really is.

D. metamorpho'sis. (L. *metamorphosis*, from μεταμόρφωσις, a transformation.) The form of delirium or insanity in which the patient believes that his body is changed into that of a beast.

D., micromani'acal. (Μικρός, little; μανία, madness.) The form of insanity in which the patient believes himself to be a little child, or a dwarf with shrunken limbs.

D. mī'tē. (L. *mitis*, mild.) Quiet wandering of mind, with muttering instead of wild talking.

D. moribun'dum. (L. *moribundus*, dying.) The delirium of a dying person; it possesses different characters, according to the mode of death.

D. nervo'sum. (L. *nervosus*, nervous, sinewy. F. *délire nerveaux.*) The term was applied by Dupuytren to the delirium which follows surgical operations or severe injuries, and is unaccompanied by fever.

Also, delirium of a subacute or chronic character proceeding from intoxication with alcohol or other poison, or from psychic causes.

Also, that form of delirium which is accompanied by distinct organic nervous lesion.

D. palingnos'ticum. (Παλίγγνωστος, learnt again. G. *Delirium des Wiederkennens.*) A term applied to that form of insanity in which the person believes himself to have been for a long time, or at a previous time, in a place where he has been only a very short time, and never before. It is a translation into belief or actuality of the sensation sometimes experienced on first going to a new place, that one has been there under similar circumstances before.

D., par'tial. (L. *partio*, to share.) Delusion affecting one only or very few of the mental faculties.

D. persecutio'nis. (L. *persecutio*, a following after. G. *Verfolgungsmelancholie.*) The form of insanity in which the patient believes himself to be followed by enemies devoted to his annoyance or destruction.

D. plac'idum. (L. *placidus*, gentle. F. *delire doux.*) Quiet delirium without violence.

D. potato'rum. (L. *potator*, a drinker.) A synonym of *D. tremens.*

D., re'flex. (L. *reflexus*, part. of *reflecto*, to turn back.) A term applied to the occurrence of delirium when a peripheral nerve is irritated, of which a few cases have been related; as, for instance, one in which a piece of glass under the skin of the foot caused ungovernable delirium when it was pressed upon.

D., rhy'ming. The form of mania in which the patient speaks always in verses, which, although they may be meaningless, have a similarly sounding rhythm.

D., se'nile. (L. *senilis*, old.) Senile insanity, dotage.

D., senso'rial. (L. *sensorium*, the place where the senses reside.) Delirium accompanied by, or caused by, hallucinations.

Also, the form of insanity in which hallucinations and illusions are present, in contradistinction to *D., intellectual.*

D. sī'nē mate'ria. (L. *sine*, without; *materia*, matter.) Delirium without appreciable lesion of brain.

D., sympathet'ic. (Συμπαθής, of like feelings.) Delirium occurring in the course of febrile, inflammatory, and some chronic diseases.

D., symptomat'ic. (Σύμπτωμα, a chance.) A synonym of *D., sympathetic.*

D., tox'ic. (Τοξικόν, poison.) The delirium which accompanies the action of many poisons.

D., traumat'ic. (Τραυματικός, relating to wounds.) That form of delirium which follows on surgical operations or severe injuries.

D., traumat'ic, inflam'matory. The form of traumatic delirium in which there is a full hard pulse, flushed cheeks, and high temperature, with fierce, restless delirium.

Also, delirium accompanying any acute inflammation.

D., traumat'ic, ir'ritative. The form of traumatic delirium in which there is a feeble, quick pulse, a cool, pale, perspiring surface, muscular tremors, and muttering delirium.

D., traumat'ic, ner'vous. The form of traumatic delirium which occurs in feeble hysterical persons, after injury, without fever; *it* resembles delirium tremens.

D. traumat'icum. Same as *D., traumatic.*

D. tre'mens. (L. *tremens*, trembling. F. *alcoolisme aigu, delire tremblant;* I. *delirio tremante;* S. *delirio tremulo;* G. *Säuferwahnsinn, Säuferzittern.*) The trembling delirium. A condition in which there is delirium accompanied with trembling, the consequence of excessive indulgence in the use of ardent spirits or other strong liquors, or sometimes of opium.

The term was introduced by Dr. Sutton, in 1813, for that form of delirium which is rendered worse by bleeding, but improved by opium. By Rayer and subsequent writers it has been almost exclusively applied to delirium resulting from the abuse of alcohol. It commonly results from some great excess rather than from protracted tippling. Its outbreak is usually sudden, and commences with hallucinations of the several senses, moving and alarming or disgusting objects being seen, musical or dreadful sounds being heard, and pricking and stinging sensations being felt. A maniacal condition, with destructive propensities, sometimes supervenes, and epileptic convulsions occasionally occur. The patient is restless and sleepless; the hands and feet are constantly in motion and tremble. The patient looks fevered and perspires freely. His pulse, at first quiet, becomes quick, small, and very weak. He is worse at night. The temperature rises two or three degrees, and sometimes more. The pupils are dilated; the tongue covered with a thick creamy fur. The duration of the attack is usually only a few days, and recovery takes place slowly. A fatal result is sometimes observed, the patient dying from asthenia, coma, or convulsions. The disease is generally ascribed to the direct action of alcohol on the brain substance; but the morbid condition of central nervous system which produces delirium tremens is not yet certainly made out. After death congestion of the encephalic centres is usually found, and the small blood-vessels not unfrequently contain in their walls hæmatoidin crystals and refracting granules.

D. tre'mens chron'icum. (L. *tremens; chronicus*, lingering.) A form occurring in old drinkers, with little violence, and lasting many weeks.

D. tre'mens febri'lē. (L. *tremens; febris*, a fever.) A form in which there is high temperature, very quick pulse, and great muscular weakness.

D. tremifa'ciens. (L. *tremor*, trembling; *facio*, to make.) A synonym of *D. tremens.*

D. verbo'rum. (L. *verbum*, a word. G. *Ideenflucht.*) The form of insanity in which there is great talkativeness.

D. vesa'nicum. (L. *vesania*, madness. F. *delire vésanique;* G. *Delirien bei Geisteskrankheiten.*) The delirium of insanity.

Deli'rus. (L. *delirus*, crazy.) A term for *Delirium*.

Also, one delirious.

Delites'cence. (L. *delitesco*, to lie hid. F. *délitescence*; I. *delitescenza*; S. *delitescencia*; G. *Delitescenz, Zurücktreter*.) The state of being concealed. Term applied to the sudden disappearance of inflammation, or of its events, by resolution, no other part of the body being affected, by which feature it is distinguished from *Metastasis*.

Also, the period during which poisons, as those of rabies and smallpox, remain in the system before they produce visible symptoms.

Also, applied in Chemistry to that condition of a crystal in which, having lost its water of crystallisation, it splits into laminæ or crystals. Also to a body which, on absorbing water, loses its aggregation and falls into powder.

Delitescen'tia. See *Delitescence*.

Deliv'er. (F. *délivrer*; from low L. *deliběro*, to set free; from L. *de*, from; *libero*, to free. G. *entbinden*.) To set free; to put to bed; to disburden of a child.

Deliv'ery. (F. *délivrance*; from *délivrer*, to free. G. *Auslieferung, Entbindung*.) The act of setting free, or releasing. Childbirth.

In the French writings the word signifies the natural expulsion or the artificial extraction of the placenta and membranes.

D. paral'ysis. (F. *paralysie obstétricale*. G. *Entbindungslähmung*.) Paralysis affecting the child as the result of violence applied to it in the act of delivery.

D., signs of re'cent. Outlet of vagina relaxed, os uteri open, cervix uteri short, body of womb large, lochial discharge, skin of abdomen relaxed and possessing lineæ albicantes.

Deloca'tio. (L. *de*, from; *locus*, a place. F. *dislocation, luxation*.) An old term for *Dislocation*.

Delodon'tous. (Δηλός, visible; ὀδούς, a tooth. F. *délodonté*; G. *sichtbarzahnig*.) Having manifest teeth.

Delomor'phous. (Δῆλος, conspicuous; μορφή, form.) Conspicuous in appearance.

D. cells. See *Cells, delomorphous*.

Del'pech, Jac'ques Math'ieu. A French surgeon, born at Toulouse 1777; assassinated 1832.

Del'phia. Same as *Delphinia*.

Del'phin. (Δελφίν, the dolphin.) A neutral fat obtained from several species of dolphin.

Delphi'na. Same as *Delphinia*.

Delphinap'terus. (Δελφίς, the dolphin; ἀ, neg.; πτερόν, a wing.) A Genus of the Order *Cetacea*.

D. al'bicans, Fabr. (L. *albicans*, shining white.) The *D. leucas*.

D. leu'cas, Gm. (Λευκός, light.) The beluga or white whale. The flesh resembles beef, and the oil is very fine.

Del'phinate. A salt of *Delphinic acid*.

Del'phine. Same as *Delphinia*.

Delphin'ia. $C_{27}H_{10}NO_2$ Couerbe, or $C_{24}H_{35}NO_2$ Erdmann. An alkaloid obtained from the seeds of *Delphinium staphisagria*. It crystallises in rhombic prisms or tables or in stellæ. It is slightly soluble in water, moderately so in alcohol. Added to syrup, and tested with one drop of sulphuric acid, it gives a pale yellow colour (Schneider's test). Its alcoholic solution has a bitter taste, followed by a sensation of cold, and then of imperfect sensibility, which lasts a long time. It augments the buccal, mucous, and salivary secretions. It produces nausea and vomiting, with colic and purgation. The respiratory movements are retarded, the inspirations become short and deep, the expirations long and stertorous. Death results from asphyxia. The heart is at first excited, then weakened. It acts as a diuretic. The nervous system is excited, then paralysed. It has been used locally in neuralgia, toothache, and earache.

It is said that digitalis is an antidote to poisoning by delphinia.

Delphin'ic. (*Delphinus*. F. *delphinique, phocénique*.) Relating to the dolphin.

D. ac'id. (F. *acide delphinique, acide phocénique*; G. *Delphinsäure*.) Name given to an acid extracted from the fat of the *Delphinus globiceps*, one of the dolphins. It has been found in the ripe berries of the Guelder rose, and is identical with inactive valeric acid, or isopentoic acid.

Del'phinin. Same as *Delphinia*.

Delphini'num. Same as *Delphinia*.

D. hydrochlor'icum. A salt of the alkaloid, which has been used internally.

Delphin'ium. (Δελφίν, the dolphin, whose head the flowers resemble. F. *dauphinelle*; G. *Rittersporn*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Ranunculaceæ*.

Also, the pharmacopœial name, U.S.A., for the seed of the larkspur, *D. consolida*.

D. aja'cis, Linn. (F. *pied-d'alouette des jardins*.) A garden plant, the properties of the seeds of which are similar to those of *D. consolida*; they are often substituted for those of *D. staphisagria*.

D. azu'reum, Mich. (Mod. L. *azureus*, light blue.) Properties as *D. consolida*.

D. consol'ida, Linn. (L. *consolido*, to make firm. F. *pied d'alouette des champs, bec d'oiseau, dauphinelle des champs*.) The species which supplies *Delphinium*, U.S.A. The flowers are diuretic, vermifuge, and emmenagogue, and have been used in ophthalmia; the seeds and root are diuretic; they have been used as a substitute for stavesacre in itch and phtheiriasis. An alcoholic tincture of the plant is recommended in asthma and nervous dyspnœa. The plant derives its specific name from its supposed power of healing wounds.

D. ela'tum, Willd. (L. *elatus*, lofty.) Siberian bee larkspur. Properties somewhat like *D. consolida*.

D. exalta'tum, Ait. (L. *exalto*, to raise.) Properties as *D. consolida*.

D. grandiflo'rum, Linn. (L. *grandis*, great; *flos*, a flower.) Hab. China, Siberia. A narcotic, used in headache, syphilis, and epilepsy.

D. napel'lus. A synonym of *Aconitum napellus*.

D. orna'tum, Bruch. (L. *ornatus*, adorned.) Properties as *D. ajacis*.

D. peregri'num, Linn. (L. *peregrinus*, foreign.) Used against the bites of insects.

D. requie'nii, De Cand. Properties as *D. staphisagria*.

D. seg'etum. (L. *seges*, a cornfield.) The *D. consolida*.

D. staphisa'gria, Linn. (F. *staphisaigre dauphinelle, herbe aux poux*; G. *Lausekraut*.) Stavesacre. Hab. Italy, Greece, Asia Minor. Known to the ancients. It is the Ἀγροτέρη

σταφίς of Nicaudon in second century before Christ. See *Staveseacre.*

D. tenuis'simum, Sibth. (L. *tenuis,* thin.) Properties as *D. peregrinum.*

D. versic'olor. (L. *versicolor,* of changeable colour.) The *D. consolida.*

Delphinoï'dea. (Δελφίς, a dolphin; εἶδος, form. G. *Zahnwale.*) A Division of the *Cetacea,* which includes the seals and dolphins. The jaws are beset with conical teeth of equal size. The anterior cervical vertebræ anchylosed. The posterior ribs articulate only with the transverse processes of the vertebræ.

Delphinoï'din. $C_{42}H_{68}N_2O_7$. An amorphous alkaloid obtained from the seeds of *Delphinium staphisagria.* The alcoholic solution is acrid and bitter, and somewhat diminishes the sensibility of the tongue. It melts between 110° and 112° C. If added to syrup, and tested with one drop of sulphuric acid, it gives a green colour.

Delphi'nus. (Δελφίς.) The dolphin. A Genus of the Order *Cetacea.*

D. glo'biceps, Cuv. (L. *globus,* a sphere; *caput,* the head.) A species from the fat of which *Delphinic acid* is obtained.

D. phocæ'na. The *Phocæna communis.*

Delphisi'a. $C_{27}H_{46}N_2O_4$. An alkaloid obtained from the seeds of *Delphinium staphisagria* in warty crystals. Its properties are similar to those of *Delphinoidin.*

Del'phys. (Δελφύς. F. *matrice, uterus;* G. *Gebärmutter.*) Old name, used by Hippocrates, *de Steril.* xii, 8, for the uterus.

Also (F. *vulve;* G. *weibliches Schamglied*), the vulva, or pudendum muliebre.

Del'ta. (Greek Δ, or δέλτα. F. *vulve;* G. *das weibliche Schamglied.*) A name anciently used by Suidas for the pudendum muliebre, from its triangular shape. Lindenus, *Ex. Physiol. Med.* vii, 15.

Deltid'ium. (Δέλτα; εἶδος, likeness.) A triangular space, covered by an operculum, lying between the beak and the hinge of the shells of Brachiopoda.

Del'tiform. (Δέλτα; L. *forma,* shape.) In the form of the Greek letter delta.

Delto'des. Same as *Deltoides.*

Del'toïd. (Δ, the Greek letter δέλτα; εἶδος, form. F. *deltoïde.*) Having the shape of the Greek letter Δ.

In Botany, applied to triangular or trowel-shaped leaves.

In Anatomy, to objects having a triangular form.

D. aponeuro'sis. (Ἀπονεύρωσις, the tendinous end of a muscle.) A layer of fibrous structure covering the deltoid muscle and sending in prolongations between its fasciculi; it is attached to the clavicle, acromion, and border of the scapular spine, and is continuous with the fascia covering the pectoralis major and the muscles of the back of the arm.

D. impres'sion. (F. *empreinte deltoïdienne.*) The triangular surface on the outer surface of the humerus for the insertion of the tendon of the deltoid muscle.

D. lig'ament. (F. *ligament deltoïdien.*) The triangular ligament which passes from the malleolus internus of the tibia to the astragalus, os calcis, and os naviculare; the internal lateral ligament of the ankle joint.

D. mus'cle. (F. *muscle deltoïde, sous acromio-clavi-huméral* of Dumas, *sous acromio-huméral* of Chaussier; G. *dreieckiger Armmuskel, Armheber.*) The muscle which forms the prominence of the shoulder. It is of triangular form, the base being above and arising from nearly the whole of the lower edge of the spine of the scapula, from the anterior border of the acromion, and from the outer third of the clavicle; the apex, below, is inserted into a triangular impression above the middle of the outer surface of the humerus. It is supplied by the circumflex nerve and by the posterior circumflex artery. It raises the arm and abducts it from the trunk. The deltoid is a constant muscle in Vertebrates, but it varies much in proportionate size, and may be divided into several parts.

D. rheu'matism. See *Rheumatism, deltoid.*

D. ridge. A rough prominence for the insertion of the deltoid in some Vertebrata, as the mole, which takes the place of the deltoid impression on the humerus of man.

Deltoï'des. (Δ, the Greek letter δέλτα; εἶδος, likeness. F. *deltoïde.*) Shaped like the Greek letter Δ, or delta. Trowel-shaped. A term for the *Deltoid muscle.*

Deltoï'deus. (Same etymon.) Belonging to the deltoid muscle or to its origin.

Also, a synonym of *Deltoides.*

Del'torach. The *Atriplex patula,* because its leaves are somewhat like the Greek letter delta.

Del'uge. (F. *déluge;* from L. *diluvium,* from *diluo,* to wash away.) A flood, an inundation.

A term applied to a variety of the douche or shower bath, in which a large volume of water is directed upon the part.

Delu'sion. (L. *deludo,* to mock at; from *de; ludo,* to play. G. *Verspottung.*) A deception, an hallucination. Although the term delusion is ordinarily used in such manner as to include an illusion and an hallucination, in strictness it is to be defined as a false judgment on objective matters.

Delu'sional. Relating to a delusion.

D. insan'ity. See *Insanity, delusional.*

Dem. (Arab. F. *sang;* G. *Blut.*) Old term for blood.

Dem el mu'ia. (Ar. *dem,* blood; *muia,* water.) A name given by Prosper Alpinus to a disease which, he says, is proper to Egypt. He considers it to be inflammation of the brain; but others describe it as a pernicious intermittent.

Demagnetisa'tion. (L. *de,* from; *magnet.*) The act of depriving of the condition of magnetisation.

Demag'netise. (L. *de; magnet.*) To remove magnetic force.

Also, used by the mesmerists to indicate the restoration of a mesmerised person to a natural condition.

Dem'anous. (L. *de,* neg.; *manus,* a hand.) Old term applied to one who is without hands.

Demarca'tion. (F. *démarcation,* from *de,* down; *marquer,* to mark. The latter word is of Teutonic origin, as G. *Mark,* a boundary; Sax. *mearc,* a bound.) A marking off of bounds, a separation.

D. inflamma'tion. The inflammation which affects the tissues immediately above or around the point from which an eschar, gangrenous, or mortified portion of the body is about to separate.

D., line of. The bright red line of inflammation which limits the gangrenous part when it is about to be arrested and to become separated.

Dem'as. (Δέμας, the body. F. *corps;* G. *Körper.*) An old term for *Corpus*, or a body.

Dematie'i. (Δεμάτιον, dim. of δέμα, a bundle.) An Order of filamentous haplomycetous Fungi.

Dema'tium. A doubtful Genus of hyphenomycetous Fungi.

D. gigante'um, Cheval. (L. *giganteus*, giant.) Oak leather. Used as a dressing for ulcers, and a substance on which to spread plasters.

Demen'ted. (L. *dementia*, madness.) Insane; the subject of *Dementia*.

Demen'tia. (L. *dementia*, from *de*, neg.; *mens*, the mind. F. *démence, betise;* G. *Tobsucht, Schwachsinn, Blödsinn.*) A species of insanity characterised by unconnected and imperfect ideas following each other in rapid succession, and by the loss of the powers of reflection, continued attention, and eventually of perception, as well as of the moral faculties; it is usually the final stage of the other forms of insanity, and then partakes in some degree of their peculiarities; it is a sequel of many forms of brain disease, of acute fevers, of severe mental shocks, of persistent drunkenness, and of masturbation.

D. accidenta'lis. (L. *accidens*, part. of *accido*, to happen.) A term for insanity occurring in a person who has once possessed healthy reasoning power.

D., acu'te. Same as *D., primary.*

D. adventit'ia. (L. *adventitius*, coming from abroad.) Same as *D. accidentalis.*

D. affecta'ta. (L. *affectatus*, studied.) The delirium of drunkenness.

D., alcohol'ic. The weakness of mind produced by the excessive use of alcohols.

D. apath'ica. (Ἀ, neg.; πάθος, a suffering.) The form of dementia in which the patient takes little or no notice of surrounding things.

D. apoplec'tica. (Ἀποπληξία, apoplexy.) The progressive weakness of intellect which not infrequently supervenes on an apoplectic attack.

D. chore'ica. The weakness of mind produced by *Chorea.*

D., chron'ic. (L. *chronicus*, long continued.) The condition which ultimately occurs in the progress of other forms of insanity.

D. natura'lis. (L. *naturalis*, natural.) A synonym of *Idiocy.*

D., organ'ic. The form which results from organic disease of the brain, such as cerebral hæmorrhage.

D. paralyt'ica. (L. *paralyticus*, struck with palsy.) General paralysis of the insane.

D., pri'mary. (L. *primarius*, of the first rank.) The form which occurs in young persons of feeble mental texture, often as an immediate result of mental shock.

D. seni'lis. (L. *senilis*, aged.) The failure of the mental powers which accompanies old age.

D., tox'ic. (Τοξικόν, poison.) Dementia produced by the long-continued and excessive use of alcohol, opium, Indian hemp, and similar drugs, as well as the fatuity which sometimes accompanies chronic lead poisoning.

Demephitisa'tion. (L. *de*, neg.; *mephitis*, a noxious exhalation from the ground.) The destruction of foul vapours in, or the purifying of, the air.

Demeph'itise. (Same etymon.) To remove the foulness from impure air.

Demera'ra pink. The *Spigelia anthelmia.*

Demer'sed. (L. *demergo*, to dip in water. F. *submergé;* G. *untergetaucht.*) Placed, or growing, beneath the surface of water. Applied to leaves naturally so situated.

Demes'merise. (L. *de*, from; *mesmerism.*) To deprive of mesmeric influence.

Deme'trium. (Δημήτηρ, Ceres.) An old name of *Cerium.*

Dem'i. (Old F. *demi;* from L. *dimidius*, half; from *dis*, a part; *medius*, middle.) A prefix signifying half.

Demiamplexicau'line. (F. *demi*, half; L. *amplecto*, to embrace; *caulis*, a stem.) Same as *Semiamplexicauline.*

Demiaponeurot'icus. (F. *demi; aponeurosis.*) The *Semimembranosus* muscle.

Demiaz'ygos. (F. *demi; azygos.*) The small azygos vein.

Dem'ibath. (F. *demi.*) A bath in which the lower half of the body only is immersed; a slipper or sitz bath.

Demica'dence. (F. *demi*, half; L. *cado*, to fall down.) In Music, an imperfect cadence, or one which falls on any other than the key note.

Demicir'cular. (F. *demi;* L. *circulus*, a circle.) Same as *Semicircular.*

Demiflos'culous. (F. *demi;* L. *flos*, a flower.) See *Semiflosculous.*

Demiinteros'seus. (F. *demi;* L. *inter*, between; *os*, a bone.) Winslow's name for the *Flexor brevis pollicis.*

Dem'ilune. (F. *demi;* L. *luna*, the moon.) A half moon.

D. of Giannuz'zi. A granular mass of protoplasm, of semilunar form, which forms part of the cell-contents of the salivary cells. After prolonged action it diminishes, after long rest it increases. It is also described as a series of granular cells, of semilunar form, that are found in the salivary glands between the membrana propria of the alveoli and the cells of the acini.

Demimembrano'sus. (F. *demi.*) Same as *Semimembranosus* muscle.

Demimet'al. (F. *demi.*) An old term applied to metals, such as antimony, arsenic, and bismuth, which were not possessed of malleability and ductility, and so were imperfect as compared with the perfect metals, such as gold and silver.

Demimonstros'ity. (F. *demi; monstruosité*, from L. *monstruosus*, preternatural.) A term applied to such a deformity of an organ as does not interfere with its due functional action.

Deminervo'sus. (F. *demi;* L. *nervus*, a tendon.) The *Semitendinosus* muscle.

Deminer'vous tis'sue. (Same etymon.) A term for tendinous tissue.

Demiorbicula'ris. (F. *demi.*) Winslow's name for each half of the *Orbicularis oris* muscle.

Demiot'ici. (Δήμιος, an executioner.) Injuries produced by the public executioner.

Demipet'aloid. (F. *demi;* L. *petalum*, a metal plate, a petal.) See *Semipetaloid.*

Demipolychre'stes. A homœopathic

term applied to remedies which are next most frequently used to the polychrestes; such are common salt, nitric acid, phosphoric acids, cantharides, cicuta virosa, and others.

Demis'sio. (L. *demissio*, a sinking; from *demitto*, to let down.) A lowering, a sinking.

D. an'imi. (L. *animus*, the mind.) Depression of spirits.

Demis'sor. (L. *demitto*, to send down.) A catheter.

Demitendino'sus. (F. *demi.*) The *Semitendinosus* muscle.

Demitranspa'rent. (F. *demi.*) Same as *Semitransparent.*

D. granula'tions. A term applied to grey translucent tubercles.

De'modex, Owen. (Δημός, fat; δήξ, a worm in wood. G. *Haarbalgmilbe.*) A Genus of the Order *Acaridea*, having a vermiform, hairless body; thorax flattened below, semicylindrical above, bearing eight feet; abdomen soft, conoidal, finely striated transversely in the adult; rostrum covered above by a membranous prolongation of the epistome, and consisting of two pointed mandibles, two pointed maxillæ united towards the base, and lying on them a triangular, mobile, retractile tongue. The females are ovo-viviparous. The larvæ are apodous, contractile, and without buccal organs, but possess three pairs of papilliform tubercles; the pupæ are like the larvæ, but longer; they possess eight papilliform feet and an imperfect rostrum. The internal organs have not yet been seen in the adults; but an anus is brought into sight by the act of defæcation.

D. cani'nus, Talh. (L. *caninus*, pertaining to a dog.) See *D. folliculorum*, var. *caninus*, Megnin.

D. folliculo'rum, Owen. (L. *folliculus*, a small bag.) A species which inhabits the sebaceous follicles, especially those of the nose and forehead, lying with the head towards the base of the follicle; the female is 36 to 40 mm. long, the male 30 mm. It produces little injurious effect, but sometimes a pustule results.

D. folliculo'rum, var. **cani'nus,** Megnin. (L. *canis*, a dog.) A smaller variety with a stronger rostrum and a shorter abdomen than the demodex of man. It is found in the sebaceous follicles of the whole skin of the dog, and produces a form of skin disease known as black or follicular mange.

D. folliculo'rum, var. **cat'i,** Megnin. (L. *catus*, a cat.) A variety about a fourth smaller than that of the dog; it inhabits the sebaceous glands of the ear.

D. folliculo'rum, var. **o'vis,** Megnin. (L. *ovis*, a sheep.) A variety found in the sheep and inhabiting the Meibomian glands of the palpebral border of the eyelids.

Demodic'idæ. (*Demodex.*) A Family of the Order *Acarida*, which includes the Genus *Demodex.*

Demog'raphy. (Δῆμος, the people; γράφω, to write.) The science or study of peoples, in their collective capacity.

D., dynam'ic. (Δύναμις, power.) The section of the science which treats of the collective physiology of peoples, comprehending the proportions of marriages and births, mortality, migration, and such like.

D., stat'ic. (Στατική, statics.) The section which treats of the collective anatomy of peoples, and takes cognisance of the absolute and relative numbers of the sexes at different ages, and such like facts.

Demoi'vre's hypoth'esis. A hypothesis respecting the duration of human life, formed by Demoivre, and thus expressed: Of eighty-six persons born, one dies every year, till all are extinct. The remainder of eighty-six years, at every age, Demoivre called the complement of life. (Hoblyn.)

Demol'ogy. (Δῆμος; λόγος, an account.) Same as *Demography.*

Demo'nia. See *Dæmonomania.*

Demonolatri'a. (Δαίμων, a demon; λατρεία, worship.) A form of insanity in which the patient worships a demon or the devil.

Demonoma'nia. See *Dæmonomania.*

Demonop'athy. (Δαίμων, demon; πάθος, affection.) Dæmonomania.

Dem'onstrator. (L. *demonstrator*, one who points out; from *de; monstro*, to show.) One who exhibits. The index finger.

D. of anat'omy. One who exhibits the parts of the human body. A teacher of practical anatomy.

Demoti'vus lap'sus. (L. *demoveo*, to move away; *lapsus*, a fall.) Ancient term for sudden death. A kind of poetical expression, literally meaning the downward-moving fall.

De'mours. A French surgeon, born 1702; died 1795.

D., mem'brane of. A synonym of *Descemet, membrane of.*

Demul'cent. (L. *demulceo*, to shake down, and so to soften. F. *adoucissant;* G. *besänftigend, lindernd.*) Term applied to medicines of a mucilaginous or oily consistence, which protect against the action of acrid matters by involving their acrimony in a mild and viscid substance; such are barley water, linseed tea, dates.

Demus'culate. (L. *de*, from; *musculus*, a muscle. F. *décharné.*) Emaciated, devoid of flesh.

Denar'cotise. (L. *de*, from; *narcotin.*) To deprive of narcotin.

Dena'rius. (L. *deni*, by tens.) Name of a Roman weight, equal to the seventh part of an ounce. Also a Roman coin marked with the letter X, to signify ten asses. Its value was a little less than eightpence.

Dendras'pis. (Δένδρον, a tree; ἀσπίς, an asp.) A genus of poisonous snakes found in South Africa.

Den'driform. (Δένδρον, a tree; L. *forma*, shape. F. *dendriforme;* G. *baumartig.*) Tree-like.

Den'drites. (Δένδρον, a tree or plant. F. *dendrite;* G. *Dendrit, Baumstein.*) Term for any figure of a vegetable substance observed in fossils and minerals.

Dendrit'ic. (Δένδρον, a plant or shrub. F. *dendritique.*) Of, or belonging to, a shrub; shrub-like.

D. synovi'tis. See *Synovitis, dendritic.*

D. vegeta'tion. A term applied to the appearance exhibited by villous cancer; and also to the filamentous formations known as arachnoidal tufts, and to villous incrustations of the pleura, and other serous membranes.

Dendrocœ'la. (Δένδρον; κοιλία, the bowels.) A Section of the Order *Turbellaria*, Class *Platyelmintha*, having a ramified digestive cavity having only one external opening, the mouth, and terminating in a cæcum; the body

is soft, broad, and covered by vibratile cilia; these worms live in water or moist places, and some are parasitic on Holothuriæ.

Dendroden'tine. (*Δένδρον*; *dentine.*) The form of branched dentine which is seen in compound teeth. It is produced by the interblending of the dentine, enamel, and cement.

Dendrog'raphy. (*Δένδρον*, a tree; *γράφω*, to write. F. and G. *dendrographie.*) A history or treatise on trees.

Den'droïd. (*Δένδρον*, a tree or shrub; *εἶδος*, likeness. F. *dendroïde;* G. *baumartig, baumförmig.*) Resembling a tree or shrub; arboreous. Applied to various objects having this resemblance.

Dendrolib'anus. (*Δένδρον*, a tree; *λίβανος*, frankincense. F. *rosmarin ordinaire;* G. *Rosmarin.*) A name for the *Rosmarinus officinalis*, or common rosemary.

Dendrolichen'es. (*Δένδρον*, a tree; *λειχήν*, the lichen. F. *dendrolichéné.*) Applied to an Order of the *Lichenes* which have the appearance of dendroid expansions.

Den'drolite. (*Δένδρον*, a tree or shrub; *λίθος*, a stone.) Term for a petrified shrub.

Dendrol'ogy. (*Δένδρον*, a tree; *λόγος*, a discourse. F. and G. *dendrologie.*) A treatise on trees and shrubs.

Den'drostyle. (*Δένδρον*; *στῦλος*, a pencil.) A term for each of the pillars by which the syndendrium is suspended from the umbrella in the Rhizostomidæ.

Denerva'tio. (L. *de*, from; *nervus*, a tendon.) A synonym of *Aponeurosis.*

Also, the same as *Enervation.*

Den'gue. (Probably a Spanish reproduction of the English synonym *Dandy.*) An infectious eruptive fever, commencing suddenly, remitting, and liable to relapse, accompanied by severe pain in the head and eyeballs, with swelling and pain in the muscles and joints, which are prone to shift suddenly from one joint to the other; by catarrhal symptoms, sore throat, congested conjunctivæ, and swollen submaxillary glands. There is an initial erysipeloid redness and swelling of the face, but the true eruption commences on the third day, is of short duration, twenty-four to forty-eight hours, and is followed by desquamation; this eruption varies in appearance, sometimes it is like a scarlatinal blush, and sometimes more like that of measles; these forms may be combined, and may be accompanied by papules, vesicles, or pustules. There is great prostration and debility. The intervals, remissions, and relapses may continue over some weeks; the cachexia and arthritic pains are liable to be protracted; the convalescence is tedious, but the disease is rarely fatal. It occurs epidemically and sporadically in India, Burmah, Persia, Thibet, Arabia, Egypt, and other parts of Africa, North and South America, and the West Indies; and is said to attack the lower animals.

D. fe'ver. Same as *Dengue.*

Den'guis. The Latinised form of *Dengue.*

De'ni. (L. *deni*, by tens.) In Botany, ten together.

Den'iach. Deniach is a village in Swabia, at the entrance of the Black Forest. The waters contain carbonic acid, carbonate of iron, carbonate of lime, sulphate of magnesia, and carbonate of soda.

Deni'grate. (L. *denigro*, to blacken thoroughly.) Blackened.

Denigra'tion. (L. *denigratio*, from *denigro*, to blacken thoroughly. G. *Schwärzung.*) A blackening; a synonym of *Melasma.*

The act of becoming black, as in cases of sphacelus, and sugillation.

Den'is-lèz-Blois. France; Département de Loir-et-Cher. An athermal bicarbonated chalybeate water, containing a little free carbonic acid and hydrogen sulphide. Used in anæmic conditions.

Deni'trate. (L. *de*, from; *nitric* acid.) To remove nitric acid from a compound.

Denitra'tion. (Same etymon.) The removal of nitric acid.

Dens. (L. *dens*, allied to Sans. *dantas;* Gr. *ὀδούς*; the root is said to be Sans. *ad;* Gr. *ἐδ*; L. *ed;* and the word to be shortened from *edens*, from *edo*, to eat. F. *dent;* G. *Zahn.*) A tooth.

Also, applied to certain plants from the supposed resemblance of some part or parts of them to the teeth of animals.

D. caballi'nus. (L. *caballus*, a horse. F. *jusquiame;* G. *Bilsenkraut.*) A name for *Hyoscyamus*, or henbane.

D. ca'nis. (L. *canis*, a dog.) A name for the *Erythronium dens caninus*, or dog's tooth violet.

D. epistroph'ei. (Mod. L. *epistropheus*, the second vertebra; see *Epistropheus.*) The odontoid process of the second vertebra.

D. leo'nis. (L. *leo*, a lion. F. *dent de lion;* G. *Löwenzahn.*) The tooth of the lion. Another name for the plant *Leontodon taraxacum*, or dandelion.

D. pro'lifer. (L. *prolis*, offspring; *fero*, to bear.) A term used by Bartholin for a supernumerary tooth, which appears to grow upon a primitive or parent tooth; it is an osteoma of the tooth.

D. sapien'tiæ. (L. *sapientia*, wisdom.) The last permanent molar, or wisdom tooth.

Dense. (L. *densus*, thick. Gr. *πυκνός*; F. *dense;* I. *denso;* G. *dicht.*) Close, containing much matter in small volume, because of the close approximation of the molecules.

In Botany, closely packed, as of flowers in a panicle.

Densiflo'rous. (L. *densus*, thick; *flos*, a flower. F. *densiflore;* G. *dichtblümig.*) Having closely packed flowers.

Densifo'lious. (L. *densus; folium*, a leaf. F. *densifolié;* G. *dichtblättrig.*) Having thick or closely packed leaves.

Densim'eter. (L. *densus; μέτρον*, a measure.) An apparatus for determining the specific gravity of a liquid, especially when in small quantity. It is like an ordinary hydrometer with a cup on the top of the stem, which has a mark indicating the measure of a cubic centimètre of water; it is so made as to sink when empty to a mark at the bottom of the stem, and another mark is made on the stem at the place to which the instrument sinks when the cup is filled with distilled water; the space between these marks is graduated into twenty, and a similar graduation is continued to the top of the stem. The specific gravity of a fluid placed in the cup may thus be calculated.

Densipen'nate. (L. *densus*, thick; *penna*, a feather.) Thickly feathered. Applied to such parts of the skin of birds as are well covered with feathers.

Densiros'trate. (L. *densus; rostrum*, a beak. F. *densirostre;* G. *dichtschnabelig.*) Having a thick beak.

Den'sity. (L. *densitas*, thickness. F.

densité; G. *Dichtigkeit.*) The condition of closeness, or compactness.

D., elec'tric. See *Electric density.*

D., rel'ative. The density of a substance as compared with some other substance. The same as *Specific gravity.*

Dentago'gum. (L. *dens*, a tooth; *ἄγω*, to carry off.) A tooth forceps.

Dent'agra. (L. *dens*, a tooth; *ἄγρα*, a seizure.) A name for odontalgia, or toothache.

Also (F. *davier, dentagre;* G. *Zahnzange*), a name given to an instrument for extracting teeth; a kind of forceps, or tooth-key.

Den'tal. (L. *dens*, a tooth. F. *dentaire.*) Of, or belonging to, the teeth.

D. ar'ches. (F. *arcades dentaires;* G. *Zahnhöhlenbogen.*) The arches formed by the range of alveoli in each jaw, and including the teeth and gums.

D. ar'tery, ante'rior. A branch of the infraorbital artery in the infraorbital canal. It supplies the incisor and canine teeth, and the antrum. It anastomoses with the posterior dental artery.

D. ar'tery, infe'rior. (L. *inferior*, lower. F. *artère dentaire inferieure;* G. *Unterkieferarterie.*) A branch of the internal maxillary artery given off whilst this is in contact with the ramus of the jaw. It descends between the ramus and the internal lateral ligament, enters the dental foramen with the dental nerve, and supplies the teeth of the lower jaw. It gives off the mylohyoid branch.

D. ar'tery, poste'rior. The same as *D. artery, inferior.*

D. ar'tery, supe'rior. (L. *superior*, upper. F. *artère alvéolaire;* G. *Oberkieferarterie.*) A branch of the internal maxillary artery which is given off as it is about to enter the sphenomaxillary fossa. It descends on the outer surface of the tuberosity with a small branch of the superior maxillary nerve, and supplies the upper molar and bicuspid teeth, the gums, and the lining membrane of the antrum.

D. bone. Same as *Dentary bone.*

D. bulb. A conical enlargement which appears at the bottom of the dental follicle in the process of development of the tooth. It becomes the tooth pulp, and the dentine is formed by its outermost cells. The enamel fits over it like a cap.

D. canal', ante'rior. (L. *anterior*, in front.) A small branch of the infraorbital canal running in the front wall of the antrum and conveying the anterior dental vessels and nerve to the incisor and canine teeth of the upper jaw.

D. canal', infe'rior. (L. *inferior*, lower. F. *conduit dentaire;* G. *Zahnkanal.*) The bony canal in the lower jaw leading from the inferior dental foramen towards the mental foramen with which it communicates; it is the canal through which the inferior dental vessels and nerve pass to the interior of the teeth.

D. canal's, poste'rior. (L. *posterior*, hinder.) Several canals leading from openings on the posterior convex surface of the superior maxillary bone, which transmit the posterior dental vessels and nerves.

D. cap'sule. (L. *capsula*, a small box.) The *D. follicle.*

D. ca'ries. (L. *caries.*) Decay of the teeth. It is said by Coleman to commence from without as a small whitish opaque spot on the enamel. In its progress it assumes a fawn colour. The outlines of the enamel rods and the transverse markings become more distinct than normal. After a time the dentine becomes involved and soon breaks down, the canaliculi increase in size, and become filled with granules which stain with carmine, and are mingled with micrococci and leptothrix filaments. Carious dentine has a strong acid reaction. Inflammation follows exposure of the pulp, which is accompanied by pain. The condition exhibited in many cases may be closely simulated by placing the teeth in an acid, and also in a saccharine solution.

D. car'tilage. The slightly notched, dense tissue on the biting margins of the gums of infants prior to dentition.

D. cav'ity. (F. *cavité dentaire;* G. *Zahnhöhle.*) A cavity in the interior of the teeth in which is situate the dental pulp. The *Pulp cavity.*

D. con'sonants. See *Consonants, dental.*

D. en'gine. An instrument for filing and polishing the teeth used by dentists. It resembles a drill, and gives a rapid rotatory movement to a small corundum wheel or point.

D. ex'cavator. (L. *excavo*, to hollow out.) An instrument for the removal of the decayed part of a tooth preparatory to the operation of filling.

D. fol'licle. (L. *follículus*, a little bag. F. *follicule dentaire, odontothèque.*) A membranous follicle, formed of a double lamina, in which each tooth is contained before it issues from the alveolus, and which, consequently, aids in the formation of the alveolo-dental periosteum, and of the membrane that envelopes the pulp of the teeth. The dental follicles are lodged in the substance of the jaws.

D. fora'men, infe'rior. (L. *foramen*, an opening; *inferior*, lower.) An opening at the middle of the inner surface of the angle of the lower jaw leading into the inferior dental foramen.

D. for'ceps. See *Tooth forceps.*

D. for'mula. (L. *formula*, a form, a rule.) A system of notation by which the number of the teeth, and their position in each jaw, can be recognised. Thus, the dental formula for the second dentition of the cat is $I\frac{3}{3}$ $C\frac{1}{1}$ $PM\frac{3}{3}$ $M\frac{1}{1}$, which signifies three incisors above and below on each side of the jaws, one canine on each side of each jaw, three premolars on each side of the upper jaw, and two on each side of the lower jaw, and one true molar above and below on each side. Similarly $DI\frac{3}{3}$ $DC\frac{1}{1}$ $DM\frac{2}{2}$ refers to the milk dentition, and states briefly the deciduous incisors, canines, and molars respectively.

D. gan'grene. Caries of the teeth.

D. germ. (L. *germen*, a bud.) The rudiment of the tooth, consisting of the dental sac, the dental papilla, and the enamel organ.

D. groove, prim'itive. A furrow, formed by two ridges which appear on the lower border of the upper jaw about the third month of fœtal life, in which the teeth are developed.

D. groove, sec'ondary. The superficial portion of the primitive dental groove, according to Goodsir, which remains open when the deeper part is closed in, and which gives origin to the ten anterior permanent teeth.

D. let'ters. See *Letters, dental.*

D. mir'ror. A small plate of polished metal, or of silvered glass, mounted on a stem, and used for the examination of the back parts of

the teeth, by reflection, when introduced into the mouth.

D. nerve, ante'rior. (L. *anterior*, the front.) A branch of the superior maxillary nerve, which leaves that trunk in the floor of the orbit and, descending by the anterior dental canal in front of the antrum, supplies the incisor and bicuspid canine teeth, and a part of the lower meatus of the nose.

D. nerve, infe'rior. (L. *inferior*, lower.) The largest of the three branches into which the inferior maxillary nerve divides. It lies beneath the external pterygoid muscle external to the gustatory nerve; it then lies on the internal pterygoid and internal lateral ligament, and enters the dental foramen of the inferior maxilla, and extends to the mental foramen, where it divides into an incisor and a labial branch. It gives off a branch to the mylohyoid muscle and the dental branches which supply the molar and bicuspid teeth.

D. nerve, infe'rior, les'ser. One of the roots of the inferior dental nerve arising from the trunk of the inferior maxillary nerve, which occasionally remains separate from the rest of the nerve in the inferior dental canal.

D. nerve, poste'rior. (L. *posterior*, that which is behind.) A branch of the superior maxillary nerve. It gives off some small branches to the gums and buccinator muscle, it then enters a canal in the bone, and supplies the molar teeth and the lining membrane of the antrum. It communicates with the anterior dental branch.

D. neural'gia. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; ἄλγος, pain.) Toothache.

D. osteo'ma. (*Osteoma.*) An outgrowth from a tooth, consisting sometimes of cement at the root, sometimes of enamel-covered dentine from the crown.

D. papil'la. (L. *papilla*, a small teat. G. *Zahnpapille.*) The primary rudimentary tooth as it appears in a *D. follicle* or *D. sac*; also called *D. bulb*. It consists of an internal layer rich in blood-vessels, and subsequently containing nerves, and of a fine, non-vascular outer layer invested by the membrana præformativa of Raschkow; the non-vascular layer consists of cells 35 to 54 μ in length, and 4·5 to 10μ in width, provided with a vesicular nucleus enclosing one or many nuclei, and from them the dentine is formed.

D. pro'cess. (G. *Zahnfortsatz.*) A synonym of the *Alveolar process*.

D. pulp. (L. *pulpa*, solid flesh. F. *pulpe dentaire*; G. *Zahnkeim.*) The *Tooth pulp*.

D. sac. A term applied to the *D. follicle* when, in process of growth, it has become closed; it consists of connective tissue, the external layer of which is firm and compact, and the inner layer much softer.

D. sheath. Same as *Dentinal sheath*.

D. sys'tem. The assemblage of teeth.

D. tu'buli. Undulating tubes, radiating from the pulp cavity of a tooth to the enamel, in the substance of the dentine. They are occupied by a rod of protoplasm. They frequently branch. See *Dentine* and *Dentinal canaliculi*.

D. tu'mour. See *Dentinal tumour*.

D. vein, ante'rior. A vein which accompanies the anterior dental artery, communicates in front with the facial vein, and terminates behind in the alveolar plexus of veins, which corresponds with the offsets of the internal maxillary artery in the spheno-maxillary fossa.

D. vein, infe'rior. A vein which collects blood from the teeth of the lower jaw, and, passing from the inferior dental foramen, joins the internal maxillary vein.

D. vein, supe'rior. A vein made up from branches ramifying on the surface of the upper jaw, which joins the internal maxillary vein.

Denta'lis. (L. *dens*, a tooth. F. *dentaire*; G. *zu den Zähnen gehörig.*) Pertaining to the teeth.

D. for'fex. (L. *forfex*, a pair of pincers.) Dental forceps.

D. her'ba. (L. *herba*, vegetation.) The henbane, *Hyoscyamus niger*, probably; because its smoke was considered good for the teeth.

D. la'pis. (L. *lapis*, a stone.) A name for the crust of earthy substance called tartar which forms round the teeth, especially those of the lower jaw.

Denta'lium. (L. *dens*, a tooth. F. *dentale*; G. *Dentalie, Zahnschnecke.*) A Genus of the Order *Scaphopoda*, Class *Gastropoda*, so called from their shape; they were anciently used in ointments and plasters.

Denta'ria. (L. *dens*, a tooth. F. *dentelaire commune*; G. *Zahnkraut.*) A name for the *Anthemis pyrethrum*, from the appearance of its root; also for the *Plumbago europæa*, or toothwort.

Also, a Genus of the Nat. Order *Crucíferæ*.

D. bulbif'era, Linn. (L. *bulbus*, a bulb; *fero*, to bear.) A vulnerary and carminative.

D. digita'ta, Lam. (L. *digitus*, a finger.) An antiscorbutic.

D. diphyl'la. (Δίς, twice; φύλλον, a leaf.) Root used as mustard.

D. enneaphyl'la, Linn. (Ἐννέα, nine; φύλλον, a leaf.) Hab. Middle and Southern Germany. The rhizome, which contains no resinous receptacles, is branched, and contains much starch.

D. heptaphyl'la. (Ἑπτά, seven; φύλλον.) Root astringent.

D. pentaphyl'la, Linn. (Πέντε, five; φύλλον, a leaf.) A vulnerary and carminative.

D. pinna'ta, Lamarck. (L. *pinnatus*, feathered.) A vulnerary, antiscorbutic, and carminative.

Denta'rius. (L. *dens*, a tooth. F. *dentiste*; G. *Zahnarzt.*) Old name for a dentist.

Dentar'paga. (L. *dens*, a tooth; ἁρπάζω, to seize. F. *davier, dentagre*; G. *Zahnzange.*) Another name for the instrument called *Dentagra*.

Den'tary. (L. *dens*, a tooth.) Relating to a tooth, or the teeth.

D. bone. A term applied to a bone which, in all oviparous vertebrata with bony skeletons, covers the anterior and outer part of Meckel's cartilage, and carries all or most of the teeth when present.

Denta'ta. (L. *dentatus*, toothed.) Applied to the axis or second cervical vertebra, because it has a conspicuously prominent process like a tooth.

Den'tate. (L. *dentatus*, toothed. F. *denté*; G. *gezähnt.*) Toothed, having teeth.

In Botany, the term is especially applied to leaf-edges the teeth of which project outwards and not towards the apex.

D. bod'y. The *Corpus dentatum*.

D. lam'ina. (L. *lamina*, a plate.) See *Lamina dentata*.

D. lig'ament. Same as *Ligamentum denticulatum.*

D. mem'brane. The same as *Ligamentum denticulatum.*

D. nu'cleus. The *Corpus dentatum.*

D. ver'tebra. A synonym of the *Axis.*

Den'tated. Same as *Dentate.*

D. su'ture. See *Suture, dentated.*

Den'tately. (L. *dentatus*, toothed.) In a dentate fashion.

Denta'tion. (L. *dentatus*, toothed.) The arrangement of teeth on a leaf or other plant structure.

Also, the same as *Dentition.*

Denta'to-an'gulate. (L. *dentatus; angulus*, an angle. G. *eckiggezähnt.*) In Botany, having angulate teeth.

Denta'to-cil'iate. (L. *dentatus; cilium*, an eyelash. G. *wimperiggezähnt.*) In Botany, having a dentate margin with hairs.

Denta'to-cre'nate. (L. *dentatus; crena*, a notch.) In Botany, applied to the border of a leaf in which the dentations are somewhat rounded at the edges.

Denta'to-ser'rate. (L. *dentatus; serratus*, saw-shaped. G. *gezähntgesägt.*) In Botany, applied to teeth directed forwards and separated by rounded excavations.

Denta'to-sin'uate. (L. *dentatus; sinuo*, to bend. G. *buchtiggezähnt.*) In Botany, having points like teeth on excavated borders.

Den'ted. (L. *dens*, a tooth.) A term for a leaf ending in a broad notch.

Dentella'ria. (L. *dens*, a tooth. F. *dentelaire commune.*) A name for the *Plumbago europæa*, or toothwort, from the appearance of its root.

Den'telure. (L. *dens.* G. *Sägezahn.*) An assemblage of small teeth like those of a saw, as on the edge of a leaf.

Den'tes. Plural of *Dens.*

D. acu'ti. (L. *acutus*, sharp. F. *dents incisives;* G. *Schneidezähne.*) A name for the incisor teeth; the acute or sharp teeth.

D. adver'si. (L. *adversus*, opposite to. F. *dents incisives;* G. *Schneidezähne.*) A name for the incisor teeth.

D. angula'res. (L. *angularis*, having corners. G. *Eckzähne.*) The canine teeth.

D. appaven'tes. (L. *apparens*, part. of *appareo*, to come in sight.) The same as *D. habenulæ.*

D. a'pri. (L. *aper*, a boar.) The tusks of the wild boar. A source of ivory.

D. bicuspida'ti. (L. *bis*, twice; *cuspis*, a point. F. *dents bicuspidés, les petites fausses molaires;* G. *zweispitzigen Backzähne.*) The bicuspid or præmolar teeth; the first two grinder teeth on each side of each jaw, which are two-pointed.

D. bicus'pides. Same as *D. bicuspidati.*

D. bucca'les. (L. *bucca*, the cheek.) The molar teeth, from their situation.

D. cani'ni. (L. *caninus*, canine. G. *Eckzähne, Spitzzähne, Hundzähne, Reisszähne.*) The canine teeth.

D. columella'res. (L. *columellaris*, pillar-shaped. F. *dentes canines;* G. *die Hundszähne.*) A name for the canine teeth, from their shape.

D. clava'les. (L. *clavus*, a nail.) The molar teeth.

D. cten'es. (Κτείς, a comb.) The incisor teeth.

D. cuspida'ti. (L. *cuspis*, a point.) A synonym of the *Canine teeth.*

D. decid'ui. (L. *deciduus*, temporary.) The first or milk set of teeth.

D. dichaste'res. (Διχαστῆρες, from διχάς, half.) The incisor teeth.

D. gelassi'ni. (Γελασῖνος, from γελάω, to laugh.) The incisor teeth, because they are shown during laughter.

D. gom'phii. (Γομφιός, a grinder tooth.) The molar teeth.

D. habe'nulæ. (L. *habenula*, dim. of *habena*, a thong.) The teeth of the labium tympanicum of the lamina spiralis of the cochlea at the point of connection with the membrana basilaris.

D. hippopot'ami. (G. *Eckzähne des Nilpferdes.*) The canine teeth of the hippopotamus. Used as a source of ivory.

D. incisi'vi. (L. *incido*, to cut through. G. *Schneidezähne, Vorderzähne.*) The incisor teeth.

D. inciso'res. (L. *incido*, to cut through. F. *dents incisives;* G. *die Schneidezähne.*) A name for the four teeth in the fore part of each jaw; the cutting or incisor teeth.

D. infan'tiles. (L. *infantilis*, infantile.) The milk teeth.

D. lac'tei. (L. *lacteus*, milky. F. *dents caduques, dents de lait;* G. *die Milchzähne.*) A name for the primary, temporary, or milk teeth, or those of the child.

D. lania'rii. (L. *laniarius*, lacerating.) The canine teeth.

D. maxilla'res. (L. *maxilla*, the jaw.) The molar teeth.

D. mola'res. (L. *molaris*, grinding. F. *dents molaires;* G. *die Backenzähne.*) Name of the five posterior teeth of each side of each jaw; the grinder teeth.

D. mola'res anterio'res. (L. *molaris; anterior*, that which is in front.) The bicuspid teeth.

D. mola'res majo'res. (L. *molaris; major*, greater.) The molar teeth.

D. mola'res mino'res. (L. *molaris; minor*, less.) The bicuspid teeth.

D. mola'res posterio'res. (L. *molaris; posterior*, that which is behind.) The molar teeth.

D. morden'tes. (L. *mordeo*, to bite.) The canine teeth.

D. ocula'res. (L. *oculus*, the eye.) The canine or eye teeth.

D. opsig'oni. (Ὀψίγονος, late born.) The wisdom teeth or last permanent molars, because of their late appearance.

D. permanen'tes. (L. *permaneo*, to remain.) The permanent teeth.

D. præmola'res. (L. *præ*, in front of; *molaris*, grinding.) The bicuspid teeth.

D. primo'res. (L. *primoris*, the first.) The milk or temporary teeth.

D. prolif'eri. See *Dens prolifer.*

D. raso'rii. (L. *rasus*, part. of *rado*, to scrape, to tear.) The incisor teeth.

D. sapien'tiæ. (L. *sapientia*, wisdom. F. *dents de sagesse;* G. *die Weisheitzähne.*) Name for the last grinder teeth; because they come through the gums later than the rest, often not appearing till late in life; the wisdom teeth.

D. sero'tini. (L. *serotinus*, backward.) The wisdom teeth, from their late appearance.

D. sophronis'teres. (Σωφρονιστήρ, a moderator.) The wisdom teeth.

D. sophronis'ti. (Σώφρων, sensible.) The wisdom teeth.

D. sophroret'ici. (Σώφρων.) The wisdom teeth.

D. tom'ici. (Τομικός, for cutting.) The incisor teeth.

D. triche'ci. (L. *trichecus*, the walrus. G. *Eckzähne des Wallrosses.*) The canine teeth of the walrus. Used as a source of ivory.

Den'ticeps. (L. *dens; capio*, to seize.) A tooth forceps.

Den'ticle. (L. *denticulus*, a little tooth.) A small tooth which, when combined with others, forms the compound tooth of the Cape anteater, *Orycteropus*.

Also, in Botany, a small tooth.

Dentic'ola hom'inis. (L. *dens*, a tooth; *colo*, to inhabit.) A loosely described infusorial animalcule found among the tartar of teeth.

Dentic'ulate. (L. *denticulus*, a little tooth. F. *denticulé;* G. *gezähnt, gezähnelt.*) Having little teeth. Applied to numerous objects having this resemblance or arrangement.

D. bod'y. The *Corpus dentatum cerebelli.*

D. lam'ina. The upper surface of the peripheric margin of the lamina spiralis of the cochlea. It presents wedge-shaped teeth near the margin of the bony plate. Also called *Limbus laminæ spiralis.*

D. lig'ament. See *Ligamentum denticulatum.*

D. mus'cle. The *Serratus magnus* muscle, from the digitated or denticulated origin.

Dentic'ulated. Same as *Denticulate.*

Dentic'ulately. (L. *denticulus.*) In a denticulate manner.

Denticula'tion. (L. *denticulus.*) The condition of having small teeth, as on the edge of a leaf.

Denticula'to-spi'nous. (G. *feingezähntdornig.*) Having fine tooth-like spines.

Denticula'tum. (L. *denticulus.*) The *Membrana dentata.*

Dentic'ulus. (L. *denticulus*, dim. of *dens*, a tooth. G. *Zähnchen, Zahnschnitt.*) A small tooth.

Dentidu'cum. (L. *dens*, a tooth; *duco*, to draw. F. *davier, dentagre;* G. *Zahnzange, Zahnziehen.*) Another name for the instrument called *Dentagra.*

Den'tier. (L. *dens.*) The French name for a complete set or arch of artificial teeth.

D., doub'le. A term applied to two arches or sets of artificial teeth for upper and lower jaw.

D., sing'le. A term applied to an arch or set of artificial teeth for one or other jaw.

Dentifica'tion. (L. *dens; facio*, to make.) The same as *Dentition.*

Den'tiform. (L. *dens; forma*, form. F. *dentiforme;* G. *zahnförmig.*) Resembling a tooth in shape.

D. fi'bres of membra'na tym'pani. A set of fibres, largely confined to the posterior segment of the membrana tympani, arising near its periphery between the two layers of the membrana propria, and stretching to the manubrium of the malleus, where they divide into branches, which intertwine with the fibres of the membrana propria.

Den'tifrice. (L. *dens*, a tooth; *frico*, to rub. F. *dentifrice;* G. *Zahnmittel, Zahnpulver, Zahnreinigungsmittel.*) Tooth powder. A name given to different powders and pastes proper for cleansing the enamel of the teeth, and removing the tartar which covers them.

Dentifric'ium. Same as *Dentifrice.*

D. absorb'ens, Fr. Codex. (L. *absorbeo*, to suck up. F. *poudre dentifrice absorbante.*) Carbonate of lime, hydrocarbonate of magnesia, powdered grey cinchona bark, of each 100 parts, oil of peppermint one part; mix.

D. acid'ulum, Fr. Codex. (L. *acidulus*, sourish. F. *poudre dentifrice acide.*) Bitartrate of potash, sugar of milk, of each 200 parts, red lac 20, and oil of peppermint 1; mix.

D. cum carbo'në. (L. *cum*, with; *carbo*, charcoal. F. *poudre dentifrice au charbon.*) Wood charcoal 200 parts, powdered grey cinchona bark 100, oil of peppermint 1; mix.

Dentig'erous. (L. *dens; gero*, to carry. F. *dentigère;* G. *zahntragend.*) Containing, or bearing, a tooth, or teeth.

Also, bearing dentated teeth.

D. cysts. See *Cysts, dentigerous.*

Den'tile. (L. *dens*, a tooth.) A term applied to a small sharp tooth-like projection on the border of a shell.

Den'tinal. (*Dentine.*) Relating to the dentine of the teeth.

D. canalic'uli. (L. *canaliculus*, a small channel. F. *canalicules dentaires;* G. *Zahnröhrchen.*) The canals of the *Dentine.*

D. canal's. Same as *D. canaliculi.*

D. cells. See *Tooth pulp.*

D. fi'bre. (G. *Zahnfaser.*) Term applied to the protoplasmic contents of the dentinal canaliculi.

According to Klein, the dentinal fibres are processes of the cells lying just beneath the superficial cells of the pulp.

D. glob'ules. (L. dim. of *globus*, a sphere.) A name given to spheroidal masses forming a kind of layer on the outer surface of the dentine. They are regarded by Waldeyer as calcified remains of the corpuscles lying in the interglobular spaces of Czermak.

D. mem'brane. Kölliker's term for the non-vascular cellular layer of the *D. papilla.*

D. sheath of Neu'mann. The layer of hard tissue which immediately surrounds the dentinal fibres prolonged from the protoplasmic cells of the pulp cavity of the tooth. The proper wall of the dentinal canaliculi.

D. teeth. Teeth resulting from the calcification of a dental papilla, in opposition to horny teeth.

D. tubes. Same as *D. canaliculi.*

D. tu'mour. An irregular outgrowth of dentine from some part of the tooth.

Den'tine. (L. *dens*, a tooth. F. *dentine, ivoire;* G. *Zahnbein, Elfenbein.*) The bone-like substance composing the inner part of the body and neck, and nearly the whole of the fangs of the teeth in the human subject and many of the higher animals, giving to them their general shape. It is covered in the body of the tooth by the enamel; in the fangs by the cement. It is composed of a hard matrix or ground substance, consisting of a dense reticulation of organic material, impregnated with lime salts similar to those of bone. The matrix is traversed by long, fine, undulating branched anastomosing tubes, named the dentinal canals, which extend radially from the central hollow or pulp cavity of the tooth, and, becoming smaller towards the surface, terminate in the interglobular spaces of Czermak, or granular layer of Purkinje. The wall of each tube is composed

of the dentinal sheath of Neumann, and each contains a dentinal fibre of Tomes.

Dentine contains in 100·51 parts, 27·7 of organic matter, 72·06 of phosphate and carbonate of lime in a definite compound, according to Hoppe-Seyler ($Ca_{10}CO_3,6PO_4$), and ·75 of manganese phosphate, $MgHPO_4$.

D. cel'lules. A synonym of *Odontoblasts.*

D. of repair'. A deposit of hard, somewhat translucent, dentinal substance on the wall of the pulp cavity corresponding to a surface denudation of the dentine by removal of the enamel of a tooth.

D., sec'ondary. A term which includes the *Osteodentine* of Owen, and the *D. of repair* of Salter.

Den'tinoid. (*Dentine;* εἶδος, likeness.) Like *Dentine.*

D. tu'mour. A *Dental osteoma* arising from the crown of the tooth; so called from its structure being like dentine covered with enamel.

Den'tipes. (L. *dens*, a tooth; *pes*, a foot. F. *dentipède;* G. *zahnfüssig.*) Having dentated feet.

Dentipo'rous. (L. *dens; porus*, a pore. F. *dentipore;* G. *zahnlochig.*) Having dentated pores.

Dentiros'trate. (G. *zahnschnäblig.*) Having the characters of the *Dentirostres.*

Dentiros'tres. (L. *dens*, a tooth; *rostrum*, a beak. F. *dentirostre;* G. *Zahnschnäbler.*) A Suborder of the Order *Passeres*, having the beak notched at the tip.

Dentiscal'pium. (L. *dens*, a tooth; *scalpo*, to scrape. G. *Zahnstocher.*) Name of an instrument for scaling teeth.

Den'tist. (L. *dens*, a tooth. F. *dentiste;* G. *Zahnarzt.*) The designation adopted by one who professes, specially, to clean, scale, and scrape the teeth of those who require such service; to stuff any that are partially, or extract those which are further decayed, and to supply the places of the latter by introducing natural or artificial teeth, from one to an entire set of various quality.

Den'tistry. (L. *dens*, tooth.) Dental surgery. The art of the dentist.

Dentition. (L. *dentitio*, from *dentio*, to cut teeth. F. *dentition;* G. *Zahnausbruch.*) Term for the first appearing or cutting of the teeth in infancy; teething.

Also, the whole process of evolution of the teeth.

Also, the number, arrangement, and period of eruption of the teeth of an animal.

D., decid'uous. (L. *deciduus*, falling off.) The condition of having teeth which last only a short time, to be replaced or not by permanent teeth.

D., dif'ficult. A term for the disturbance of system which sometimes occurs during the growth and cutting of the milk teeth.

D., first. The appearance of the first, or deciduous, teeth. In man, the lower central incisors appear at the seventh month; the duration of eruption 1—10 days, pause 2—3 months. The upper central and lateral incisors appear at the ninth month; duration of eruption 4—6 weeks, pause 2 months. The lower lateral incisors appear at 12 months. The first molars at 14 months; duration of eruption 1—2 months, pause 4—5 months. The canines or cuspidates appear at 18 months; duration of eruption 2—3 months, pause 3—5 months. The second molars appear at 26 months, and the duration of eruption is from 3—5 months.

D., milk. The same as *D., first.*

D., irreg'ular. The condition in which teeth vary in size, in form, in number, or in position, from the normal.

D., per'manent. (L. *permaneo*, to stay to the end.) The condition of having teeth which last during the life of the animal.

D., pri'mary. (L. *primus*, first.) See *D., first.*

D., sec'ond. The appearance of the second or permanent set of teeth. In man, the first molars appear at 6 years; the central incisors, lower jaw, at 7 years; central incisors, upper jaw, 8 years; lateral incisors, both jaws, lower preceding upper, 9 years. First bicuspids 10 years; second bicuspids 11 years. Cuspidates 12 years; second molars 13 years; third molars at 17—20 years, or later.

Denti'tis. A synonym of *Odontitis.*

Den'tium cor'tex. (L. *dens*, a tooth; *cortex*, rind.) The enamel of the teeth.

D. do'lor. (L. *dolor*, pain.) Toothache.

D. ni'tor. (L. *nitor*, brightness.) The enamel of the teeth.

D. scalptu'ra. (L. *scalptura*, a cutting.) The act of lancing the gums.

D. vacillan'tia. (L. *vacillo*, to sway to and fro.) Looseness of the teeth.

Denti'va. (L. *dens.* G. *Zahnfleisch.*) The gums.

Den'to. (L. *dens.*) One whose teeth are prominent.

Den'toid. (L. *dens*, a tooth; Gr. εἶδος, resemblance.) Like a tooth.

Dentolin'gual. (L. *dens; lingua*, the tongue.) Relating to the teeth and the tongue.

D. con'sonants. Those consonants which are sounded by applying the tongue to the teeth; such are *d*, *t*, and *s*.

Den'ture. (F. from L. *dens*, a tooth.) An entire or partial set of artificial teeth.

Also, the order in which the teeth are arranged.

Denu'date. (L. *denudo*, to make bare. F. *dénudé;* G. *entblösst.*) Stripped; naked. Applied to plants whose flowers have no flower-cup.

Also, to polished surfaces, or those which are neither hairy nor rough.

Also, to those plants whose flowers appear before the leaves.

Denuda'tion. (L. *denudo*, to make bare. Gr. ψίλωσις; F. *dénudation;* G. *Entblössung.*) Term for the act or process of laying bare any part.

Denutrit'ion. (L. *de*, from; *nutrio*, to nourish.) The opposite to nutrition, being the molecular breaking down of tissue.

Deobstruct'. (L. *de*, from; *obstruo*, to obstruct.) To remove obstructions, especially to the passage of fluids along the canals.

Deob'struent. (L. *de*, from; *obstruo*, to obstruct. F. *désobstruant, désopilant;* G. *eröffnend, abführend.*) Applied to medicines which have power to remove obstructions in the canals of the body.

De'odand. (L. *Deus*, God; *do*, to give.) Term for the fine or mulct which used to be imposed by the coroner on any inanimate object which, or on an irrational creature who, might have caused the death, sudden or violent, of a

person, by which it became given to God, or forfeited to the king for pious uses.

De'odar. The *Cedrus deodara.*

D. pine. The *Cedrus deodara.*

Deod'orant. (L. *de,* from; *odor,* smell.) Having power to destroy a smell.

Deodoriza'tion. (L. *de,* neg.; *odor,* a scent or smell.) Term for the act or process of correcting any foul or unwholesome effluvia, through the operation of chemical substances acting as deodorizing agents, as they are called.

Deod'orize. (L. *de; odor.*) To destroy a foul smell.

Deod'orizer. (L. *de; odor.*) A substance able to effect *Deodorization.*

Deontol'ogy. (Δέον, that which is binding; λόγος, a description.) A word introduced by Bentham to denote his doctrine of ethics, being the science of duties.

D., med'ical. (F. *déontologie medicale.*) The duties and rights of medical practitioners.

Deoper'culate. (L. *de,* from; *operculum,* a lid.) In Botany, used to denote those mosses in which the operculum does not separate spontaneously.

Also (G. *deckellos*), without an operculum.

Deoppi'lant. (L. *de,* neg.; *oppilo,* to stop up. F. *désobstruant, désopilant, désopilatif.*) Having the power of removing obstructions, as aperient medicines.

Deoppi'lative. Same as *Deoppilant.*

Deor'sum. (L.) Downwards.

Deox'idate. (L. *de,* from; *oxygenium,* oxygen.) To deprive of oxygen.

Deoxida'tion. (Same etymon. F. *désoxydation, désoxygénation;* G. *Entsäuerung.*) Term for the act or process of driving off oxygen from any solid or liquid substance; reduction from the state of an oxide.

Deoxidisa'tion. Same as *Deoxidation.*

Deox'idise. (Same etymon.) To deprive of oxygen.

Deox'idisement. (Same etymon.) The process of *Deoxidation.*

Deoxyg'enate. (Same etymon.) To deprive of oxygen.

Deoxygena'tion. (Same etymon.) The act or process of depriving of oxygen.

De'part. (F. *départ; linquart.*) Old term for the refining or separating of gold from silver by means of aqua fortis; also called quartation. (Quincy.)

Departit'ion. (L. *de,* from; *partio,* to divide.) Old term for the process of separating metals.

Depas'cent. (L. *depasco,* to feed or eat up as beasts do. G. *wegfressend.*) Eating away; corroding. Applied formerly to phagedænic ulcers.

Depau'perate. (L. *de,* intens.; *paupero,* to make poor. G. *verarmt.*) Impoverished; as if starved; diminished in size for want of favourable conditions as to nourishment, and such like.

Also (G. *armblüthig*), having no, or few, flowers.

Depen'dent. (L. *dependeo,* to hang down. F. *dépendant;* G. *herabhangend.*) Hanging down.

Deperdit'io. (L. *deperdo,* to lose altogether. F. *avortement;* G. *Missgebären, Fehlgeburt, eine unzeitige Geburt.*) Old term for an abortion.

Depeti'go. (L. *de,* intens.; *petigo,* a running tetter. F. *dartre;* G. *Herpes, Flechte.*) Old term for tetter, ringworm, or itch, where the skin is rough. (Quincy.)

Dephlegm'. Same as *Dephlegmate.*

Dephleg'mate. (L. *de,* from; *phlegma,* phlegm.) To perform the operation of *Dephlegmation.*

Dephlegma'tion. (L. *de,* from; *phlegma,* phlegm, a clammy humour of the body. F. *déphlegmation;* G. *Entwässerung.*) Term for the act or process of distilling off the water from chemical liquors; the part distilled off is the phlegm, and the weakest; the part left in the retort the strongest, and the chief product.

An old name for *Rectification.*

Dephlogis'ticate. (L. *de,* neg.; *phlogiston.*) To deprive of phlogiston.

Dephlogis'ticated. (L. *de,* neg.; *phlogiston,* the inflammable principle. F. *déphlogistiqué.*) Old term applied to bodies supposed to be deprived of phlogiston.

D. air. An old term, by the school of Stahl, for what is now known as oxygen gas; they supposed it to be common air deprived of phlogiston.

D. mari'ne ac'id. A former name for *Chlorine.*

Dephrac'tic. (L. *de,* from; φράσσω, to obstruct.) Same as *Deobstruent.*

De'pilate. (L. *depilo.*) To deprive of, or to pluck out, the hair.

Depila'tio. (L. *de; pilus,* hair.) Loss of hair, alopecia, baldness. See *Depilation.*

D. cap'itis. (L. *caput,* the head.) Baldness of the head.

Depila'tion. (Same etymon. G. *Enthaarung, Abhaaren.*) Removal of the hair by chemical or mechanical means; by the aid of a *Depilatory.*

Also (G. *Kahlköpfigkeit*), the condition of baldness.

Depilato'rium. (F. *dépilatoire.*) A *Depilatory.*

Depi'latory. (L. *de,* neg.; *pilus,* the hair. F. *dépilatif;* G. *haarvertilgung.*) An application which removes hair from the head or any part of the body. It may be mechanical, as in the case of a pitch plaster; or chemical, as in the case of lime or other caustic.

Also, having power to remove hair.

D., Bott'ger's. Sodium sulphide 1 part, creta precipitata 3, made into a paste with water.

D., Bou'det's. Sodium sulphide 3 parts, quicklime, in powder, 10. Mixed with water and applied as a paste for three or four minutes. It must then be scraped off.

D., Caz'enove's. Quicklime 1 part, sodium subcarbonate 2, and lard 8.

D., Col'ley's. Quicklime 30 parts, nitre 4, sulphur 4, orpiment 12, soap lees 125; evaporate to the consistence of cream.

D., Del'croix's. Quicklime 30 parts, orpiment 4, powdered gum arabic 60; mix with water to a paste.

D., Plenck's. Orpiment 1 part, quicklime 16, starch 10. Apply as a paste with water.

De'pilous. (L. *depilis;* from *de; pilus,* hair.) Devoid of hair; hairless.

Depla'nate. (L. *deplano,* to level off.) Flattened, smoothened.

Deple'tion. (L. *depleo,* to empty out. F. *l'action de vider;* G. *Entleerung.*) The act or process of emptying; the diminution of the

quantity of the fluids of the living body. Applied to the use of those means which act through the medium of the circulation in reducing plethora or checking inflammation, as bloodletting, and saline purgatives, especially the former.

Deple'tive. (L. *depleo.*) Same as *Depletory.*

Deple'tory. (L. *depleo.* F. *déplétif.*) Having relation to, or producing, *Depletion.*

Deplica'tion. (L. *de,* from; *plico,* to fold.) An unfolding or untwisting.

Deplu'mate. (L. *de,* from; *pluma,* a feather. G. *federlos.*) Without or having lost its feathers.

Depluma'tion. (L. *de,* neg.; *pluma,* a feather.) The stripping or falling off of feathers.

Old term for a disease of the eyelids which causes the eyelashes to fall off, (Gr. *πτίλωσις*), said by Aëtius, vii, 78, to consist of Madarosis and Sclerophthalmia.

Depolarisa'tion. (F. *dépolarisation.*) The removing or destroying the polarity of a thing.

A term applied in Optics to the phenomena which are observed when a pencil of polarised light-rays is caused to traverse a double-refracting crystal, whereby if a Nicol's prism be used the ordinary and the extraordinary rays are both brought into sight; or if a thin film of crystal, such as selenite, be used, colours will appear, differing according to the thickness of the crystal, and depending on the interference with each other of the polarised rays.

Also, a term applied to the restoration to their original velocity of light-waves which have had their velocity changed through the influence of magnetism. It is accomplished by subjecting them to high electrical power, or to the influence of new light.

Depos'it. (L. *depono,* to lay down.) That which has been thrown down, or has settled, as the solid parts from suspension in a fluid.

Also, an infiltration or collection of morbid matter in a structure or part.

D.s, u'rinary. See *Urinary deposits.*

Deposit'ion. (L. *depositio,* from *depono,* to lay down. F. *déplacement;* G. *Niederlegen.*) A displacement, or putting aside of a thing.

Also (F. *abaissement, dépression;* G. *Niederdrückung, Niederziehung*), old term for the depressing of the lens in the operation of couching.

In chemical operations, the causing to settle of a solid from a mixture.

Depos'itive. (L. *depositus,* part. of *depono.*) An epithet used by Erasmus Wilson to express that condition of the inflamed corium in which plastic lymph is exuded into the tissue of the derma, so as to give rise to the production of small, hard elevations of the skin, or pimples. Under the term depositive inflammation of the derma he comprises strophulus, lichen, and prurigo.

Depos'itum. (L. *depositus.*) A deposit.

Deprava'tion. (L. *depravatio,* a perverting; from *depravo,* to vitiate. F. *dépravation;* G. *Verderben, Verderbtheit.*) Term for a deterioration or change for the worse. Applied to the secretions or the functions of the body.

Deprehen'sio. (L. *deprehensio,* a seizing, from *deprehendo,* to take a man unawares. F. *catalepsie;* G. *Katalepsis, Staarsucht.*) A former name for *Catalepsy.*

Also (L. *deprehendo,* to comprehend), an old term for *Diagnosis.*

Depres'sants. (L. *depressus,* part. of *deprimo,* to press down.) Sedatives.

D.s, cer'ebral. (L. *cerebrum,* the brain.) Remedies which diminish the action of the nerve substance of the cerebrum; such are cold, opium, chloral hydrate, and perhaps the bromides.

D.s, spi'nal. (L. *spina,* the spine.) Remedies which diminish the action of the spinal cord; such are conium, bromide of potassium, and cold.

Depres'sed. (L. *depressus,* part. of *deprimo,* to press down. F. *déprimé;* G. *niedergedrückt.*) Pressed down; as when the sides of a leaf are higher than the disc. Having the appearance of being flattened from above.

Depres'sing. (Same etymon.) Lowering, relaxing the tone of.

Depres'sio. Same as *Depression.*

D. u'teri. (L. *uterus,* the womb.) An old term for the early stage or imperfect development of inversion of the uterus.

Depres'sion. (L. *depressio,* from *deprimo,* to press down. F. *abaissement, depression;* G. *Herabziehung, Niederziehung, Niederschlagung, Niedersinken, Niederdrücken.*) The state of a part which has fallen or is pressed down.

Also, a term for one of the operations for cataract.

Applied to the lowness of spirits of persons suffering under disease.

In Anatomy, a hollow or pit.

In Surgery, the condition of the surface of a fractured bone, especially of a skull bone, when it is crushed in.

D., ner'vous. A term applied in a loose fashion sometimes to a morbid fancy or melancholy, and sometimes to defective nerve force.

D. of cat'aract. See *Cataract, depression of.*

D., vi'tal. A term which has been used to describe the fatal or very serious depression of the powers of life which are produced by a sudden shock, either physical or mental.

Depressius'culus. (L. dim. of *depressus,* part. of *deprimo,* to press down.) Slightly depressed.

Depres'so-mo'tor. (L. *depressus,* pressed down; *motus,* motion.) Having power to lessen the activity of the motor centres. A term used to describe the action of such drugs as physostigma, the bromides, chloral, nitrate of amyl, lobelia, gelsemium, tobacco, hemlock, and such like, on the muscular system and its nerves.

Depres'sor. (L. *deprimo,* to press down. F. *abaisseur, dépressoir;* G. *niederziehende Muskeln.*) A presser down. A name applied to a muscle which draws or presses down the part on which it acts.

D. a'læ na'si. (L. *ala,* a wing; *nasus,* the nose. F. *maxillo-alveolinasal,* Chauss; *abaisseur de l'aile du nez.*) This muscle arises from a depression of the upper jaw-bone above the roots of the second incisor and canine teeth; the fibres ascend to be inserted into the septum nasi and posterior part of the ala of the nose. It restores the ala nasi to its normal position after it has been dilated. It is supplied by the seventh nerve and by the facial artery.

D. an'guli o'ris. (L. *angulus,* angle; *os,* the mouth. F. *maxillo-labial,* Chauss; *sous maxillo-labial, abaisseur de l'angle des lèvres;* G. *Niederzieher des Mundwinkels.*) A triangular

muscle arising from the oblique line on the outer surface of the lower jaw and passing upwards to the angle of the mouth. It draws the mouth downwards and outwards; it is supplied by the seventh nerve and by the facial and labial branch of the inferior dental artery.

D. branchiostego'rum. (*Branchiostegal.*) A muscle of fishes arising from the lower end of the ceratohyal bone, passing obliquely backward, and crossing its fellow to be inserted into the inferior branchiostegal ray. It regulates the size of the branchiostegal chamber.

D. cau'dæ. (L. *cauda*, a tail.) A large muscle of *Cetacea* arising in the thorax by tendinous slips from the ribs and adjoining transverse processes, and attached to the hæmal arches of the tail.

D. clitor'idis. (L. *clitoris.*) A synonym of *Ischiocavernosus.*

D. coccyge'us. The *Sacrococcygeus inferior.*

D. epiglot'tidis. (*Epiglottis.*) A thin layer of muscular fibres contained in the fold of mucous membrane that bounds laterally the upper opening of the larynx. It arises from the front of the arytænoid cartilage, and, by a second origin, from the thyroid cartilage near the middle line. From these attachments the fibres radiate upwards, and are inserted into the border of the epiglottis. The lowermost fibres, which cover the top of the laryngeal pouch, and which are in relation with the arytænoid and thyro-arytænoid muscles, have been named by Hilton the arytæno-epiglottideus inferior.

D. la'bii inferio'ris. (L. *labium*, a lip; *inferior*, lowermost. F. *mentonnier-labial, mento-labial*, Chauss; *carré de menton, abaisseur de la lèvre inférieure.*) This muscle arises from a depression on the front of the lower jaw, and the fibres pass upwards to join the orbicularis oris. It depresses and everts the lower lip.

D. la'bii inferio'ris pro'prius. (L. *proprius*, special.) A synonym of *D. labii inferioris.*

D. la'bii superio'ris alæ'que na'si. A synonym of *D. alæ nasi.*

D. la'bii superio'ris pro'prius. (L. *superior*, upper; *proprius*, special. G. *Herabzieher der Unterlippe.*) A flat, thin muscle, of rhombic form, arising from the front of the lower jaw, between the mental protuberance and the mental foramen. It runs obliquely upwards and towards the middle line, to join the orbicularis oris. It draws the lower lip downwards. It is supplied by the fifth nerve.

D. labio'rum commu'nis. (L. *labium*, a lip; *communis*, common.) A synonym of *D. anguli oris.*

D. mandib'ulæ. (L. *mandibula*, the lower jaw.) A muscle of fishes arising from the coracoid part of the shoulder-girdle, and inserted into the middle of the mandible.

D. nerve. A nerve discovered by Cyon and Ludwig, the stimulation of which lowers the pressure of the blood. In the rabbit it arises by two roots, one coming from the vagus, the other from the superior laryngeal branch of the vagus, and runs by the side of the sympathetic to the thorax, where it joins with sympathetic filaments, and is distributed to the heart. After division electric stimulation of the peripheric stump is without effect, but applied to the proximal extremity gradually reduces the blood pressure in the arteries to one half or one third of the normal amount. About fifteen beats of the heart take place before the maximum effect is observed. The pulsations of the heart are reduced in number, but after a time they rise to normal frequency. The nerve, it is probable, acts reflexly through the vagus.

D. oc'uli. (L. *oculus*, the eye.) A synonym of the *Rectus inferior oculi.*

D. oper'culi. (L. *operculum*, a cover.) A muscle of fishes arising from the alisphenoid and the pectoral bones, and inserted into the inner ridge of the opercular bone. (Owen.)

D. pal'pebræ inferio'ris. (L. *palpebra*, an eyelid; *inferior*, lower.) A fasciculus of the palpebraris muscle. Heister describes it separately, but it is not admitted now.

Also, a name given by Ecker to a few fibres of the levator bulbi oculi in Amphibians.

D. sep'ti mob'ilis na'rium. (L. *mobilis*, movable.) Term applied to a few fibres of the orbicularis oris, which, ascending in the middle line, are attached to the septum of the nose.

D., Sims's. An instrument for depressing or holding back the anterior vaginal wall during the use of Sims's speculum. It consists of a light metal rod, one end fixed in a short broad handle, and the other terminating in an oval loop.

D. supercil'ii. (L. *supercilium*, an eyebrow.) A fasciculus of the orbicularis palpebrarum, which, arising from the ligamentum palpebrale mediale, radiates to the eyebrow.

D., tongue. A flattened metallic plate for depressing the tongue, in order to see the throat. The instrument is usually made double; two blades jointed by their ends and opening to a right angle.

D. tym'pani. (*Tympanum.*) A muscle of fishes arising from the basi- and alisphenoids, and expanding with diverging fibres to be inserted into the epi- and prætympanic bones and into the entopterygoid. It depresses the tympanic bone and contracts the branchial cavity. (Owen.)

D. ure'thræ. The same as the *Constrictor vestibuli vaginæ.*

Depresso'rium. (L. *deprimo*, to depress. F. *dépressoir.*) Old name for an instrument for depressing the dura mater after the operation of the trepan. (Quincy.)

Depres'sus. Same as *Depressed.*

Depri'mens. (L. *deprimo*, to press down.) Pressing or pulling down. Same as *Depressing.*

D. auric'ulæ. (L. *auricula*, the auricle.) A synonym of the *Retrahens auris.*

D. maxil'læ biven'ter. (L. *maxilla*, the jaw; *bis*, twice; *venter*, a belly.) The same as *Digastricus.*

D. oc'uli. A synonym of *Rectus inferior oculi*, so called from its action.

Deprimen'tia. (L. *deprimo*, to depress.) Sedatives.

Dept'ford pink. The *Dianthus armeria*, from the place where it grew.

Depu'celate. To commit the act of *Depucelation.*

Depucela'tion. (F. *de*, out of; *pucelle*, a maid.) The depriving a female of her virginity.

Depudica'tion. (L. *depudico*, to dishonour; from *de*, out of; *pudicus*, chaste.) Rape.

Depu'rant. (Low L. *depuro*, to purify or cleanse. G. *reinigend.*) Purifying; cleansing.

Applied to medicines, or to any kind of diet, that purifies the fluids of the body.

Depu'rate. (Low L. *depuro;* from L. *de*, intens.; *puro*, to purify.) To cleanse from impurities.

Also (L. *de*, neg.; *puro*), to make foul or impure.

Depura'tion. (Low. L. *depuro*, to cleanse or purify. F. *dépuration, despumation;* G. *Abschaumung, Reinigung.*) The act of depurating. Term for the act or process of clarifying a liquid; defecation. The removal of impurities from the humours or fluids of the body.

Depu'rative. (Same etymon.) A term applied to remedies which possess the action called *Depurant;* such are said to be sarsaparilla, dandelion, watercress, and such like.

Also (L. *de*, from, away; *pus*, matter), a term by Dickinson to describe a certain morbid change produced in the system by the removal of pus from it, that is, by a protracted purulent discharge. The term is especially applied to lardaceous or amyloid disease, of which he believes one of the great causes is the abstraction of pus from the blood by the process of suppuration.

D. depos'it. A synonym of lardaceous deposit, by Dickinson, in recognition of its nature. See *Depurative.*

D. disea'se. A synonym of lardaceous disease, by Dickinson, in recognition of his theory of its mode of production. See *Depurative.*

Depu'ratory. (Low L. *depuro*, to cleanse or purify. F. *dépuratoire;* G. *reinigend.*) Having power to cleanse or purify.

Applied to certain diseases which were supposed to carry off impurities from the system, as skin diseases.

Also, applied to medicines, or diet, supposed to have the effect of purifying the fluids or humours of the body.

D. excre'tions. A term applied to the urine and products of respiration.

D. fe'ver. See *Fever, depuratory.*

D. or'gans. The organs which serve for the excretion of effete matters, such as the kidneys.

Depur'gative. (L. *depurgativus*, from *depurgo*, to clean out.) Actively purgative.

Deradel'phus. (Δέρη, the neck; ἀδελφός, brother. F. *déradelphe.*) A double monocephalous monster, whose two trunks are united above the umbilicus, and separated below; they have four or three limbs, and but one head.

Der'aden. (Δέρη; ἄδην, gland. G. *Halsdrüse.*) A gland in the neck.

Deradeni'tis. (Δέρη; ἄδην. G. *Halsdrüsenentzündung.*) Inflammation of the glands of the neck.

Deradenon'cus. (Δέρη; ἄδην; ὄγκος, a swelling. G. *Halsdrüsengeschwulst.*) Enlargement of the glands of the neck.

Deranencepha'lia. (Δέρη; ἄν, neg.; ἐγκέφαλος, the brain.) A monstrosity in which only a small portion of the brain exists, resting on the cervical vertebræ. According to Is. G. St. Hilaire, a monstrosity characterised by the total absence of encephalon, and of the medulla spinalis into the cervical region.

Dera'nged. (F. *deranger*, to disarray.) Insane.

Dera'ngement. (Same etymon.) Disturbance of regular course, disorder.

D., men'tal. (L. *mens*, the mind.) A term for the different forms of insanity.

Derapos phinx'is. (Δέρη, the neck; ἀπόσφιγξις, a squeezing tight.) Same as *Auchenosphinxis.*

Deratop'tera. (Δέρας, the skin; πτίρον, a wing. F. *dératoptère;* G. *hautflügelicht.*) Applied by Clairville to a Section of insects with simply coriaceous elytra, now called *Orthoptera.*

Der'bia. Old name for *Impetigo*, according to Fallopius, *de Ulcer.*, i, 23, *p.* 612, 613.

Der'byshire neck. A common term for the disease goitre, or bronchocele, on account of its being endemic in that county, and in other mountainous countries.

Derencepha'lia. Same as *Deranencephalia.*

Derenceph'alus. (Δέρη; κεφαλή, head.) A monster whose brain is in the condition called *Deranencephalia.*

Deri'vant. Same as *Derivative.*

Derivan'tia. (Same etymon.) Medicines which exert the influence called *Derivative.*

Deriva'tion. (L. *derivatio*, from *derivo*, to drain, turn aside, or divert; from *de*, from; *rivus*, a river. F. *dérivation;* G. *Ableitung.*) Term formerly used for the drawing away of a disease from its original seat to another part of the body; blisters, rubefacients, and escharotic applications, as well as purgatives and local blood-letting, being said to act by derivation.

D. wire. The wire along which a derived electric current is drawn.

Deriv'ative. (L. *derivo*, to turn aside, to drain. F. *dérivatif;* G. *ableitend.*) Having power to turn aside or convert, as it were, from one disease to another. Applied to certain medicines which were thought to act in this manner, as blisters, rubefacients, epispastics.

D. bleed'ing. A term applied to that method of treatment of a disease by bleeding when the blood is removed from a part of the body far away from the seat of the disease, as in bleeding from the toe in head affections.

D. circula'tion. Term applied to the direct communication which exists between arteries and veins in some parts of the body, so that all the blood does not necessarily pass through the capillaries of these parts.

D. crea'tion. The secondary development or evolution of animals or plants from parents in contradistinction to the primary, instantaneous creation of living things.

Derivato'rius. Same as *Derivative.*

Deri'ved. (L. *derivo.*) Drawn from.

D. albu'mins. See *Albumins, derived.*

D. cur'rent. See *Current, derived.*

D. pro'teids. See *Proteids, derived.*

Derm. (Δέρμα, the skin.) The skin or outer covering of anything. A term for the true skin or corium.

In Botany, the inner living layer of the bark as distinguished from the outer dead portion.

D. plate. (Δέρμα.) A scute. A bony deposit or scale in the skin of an animal.

Der'ma. (Δέρμα, the skin. F. *derme, peau;* G. *Fell, Haut, Lederhaut.*) The true skin, or cutis vera. See *Skin.*

Der'mad. An adverbial term applied by Dr. Barclay to signify towards the *Dermal aspect.*

Dermahæ'mal. Same as *Dermohæmal.*

Der'mal. (Δέρμα, the skin. F. *mem-*

braneux; G. *hautig.*) Consisting of, or belonging to, the skin.

Applied by Dr. Barclay of Edinburgh in his proposed Nomenclature, when treating of the aspect common to the body and organs generally, as meaning towards the skin.

D. as'pect. An aspect towards the skin or external surface (Barclay).

D. bones. Bony plates originating in the skin; they are developed from membrane.

D. canal's. The branched canals in the ectoderm of Porifera which communicate with the enteric cavity and open by the *D. pores.*

D. glands. The glands of the skin, of which the sudoriparous glands are the chief as depuratory organs.

D. pores. A term applied to the superficial openings of the *D. canals* of the *Porifera.*

D. shields. Osseous scutes formed in the skin in Ganoid and Siluroid fishes, in certain Batrachia, as Ceratophoris, and Chelonia. In these last the ossification is a continuation of that which forms the ribs and spines of the vertebræ, but in the others the ossification is independent.

D. skel'eton. See *Skeleton, dermal.*

Dermal'gia. Same as *Dermatalgia.*

Dermancyloproc'tia. (Δέρμα; ἀγκύλη, a noose; πρωκτός, the anus.) Imperforation of the anus by means of a dermic or membranous extension.

Dermaneu'ral. Same as *Dermoneural.*

Dermanys'sus, Dugés. (Δέρμα; νύσσω, to touch with a sharp point.) A Genus of the Order *Acaridea,* Class *Arachnida.*

D. a'vium, De Geer. (L. *avis,* a bird. G. *Vogelmilbe.*) A species inhabiting the crevices of perches in bird cages. It irritates the human skin.

D. galli'næ, De Geer. Inhabits poultry houses and pigeon cots: comes out at night, and sucks the blood of the birds. It attacks the human skin and produces a species of prurigo. It has also been observed in large numbers on a horse.

D. hirun'dinis, De Geer. (L. *hirundo,* a swallow.) Inhabits swallows' nests, but has not yet been seen on domestic animals.

Der'maphyte. Same as *Dermatophyte.*

Dermaphyt'icide. (Δέρμα; φυτόν, a plant; L. *cædo,* to kill.) A term applied to remedies which destroy the vegetable parasites of the skin, such as mercurial and sulphurous applications.

Dermapos'tasis. (Δέρμα; ἀπόστασις, a standing away from; a place where something is put away.) A skin disease depending on some other and constitutional disorder; such is a syphilitic eruption.

Dermap'tera. (Δέρμα; πτερόν, a wing.) A synonym of *Euplexoptera.*

Dermap'terous. Belonging to, or like, the *Dermaptera.*

Der'mata. Same as *Epidermata.*

Dermatag'ra. (Δέρμα; ἄγρα, a seizure.) Same as *Pellagra.*

Dermatal'gia. (Δέρμα, the skin; ἄλγος, pain. G. *Hautschmerz.*) Term used for the disease neuralgia of the skin; pain of the skin.

Dermataneu'ria. (Δέρμα; ἀ, neg.; νεῦρον, a nerve.) Paralysis or loss of sensibility of the skin.

Dermatapos'tasis. (Δέρμα; ἀπόστασις, a standing away from.) A prominence or tumour of the skin.

Dermataux'é. (Δέρμα; αὔξη, increase. G. *Hautverdickung.*) Increase or hypertrophy of the skin.

Dermatempodis'mus. (Δέρμα; ἐμποδισμός, a hindrance. F. *dermatempodisme;* G. *Hautverhinderung.*) Obstruction of the function of the skin.

Dermathæ'mia. (Δέρμα; αἷμα, blood.) Congestion of blood in the skin.

Dermathyper'trophy. (Δέρμα; ὑπέρ, above; τροφή, nutrition.) Thickening of the structure of the skin.

Dermatiatri'a. (Δέρμα; ἰατρεία, healing.) Healing of cutaneous diseases; treatment of diseases of the skin.

Also, the treatment of disease by means of remedies applied to or under the skin.

Dermat'ic. (Δερματικός, of skin.) Relating to, proceeding from, or composed of skin.

Dermat'ica. (Δερματικός, relating to the skin. G. *Hautmittel.*) A term applied to denote remedies which are useful in skin diseases, and also remedies which alter the secretions of the skin by increase, or diminution, or change of quality.

Der'matine. (Δέρμα.) Relating to the skin.

Dermati'tis. (Δέρμα. G. *Hautentzündung.*) Inflammation of the skin.

D. ambustio'nis. (L. *ambustio,* a burn.) Inflammation of the skin from a burn or scald.

D. ambustio'nis bullo'sa. (L. *bulla,* a bleb.) A burn or scald which has produced a blister.

D. ambustio'nis erythemato'sa. (Ερύθημα, a skin-redness.) A burn or scald which has only produced redness of the skin.

D. ambustio'nis escharot'ica. ('Εσχαρωτικός, fit to form an eschar.) A burn which has produced complete destruction of skin.

D. calor'ica. (L. *calor,* heat.) Inflammation of the skin, produced by the action of, or the deprivation of, heat.

D. circumscrip'ta. (L. *circum,* around; *scribo,* to write.) Inflammations of the skin which are confined to a limited area.

D. congelatio'nis. (L. *congelatio,* a freezing.) Inflammation of the skin from frost-bite.

D. contusifor'mis. (L. *contusum,* a bruising; *forma,* likeness.) A term for *Erythema nodosum,* from its appearance.

D., diffu'se. (L. *diffusus,* spread out.) Inflammation of the skin spread over a large area.

D. erythemato'sa. (Ερύθήμα, redness of the skin.) The superficial symptomatic inflammation of the skin which constitutes erysipelas.

D. exfolia'cea. (L. *exfolio,* to strip of leaves.) A synonym of *Pityriasis rubra.*

D. exfoliati'va. (L. *exfolio,* to strip of leaves.) Inflammation of the skin accompanied with excessive desquamation.

A non-febrile infectious disease observed in the Foundling Hospital at Prague has been called by this name; the skin was first dry, then erythematous, then exfoliating. Half those attacked died.

D. idiopath'ica. ('Ιδιος, peculiar; πάθος,

affection.) Von Hebra's term for all inflammations of the skin which are caused by agents, of which the injurious effects are local, and not by some general disturbance of the system. It includes *D. traumatica*, *D. venenata*, and *D. calorica*.

D. of nip'ple, malig'nant papil'lary. See *Nipple, malignant papillary dermatitis of.*

D. phlegmono'sa. Same as *Erysipelas, phlegmonous.*

D. symptomat'ica. (Συμπτωματικός, casual.) A synonym of *Erysipelas.*

D. traumat'ica. (Τραυματικός, relating to wounds.) Inflammation of the skin produced by mechanical agencies.

D. variolo'sa. (*Variola.*) The inflammation of true skin and subcutaneous tissue which is the commencement of the smallpox pustule.

D. venena'ta. (L. *venenatus*, poisoned.) Inflammation of the skin produced by acrid or poisonous agents.

Dermatobi'a. (Δέρμα; βιόω, to live.) A Genus of the Family *Œstridæ*, Suborder *Brachycera*, Order *Diptera.*

D. cyanoven'tris, Mcq. (L. *cyaneus*, dark blue; *venter*, the belly.) Habits like *D. noxialis.*

D. noxia'lis, Gaudot. (L. *noxialis*, injurious. G. *Menshenbiesfliege.*) Hab. America. The pear-shaped larva develops in the subcutaneous cellular tissue of the backs of cattle, where the female fly deposits her eggs.

Dermatobranchia'ta. (Δέρμα; βράγχια, the gills.) A section of the Order *Opisthobranchiata*, Class *Mollusca.* Marine molluscs breathing either entirely by the skin or by dorsal branchiæ.

Dermatocellulī'tis. (Δέρμα, the skin; *cellulitis.*) Inflammation of the skin and subcutaneous areolar or cellular tissue.

Dermatocholo'sis. (Δέρμα; χόλος, bile.) Jaundice.

Dermatoch'ysis. (Δέρμα; χύσις, a pouring out.) A synonym of *Anasarca.*

Dermatocop'tes, Fürst. (Δέρμα; κόπτω, to strike, to pierce. G. *Saugmilbe.*) A Genus of the Order *Acaridea*, living on serum, blood, and young epidermis scales. Head conical, with two projecting jaws, which are used to penetrate the skin; four pairs of legs with suckers, in the male, the fourth of which, however, are atrophied, whilst in the female the third and fourth are atrophied. Posterior end of the body with two processes, which are beset with bristles in the male, and are employed as organs of adhesion in coitus.

D. commu'nis, Fürst. (L. *communis*, common. G. *gemeine Saugmilbe.*) A species found on the horse, ox, and sheep.

D. cunicu'li, Fürst. (G. *Ohrsaugmilbe des Kaninchens.*) A species which inhabits the ear of the rabbit, and is apt to excite inflammation in the outer, middle, and even internal ear and brain.

Dermatocrati'a. (Δέρμα; κρατέω, to have power over.) The treatment of disease by means of remedies applied to the skin.

Dermatodec'tes, Gerl. (Δέρμα; δήκτης, a biter.) A Genus of the Family *Sarcoptides*, Order *Acaridea.*

D. commu'nis. The *Dermatocoptes communis.*

D. e'qui, Gerl. (L. *equus*, a horse.) The *Psoroptes longirostris*, Megn., or the *Dermatocoptes communis*, Fürst.

Dermato'des. (Δερματώδες, like skin.) Same as *Dermatoid.*

D. mor'bi. (L. *morbus*, a disease.) Chronic cutaneous diseases.

Dermatodyn'ia. (Δέρμα; ὀδύνη, pain. G. *Hautschmerz.*) Pain in the skin.

Dermatodyschroi'a. (Δέρμα; δύσχροια, a bad colour.) Discoloration of the skin. (Hoblyn.)

Der'matogen. (Δέρμα; γεννάω, to produce. G. *Hautbildungsgewebe.*) A term applied to the first independent tissue formed in the development of the embryo plant, being the epidermic tissue.

Dermatog'raphy. (Δέρμα, the skin; γράφω, to write.) Term for a description of the skin.

Dermatohæ'mia. Same as *Dermathæmia.*

Der'matoïd. (Δέρμα, the skin; εἶδος, likeness. F. *dermatoïde*; G. *hautähnlich, hautartig, häutig.*) Resembling the skin.

Dermatokelido'sis. (Δέρμα; κηλίδωσις, defilement.) Spottiness of the skin. (Hoblyn.)

Dermatoleucas'mus. (Δέρμα; λευκός, white.) Morbid whiteness of, or absence of colour from, the skin.

Dermatol'ogist. One conversant with *Dermatology.*

Dermatol'ogy. (Δέρμα, the skin; λόγος, a discourse. F. *dermologie*; G. *Hautlehre.*) The consideration of the skin, its nature, qualities, and diseases.

Dermatol'ysis. (Δέρμα; λύσις, a loosing.) A relaxed and pendulous condition of skin occurring under the eyelids and chin, in the cheeks, and the abdomen, in middle or old age. The connective tissue is dense and the neurilemma much thickened.

Also, used sometimes as a synonym of *Elephantiasis arabum.*

Dermato'ma. (Δέρμα.) A form of perverted nutrition of the skin, accompanied with hypertrophy, as mole, nævus.

Dermatomala'cia. (Δέρμα; μαλακία, softness. G. *Hauterweichung.*) Morbid softening of the skin.

Dermatomelas'ma. (Δέρμα; μέλασμα, a livid spot.) See *Melanopathia.*

D. suprarena'lē. (L. *supra*, above; *ren*, the kidney.) Disease of the suprarenal bodies or adrenals; so called from the discoloration of skin which usually accompanies it.

Dermatomyco'sis. (Δέρμα; μύκης, a fungus.) Skin disease caused by the growth of a vegetable parasite, such as ringworm.

Dermatoneu'ria. (Δέρμα; νεῦρον, a nerve. G. *Hautnervenleid.*) A term for nervous disease of the skin.

Dermaton'oses. (Δέρμα; νόσος, a disease.) A class of diseases of the skin of the Family *Eczematosen* of Fuchs. They are of different character, and are simple abnormalities of secretion.

Dermatopathi'a. (Δέρμα; πάθος, affection. G. *Hautleiden.*) Cutaneous disease.

Dermatopathol'ogy. (Δέρμα; πάθος, affection; λόγος, an account.) The doctrine of skin diseases.

Dermatop'athy. Same as *Dermatopathia.*

Dermatoperiscleris'mus. (Δέρμα; περί, around; σκληρός, hard.) Dryness and hardness of the skin.

Dermatoperisclero'sis. Same as *Dermatoperisclerismus.*

Dermatophagoï'des. (Δέρμα; φαγεῖν, to eat; εἶδος, likeness.) A Genus of the Order *Acaridea.*

D. Scheremeteros'kii, Bogdanoff. An acarid, very like the *Chorioptes spathiferus,* observed in Russia on the skin of persons suffering from herpes and with itch. It is probably an accidental parasite from some animal.

Dermatoph'agus, Fürst. A genus of Acarids found on the horse and ox, feeding on the epidermis scales. They are visible to the naked eye, have a blunt head, with two scissors-like jaws, external to which are three segmented palpi. A synonym of *Chorioptes.*

D. bo'vis, Fürst. (L. *bos,* an ox.) The *Chorioptes spathiferus.*

Dermatoph'ili. (Δέρμα; φιλέω, to love.) A Family of the Order *Acarini,* according to an old arrangement, including the Genus *Demodex.*

Dermatoph'ilus. (Δέρμα; φιλέω, to love. G. *Hautliebend.*) A name given to a louse, and to other skin vermin.

Also, a synonym of *Rhyncoprion,* or *Sarcopsylla.*

Der'matophone. (Δέρμα; φωνή, the voice.) A kind of flexible stethoscope, the two extremities of which are covered by a tight membrane of thin india-rubber. See *Dermatophony.*

Dermatopho'nia. Same as *Dermatophony.*

Dermatoph'ony. (Δέρμα; φωνή. F. *dermatophonie;* G. *Hautgeräusche.*) The murmur heard on listening by means of the dermatophone to the surface of the living body. It has been attributed to muscular contractions by Hering; according to Hüter, it is caused by the current of the blood in the capillaries; but late observations seem to show that the sound is to be heard in other and not living substances. It is affirmed that by this means it is possible to diagnose the presence of soft parts between the fractured ends of a bone and of a foreign body in a joint.

Dermatophthal'mus. (Δέρμα; ὀφθαλμός, the eye.) A synonym of *Lagophthalmus.*

Dermatophy'ma. (Δέρμα; φῦμα, a growth. G. *Hautgeschwulst.*) A tumour or outgrowth of the skin.

Dermatophy'mata. Plural of *Dermatophyma.*

D. vene'rea. (L. *Venus,* the goddess of love.) Condylomata.

Dermatophy'sa. (Δέρμα; φῦσα, a breath.) An Order of the Class *Arachnida* having no distinct breathing organs, the respiratory process being accomplished by the skin.

Dermatophy'ta. (Δέρμα; φυτόν, a plant.) Vegetable parasites of the skin.

Dermatophy'tæ. (Δέρμα; φυτόν, a plant.) An order of cutaneous diseases, including those that depend on, or are characterised by, the presence of parasitic fungi. It is made to include Porrigo and Sycosis.

Dermatophyt'ic. (Same etymon. F. *dermatophytique.*) Relating, or appertaining, to dermatophytes.

Dermatoplas'ty. (Δέρμα; πλάσσω, to form.) The remedying of skin defects by a plastic operation.

Dermatopno'a. (Δέρμα; πνοή, a breathing.) A term applied to abranchiate Mollusca, because they breathe by the skin.

Dermatop'tera. (Δέρμα; πτερόν, a wing.) A synonym of *Hemiptera,* from the leathery character of their wings.

Also, a synonym of *Forficulidæ.*

Dermatorrha'gia. (Δέρμα; ῥαγή, from ῥήγνυμι, to burst. G. *Hautblutfluss.*) A discharge of blood from the skin; bloody sweat.

Dermatorrhœ'a. (Δέρμα; ῥοία, a flow.) A morbidly increased secretion from the skin; excessive perspiration.

Dermatosclero'sis. (Δέρμα; σκληρός, hard. G. *Hautverhärtung.*) Hardness of the skin from induration of the subcutaneous areolar tissue. See also *Scleroderma.*

Dermatoscrof'ula. (Δέρμα; *scrofula.*) Scrofulous disease of the skin. Same as *Dermatostruma.*

Dermato'ses. (Δέρμα.) Cutaneous diseases.

Dermato'sis. (Δέρμα.) A term applied to the formation of bony plates or scales in the skin.

Dermatospas'mus. (Δέρμα; σπασμός, spasm.) The condition called goose skin, *Cutis anserina.*

Dermatostru'ma. (Δέρμα; *struma.*) Scrofulous ulcers of the skin.

Dermatosyph'ilis. (Δέρμα; *syphilis.*) Syphilitic affections of the skin.

Dermatotherapeï'a. (Δέρμα; θεραπεία, medical treatment.) The therapeutics and mode of treatment of skin diseases.

Dermatot'omy. Same as *Dermotomy.*

Dermatotrau'ma. (Δέρμα; τραῦμα, a wound. F. *dermatraume;* G. *Hautwunde.*) Wound of the skin.

Dermatotylo'ma. (Δέρμα; τύλωμα, a callus.) Callosity.

Dermatotylo'sis. (Δέρμα; τύλωσις, a becoming callous.) The development of a callosity.

Dermatoty'lus. (Δέρμα; τύλος, callous.) A callosity.

Dermatoxera'sia. A synonym of *Xeroderma.*

Dermatox'ys. (Δέρμα; ὀξύς, sharp.) A sexually mature form of nematode worm.

D. velig'era. (L. *velum,* a veil; *gero,* to bear.) Found in the cæcum of *Lepus brasiliensis.*

Dermatozo'a. (Δέρμα; ζῷον, an animal.) Animal parasites of the skin, such as the louse, the demodex, and others.

Dermatozo'æ. (Same etymon.) Skin diseases produced by animal parasites, such as phthiriasis.

Dermatozoön'oses. (Δέρμα; ζῷον; νόσος, a disease.) Skin diseases caused by animal parasites.

Dermatroph'ia. (Δέρμα; ἀτροφία, a wasting away.) An atrophied condition of the skin.

Dermecta'sia. (Δέρμα; ἔκτασις, extension. F. *dermectasis;* G. *Hautausdehnung.*) Extension, expansion, or distension with relaxation, of the skin.

Dermen'chysis. (Δέρμα; ἐγχέω, to pour in. G. *Hauteingiessung.*) A term for the hypodermic administration of drugs.

Dermes'tes, (Δερμηστής, from δέρμα, skin; ἐσθίω, to clothe.) A Genus of the Subsection *Clavicornia*, Section *Pentamera*, Order *Coleoptera*.

D. lard'arius, Linn. (L. *lardarius*, belonging to pork. G. *Speckkäfer.*) The hairy larva lives on ham and such like.

Dermexanthe'sis. (Δέρμα; ἐξάνθησις, an efflorescence.) The skin eruption of an exanthematous disease, such as scarlet fever.

Der'mic. (Δέρμα. F. *dermien.*) Relating to the derma or skin.

D. tis'sue. The skin tissue, chiefly the papillary layer.

D. tu'mours. Outgrowths from the skin, such as condylomata and warts.

Der'mis. (Δέρμα.) An old term for the skin.

Also (dim. of *derma*), the epidermis.

Derm'itis. (Δέρμα, the skin.) Inflammation of the skin.

Dermobran'chiate. (Δέρμα; βράγχια, gills.) A term applied to those molluscs in which the skin develops into branchiæ. Same as *Dermatobranchiata*.

Dermocy'mus. (Δέρμα; κύμα, a fœtus.) A term applied to a monster fœtus which contains another within it.

Dermo'des. Same as *Dermatodes*.

Dermogas'tric canal's. (Δέρμα; γαστήρ, the stomach.) Same as *Dermal canals;* so-called in consequence of their opening both into the alimentary cavity and on the skin.

Dermogly'phus. (Δέρμα; γλύφω, to carve.) A Genus of the Order *Acaridea*. The species live on the feathers of birds.

Dermog'raphy. The same as *Dermatography*.

Dermohæ'mal. (Δέρμα; *hæmal* arch.) A term applied by Owen to the ventral fin rays of fishes, as indicating their relation to the hæmal arch.

Dermohæ'mia. (Δέρμα, the skin; αἷμα, blood.) Hyperæmia or congestion of the skin.

Der'moic. Same as *Dermic*.

Der'moid. Same as *Dermatoid*.

D. cysts. See *Cysts, dermoid*.

D. metamor'phosis. (Μεταμόρφωσις, a transformation.) The change which takes place in exposed surfaces of mucous membrane, when the epithelial surfaces become dry and like epidermis.

D. sys'tem. Bichat's term for the skin and its derivatives.

Dermol'ogy. (F. *dermologie;* G. *Hautlehre.*) Same as *Dermatology*.

Dermomyco'sis. (Δέρμα; μύκης, a fungus.) A term for skin disease produced by a fungus growing in the epidermis, as ringworm.

Dermoneu'ral. (Δέρμα; *neural* arch.) A term applied by Owen to the dorsal fin rays of fishes, as indicating their relation to the neural arch.

Dermonosolog'ia. (Δέρμα, the skin; νόσος, disease; λόγος, a treatise. F. and G. *dermonosologie.*) A treatise on diseases of the skin.

Dermophyl'la. See *Tayuya*.

Dermophyl'lum. (Δέρμα; φύλλον, a leaf.) The outer layer or ectoderm of the animal or vesicular *Blastoderm*.

Der'mophyte. (Δέρμα; φυτόν, a plant.) A parasitic vegetable growth on the skin.

Dermophyt'ic. (Δέρμα; φυτόν. F. *dermophytique.*) Relating, or appertaining, to *Dermophytes*.

Der'mo-postfron'tal. (Δέρμα; L. *post*, behind; *frontal* bone.) A superficial scale of bone, in certain fishes and reptiles, over the posterior orbital region.

Dermop'tera. (Δέρμα; πτέρον, a wing.) A synonym of *Galeopithecidæ*, from their flying membrane between the limbs.

Dermop'teri. (Δέρμα; πτέρον, a wing.) A synonym of *Marsipobranchii*.

Dermop'terous. (Δέρμα; πτέρον, a wing.) Having membranous or skin-like wings, as the bats.

Dermopteryg'il. (Δέρμα; πτέρυξ, a fin.) Same as *Dermopteri*.

Dermorhyn'cus. (Δέρμα, the skin; ῥύγχος, a beak.) Having the beak covered by an epidermis.

Dermoscle'rite. (Δέρμα; σκληρός, hard.) A mass of calcareous or siliceous spicules in the outer layer of the tissue of some *Alcyonidæ*.

Dermoskel'eton. (Δέρμα, the skin; σκελετός, dried up.) The outer hard casing of an animal, being a development of the skin. See *Exoskeleton*.

Dermosteno'sis. (Δέρμα, the skin; στένωσις, a being straitened. G. *Hautverengerung.*) Term for the constriction of the skin.

Dermosto'sis. (Δέρμα; ὀστεόν, a bone.) Ossification taking place in the fibrous tissue of the skin, leaving at most only a thin layer, on which the epidermis lies.

Der'mo-supraoccip'ital. (Δέρμα; L. *supra*, above; *occipital* bone.) A dermal scute over the supraoccipital region, but not ossifying with the cartilage below.

Dermosynovi'tis. (Δέρμα; *synovitis.*) A term indicating inflammation of the skin, and of a bursa.

D. planta'ris ulcero'sa. (L. *planta*, the sole of the foot; *ulcerosus*, ulcerous.) Same as *D., ulcerating*.

D., ul'cerating. (F. *mal plantaire perforant.*) Same as *Perforating ulcer of the foot*.

Dermosyph'ilides. (Δέρμα; *syphilis.*) Syphilitic affections of the skin.

Dermot'omy. (Δέρμα; τομή, incision.) The part of anatomy which treats of the structure of the skin.

Dermotylo'sis. (Δέρμα; τύλωσις, a making callous. F. *dermotylose;* G. *Hautverhärtung.*) General induration of the skin.

Dermskel'eton. Same as *Dermoskeleton*.

Dermyperphlebo'sis. (Δέρμα; ὑπερ, above; φλέψ, a vein. F. *dermyperphlebose;* G. *der venose Dermypertrophie.*) Too great vascularity of the skin.

Dermypertroph'ia. (Δέρμα; ὑπερ; τροφή, nutrition. F. *dermypertrophie;* G. *Hautübernährung.*) Hypertrophy of the skin.

Derod'ymus. (Δέρη, the neck; δίδυμος, a twin.) Geoffroy St. Hilaire's term for a monstrosity having two heads, one abdomen, and one chest, with a vertebral column on each side, two arms and legs, and sometimes the rudiments of a third.

Deron'cus. (Δέρη, the neck; ὄγκος, a tumour. G. *Halsgeschwulst.*) Swelling of the neck.

Dero'sne's salt. A name for narcotin, because discovered by Derosne.

Derospas'mus. (Δέρη, the neck; σπασμός, cramp. G. *Halskrampf.*) Cramp of the neck.

Derosphinx'is. Same as *Auchenosphinxis.*

Derotre'mata. (Δέρη, the neck; τρῆμα, a hole.) A Division of the Order *Urodela*, Class *Amphibia*, with one or two branchial openings in the neck, no external branchiæ in the adult state, and biconcave vertebræ. Ex. *Menopoma.*

Der'ris. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ.*

D. pinna'ta, Lour. (L. *pinnatus*, feathered, pinnate.) Root used instead of areca nut.

Der'tron. (Δέρτρον, from δέρας, a skin.) Old term applied by Foësius, in *Œcon. p.* 147, to the omentum and the peritonæum; also to the small intestine, by Lindenus on the authority of Cornarius. (Castellus.)

Also (Δέρτρον, a beak, a sharp point), the sharp tip of a bird's beak.

Des. An old name for eight ounces.

Desaggrega'tio. (L. *de*, down; *aggrego*, to add to.) The separation of parts by the action of a force which reduces to grains or dust.

Desagu'liers. A French physicist of the early part of the eighteenth century.

D.'s wheel. A fan or wheel with vanes, enclosed in a box, which, on rotation, propels air, obtained by a tube entering at its centre, through a channel leading away from the box. Many modifications of it are used for ventilating purposes.

Desanima'nia. (L. *de*, down; *animus*, the mind; *mania*, madness. G. *muthloser Wahnsinn.*) Mindless insanity.

De'sault. A French surgeon, born 1744; died 1795.

D.'s splint. An apparatus used in fractures of the thigh. It consists of an outer long splint stretching beyond the pelvis and the foot respectively, an inner long splint, and an anterior splint. Extension is obtained by a perineal bandage at the upper end, and a foot bandage at the lower end.

Des'cartes, Re'né. A French philosopher and mathematician, born at La Haye, in Touraine, in 1596; died at Stockholm in 1650.

D.'s laws. Two laws in regard to the refraction of a light-ray passing from one medium to another; that whatever be the incidence, the sine of the angle of incidence bears a constant ratio to the sine of the angle of refraction, the media being the same; and that the incident and the refracted rays are in the same plane, which is perpendicular to the surface separating the two media. These laws have also been attributed to a contemporary of Descartes, one Snell, but apparently incorrectly.

Des'cemet. A French physician born 1732, died 1810.

D.'s mem'brane. The posterior elastic lamina of the cornea. It is in contact anteriorly with the cornea proper, and is lined internally with a single layer of flattened, polygonal, nucleated cells. It is highly elastic, and when peeled off rolls up with the anterior convex surface inwards; its circumference breaks up into fibres, which partly form the pillars of the iris, and partly join the choroid and the sclerotic. Of late it has been said that there are stomata in the layer of cells leading to spaces between the fibres. It is developed from the mesoblast surrounding the optic cap.

Descemeti'tis. Inflammation of *Descemet's membrane*, characterised by discrete whitish spots on the posterior surface of the cornea.

Descen'dens. (L. *descendens*, part. of *descendo*, to move downward. F. *descendant;* G. *abwärtssteigend.*) Moving downwards.

D. cau'dex. (L. *caudex*, a stem.) Same as *Descending axis.*

D. no'ni. (L. *nonus*, ninth.) An important branch of the hypoglossal nerve. It arises from that trunk outside the carotid artery, and descends within, or sometimes on, the carotid sheath to the middle of the neck, where it is joined by the two communicating branches from the cervical nerves, and forms the *Ansa hypoglossi.* From the loop branches are given off to the omohyoid, sternohyoid, and sternothyroid muscles, and it occasionally gives a branch to the phrenic and cardiac nerves.

Descen'ding. (Old F. *descendre*, from L. *descendo*, to go down; from *de*, down; *scando*, to climb. G. *abwärtssteigend.*) Turning downwards.

D. aor'ta. See *Aorta, descending.*

D. ax'is. (L. *axis*, an axle-tree.) The primary root or radicle of a plant, in contradistinction to the ascending axis or stem.

D. co'lon. See *Colon, descending.*

D. cur'rent. Same as *Current, direct.*

D. degenera'tion of spi'nal cord. See *Degeneration of spinal cord, secondary.*

D. neuri'tis. See *Neuritis, descending.*

D. sap. See *Sap, descending.*

Descen'sio. Same as *Descensus.*

Descenso'rium. (L. *descendo*, to move downwards.) Name for the furnace or chemical apparatus in which distillation by descent is performed.

Descen'sus. (L. *descensus*, from *descendo*, to move downwards. F. *descente;* G. *Herabsteigen.*) A descent. A distillation *per descensum* is that which is performed by placing the fire upon and around the vessel or apparatus (termed *Descensorium*), the orifice of which is at the bottom.

In olden phraseology it meant the gentle and moderate motion of the body, or of the fluids, downwards.

D. ovario'rum. (L. *ovarius*, an egg-keeper.) An occurrence similar to the descent of the testicle, whereby the ovary escapes through the inguinal canal and may lodge in the labium of the vulva. See also *Ovum, descent of.*

D. testiculo'rum. (L. *testiculus*, a testicle.) See *Testicle, descent of.*

D. u'teri. (L. *uterus*, the womb. G. *Gebärmuttersenkung.*) Prolapsus of the womb.

Descent'. (Old F. *descente*, from L. *descensus*, from *descendo.*) A going down; an inclination downward; a passing from an ancestor to a successor; pedigree.

D. of o'vum. See *Ovum, descent of*, and *Descensus ovariorum.*

D. of sap. See *Sap, descent of.*

D. of tes'ticle. See *Testicle, descent of.*

D. of womb. See *Prolapsus of uterus.*

D., the'ory of. (G. *Descendenzlehre.*) The doctrine that all organisms have a common

origin, or proceed from a few similar forms, the existing variety resulting from the divergence and gradual modification of a part of their offspring. On this view the organisms originally, and perhaps even now, developed under favourable conditions are of extremely simple form and structure, typified in the Monera and Rhizopoda. A part of the progeny of these are stable or conservative, and preserve the parental character, but a part are labile or progressive, and undergo modifications under varying conditions. The multiplicity and variety of living forms is thus continually increasing, and this is in accordance with the palæontological fact that the fauna of the older periods of the history of the world are distinguished from the more recent by the absence of the more highly organised forms. In some instances, after the attainment of a certain stage of development and complexity of organisation, some of the members of a class may undergo degradation by the lack of use of organs, which there remain in a rudimentary state, or become altogether atrophied. Other members of a class, again, may, after becoming specially adapted for the condition under which they live, remain at the same line or grade of organisation as their antecessors.

Des'champs, Jos. Fr. L. A French surgeon, born 1740; died 1825.

D.'s compres'sor. An instrument for the direct compression of an artery.

Desec'tus. (L. *deseco*, to cut off.) A synonym of *Castrated*.

Deses'sio. (L. *desessus*, part. of *desidio*, to sit down.) The act of sitting on a night-chair, or close stool.

Desfontai'neæ. A synonym of *Gentianaceæ*.

Desh'ler's salve. (After the proposer.) The *Ceratum resinæ compositum*.

Desic'cant. (L. *desicco*, to dry up; from *de*, intens.; *sicco*, to dry.) Having power to dry up, drying.

Desiccan'tia. (L. *desicco*, to dry up.) Those remedies which dry up the fluids of the body or of a part of it, and which check secretion.

Desic'cate. (L. *desicco*.) To dry up, to become dry.

Desicca'tio. (L. *desicco*, to dry up.) A draining, a drying.

D. herba'rum. (L. *herba*, grass.) The drying of plants.

Desicca'tion. (L. *desicco*, to dry up. F. *dessiccation*; G. *Austrocknung*.) Term for the state or process of drying.

The term has also been used in the same sense as *Calcination*.

Desic'cative. (L. *desicco*, to dry up. F. *dessiccatif*; G. *austrocknend*.) Having power to dry up. Applied to any medicine for drying up a wound or sore.

Des'inence. (L. *desino*, to leave off.) A termination.

Desinficien'tia. (L. *dis*, apart; *inficio*, to infect.) Disinfectants.

Desipien'tia. (L. *de*, neg.; *sapientia*, wisdom. G. *Verstandeslosigkeit*.) Term for the foolish or incoherent talk of the sick when in a state of delirium.

Desi're. (Old F. *desirer*; from L. *desidero*, to long for.) A longing or yearning for an object, material or immaterial, sensual or intellectual.

D., vene'real. (L. *Venus*, the goddess of love.) The longing for sexual intercourse.

Des'ma. (Δέσμα, a band.) A bandage; a ligament.

Desmal'gia. (Δεσμός, a bond; ἄλγος, pain.) Pain in the ligaments.

Desmanoma'lia. (Δεσμός, a band; ἀνωμαλία, dissimilarity. G. *Abweichung der Bänder*.) An anomalous or abnormal situation of a ligament.

Desmatal'gia. Same as *Desmalgia*.

Desmatecta'sia. Same as *Desmectasis*.

Desmati'tis. Same as *Desmitis*.

Desmatopathi'a. Same as *Desmopathy*.

Desmatur'gia. (Δέσμα, a band; ἔργον, work.) The doctrine of the application of bandages.

Des'më. (Δέσμη, a bundle.) A handful.

Desmec'tasis. (Δεσμός, a ligament; ἔκτασις, extension. G. *Gelenkbandausdehnung*.) Lengthening or extension of a ligament.

Desme'dion. (Dim. of δέσμη, a bundle.) A small bundle or fasciculus.

Desmia'tus. (Δεσμός, a bond; ἱστός, a web. G. *Bindegewebe*.) Name for a connecting tissue, as the cellular.

Desmidia'ceæ. (Δεσμός, a band.) A Family of the Order *Conjugatæ*, Class *Zygosporeæ*. The plants consist of free cells, containing green chlorophyll, seldom in chains or enveloped in zoogloea masses, symmetrical, generally divided by a furrow into two equal halves.

Desmid'ion. (Dim. of δέσμη.) A small handful.

Desmiog'nathus. (Δέσμιος, bound; γνάθος, the jaw.) Geoffroy St. Hilaire's term for a double parasitic monstrosity, characterised by a supernumerary and imperfect head, which is attached to the neck of the chief fœtus by muscular and cutaneous connections, but not by bone.

Desmiosperm'eæ. (Δέσμιος, bound; σπέρμα, seed.) A division of the rose-spored Algæ, having the spores in chains.

Desmis'tus. (Δεσμός, a bond; ἱστός, a web. G. *Bindegewebe*.) Name for a connecting tissue, as the cellular.

Desmi'tis. (Δεσμός, a band.) Inflammation of ligaments.

Desmobacte'ria. (Δεσμός, a band; βακτήριον, a small staff. G. *Fadenbacterien*.) A Group of the Family *Bacteriaceæ*, Order *Schizomycetes*, being filamentous bacteria forming longer or shorter chains by transverse division. It contains the genera *Bacillus* and *Vibrio*.

Desmochauno'sis. (Δεσμός; χαύνωσις, a making slack.) Relaxation of a ligament.

Desmo'dium. (Dim. of δεσμός, a band.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ*; so called because of the stamens being united to each other.

D. ganget'icum, De Cand. (*Ganges*.) Hab. India. Used by the natives as a febrifuge and anticatarrhal remedy. It is a constituent of the much-used compound decoction called *Dasamula knatha*.

D. heterophyl'lum, De Cand. (Ἕτερος, other; φύλλον, a leaf.) The *D. triflorum*.

D. triflo'rum, De Cand. (L. *tres*, three; *flos*, a flower.) Hab. India. Fresh plant applied to indolent and unhealthy abscesses and sores.

Desmodyn'ia. (Δεσμός; ὀδύνη, pain.) Pain in the ligamentous structures.

Desmog'nathæ. (Δεσμός, a band; γνάθος, the jaw.) A Division of the Class *Aves*, according to Huxley, having the maxillo-palatine bones united across the middle line, either directly or by the intermediation of ossifications in the nasal septum, and the vomer mostly small or absent.

Desmograph'ia. (Δεσμός, a bond; γράφω, to write.) A description of the ligaments.

Desmog'raphy. (Δεσμός; γράφω, to write.) A description of the ligaments.

Des'moid. (Δέσμη, a fasciculus or bundle; εἶδος, likeness. F. *desmoide;* G. *sehnenartig.*) Resembling a bundle.

Also, a synonym of *Fibroma.*

D. carcino'ma. A synonym of *Hodgkin's disease;* see also *Carcinoma, desmoid.*

D. tis'sue. The tissue of certain fibrous tumours which on section present numerous white glistening fibres intimately interwoven together, or arranged in bundles constituting circles or loops intercrossing each other.

D. tu'mours. A tumour containing, or consisting of, *D. tissue.*

Also, a synonym of *Fibroid tumour.*

Desmolog'ia. Same as *Desmology.*

Desmol'ogy. (Δεσμός, a band; λόγος, a discourse.) The anatomy of the ligaments of the body.

Also, a treatise on bandages.

Desmonosolog'ia. (Δεσμός, a bond; νόσος, disease; λόγος, a discourse.) Same as *Desmonosology.*

Desmonosol'ogy. (Δεσμός; νόσος, a disease; λόγος, an account.) The description of the diseases of the ligaments.

Desmopathi'a. (Δεσμός, a bond; πάθος, affection.) A term for an affection of a ligament.

Desmopatholog'ia. (Δεσμός, a bond, πάθος, affection; λόγος, a discourse.) Same as *Desmopathology.*

Desmopathol'ogy. (Δεσμός; πάθος, suffering; λόγος, an account.) The doctrine of diseases of ligaments.

Desmop'athy. (Δεσμός; πάθος, affection.) Disease of the ligaments.

Desmophlog'ia. (Δεσμός; φλογόω, to inflame.) Inflammation of ligaments.

Desmophlogo'sis. (Δεσμός; φλόγωσις, inflammation. G. *Gelenkbänderentzündung.*) Inflammation of the articular ligaments.

Desmop'rion. (Δεσμός; πρίων, a saw. G. *Kettensäge.*) A chain saw.

Desmorrhex'is. (Δεσμός; ῥῆξις, a breaking.) Rupture of a ligament.

Des'mos. (Δεσμός, from δέω, to bind.) Old name, used by Hippocrates, *de Fract. t.* 60, for a bandage.

Also, a ligament.

Desmosticha. (Δεσμός, a band; στίχος, a row.) A synonym of *Endocyclica,* in allusion to the row of ambulacral plates.

Desmothora'ca. (Δεσμός; θώραξ, the chest.) A Section of *Skeleto-heliozoaria,* having the skeleton formed of one spherical piece pierced with holes.

Desmot'omy. (Δεσμός; τομή, section.) The dissection of ligaments.

Des'mous. (Δεσμός.) Ligamentous.

Desmur'gia. (Δεσμός; ἔργω, to do.) That part of surgery which relates to the treatment of disease or injury by bandages, ligatures, and such like applications.

Desoduriferan'tia. (L. *dis,* apart; *odor,* a smell; *fero,* to bear.) Same as *Deodorizers.*

Desodorisan'tia. Same as *Deodorizers.*

Desorganisa'tio. Same as *Disorganisation.*

Desoxida'tio. Same as *Deoxidation.*

Desoxycode'in. $C_{18}H_{21}NO_2$. An artificial derivative of pseudomorphin discovered by Wright in 1871.

Desoxygena'tio. (L. *de,* down; Gr. ὀξύς, sharp; γίγνομαι, to become.) The total or partial subtraction of the oxygen which enters into the composition of a substance.

Desoxymor'phin. $C_{17}H_{19}NO_2$. An artificial derivative of hydrocotarnin discovered by Wright in 1871.

Despair'. (Old F. *desperer,* from L. *despero,* to be hopeless. F. *dèsespoir;* G. *muthlosigkeit.*) A condition of distressful hopelessness; one of the most painful symptoms of some forms of melancholia.

Despond'ency. (L. *despondeo,* to promise, to give up.) The giving up of hope, melancholy.

Des'pretz's law. The dogma that conducted heat decreases in geometrical ratio as the distance from its source increases in arithmetical ratio.

Despu'mate. (L. *despumo,* to remove the froth. F. *despumé;* G. *abgeschäumt, gereinigt.*) Freed from froth and impurities; clarified; purified.

Also, to throw off foam or scum.

Despuma'ted. (Same etymon.) Having undergone *Despumation.*

D. hon'ey. See *Mel despumatum.*

Despuma'tion. (L. *despumo,* to remove the froth. F. *dépuration, déspumation;* G. *Abschäumung, Reinigung.*) Term for the act or process of clarifying any fluid by separation of the froth or other surface impurities; also, the act of throwing up froth.

Desquama'tio. See *Desquamation.*

D. neonato'rum. (Low L. *neonatus,* new born.) The exfoliation of the mixed sebaceous secretion and epidermic scales, vernix caseosa, which sometimes occurs in the first week of infant life.

Desquama'tion. (L. *desquamatus,* part. of *desquamo,* to scale off; from *de,* away; *squama,* a scale. F. *desquamation;* G. *Abschuppung, Absplitterung.*) A peeling or scaling off. Term for the separation of laminæ from bones, or of crusts or scales from the skin.

In Pharmacy, the removal of the tunics of a bulb.

D., furfura'ceous. (L. *furfur,* bran. G. *kleienförmige Abschuppung.*) Desquamation of the skin in small particles, like fine bran, as it occurs in measles.

D., lamel'lar. (L. *lamella,* a small plate.) The casting off from the skin of large flakes.

D., mem'branous. (L. *membrana,* a membrane.) Shedding of the skin in flakes, as it occurs in scarlet fever.

D. of em'bryonal epithe'lium. See *Vernix caseosa* and *Desquamatio neonatorum.*

D., sil'iquous. (L. *siliqua,* a pod.) The casting off from the skin of dried vesicles, empty by the absorption of their fluid contents.

Desqua'mative. (Same etymon.) Relating to, or accompanied by, *Desquamation.*

D. nephri'tis. See *Nephritis, desquamative.*

D. pneumo'nia. See *Pneumonia, desquamative.*

Desquamato'rium trep'anum. Old name for a trepan with which laminæ from exfoliating bones were detached; also called *Exfoliativum trepanum.*

Desqua'matory. (Same etymon.) An old form of trephine for removing exfoliations from bones.

Destilla'tio. (L. *destillatio*, from *destillo*, to trickle down. G. *Abtröpfeln.*) Same as *Distillation.*

Also, a synonym of *Coryza*, from the accompanying dropping from the nose.

D. pec'toris. (L. *pectus*, the chest.) A synonym of *Catarrh.*

D. per ascen'sum. (L. *ascensus*, ascent.) Term applied to distillation effected in such a way that the vapours rise.

D. per descen'sum. (L. *descensus*, descent.) Term applied to distillation so effected that the vapours descend.

D. per la'tus. (L. *latus*, the side.) Term applied to distillation so effected that the vapour arising from the substance distilled passes through a number of horizontal spaces on its way to the receiver.

D. u'teri. (L. *uterus*, the womb.) A synonym of *Leucorrhœa.*

Destilla'tion. See *Distillation.*

Destitu'tion. (L. *destitutio*, a forsaking; from *destituo*, to leave alone.) Great poverty.

D. of u'rine. Good's term for an absence of the secretion of urine.

Destruc'tio. (L. *destructio*, from *destruo*, to pull down.) A synonym of *Diaphthora.*

Destruc'tive. (Old F. *destruire*, to destroy; from L. *destruo*, to pull down; from *de*, removal; *struo*, to pile up.) Causing destruction, ruinous.

D. distilla'tion. The decomposition of organic substances by distilling them at a high temperature.

Destruc'tiveness. (L. *destruo*, to destroy.) Term for a faculty common to man and the lower animals, having its organ immediately above and extending a little backwards and forwards from the external meatus of the ear, corresponding to the squamous portion of the temporal bone; it produces the impulse attended with desire to destroy in general.

Destruge'sia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Capparidaceæ.*

D. sca'brida. (L. *scabridus*, rough.) A species said to supply the gum sapota of Chili.

Desuda'tion. (L. *desudo*, to sweat much. F. *désudation.*) Term for excessive sweating; also, for the miliary eruption or *Sudamina* to which children are chiefly subject.

Desul'phurants. (L. *de*, from; *sulphur.*) Substances the action of which is to remove sulphur by combining with it, such are carbon, iron, caustic alkalies.

Desul'phurate. (L. *de*, from; *sulphur.*) To deprive of sulphur.

Desulphura'tion. (L. *de; sulphur.*) The act or process of depriving a body of sulphur.

Desul'phurise. Same as *Desulphurate.*

Desurrec'tio. (L. *desurgo*, to rise from table and go to stool.) The act of going to stool.

Desvauxia'ceæ. Bristleworts. A Nat. Order of the Alliance *Glumales*, having several ovaries, sometimes consolidated, a pendulous ovule, one or two stamens, unicellular anthers, and a terminal embryo.

Des'vres. France, Département Pas-de-Calais. A chalybeate water, containing also sodium sulphate, calcium chloride, carbonate, and sulphate, and potassium chloride.

Desymp'hysise. (F. *desymphyser.*) To divide the symphysis pubis, as in the operation of *Symphysiotomy.*

Deta'rium. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ.*

D. senegalen'sē, Gmel. Hab. Senegal. Fruit edible. A bitter variety is said to be poisonous.

Deten'tio. (L. *detentio*, a keeping back; from *detineo*, to hold thoroughly. F. *catalepsie.*) Old term for *Catalepsy*, in reference to the fixed attitude.

D. palpebra'rum. (L. *palpebræ*, the eyelids.) A synonym of *Ankyloblepharon.*

Deter'gent. (L. *detergens*, part. of *detergeo*, to wipe off or cleanse. F. *détergent, détersif;* G. *abführend, reinigend;* Gr. *ῥυπτικός.*) Cleansing; formerly applied to any medicine which removes such humours as obstruct the vessels, according to the humoral pathologists; but latterly restricted to applications which cleanse wounds and ulcers, and promote healthy action.

Deteriora'tion. (L. *deterioratus*, part. of *deterioro*, to make worse.) The process or state of being made worse.

Deter'minate. (Old F. *determiner*, from L. *determino*, to prescribe bounds. F. *déterminé;* G. *bestimmt.*) Limited in number or extent, fixed. Applied to branches and stems that commence or end abruptly.

D. inflores'cence. Same as *Definite inflorescence.*

Determina'tion. (L. *determino.*) The active direction to a part; as of blood to a special organ with increased vascular action.

Also, an old term in Botany for the prescribed or invariable habit of a plant as to its form.

Also, the act or process of settling the characters or species of a plant, or an animal, or a tissue.

D., differen'tial. (L. *differentia*, a difference.) The recognition or setting forth of the specific differences between two nearly allied organisms.

D. of blood. The same as *Hyperæmia, active.*

D., specif'ic. A synonym of *Diagnosis.*

Deter'mine. (F. *determiner;* from L. *determino*, to border off, to mark out.) To fix, to settle.

In Chemistry, the word is used in the sense of ascertaining the quantity of a constituent.

In Therapeutics, it is said of a medicine that it determines to the organ on which it acts.

Deter'sive. (F. *detersif;* from L. *detersus*, part. of *detergeo*, to cleanse.) Having power to cleanse.

Deterso'ria. (L. *detersus*, part. of *detergeo.*) Detergent remedies.

Deterso'rium. (L. *detersus.*) The room in the ancient baths in which the bather was cleansed, scraped, and dried.

Detesta'tio. (L. *de*, from; *testis*, a testicle.) Removal of the testicles.

Det'onating. (L. *detono*, to thunder down.) Burning with a sudden noise.

Detona'tion. (L. *detono*, to thunder down. F. *détonation;* G. *Verpuffung*, *Aufknallen.*) Term for instantaneous combustion with loud explosion; also the report itself.

Detonisa'tion. Same as *Detonation.*

Det'onize. (L. *detono.*) To explode, to cause to explode.

Detrac'tio. (L. *detractio*, from *detraho*, to draw off. G. *Entziehung.*) A drawing off, a removal.

D. san'guinis. (L. *sanguis*, blood. G. *Blutentziehung*, *Aderlass.*) Bloodletting.

Detrac'tor. (L. *detractor;* from *detraho*, to draw away.) One who, or that which, draws away. Old name for a muscle whose office is to draw the part to which it is attached away from some other part. Same as *Detrahens.*

D. au'ris. (L. *auris*, the ear. G. *Niederzieher des Aussernohrs.*) The *Retrahens aurem.*

Detra'hens. (L. *detrahens*, part. of *detraho*, to draw away.) Drawing away. Applied to a muscle, in the same sense as *Detractor.*

D. quadra'tus. (L. *quadratus*, square.) A name for the *Platysma myodes.*

Detri'tal. (L. *detritus*, from *detero*, to rub or wear away. F. *détritique.*) Worn out; wasted by the rubbing off of particles.

Detrit'ion. (L. *detritus*, from *detero.* G. *Abreiben.*) The act of wearing away, the wasting of a tissue with sensible refuse; especially applied to the wearing down of teeth by use.

Also, a synonym of *Attrition*, *Trituration*, and *Excoriation.*

Detri'tus. (L. *detritus*, from *detero.* F. *détritus.*) A term for the waste substance formed by the action of large rivers on their banks.

Also, a term for the waste substance which results from ulcerative action.

Detrun'cate. (L. *detrunco*, to lop off.) To perform *Detruncation.*

Detrunca'tion. (L. *detruncatio*, from *detrunco*, to lop off. G. *Abhauen*, *Stutzen.*) The cutting off of the body of the fœtus during labour to get at the head, so as more easily to lessen its bulk for the purpose of delivery.

Detru'sion. (L. *detrusio*, a thrusting down; from *detrudo*, to thrust away.) A thrusting down or from.

D. of heart. Displacement of the heart from hydrothorax, pneumothorax, emphysema, aneurysm, or tumour.

Detru'sor. (L. *detrusus*, part. of *detrudo*, to thrust away.) A thruster out. Applied to the muscular coat of the bladder, by the contractile power of which the urine is expelled.

D. uri'næ. (L. *urina*, urine. G. *Harnaustreiber.*) The thruster out, or propeller of the urine. A name for the muscular coat of the bladder, or rather its anterior longitudinal fibres, as if they formed a distinct muscle; also called *Constrictor vesicæ urinariæ.*

Detruso'rium. (L. *detrudo.*) An instrument for pushing down into the stomach foreign bodies stuck in the pharynx.

Detumes'cence. (L. *detumesco*, to cease swelling, to subside. F. *détumescence;* G. *Abschwellen*, *Entschwellung.*) The subsidence of a swelling, or the absorption of a tumour.

De'unx. (L. *de*, a prefix signifying removal; *uncia*, a twelfth part of anything.) Eleven twelfths. An old name for eleven ounces.

Deu'rens fe'bris. (L. *deuro*, to burn up; *febris*, a fever.) An old name for ardent fever; also called *Causus.*

Deus'tio. (L. *deuro.*) A synonym of *Encausis.*

Deutenceph'alon. (Δεύτερος, the second; ἐγκέφαλον.) A synonym of *Thalamencephalon.*

Deuteranœ'a. (Δεύτερος, the second; ἄνοια, want of understanding.) A synonym of *Dementia.*

Deuter'gia. (Δεύτερος, the second; ἔργον, work.) The secondary or consecutive action of a remedy.

Deuteri'a. (Δευτερίας, from δεύτερος, second. F. *deutérie.*) Old name for a weak or second-rate wine, or wine mixed with water; also called *Lora.*

Also (Gr. δευτέρια), the same as *Deuterion.*

Also, the accidents caused by retention of, or adhesion of, the placenta.

Deuteri'nas. Same as *Deuteria.*

Deuteri'on. (Δευτέριον, from δεύτερος, second.) Old term for the secundines or afterbirth.

Deuterol'ogy. (Δεύτερος, the second; λόγος, a discourse.) A treatise on the nature, uses, and the connections of the after-birth.

Deuterom'erite. (Δεύτερος; μέρος, a part.) A term applied to the hinder of the two divisions of which some of the Gregarinidæ are composed.

Deuterome'sal. (Δεύτερος, second; μέσος, the middle.) The second series of the middle; applied to the areolæ of the wings of insects having that position.

Deuteropathi'a. (Δεύτερος, second; πάθος, disease or suffering. F. *deutéropathie;* G. *Folgekrankheit.*) Applied to a sympathetic affection, or one consequent upon another, as if by consent, that is, where a second part suffers from the influence of the part originally affected.

Deuteropath'ic. (Δεύτερος; πάθος. F. *deutéropathique;* G. *deuteropathisch.*) Of, or belonging to, *Deuteropathia.*

Deuterop'athy. Same as *Deuteropathia.*

D. of the plas'ma. Addison's term for a morbid condition of the blood plasma, induced by two separate conditions, both injuriously affecting it.

Deutero'pia. (Δεύτερος; ὄπιον, poppy juice.) $C_{20}H_{21}NO_5$. An artificial derivative of *Protopia*, discovered by Hesse in 1871. It has not yet been isolated.

Deu'teropine. Same as *Deuteropia.*

Deuteroplastosphæ'ria. (Δεύτερος; πλαστός, formed; σφαῖρα, a ball.) Baumgärtner's term for nuclear structures second in development to the primitive nuclei or *Protoplastosphæria*, from which the several tissues of the animal body take their origin.

Deuteros'copy. (Δεύτερος; σκοπέω, to look at.) A term for the condition called second sight.

Deuterostom'ata. (Δεύτερος; στόμα, a mouth.) A province of the animal kingdom, including those in which a second or adult mouth becomes developed in the place of the primary or embryonic oral opening. It comprises two subprovinces, *Enterocœla* and *Schizocœla.*

Also, a division of the Subclass *Vermes*, in which the adult mouth is developed subsequently and separately from the original embryonic mouth.

Deuterox'ide. Same as *Deutoxide*.

Deuterozo'id. (Δεύτερος; ζῷον, an animal; εἶδος, likeness.) A secondary zooid, produced by internal budding from a protozooid which has no developed sexual organs.

Deu'teryle. (Δεύτερος; ὕλη, stuff. G. *Nachstoff*.) The material produced by the further development of *Archyle*.

Deuthydrog'uret. (Δεύτερος; *hydrogen*.) An old term for a compound containing two equivalents of hydrogen to one of another element.

Deu'to. (Δεύτερος, second.) A prefix signifying two, or the second.

Deutocar'bole. (F. *huile lourde*.) Heavy oil of gas works.

Deutochlo'ride. (Δεύτερος.) A bichloride.

Deutochlori'dum. Same as *Deutochloride*.

D. hydrarg'yri. The *Hydrargyri bichloridum*.

Deutohydrog'uret. (Δεύτερος.) Same as *Deuthydroguret*.

Deutoiodure'tum. (Δεύτερος.) A biniodide.

D. hydrarg'yri. The *Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum*.

Deu'toplasm. (Δεύτερος; πλάσμα, anything formed.) Term applied by Reichert to the food yolk of the meroblastic egg. The yellow yolk of the fowl's egg.

Also, a term to designate the special form of protoplasm which composes the granules seen in the centre of the protamœba.

Deutoscle'rous tis'sue. (Δεύτερος; σκληρός, hard.) A term for osseous tissue; being the third section of Laurent's *Sclerous tissue*.

Deutosco'lex. (Δεύτερος; σκώληξ, a worm.) A term by Van Beneden for the second larval or agamous form of digenetic animals, such as the Cestoda; the cysticercus of the Tæniæ.

Deutox'ide. (Δεύτερος, second; *oxide*. F. *deutoxide*.) A term applied to a substance in the second stage of oxidation; with two equivalents of oxygen to one of some other body.

Deutoxi'dum. (Δεύτερος.) A binoxide or dioxide.

D. hydrarg'yri. The *Hydrargyri binoxidum*.

Deutsch-Kreuz. Hungary; County Odenburg. ✝ An alkaline carbonated mineral water containing sodium and calcium carbonates, with a little iron; there is very little sodium sulphate and chloride. Used when a pure alkaline water is needed.

Deu'tyl. A synonym of *Ethyl*.

Deut'zia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Philadelphaceæ*.

D. sca'bra. (L. *scaber*, rough.) Inner bark used for poultices.

Deux-louts. France; Département des Landes, near Dax. A cold mild sulphur water.

Deval'gate. (L. *de*, intens.; *valgus*, bow-legged.) Having bowed legs; bandy-legged.

Devapora'tion. (L. *de*, from; *vapor*, steam.) The reduction of steam or vapour to water or a liquid.

Deve'hent. (L. *devehens*, part. of *deveho*, to carry.) Carrying away, efferent.

Devel'opment. (F. *developper*, to unfold; from Old F. *des*, apart; *voluper*, to wrap. F. *development*; G. *Entwickelung*.) An unfolding.

In Biology, the organic changes which occur in a living germ and its several parts from its earliest life to its full maturity.

The unfertilised egg is a cell and consists of a mass of protoplasm, the yolk enclosed in most instances in a membrane, the vitelline membrane or zona pellucida, and containing a germinal vesicle, within which is the germinal spot. Either the whole or only a part of the yolk undergoes fission; the former type of egg is termed holoblastic, the latter meroblastic. Development commences in the unfertilised egg, but is soon arrested. Fertilisation is effected either through any part of the vitelline membrane or through a micropyle by the penetration of, and fusion with, the male elements or spermatozoa. More or less complete fission takes place, and the result is the formation of a mulberry-like mass, which is the morula stage, one or two vesicles, named directive corpuscles, remaining free. The outer cells of the morula become more defined and form the blastoderm, the central ones lose their sharp outline, and thus the blastula stage is reached. The blastoderm at first consists of only a single layer of cells, but subsequently two, an external, the epiblast, and an internal, the hypoblast, appear, and finally these are separated by a third, the mesoblast. The blastoderm, whilst consisting of epiblast only, is invaginated at one point, and the cavity thus formed is the primitive intestine, which is lined by the hypoblast, and the opening by which its cavity opens outwards is the blastopore. This stage is termed the gastrula. An invagination, or a growth of cells which subsequently becomes hollow, constituting the mesoderm takes place from the neck of the primitive intestine, and separates the epiblast from the hypoblast. The mesoderm itself divides into two layers, the outer of which attaches itself to the epiblast to form the somatopleure, whilst the inner joins the hypoblast and forms the splanchnopleure. The space between the two is named the cœloma or pleuroperitoneal cavity, and the cœloma stage, in which the developing ovum presents four layers, is attained. From the epiblast or ectoderm are formed the epidermis with its derivatives, the brain, spinal cord, and nervous system generally. From the mesoblast or mesoderm are developed the muscles, the connective tissues, the blood-vessels, and heart, the urogenital apparatus, the cutis, the serous membrane of the pleuroperitoneal cavity, and the wall of the intestine, with the exception of the epithelium. The epithelium of the intestine with the organs proceeding from it, as the thymus, the epithelium of the air passages, the liver, and pancreas, and the chorda dorsalis proceed from the hypoblast. The tendency to the formation of organs by a process of folding or involution, observable in the gastrula stage, is seen still more distinctly as development proceeds, the primary nerve tube, the various glands and the amnion being thus formed.

D., arres't of. See *Arrest of development*.

D., contin'uous. (L. *continuus*, hanging together.) A term which includes simple growth without change of form or texture; metamorphosis, and gemmation without fission.

D., discontin'uous. (L. *dis*, away;

continuus.) A term for gemmation with fission, including agamogenesis and gamogenesis.

D., recur'rent. (L. *recurro*, to run back.) Same as *D., retrograde.*

D., re'trograde. (L. *retro*, backward; *gradus*, a step.) A term applied to that form of growth in an animal in which the mature species appears to be of a lower type than the immature form.

D. the'ory. See *Evolution, theory of.*

Developmen'tal. (Same etymon.) Relating to *Development.*

D. disea'ses. Same as *Metamorphici morbi.*

Devertic'ulum. Same as *Diverticulum.*

Devia'tion. (L. *devius*, out of the way; from *de*, apart; *via*, a way. G. *Ablenkung*, *Abweichung.*) A going out of the way; an unnatural condition as to form or course of an organ or part.

D., ang'le of. See *Angle of deviation.*

D., organ'ic. A term which has been applied not only to displacements and distortions of organs, but also to monstrosities in general.

D., u'terine. (L. *uterus*, the womb.) Displacements and flexions of the womb.

Dev'il. (Sax. *deófol;* from L. *diabolus;* from Gr. *διάβολος*, from *διαβάλλω*, to slander.) The evil one, an evil spirit.

D.'s ap'ple. The mandrake, *Mandragora officinalis.*

D.'s bit. The *Aletris farinosa*, the *Scabiosa succisa*, the *Liatris spicata*, and also the *Chamælirium luteum.*

D.'s bit sca'bious. (F. *la scabieuse des bois, mors du diable;* G. *Abbiss, Teufelsbiss.*) Common name for the *Scabiosa succisa.*

D.'s bite. Same as *D.'s bit.*

D.'s dung. (F. *assafœtida;* G. *Teufelsdreck.*) An old name for *Assafœtida.*

D.'s guts. (F. *épithyme.*) Common name for the *Cuscuta epithymum*, or dodder of thyme; the *Intestina diaboli*, from the resemblance of its stem to catgut, and its injurious qualities.

D. in a bush. (F. *nielle;* G. *Schwarzkümmel.*) A common name for the *Nigella Damascena*, or fennel-flower, from its horned capsules peering from a bush of finely-divided involucre. (Prior.)

D.'s leaf. The *Urtica urentissima.*

D.'s milk. A term for the Genus *Euphorbia*, from the acrid qualities of the milky sap.

D.'s shoe'string. The *Tephrosia virginiana.*

Dev'ilbit. The *Veratrum viride.*

Devirgina'tion. (L. *devirgino*, to violate; *de*, from; *virgo*, a virgin.) The loss of the signs of virginity from sexual connection; rape.

Deviscera'tion. (L. *de*, from; *viscus*, the inner parts.) The removal of the abdominal viscera.

Devi'talise. (L. *de*, from; *vitalis*, belonging to life.) To deprive of living.

Devitrifica'tion. (L. *de*, from; *vitrum*, glass; *facio*, to make.) The depriving glass of its transparency by subjecting it to a heat just short of the melting point and allowing it to cool slowly; by this means it becomes opaque like porcelain.

Devi've. (L. *de*, away; *vivus*, living.) To deprive of life.

Dev'onshire col'ic. See *Colic, Devonshire.*

Dew. (Sax. *deáw.* F. *rosée;* G. *Thau.*) The aqueous vapour of the atmosphere condensed on objects which are cooler than it, a condition which generally results from nocturnal radiation; it is most copious when the atmosphere contains much vapour and when there is a little wind; and it is deposited most freely on bodies which have great radiating power.

D. claws. The inner digit of a dog's foot, which does not touch the ground; so called because it sweeps off the dew.

D. lap. The pendent fold of skin hanging from the throat of oxen, because it laps the dew when they are grazing.

D. point. The mean of the temperature at which dew is deposited and of the temperature at which it disappears; it is measured by an *Hygrometer.*

Dew'berry. The *Rubus cæsius.*

D., Amer'ican. The *Rubus procumbens.*

D. plant. (F. *la ronce bleue;* G. *Bocksbeerenstrauch.*) Common name for the *Rubus cæsius*, or heath bramble.

Dew'try. A corruption of *Datura.*

Dexiocar'dia. (*Δεξιός*, on the right side; *καρδία*, the heart.) The condition in which the heart is placed on the right side, either as a malformation or as a result of disease.

Dexiotrope. (*Δεξιός*; *τρόπος*, a turn.) A term signifying turning or turned to the right, as the spire of some shells.

Dex'is. (*Δῆξις*, a bite; from *δάκνω*, to bite.) An old term having the same meaning as *Degmus.*

Dex'tans. (L. *dextans*, ten twelfths; a contraction of *de*, from; *sextans*, a sixth part.) Old name for a weight of ten ounces; the pound containing twelve ounces.

Dexteri'na. Same as *Dextrin.*

Dex'terine. Same as *Dextrin.*

Dex'trad. (L. *dexter*, on the right side.) Towards the *D. aspect.*

D. as'pect. (L. *aspectus*, figure.) Dr. Barclay's term for the lateral aspect from the mesial plane of the body towards the right.

Dex'tral. (L. *dexter*, on the right side.) Towards the right side, right handed.

D. pre-em'inence. (L. *præeminentia*, pre-eminence.) Term applied to the preference shown by most people to use the right hand, arm, and leg, rather than the left. The left side of the brain weighs about two drachms more than the right (Boyd), and the grey matter of the brain is heavier on the left than on the right side (Bastian). The arteries going to the left side of the brain are usually larger than those to the right, and the right arm is better supplied with blood, because the right subclavian rises nearer the heart than the left. Heredity and education have also an influence upon it.

D. shells. A term applied to those univalve shells in which the spiral curve is from left to right; this form constitutes by far the largest number.

Dextral'ity. (L. *dexter.*) The condition of *Dextral pre-eminence.*

Dex'trin. (L. *dexter.* F. *dextrine;* G. *Dextrin, Stärkegummi.*) $C_6H_{10}O_5$. A whitish or yellowish amorphous gummy mass obtained by heating gelatinous starch to 180° C. (356° F.) for two hours. It is also formed when dry potato starch is heated to 400° C. (752° F.) with a dilute acid. It is soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol and ether. It does not reduce an alkaline solution of copper; its solution turns the

plane of polarisation to the right. Dextrin is converted into glucose by continuing the boiling for a longer period. Dextrin, along with glucose, is also formed when diastase, as for instance in malt, is mixed with gelatinous starch at about 71° C. (159·8° F.) It exists in small quantities through the vegetable kingdom and in muscle.

D., an'imal. Glycogenic matter.

D., hepat'ic. (Ἡπατικός, belonging to the liver.) Glycogenic matter.

Dextri'na. Same as *Dextrin.*

D. ioda'ta. The *Amylum iodatum solutum.*

D. sacchara'ta. (L. *saccharon*, a kind of sugar.) A synonym of *Syrupus dextrinæ.*

Dextrin'ic. Relating to *Dextrin.*

D. catal'ysis. See *Catalysis dextrinica.*

D. fermenta'tion. Same as *Catalysis dextrinica.*

Dextri'num, G. Ph. Dextrin. Potato starch 150 parts, and crystallised oxalic acid 4, are heated in a steam bath until starch can no longer be detected by iodine solution. The oxalic acid is then neutralised by precipitated carbonate of lime, the solution allowed to stand in a cool place for two days, then filtered, evaporated, and dried at a gentle heat. See *Dextrin.*

Dextrocar'vol. (L. *dexter.*) The *Carvol* of the oils of caraway and anise; it differs from the carvol of spearmint, *Lævocarvol*, in that it deflects the plane of polarisation to the right.

Dextroglu'cose. (L. *dexter*, on the right; *glucose.*) Ordinary glucose, so called on account of its turning the plane of polarisation to the right.

Dextrogy'rate. Same as *Dextrogyrous.*

Dextrogy'rous. (L. *dexter; gyro*, to turn round in a circle.) Causing to turn round to the right; applied to substances which turn the plane of polarisation to the right hand.

Dextroro'tatory. (L. *dexter; roto*, to turn round like a wheel.) Revolving to the right.

D. polarisa'tion. See *Polarisation, rotatory.*

Dextror'sal. Same as *Dextrorse.*

Dex'trorse. (L. *dextrorsus.*) Towards the right hand, or relating to it.

In Botany, applied to stems which form a spiral turning from left to right from base to apex.

Dex'trose. Grape sugar, or *Glucose.*

Dextrotartar'ic ac'id. (L. *dexter*, on the right side.) The ordinary form of tartaric acid, so called because it causes the plane of polarisation to deviate to the right. See *Tartaric acid.*

Dextrover'sion. (L. *dexter; verto*, to turn.) A turning to the right.

D. of u'terus. (L. *uterus*, the womb.) A displacement of the womb, whereby its fundus is directed to the right and its cervix to the left of the median line.

Dextrovolu'bilis. (L. *dexter*, right; *volvo*, to turn.) Turning from left to right, as certain stems, and like all screws.

Dhak tree. The *Butea frondosa.*

Dhatu'ra. Same as *Datura.*

Dholl. The Indian name for the pigeon pea, the seed of *Cytisus cajanus.*

Dhoo'ma pitch. The same as *Dammar pitch.* Obtained from the *Shorea robusta*, which is used for incense in India.

Dhur'ra. Indian millet, the seed of *Sorghum vulgare.*

Di. (Δίς, twice.) A prefix signifying two, or twice.

Di'a. (Διά, through.) A prefix having various significations—through, asunder, utterly; it also acts as an intensive.

Diab'ebos. (Διαβεβαιόομαι, to maintain strongly.) An old name for the *Astragalus*, and also for the *Malleolus.*

Diabe'tes. (Διαβήτης; from διά, through; βαίνω, to go on. F. *diabète;* G. *Harnfluss, Harnruhr.*) A disorder characterised by the passage of a large quantity of urine containing glucose and accompanied by thirst and emaciation. It is of slow and quiet onset, and is not probably often observed in its earliest stage. The quantity of urine varies largely with the quantity of fluid drunk; generally it amounts to from eight to twelve pints in the twenty-four hours, but it may be little above normal, and it has been noted as high as forty pints; its sp. gr. is generally 1035 to 1050 or more, but sometimes it is very low; it contains less proportionate, but somewhat more actual, urea than healthy urine; the sugar ranges from twelve to thirty ounces daily; the urine is generally clear and straw-coloured, has a sweetish odour, and soon undergoes fermentation with the development of the yeast plant, *Saccharomyces cerevisiæ*, and the formation of acids, such as the lactic, butyric, formic, and acetic. Consequent on the loss of fluid there is great thirst, great dryness of skin and shrinking of tissue; and consequent on the excretion of sugar there is great waste of structure, producing emaciation, feebleness and quickness of pulse, shortness of breath, great debility, and great want of nerve force, so that no organ receives its proper stimulus, and the mental operations become sluggish and irritable. The disease generally runs a long course, and ends in death from coma, from breaking down of lung tissue, from bowel flux, or from asthenia. The body after death tells nothing positive as to the causation of the disease. Evidences of a certain amount of degradation of tissue are not uncommon, in the form of fatty degeneration of kidney epithelium, degeneration of intestinal mucous membrane, patches of gangrene, spots of tubercle, and minute softenings around the small arteries of the floor of the fourth ventricle, the olivary bodies, and their neighbourhood; and these last have been by some thought to be the causative agents of the disease, especially when taken in connection with the experiments which show that irritation of a part of the floor of the fourth ventricle will cause the passage of glucose in the urine. The action of the liver in regard to the disease has been much studied, and it has been shown that one of its faculties is the conversion of albuminous, starchy, and perhaps saccharine, matters into glycogen, which itself is readily transformed into glucose; connect this with the observation that the irritation of what is called the diabetic centre (see *Centre, diabetic*) produces disturbance of the hepatic circulation, and some connection between the two is easily surmised, but nothing positive is yet known. Gout and nervous troubles are believed to be factors in the causation of the disease.

Also, an old term for a siphon.

D., alcohol'ic. A form of diabetes which is supposed to be caused by excessive use of alcohol; it is said to be a cause of grave com-

plications when a person so suffering is subjected to a surgical operation or a wound.

D. an'glicus. (L. *anglicus*, English.) The disease *Diabetes.*

D. aquo'sus. (L. *aquosus*, watery.) A synonym of *D. insipidus*, in reference to the excess of water.

D., artific'ial. (L. *artificialis*, belonging to art.) The glycosuria which is produced by irritating, in a healthy animal, the spot in the floor of the fourth ventricle called the diabetic centre.

D. chylo'sus. A synonym of *Chyluria.*

D. decip'iens. (L. part. *decipio*, to deceive.) Term applied by Frank to a form of diabetes in which much sugar may be contained in the urine, at a particular period, without any increase in the quantity of the urine eliminated.

D., ema'ciating. (L. *emacio*, to make very lean. F. *diabete maigre.*) A term by Lanceraux for the form of diabetes which occurs suddenly, rapidly develops the characteristic symptoms, polydipsia, polyphagia, polyuria, glucosuria, and loss of genital power, and speedily terminates in death from pulmonary disease. In the cases examined there has been total destruction of the pancreas.

D., fat'ty. (F. *diabete gras.*) A term by Lanceraux for the form which develops by slow degrees in persons of gouty tendency, with initiatory obesity, the characteristic symptoms slowly progressing, the sugar small and variable in quantity, and death occurring late after carbuncle, phlegmon, or gastric troubles, seldom with pulmonary affection.

D., gas'tric. (Γαστήρ, the stomach.) Diabetes which is supposed to have its origin in pathological conditions of the digestive apparatus.

D. gastroenterog'enes. (Γαστήρ; ἔντερον, the intestine; γένεσις, an origin.) Diabetes produced by disturbance of the functions of the stomach and intestines.

D. hepatog'enes. ("Ηπαρ, the liver; γένεσις, an origin.) Diabetes produced by disturbance of the functions of the liver.

D. inosi'tus. (*Inosite.*) A form in which inosite or muscle sugar takes the place of glucose in diabetic urine.

D. insip'idus. (L. *insipidus*, tasteless. F. *diabète faux, d. insipide;* G. *geschmackloss Harnruhr.*) A term which has been given to cases in which there are diuresis, thirst, and emaciation, but in which there is no sugar in the urine. It is said to be of a similar nature to glycosuria, and to be produced, like it, by irritation of the floor of the fourth ventricle. It has also been attributed to alcoholism, tuberculosis, excess of urea, and diseases of the brain. In some cases the kidneys have been found atrophied, or otherwise diseased. It is probable that several little-known forms of diuresis have been included under this term. See *Polyuria.*

D. lac'teus. (L. *lacteus*, milky.) A synonym of *Chyluria.*

D. melli'tus. (L. *mellitus*, like honey. F. *diabète sucre;* G. *Honigharnruhr, honigartige Harnruhr, Zuckerharnruhr.*) The disease described under *Diabetes.*

D., ner'vous. Diabetes which is supposed to have its origin in disturbed conditions of the central nervous system.

D. neurog'enes. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; γένεσις, an origin.) Diabetes produced by disturbance of some part of the central nervous system.

D., phosphat'ic. A term applied to those cases of *D. insipidus* in which there is an excess of phosphates in the urine.

D., sac'charine. The disease described under *Diabetes.*

D. spu'rius. (L. *spurius*, false.) A synonym of *D. insipidus.*

D., ure'al. (*Urea.*) A synonym of *D. insipidus*, from the notion of an excessive excretion of urea being its cause.

D. ve'rus. (L. *verus*, true.) The disease *Diabetes.*

Diabe'tic. (Διαβήτης, the disease so called. F. *diabétique.*) Of, or belonging to, the disease *Diabetes.*

D. acetonæ'mia. See *Acetonæmia.*

D. cat'aract. See *Cataracta diabetica.*

D. cen'tre. See *Centre, diabetic.*

D. co'ma. (Κῶμα, deep sleep.) The coma which not infrequently causes, or is a mode of, death in diabetes. It generally comes on suddenly, and is accompanied by great coldness and great dyspnœa, without any unnatural sounds in the chest. It has been attributed to the presence of acetone in the blood, *Acetonæmia;* to exhaustion of nerve force; and to cardiac asthenia, each probably causing its own form.

D. gan'grene. See *Gangrene, diabetic.*

D. glycœ'mia. See *Glycæmia, diabetic.*

D. oti'tis. Otitis supposed to depend on the presence of diabetes.

D. sug'ar. The sugar found in the urine in diabetes, called *Glucose.*

Diabe'tical. (Same etymon.) Same as *Diabetic.*

Diabetom'eter. (Διαβήτης; μέτρον, a measure.) A polarising apparatus by which the presence and the amount of sugar in the urine may be determined.

Diabetoph'thisis. (Διαβαίνω, to go with huge strides; φθίσις, consumption.) The form of acute phthisis, often called galloping consumption.

Dia'ble, bru'it de. See *Bruit de diable.*

Diab'oli intesti'na. (L. *diabolus*, the devil; *intestina*, the intestines.) See *Devil's guts.*

Diabololep'tics. (Διάβολος, the devil; λῆψις, a taking hold; from λαμβάνω, to seize.) Maudsley's term for those ecstatics who professed to have supernatural communications, but who themselves were not saintly, but rather wicked, persons.

Diabolotar'achē. (Διάβολος, the devil; ταραχή, confusion.) A term for *Bruit de diable.*

Diabolothor'ybos. (Διάβολος; θόρυβος, a noise.) A term for *Bruit de diable.*

Diab'olus metallo'rum. (L. *diabolus*, the devil; *metallum*, a metal.) An old epithet bestowed on *Stannum* or tin, because of the supposed intractability of its oxides.

Diabot'anum. (Διά, through; βοτανή, a herb. F. *diabotanum.*) Old name (Gr. διὰ βοτανῶν) for a plaster composed of many herbs, described by Galen, *de C. M. per Gen.* vi, 2, used as a resolvent and suppurative.

Diabro'sis. (Διάβρωσις, from διαβιβρώσκω, to eat up. F. *diabrose;* G. *Zerfressung.*) An old term for ulceration.

Diabro'tic. (Διαβρωτικός, from διαβιβρώσκω, to eat through. F. *diabrotique;* G. *durchfressend.*) Erodent; eating through. Applied to medicines which erode the part on which they

are placed; some hold these as intermediate between escharotic and caustic substances.

Diacad'mias. Old name, used by Scribonius Largus, *Comp.* 242, for a plaster, the chief ingredient of which was *Cadmia*.

Diacalamin'thes. An old name for an antidote, the chief ingredient of which was *Calamint*.

Diacan'thous. (Δίς, two; ἄκανθα, a spine. F. *diacanthe;* G. *Zweidornig*.) In Botany, having two spines under each leaf.

Diacar'cinon. (Διά καρκίνων, from διά, through; καρκίνος, a crab. F. *diacarcinon*.) Old name, used by Galen, *de Simp. Fac.* xi, § *de Caneris Ustis*., for an antidote against the bite of a mad dog, prepared from the flesh of the crab.

Diacar'thami. (Διά; *carthamus*.) An old purgative tablet containing the seeds of *Carthamus tinctoreus*, colchicum, scammony, the root of *Ipomœa turpethum*, and ginger.

Diacar'yon. (Διά, out of; κάρυον, a nut.) Old term, used by Galen, *de C. M. sec. Loc.* vi, 2, for an extract prepared with green nuts and honey.

Diacas'sia. (Διά, of or from; κασσία, cassia. F. *diacassis*.) Old name for an electuary made of cassia.

Diacasto'rium. (Διά, of or from; κάστωρ, castor.) Old name for a compound medicine, the principal ingredient of which is castor; it has been applied to two medicines.

Diacathol'icon. (Διά; καθολικός, universal. F. *diacatholicum*.) Old term for a laxative electuary, from its general usefulness; originally prescribed by Nicolaus, made of senna leaves, pulp of cassia, and of tamarinds, roots of male fern and rhubarb, aniseed, liquorice root, sweet fennel, and sugar. (Quincy.)

Diacau'sis. (Διάκαυσις, from διακαίω, to burn through.) Excessive, intense heat of body.

Also, the use of the actual cautery.

Diacaus'tic. (Διακαίω, to burn through. F. *diacaustique;* G. *diakaustisch, durchätzend*.) Very heating. Formerly applied to a double convex lens or burning glass, such having been used to cauterise parts.

D. curve. See under *Caustic*.

Diaceltates'son. A Paracelsian term for a certain emetic preparation of mercury; applied also to a purging preparation of antimony. It is, besides, an alchemical term for quicksilver dissolved in alcahest; also called *Diatessadelton*.

Diac'enous. (Διάκενος, quite empty.) Porous, like a sponge or pumice stone.

Diacentau'rium. (Διά, of; κενταύριον, the centaury.) An old remedy containing centaury and other bitters.

Diac'etate. (Δίς, twice; *acetate*.) A salt with two equivalents of acetic acid.

Diace'tin. A substance formed by treating glycerin with acetic acid at a high temperature.

Diace'tyl car'bamide. $CO(NH.C_2H_3O)_2$. A product of the action of carbonyl chloride on urea at 50° C. (122° F.); it crystallises from hot alcohol in rhombic needles.

D. ure'a. Same as *D. carbamide*.

Diachæ'nium. (Δίς, twice; *achænium*. F. *diachaine, diakène*.) A fruit composed of two achænia united by a common axis; also called *Cremocarp*.

Diachal'asis. (Διαχάλασις, from διαχαλάω, to loosen.) Fracture with separation of the bones of the skull, either through their substance or at the sutures.

Diachalas'ma. (Διαχάλασμα, an hiatus.) A cleft, a fissure.

Diachalas'tic. Relating to a *Diachalasis*.

Diachalcit'eos. (Διά, through; χαλκίτις, colcothar.). A plaster like the *Diapalma*, in which colcothar is substituted for zinc sulphate.

Diacheiris'mus. (Διαχειρισμός, manipulation.) The preparation and dispensing of drugs; also, any manual operation.

Diachelido'nium. (Διά, through; χελιδών.) A swallow; a preparation of swallows.

Diache'nium. See *Diachænium*.

Diachore'ma. (Διαχώρημα, from διαχωρέω, to go through.) Excrement, fæces.

Also, excreted matter in general.

D. xysmato'des. (Ξυσματώδης, from ξῦσμα, scrapings; εἶδος, likeness.) A term applied to the pseudomembranous flocculi found in dysenteric and other stools, from their likeness to scrapings from, or shavings of, the mucous coat of the intestines.

Diachore'sis. (Διαχώρησις, from διαχωρέω.) The excretion of fæcal matter.

Diachore'tic. (Διαχωρητικός, from διαχωρέω, to go through.) Promoting the excretion of fæces; laxative.

Diachoropsoria'sis. (Διαχωρέω, to go through; ψωρίασις, a being mangy.) Diffuse, extensive psoriasis.

Diachri'sis. (Διαχρίω, to anoint.) Inunction.

Diachris'ma. (Διάχρισμα, from διαχρίω, to smear all over.) An ointment.

Diachris'ta. (Διαχρίω.) Medicines applied as abstergents to the velum palati, the palate itself, and the tongue, and probably also gargles.

Diach'ylon. (Διάχυλος, very juicy; from διά, through; χυλός, juice.) A term applied by Cœlius Aurelianus to a kind of ointment containing vegetable juices.

Now used as a synonym of *Emplastrum plumbi*.

D. compos'itum. (L. *compositus*, compound.) White pitch, yellow wax, and turpentine, of each 96 grammes, melted together, and to it added and with it mixed ammoniacum, bdellium, sagapenum, and galbanum, of each 32 grammes, dissolved in alcohol, and evaporated to a soft consistence. Used as a resolvent and an agglutinative.

D. cum gum'mi. The *Emplastrum gummosum*.

D., gum. The *Emplastrum gummosum*.

D. mag'num cum gum'mi. (L. *magnus*, great; *cum*, with; *gummi*, gum.) The *Emplastrum galbani compositum*.

D. plas'ter. The *Emplastrum plumbi*.

D. sim'plex. (L. *simplex*, simple.) The *Emplastrum plumbi*. It was originally made with decoction of gladiolus root, oil, mucilage, and litharge.

D., white. The *Emplastrum plumbi*.

D., yel'low. The *Emplastrum gummosum*.

Diach'yma. (Διά, through; χύμα, a liquid.) A synonym of *Parenchyma*, especially such as occupies the space between two surfaces, as in a leaf.

Diach'ysis. (Διάχυσις, from διαχέω, to

pour different ways.) Diffusion, as of fluid in a tissue.

Diachyt'ic. (Διαχυτικός, able to dissolve.) Having power to resolve swellings.

Diachytophlogo'sis. (Διαχυτικός, from διαχέω, to spread about; φλόγωσις, the burning heat of inflammation.) Diffuse inflammation.

Diach'ytos. (Διά; χυτός, made liquid.) An epithet of wine prepared from grapes that had been dried seven days and were pressed the eighth.

Diacine'ma. (Διακίνημα.) An old term for dislocation.

Diacla'sia. (Διά, through; κλάσις, a breaking; from κλάω, to break.) A method of amputation, invented by Maisonneuve, in which the bone is first broken by an osteoclast, and an écraseur being applied, the soft parts are divided with a bistoury; the fragments of bone are then removed by torsion.

Diac'lasis. (Διά, through; κλάσις, a breaking.) Refraction of light rays.

Diaclas'tic. (Same etymon.) Relating to *Diaclasia*, or to *Diaclasis*.

D. meth'od. Same as *Diaclasia*.

Diac'lysis. (Διακλύζω, to wash throughout.) The same as *Diaclysmus*.

Diaclys'ma. (Διάκλυσμα, a mouthwash.) A lotion or wash for the mouth.

Diaclys'mus. (Διακλυσμός, from διακλύζω, to wash out.) A rinsing or cleansing, especially of the mouth.

Diacoccyme'lon. (Διά, through; κοκκύμηλον, a damson plum.) Same as *Diaprunum*.

Diacochlacon. (Διά; κόκλαξ, a pebble.) An old term for milk in which red-hot flints have been cooled; it was used as a sudorific.

Diaco'dion. (Διά, through; κωδία, a poppy head.) An old term for a syrup of poppy heads, the *Syrupus papaveris*.

Diacolocyn'thidos. (Διά; κολοκυνθίς, colocynth.) An old drastic electuary containing colocynth.

Diacolocyn'this. (Διά; κολοκύνθις.) A preparation in which colocynth is the chief ingredient.

Diac'opē. (Διακοπή, a gash, a cleft.) A cut, incision, fissure, or longitudinal fracture. It generally signifies an oblique incision made in the cranium by a sharp instrument, without the piece being removed.

D. cra'nii. (L. *cranium*, the head.) A splitting open of the bones of the head.

Diacopræ'gia. (Διά, through; κόπρος, excrement; αἴξ, a goat.) An old name for a medicine containing goat's dung. Used in diseases of the spleen and parotid gland.

Diacous'tic. Relating to *Diacoustics*.

Diacous'tics. (Διά, through; ἀκούω, to hear.) That branch of physics which treats of the properties of sound refracted in its passage through media of different density.

Diacra'nian jaw. (Διά; κρανίον, the skull. F. *machoire diacranienne*.) The lower jaw, because it is united to the skull only by a loose and mobile articulation.

Diacrante'ric. (Διά, through; κραντῆρες, the wisdom teeth.) A term applied to describe the dentition of those snakes in which the posterior teeth are separated by longer intervals than the anterior.

Diac'rises. (Διάκρισις, a separating.) A term applied to those diseases which are accompanied by alterations of the secretions or of the secreting organs.

Diacris'ic. (Διάκρισις.) A term applied by Recamier to the twelfth of his sixteen senses, being the secretory or excretory sense.

Diacrislog'raphy. (Διάκρισις, separation; γράφω, to write.) A description of the organs of secretion.

Diac'risis. (Διάκρισις, from διακρίνω, to separate one from the other.) A term for the act of separation or secretion.

Also, a critical evacuation.

Also, the separation or diagnosis of one disease from another by means of a recognition of its special crisis.

Diacrit'ic. (Διακριτικός, able to distinguish.) That which distinguishes, distinctive. Same as *Diagnostic*.

Diacrit'ica. See *Diacritic*.

D. reme'dia. See *Remedium diacriticum*.

D. sig'na. See *Signum diacriticum*.

Diacrit'ical. Same as *Diacritic*.

Diacro'cium. (Διά; κρόκος, saffron.) A collyrium containing saffron.

Diacro'cu. (Διά; κρόκος, saffron.) The name of a dry collyrium in P. Ægineta, in which saffron is an ingredient.

Diac'tinism. (Διά, through; ἀκτίν, for ἀκτίς, a ray.) The condition of transparency for chemical or actinic rays.

Diacydoni'tes. Same as *Cydoniatum*.

Di'ad. An elementary atom, or a compound radicle, which is equivalent in combining powers to two atoms of hydrogen. Thus, one atom of barium replaces two of hydrogen in sulphuric acid, H_2SO_4, forming $BaSO_4$. The chief elementary diads are barium, calcium, copper, iron, lead, magnesium, manganese, mercury, nickel, oxygen, sulphur, strontium, tin, and zinc. Amongst the compound diads are the whole series of the olefines and oxygenated radicles corresponding to the general formula $CnH_2nC_2O_2$.

Diadaph'nidon. (Διά; δαφνίς, a laurel-berry.) The name of a drawing plaster prepared from bay berries, employed to promote suppuration.

Di'adelph. A plant of the Class *Diadelphia*.

Diadel'phia. (Δίς, twice; ἀδελφός, a brother. G. *Zweibrüderschaft*.) The seventeenth class of plants, according to Linneus' system, being those in which the stamens are united into two groups.

Diadel'phian. (Same etymon.) Relating to the *Diadelphia*.

Diadel'phic. (Same etymon.) Relating to, or arranged as, the *Diadelphia*.

Diadel'phous. (Same etymon. G. *zweibrüderig*.) Having stamens, as in the *Diadelphia*.

Diade'ma. (Διάδημα, a fillet.) A head bandage in the form of a fillet or coronet.

Diadermiatri'a. (Διά, through; δέρμα, skin; ἰατρεία, medical treatment.) The endermic method of treating disease.

Diadex'is. (Διάδεξις.) Same as *Diadoche*.

Diad'ochē. (Διαδοχή, a taking from; from διαδέχομαι, to receive one from another. G. *Übergang, Aufeinanderfolge*.) The exchange of one disease into another of different form or character and in a different situation.

Diad'osis. (Διάδοσις, a distribution; from διαδίδωμι, to give from hand to hand.) The distribution of nutritive material throughout the body.

Also, the decline of a disease.

Diædœ'us. (Δίς, twice; αἰδοῖα, the parts of generation.) A monstrosity whose organs of generation and urinary bladder are double.

Diæ'resis. (Διαίρεσις, a dividing. G. *Zerreissung.*) A division of parts from a wound, or burn; a solution of continuity, produced by mechanical means.

D. un'gulæ. (L. *ungula*, a hoof, a claw.) A falling off of the nails.

Diæret'ic. (Διαιρετικός, dividing, dissolving; from διαιρέω, to take one from another.) An old term for a caustic.

Diæ'ta. (L. *diæta*, a mode of living prescribed by the physicians; from Gr. δίαιτα, a way of living.) Diet.

D. car'nis. (L. *caro*, flesh.) Meat diet.

D. ju'ris. (L. *jus*, broth.) Soup diet.

D. jus'culi. (L. *jusculum*, soup.) Soup diet.

D. lac'tea. (L. *lacteus*, of milk.) Milk diet.

D. lac'tis. (L. *lac*, milk.) Milk diet.

D. sic'ca. (L. *siccus*, dry.) Diet containing as small a proportion as possible of liquid food, for the relief of dropsy, polyuria, obesity, excessive secretion of milk, and such like.

Diætæ'ma. (Διαίτημα, food.) Diet; also rules of life in all physical matters.

Diæte'tica. (Διαιτητικός, relating to diet.) Same as *Dietetics.*

Diæte'tici mor'bi. (L. *diæteticus*, relating to diet; *morbus*, a disease.) Diseases induced by irregular, insufficient, excessive, or improper diet.

Diageotrop'ic. (Διά, through; γή, the earth; τρέπω, to turn.) Term applied to the parts of plants which exhibit *Diageotropism.*

Diageot'ropism. (Διά; γή, the earth; τρέπω, to turn.) Term applied by Darwin to the assumption by the organs of plants of a position more or less transverse to the radius of the earth.

Diaglau'cium. The name of a collyrium recommended by Scribonius Largus. It is thus named from glaucium, the juice of the *Papaver spinosum*, according to Dioscorides.

Di'agnose. To form a *Diagnosis.*

Diagno'sis. (Διάγνωσις, a distinguishing; from διά, between; γνῶσις, knowledge; from γιγνώσκω, to know. F. *diagnose;* G. *Diagnose, Unterscheidung, Untersuchung.*) The distinguishing of things, the noting of symptoms whereby a disease or a plant or other object may be known for what is, and not another.

Also, the short condensed account of the characters of an object by which it may be accurately determined.

D., anatom'ical. (Ἀνατομικός.) A diagnosis in which the exact anatomical condition of the affected part can be ascertained.

D., differen'tial. (L. *differo*, to separate.) The distinguishing of one disease from another somewhat like it by a consideration of their several symptoms.

D., patholog'ical. (Παθολογικός, of diseases.) The determination of the nature of a disease or lesion.

D., phys'ical. (Φυσικός, natural.) The discrimination of diseases by such physical signs as can be observed by the senses, whether unaided or aided by instruments, such as the thermometer.

D., symptomat'ic. (Συμπτοματικός, casual.) A diagnosis which has to content itself with a statement of a symptom, or set of symptoms, without being able to accomplish a determination of the morbid cause; as when, in many cases, one has to speak of jaundice or neuralgia.

D., topograph'ical. (Τοπογραφία, the description of a place.) The determination of the seat or position of a disease or lesion.

Diagnos'tic. (Διαγνωστικός, able to distinguish. F. *diagnostique.*) That which is characteristic; that which relates to *Diagnosis.*

D. signs. See *Signs, diagnostic.*

Diagnos'ticate. Same as *Diagnose.*

Diagnostica'tion. Same as *Diagnosis.*

Diagnos'tics. The principles of *Diagnosis.*

Diagogo'metrum. (Διαγωγή, a carrying across; μέτρον, a measure. G. *Zeitungsmesser.*) Same as *Diagometer.*

Diagom'eter. (Διάγω, to carry over; μέτρον, a measure.) An instrument, invented by Rousseau, to determine the electric conductibility of substances. It consists of a dry electric pile of very feeble tension, connected with a needle freely moving on a pivot over a scale; the substance to be examined is introduced into the circuit. It is especially used for testing the purity of olive oil, the conducting power of which for electricity is feeble.

Diago'metrum. See *Diagometer.*

Diag'onal. (Διά, through; γωνία, an angle.) A right line drawn between two opposite angles of a four-sided figure.

D. posit'ion. A term employed by Andral to denote that position, half on the back and half on the side, which persons with pleurisy find to be the least distressing.

Diag'onous. (Διά; γωνία, an angle.) In Botany, having four corners.

Di'agram. (L. *diagramma;* from διάγραμμα, that which is marked out by lines; from διαγράφω; from διά, across; γράφω, to write.) An illustrative figure composed of lines.

D., flo'ral. (L. *flos*, a flower.) A linear drawing showing the position and number of the parts of a flower as seen on transverse section.

Diagryd'ium. A synonym, or perhaps a false spelling, of *Dacrydium.*

Also, a synonym of *Scammony.*

D. cydonia'tum. (L. *cydonia*, a quince.) A pharmaceutical preparation, obtained by inspissating and drying, by means of heat, two parts of scammony and one of quince juice. It was formerly used as an energetic purgative.

D. glycyrrhiza'tum. (Γλυκύρριζα, liquorice.) An analogous preparation to the *D. cydoniatum*, containing extract of liquorice in place of quince juice.

D. sulphura'tum. Scammony which has been exposed to the vapour of burning sulphur.

Diaheliot'ropism. (Διά, through; ἥλιος, the sun; τρέπω, to turn.) The assumption by the organs of plants of a position more or less transverse to the light and induced by it.

Diahermodac'tylum. (Διά, through; ἑρμοδάκτυλος, hermodactyl.) An old purgative containing *Hermodactyl.*

Diahy'dric. (Διά; ὕδωρ, water.) Through water; a term applied by C. J. Williams to the

percussion note obtained from an organ separated from the parietes by a layer of fluid.

Diaï'on. Same as *Diaïum.*

Diaï'reos. (Διά; ἶρις, the iris.) An old remedy or antidote containing iris root.

Diaï'um. (Διά; ἴον, the violet.) A troche of which violet flowers formed the chief ingredient.

Dialago'um. (Διά; λαγώς, a hare.) An old deobstruent remedy containing hare's dung.

Dialeim'ma. (Διάλειμμα, an interval; from διαλείπω, to leave an interval.) Old term, used by Galen, for the intermission of a fever.

Dialeip'sis. (Διάλειψις, an interval.) Same as *Dialipsis.*

Dialeipy'ra. (Διαλείπω, to leave an interval; πῦρ, fever.) Intermittent fever.

Also, an apyretic interval.

Dialem'ma. Same as *Dialeimma.*

Dialep'sis. (Διάληψις, a separating; from διαλαμβάνω, to seize.) A term employed by Hippocrates to indicate the spaces left between the turns of a bandage.

Dialib'anum. (Διά, through; λίβανος, the frankincense tree.) An old medicine containing frankincense.

Dialip'sis. (Διάλειψις, from διαλείπω, to intermit.) The period of apyrexia or intermission of fevers or other disease.

Dia'lium. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ.*

D. in'dicum. (L. *indicus*, Indian.) A leguminous plant yielding the tamarind plum, the pulp of the pod of which is eaten, and is more delicate in flavour than that of the tamarind.

D. nit'idum, Gmll. and Perr. (L. *nitidus*, shining.) Hab. Senegal. Endocarp juicy, esculent.

Dial'lyl. $(C_3H_5)_2$. A volatile fluid, the hydrocarbon of the allyl series.

D. sul'phide. $(C_3H_5)_2S$. *Oil of garlic.*

Dial'oës. (Διά; αλόη, the aloes.) An old purgative containing aloes.

Di'alose. Payen's term for the mucilage of the *Gymnocladus chinensis*, used in China for washing purposes.

Dialthæ'a. (Διά; ἀλθαία, the marshmallow.) An ointment of marshmallow.

Dialu'ric ac'id. $C_4H_4N_2O_4$. Obtained by passing hydrogen sulphide through a boiling solution of alloxan. It crystallises in needles, and when exposed to the air becomes red, and is converted into alloxantin by the absorption of oxygen.

Dialycar'pel. (Διαλύω, to loose one from another; *carpel.* F. *dialycarpelle.*) An ovary or fruit with ununited carpels.

Dialycar'pous. (Διαλύω; καρπός, fruit.) Having the gynœcium, or fruit, consisting of separate carpels.

Dialypet'alous. (Διαλύω; πέταλον, a flower leaf.) Having the petals separate; same as *Polypetalous.*

Dialyphyl'lous. (Διαλύω; φύλλον, a leaf.) Having separate leaves.

Di'alyse. (Διάλυσις, a separating; from διαλύω, to loose one from another.) To separate by *Dialysis.*

Di'alysed. (Same etymon.) Having undergone the process of *Dialysis.*

D. i'ron. See *Ferrum dialysatum.*

Dialysep'alous. (Διαλύω; *sepal.*) Having the sepals distinct; same as *Polysepalous.*

Di'alyser. (Διάλυσις, a separating.) A vessel formed of a sheet of parchment paper or animal membrane stretched over a hoop for the performance of *Dialysis.* This vessel contains the mixture of crystalloids and colloids, and is made to float in a dish of pure water. Under these conditions the crystalloids pass out from the dialyser into the pure water, whilst the colloids are left behind.

Dial'yses. (Διάλυσις.) Cullen's order of diseases or injuries consisting of a solution of continuity.

Dial'ysis. (Διάλυσις, from διαλύω, to loose one from another.) The process of separation of crystalloid from colloid bodies in solution. The compound containing crystalloids and colloids is placed in a dialyser, and the dialyser is allowed to float on pure water. Diffusion at once commences, the crystalloids passing out of the dialyser into the water, whilst the colloids remain behind. The rate of diffusion increases with the temperature, and within certain limits is proportional to the strength of the solution. Most of the poisons are crystalloids, and can be separated from the usual constituents of food by this means. See *Dissociation.*

Also, an old term for weakness of the muscles of the limbs.

Also, a solution of continuity.

D., ga'seous. (*Gas.*) The passage of gases through porous substances, such as a thin plate of unglazed earthenware or a slice of artificially compressed graphite or a cake of dry plaster of Paris. The velocities of diffusion of different gases are inversely proportional to the square roots of their densities.

Dialystam'inous. (Διαλύω; *stamen.*) Having separate, distinct stamens.

Dialyt'ic. (Διαλυτικός; from διαλύω.) Relating or pertaining to *Dialysis;* relaxing.

Diamagnet'ic. Pertaining to *Diamagnetism.*

D. bod'ies. The chief diamagnetic bodies are phosphorus, antimony, bismuth, cadmium, copper, gold, silver, arsenic, lead, mercury, tin, zinc, and most solid, liquid, and gaseous substances.

D. polar'ity. See *Polarity, diamagnetic.*

Diamag'netism. (Διά, through; μαγνῆτις, magnet.) The force which causes certain bodies, such as copper, when under the influence of magnetism, to assume a position at right angles to the magnetic meridian, that is, along the equatorial line from east to west; it is supposed to be a polar force.

Diamarena'tum. (Διά, through; L. *amarus*, bitter.) An old name of a confection made of bitter cherries pulped and mixed with sugar and aromatics.

Diamargari'ton. (Διά; μαργαρίτης, a pearl.) An old antidote containing pearls.

Diamase'ma. (Διάμασημα, that which is chewed.) A masticatory.

Diamaste'ma. Same as *Diamasema.*

Diam'ba. A name in Western Africa of the *Cannabis indica.*

Diam'bar. (Διά, through; *amber.*) An old stomachic and cordial containing amber, musk, and other aromatics.

Diam'bræ spe'cies. See *Species diambræ.*

Diame'lon. (Δια; μῆλον, a quince.) The name of a composition containing quinces.

Diamesosteomy'ces. (Διάμεσος,

midway between; *ὀστέον*, a bone; *μύκης*, a fungus.) Osteoid sarcoma originating in the centre of a bone, between the outer and the inner surface of a long bone.

Diam'eter. (F. *diamètre;* from L. *diametros;* from Gr. *διάμετρος*, from *διαμετρέω*, to measure through. G. *Durchmesser.*) A straight line drawn through the centre of a circle so as to divide it into two equal parts; also a similar line of division through any figure or object.

D. Bandeloc'quii. The external conjugate diameter of the pelvis.

D.s, cra'nial. See *Cranial diameters, adult,* and *C. diameters, fœtal.*

D. Deventer'rii. The same as *D., oblique of the pelvis.*

D. of Deven'ter. The oblique diameter of the pelvis.

D.s of pel'vis. See *Pelvis, diameters of.*

D.s of the fœ'tal head. See *Cranial diameters, fœtal.*

Diametrical pu'pil. The condition of the pupil which is left when an upward iridectomy is made at the time of extraction of cataract, a downward iridectomy having been performed some weeks previously.

Di'amide. Bases derived from a double molecule of ammonia by the replacing of a part or the whole of its hydrogen by oxygenated radicles.

Di'amines. Bases derived from a double molecule of ammonia by the replacing of the whole or a part of the hydrogen by bivalent alcohol radicles.

Diamis'yos. (*Διά*; *μίσυ*, a vitriolic earth.) An old remedy containing *Misy.*

Diammo'nia. Term for the double molecule of ammonia, from which diamines and diamides are obtained by substitution.

Diam'nes. An old term for an involuntary discharge or incontinence of urine, used by Johannes Anglicus.

Di'amond. (F. *diamant*, from L. *adamas*, from Gr. *ἀδάμας*, a very hard metal. I. *diamante;* G. *diamant.*) A precious stone. It is composed of carbon crystallised into a regular octohedron, or cube, or an allied form. It is usually colourless and transparent, but is sometimes yellowish, bluish, or pinkish. It is the hardest substance known, infusible in the absence of air; heated to whiteness in oxygen it burns and yields carbonic acid gas. It was formerly supposed to possess cordial properties.

D. fig. The *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*, in allusion to the glittering, jewel-like vesicles with which it is covered.

D.-sha'ped. Shaped like a rhombus; which is also called a diamond.

In Botany, somewhat lozenge-shaped, with two acute and two obtuse angles.

Diamo'ron. (*Διά*, through; *μῶρον*, a mulberry.) A syrup mentioned by Galen, *de C. M. sec. Loc.* vi, 1, composed of syrup and mulberry juice; it was used as a gargle in sore throat.

Diamor'pheæ. (*Δία*, through; *μορφή*, form.) A Suborder of the Nat. Order *Crassulaceæ.* The carpels are coherent into a plurilocular capsule.

Diamorpho'sis. (*Διαμόρφωσις*, a forming. G. *Ausbildung, Gestaltung.*) The building up of a body to its proper form.

Diamos'chu. (*Διά*; *μόσχος*, musk.) The name of an antidote containing musk.

Diamoto'sis. (*Διαμότωσις*, from *διαμοτόω*, to put in lint; from *διά*; *μότος*, lint.) The introduction of a tent, or of lint, into a wound or sinus.

Diam'yl. $C_{10}H_{22}$. Amyl (C_5H_{11}) in a free or isolated condition.

D. e'ther. The same as *Amyl ether.*

Diam'ylene. $C_{10}H_{20}$. A hydrocarbon belonging to the olefine series, obtained by the action of strong sulphuric acid on amyl, alcohol, or on amylene. Sp. gr. 0·7777 at 0° C. Boiling point 165° C. (329° F.)

Dia'na. (L. *Diana*, an Italian divinity, identical with *Ἄρτεμις*, the moon-goddess, or *Luna.*) A synonym of *Luna*, the alchemical name of silver.

Dianancas'mos. (*Διαναγκασμός*, from *διαναγκάζω*, to coerce.) The setting of a broken limb, or the reduction of a dislocation.

Also, a term for an old instrument intended to straighten a spinal curvature.

Dian'der. A plant of the Class *Diandria.*

Dian'dræ. (*Δίς*, double; *ἀνήρ*, a male.) An order of hypogynous plants (Prantl and Vines). Flowers actinomorphic, usually 2- or 4-merous, rarely 5-merous; stamens and carpels always 2, alternate; ovary bilocular, with a single style; 2 ovules in each loculus; leaves commonly decussate, exstipulate. Ex. *Oleaceæ, Jasmineæ.*

Dian'dria. (*Δίς*, twice; *ἀνήρ*, a male.) A Linnæan class of plants, comprising those which have hermaphrodite flowers with two stamens.

Dian'drian. (Same etymon.) Having two stamens.

Dian'dric. (Same etymon.) Relating to the *Diandria.*

Dian'drous. (Same etymon.) Having two stamens.

Dianel'la. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Liliaceæ.*

D. odora'ta. (L. *odoratus*, part. of *odoro*, to perfume.) A plant containing benzoin or an analogous substance. The roots are made into fragrant pastilles.

Diane'matous. (*Δίς*, twice; *νῆμα*, a thread.) In Botany, applied to an anther having two filaments.

Diangeiosper'mæ. (*Δίς*; *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel; *σπέρμα*, seed.) Plants with two seed-vessels.

Diangiosper'mous. (*Δίς*, two; *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel; *σπέρμα*, seed. G. *mit zwei Samenkapseln.*) Having two seed-vessels.

Dian'gious. (*Δίς*, two; *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel. G. *mit zwei Gefässe.*) Having two vessels.

Dianœ'a. (*Διάνοια*, a thought; from *διά*, through; *νόος*, the mind.) Deliberation, consideration, thought.

Dianoë'ma. (*Διανόημα*, a notion.) A fancy of a sick person.

Dianœolog'ia. (*Διάνοια*, thought; *λόγος*, a discourse.) Hamilton's term for that department of philosophy which treats of the dianoetic faculties.

Dianoë'tic. (*Διανοητικός*, capable of thought, thinking.) Capable of thought. A term applied by Hamilton to denote the operation of the discursive, elaborative, or comparative faculty.

Dian'therous. (*Δίς*, twice; *anther.* G.

mit zwei Staubbeuteln.) Having two antheriferous stamens.

Dian'thon. (Διά, through; ἄνθος, a flower.) An antidote, described by Myrepsus, consisting of aromatic and stimulating substances.

Dianthous. (Δίς; ἄνθος, a flower.) Having or bearing two flowers.

Dian'thum. Same as *Dianthon.*

Dian'thus. (Διανθής, double-flowering; or δῖος, divine; ἄνθος, a flower.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Caryophyllaceæ.*

D. arena'rius, Linn. (L. *arenarius,* relating to sand.) Marden pink. Hab. North Europe. Used as *D. caryophyllus.*

D. arme'ria, Linn. Deptford pink. Hab. Europe. Used as *D. caryophyllus.*

D. barba'tus, Linn. (L. *barbatus,* bearded.) Hab. Europe. Used as *D. caryophyllus.*

D. carthusiano'rum, Linn. (F. *œillet des chartreux.*) Hab. Europe. Used as *D. caryophyllus.*

D. caryophyl'lus, Linn. (Καρυόφυλλον, the clove tree. F. *œillet giroflée, œ. rouge.*) Clove pink; gilliflower; carnation. The flowers were formerly in repute as cephalic, cardiac, and antispasmodic, but are now only employed in syrup as a vehicle for other medicines.

D. superbus, Linn. (L. *superbus,* splendid.) Fringed pink. Hab. Europe. Used as *D. caryophyllus.*

Dianu'cum. (Διά; L. *nux,* a nut.) Same as *Diacaryon.*

Diapæde'sis. A false spelling of *Diapedesis.*

Diapal'ma. A plaster composed of emplastrum simplex 800, and white wax 50 grammes, mixed with sulphate of zinc 25 grammes dissolved in a little water. It is desiccative, emollient, resolvent, detersive, and cicatrising. Mixed with a quarter of its weight of olive oil, it acquires the consistence of an ointment, and forms the cerate of diapalma.

Diapas'ma. (Διάπασμα, from διαπάσσω, to sprinkle.) A scented powder, for sprinkling over the body, or part of it.

Diapede'sis. (Διαπήδησις, a leaping through; from διαπηδάω, to leap across, to ooze through. G. *Durchsickerung, Durchschurtzen.*) A term used by Galen, *de Caus. Sympt.* iii, 2, for the passing of serous blood through the thin coats of vessels.

Also, a term for bloody sweat.

Also, in late times, applied to the escape of both red and white corpuscles from the blood-vessels, without any visible rupture of their walls. The escape of the red corpuscles occurs as the result of an arrest of the current of blood in the veins. The augmented tension thus produced first leads to the effusion of plasma, and then the blood corpuscles, after being squeezed till all shape is lost, are passed out as a fluid mass, though they may afterwards resume their original form. The escape of the colourless corpuscles occurs during inflammation when the small arteries and veins are dilated and the current through them is slow. The white corpuscles first adhere to the sides of the vessels, and then by amœboid movement make their way either through the protoplasmic walls of the vessels or through stomata into the tissues, where they form pus corpuscles.

Diapede'tic. Relating to *Diapedesis.*

Diapeg'ma. (Διάπηγμα, a cross-beam.) An old name for an instrument for fastening the legs together.

Diapen'sia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Diapensiaceæ.*

D. cortu'sa. (*Cortusi,* a Paduan botanist.) The *Sanicula europæa.*

Diapensia'ceæ. A class of plants closely allied to *Ericaceæ.* Ovary three-celled; embryo filiform, with short cotyledons; anthers not opening by pores. Small shrubs, chiefly found in the northern parts of Europe and America. According to Lindley it is an Order of the Alliance *Gentianales.*

Diapen'tē. (Διά, through; πέντε, five.) An old medicine composed of five ingredients; it consisted of ivory shavings added to the *Diatessaron.*

Diapen'tes. Same as *Diapentē.*

Di'aphane. (Διαφαίνω, to show through.) An investing cortical membrane of a sac or cell. (Imp. Dict.)

Diaphane'ity. (Διαφάνεια, transparency; from διαφαίνω, to show through. G. *Durchsichtigkeit.*) The quality of that which is diaphanous; transparency.

Diaph'anes. Same as *Diaphanous.*

Diaphan'ic. Same as *Diaphanous.*

Diaphanocyanom'eter. (Διαφανής, transparent; κυάνος, blue; μέτρον, a measure.) An instrument for ascertaining the transparency of the free atmosphere and of the blue of the heavens.

Diaphanom'eter. (Διαφαίνω, to show through; μέτρον, a measure.) An instrument by Saussure for examining and appreciating the differences of the diaphaneity of the atmosphere at different periods.

Diaph'anoscope. (Διαφανής, seen through; σκοπέω, to observe.) An instrument consisting of a double glass tube, one within the other; the inner one containing a galvano-caustic copper plate connected with a galvanic battery; and the space between the tubes connected by a tube with a reservoir, which supplies it with a constant stream of cold water, by which the heat is kept down when the platinum plate is white hot. The instrument is so arranged that it may be introduced into the vagina, when the abdominal wall will be seen to be translucent and the dark uterus will be distinctly observed.

Diaphanoscopy. (Διαφανής; σκοπέω.) A term applied by Lazarewitch to the exploration of the genital organs by means of an electric light introduced into the vagina in a glass tube. See *Diaphanoscope.*

Diaph'anous. (Διαφανής, seen through; from διαφαίνω, to show through. F. *diaphane;* I. *diafano;* G. *durchscheinend, durchsichtig.*) Allowing light rays to pass through. Same as *Transparent.*

Diaphemet'ric. (Διά; ἁφή, touch; μέτρον, measure.) Relating to the measurements of the tactile sensibility of parts.

D. com'passes. An instrument, consisting of a pair of compasses with a graduated scale, used for the same purpose as the *Æsthesiometer.*

Diaphlyx'is. (Διά; φλύω, to bubble up.) In Galen's Exegesis it means effusions or ebullitions; also, an affusion, or moistening any part.

Diaphœ'nicon. (Διά, through; φοινίκιον, a date.) An old name, used by Galen, *ad Glaucon,* i, 14, for an electuary containing dates, scammony, ginger, black pepper, mace, canella,

turbith root, rue, seeds of *Daucus creticus*, and fennel seeds.

Also, for a plaster containing dates.

Diphone'sis. Same as *Diaphonia.*

Dipho'nia. (Διαφωνία, discord.) The disagreement of medical men at the bedside of a patient.

Dipho'nic. Relating to *Diaphonics.*

Dipho'nics. (Διά; φωνή, a sound.) The science of refracted sound waves.

Diaph'ora. (Διαφορά, difference; from διαφορέω, to spread abroad.) The differences which distinguish diseases.

Also, a corruption of food in the stomach.

Diaphore'sis. (Διαφόρησις, from διαφορέω, to carry across, to throw off by perspiration. F. *diaphorèse;* G. *Hautausdünnstung, Schweisstreibung, Durchschwitzung.*) Sweating, especially that produced by artificial means.

Diaphoret'ic. (Διαφορητικός, from διαφορέω. F. *diaphorètique;* G. *ausdünnstungbefordernd, schweisstreibend.*) Promoting sweating.

D. an'timony. The *Antimonium diaphoreticum.*

D. fe'ver. See *Fever, diaphoretic.*

D. min'eral. (F. *minèral diaphorètique;* G. *schweisstreibender Spiessglanz.*) The *Antimonium diaphoreticum.*

Diaphoret'ical. Same as *Diaphoretic.*

Diaphoret'ics. (Same etymon. F. *diaphorétiques.*) Remedies or means which increase the activity of the sweat glands.

D., nau'seating. (L. *nauseo,* to be sick.) Those diaphoretics which are supposed to produce sweating by producing nausea and consequent relaxation of the skin; they are tartar emetic, ipecacuanha, and the like.

D., refrig'erant. (L. *refrigero,* to make cool.) Those diaphoretics which are supposed to act by depressing cardiac and arterial action when in excess without producing nausea; such are aconite and veratrum viride.

D., sed'ative. (L. *sedo,* to cause to sit, to allay.) Those diaphoretics which decrease the flow of blood to the skin; such are antimony and ipecacuanha.

D., sim'ple. Those diaphoretics which are supposed to act by a special action on the sudoriferic glands; such are jaborandi, spirit of nitrous ether, and the like.

D., stim'ulant. (L. *stimulo,* to rouse up.) Diaphoretics which increase the flow of blood to the skin; such are warmth, alcohol, ammonia, and spirit of nitrous ether.

Diaphore'ticum. A *Diaphoretic.*

D. jovia'lë. (L. *Jovis,* Jupiter, an old name of tin.) The *Antihecticum Poterii.*

D. martia'lë antimo'nium. The *Antimonium diaphoreticum martiale.*

Diaphorometric. (Διαφορά, difference; *μέτρον,* a measure.) Same as *Diaphemetric.*

Di'aphragm. (Διάφραγμα, a partition wall; from διφράγνυμι, to barricade. F. *diaphragme;* G. *Scheidewand, Zwischenwand.*) A partition, or division wall.

In Anatomy (G. *Zwerchfell, Zwerchmuskel*), the septum, muscular at the circumference, tendinous in the centre, parting the chest from the abdomen. Its muscular fibres arise from the posterior part of the ensiform cartilage and the inner surface of the cartilages of the six lower ribs, from the ligamentum arcuatum externum and internum, from the upper and lower margins of the bodies of the first three lumbar vertebræ and the corresponding intervertebral substances on each side by two crura, the right being larger and reaching farther down than the left; and are inserted into the circumference of the central tendon. The openings in the diaphragm are: one, muscular, for the œsophagus and vagi nerves; a second, tendinous, for the vena cava; a third, tendinous, for the aorta, with the thoracic duct and vena azygos; and apertures for the splanchnic nerves through the crura. The sympathetic nerve lies behind it. The convexly arched upper surface is in contact on each side with the pleura and near the centre with the pericardium. The lower surface is concave and covered for the most part by peritoneum. In contact with it on the right side are the liver and kidney, and on the left side the stomach, spleen, and left kidney. The crura are crossed by the pancreas, and support the solar plexus and semilunar ganglia. The diaphragm is supplied by the phrenic nerves, and by filaments from the sympathetic plexuses around the phrenic arteries, and by the superior and inferior phrenic arteries; the nerves ramify chiefly on the inferior surface. It is the principal agent in effecting inspiration. In this act, from being strongly arched, it becomes only slightly vaulted or nearly flat.

The diaphragm forms a complete partition between the chest and the abdomen in all mammals; it is absent or forms an incomplete partition in all other vertebrate animals. In the camel it contains a sesamoid bone, in the porpoise it has no central tendon. It is probably formed by gradual growth from the posterior and lateral regions of the embryo, but its exact mode of origin is not yet known.

In Electricity, a porous vessel separating the fluid or solid in which the positive element is placed from that in contact with the negative element.

In Optics, a circular perforated partition in the body of a microscope or a telescope, or in the object-glass or eye-piece or other apparatus, to cut off the outer rays of light.

D., ar'ches of. The *Ligamentum arcuatum externum* and the *L. arcuatum internum.*

D., cen'tral ten'don of. (F. *ligament centré du diaphragme.*) The strong aponeurosis occupying the centre of the diaphragm, into which the muscular fibres are inserted; it is of a trefoil shape, having three lobes or alæ, of which the right is the largest and the left the smallest.

D., cru'ra of. (L. *crus,* a leg. F. *piliers du diaphragme;* G. *Lendenschenkel, Zweichfellschenkel.*) The thick muscular processes constituting the vertebral origin of the diaphragm; they are inserted into the concave posterior margin of the central tendon of the diaphragm. The innermost fibres of the crura decussate in front of the opening for the aorta and enclose the opening for the œsophagus.

D. cur'rents. Electric currents caused by forcing a liquid through a porous diaphragm.

D. eye'piece. An arrangement of shutters moved by milled heads in the eye-piece of a microscope, whereby any space or part of the field may be outlined for the purpose of fixing the attention on it or directing the attention of another to it.

D., grad'uating. A diaphragm for the microscope or telescope, so arranged with movable shutters that by their opening or closing an

aperture of any required size for the transmission of light may be obtained.

D., inflamma'tion of. See *Diaphragmitis.*

D., neural'gia of. Neuralgia affecting the phrenic nerve. It is characterised by pain attacking some part of the origin, course, or distribution of the phrenic, and the pain may radiate to the shoulder, neck, and lower jaw. There are usually several painful points, as the spinous processes of the upper cervical vertebræ, the phrenic nerve itself, the line of attachment of the diaphragm, and a point over the cartilage of the third rib. It may arise from cold or be concomitant with angina pectoris, Basedow's disease, or hepatic affections. Respiratory activity is impaired or inhibited.

D., paral'ysis of. (*Παράλυσις*, paralysis.) A condition of infrequent occurrence caused by injury to the phrenic nerve from wounds or tumours, or occurring in the course of progressive muscular atrophy, or of diaphragmitis, pleurisy, or peritonitis. It is known by the drawing inwards of the epigastrium and hypochondria during inspiration.

D., pel'vic. See *Diaphragma pelvis.*

D., pil'lars of. Same as *D., crura of.*

D. plate. A circular metallic plate, perforated with a series of variously shaped and sized holes, some with a central stop, placed under the stage of a microscope and capable of rotation, so that rays of light may be cut off to any amount and in any part of the field.

D., spasm of, clon'ic. (*Clonic.*) The condition mainly constituting *Hiccough.*

D., spasm of, ton'ic. (*Tonic.*) A continuous spasmodic contraction of the muscle producing great distress and dyspnœa, with expansion and immobility of the lower part of the chest and protrusion of the epigastrium, such as occurs in tetanus and strychninism.

Diaphrag'ma. The *Diaphragm.*

D. au'ris. (L. *auris*, the ear.) A synonym of *Membrana tympani.*

D. cer'ebri. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) A synonym of the *Tentorium cerebelli.*

D. na'rium. (L. *naris*, the nostrils.) A synonym of the *Septum narium.*

D. o'ris. (L. *os*, the mouth.) Meyer's term for the two *Mylohyoïd muscles.*

D. pel'vis. (L. *pelvis.*) A term for the *Levator ani* and *coccygeus* muscles of both sides conjoined.

D. pharyn'gis. (*Φάρυγξ*, the throat.) The *Velum pendulum palati.*

D. sel'læ. (L. *sella*, a saddle.) See *Hyphyseos.*

D. ventriculo'rum latera'lium cer'ebri. (L. *ventriculus*, a ventricle; *lateralis*, lateral; *cerebrum*, the brain.) A synonym of the *Septum lucidum.*

Diaphragmal'gia. (*Διάφραγμα*; *ἄλγος*, pain. G. *Zwerchfellschmerz.*) Pain in the diaphragm.

Diaphragmaposte'ma. (*Διάφραγμα*; *ἀπόστημα*, a deep-seated abscess. G. *Zwerchfellabscess.*) An abscess of the diaphragm.

Diaphragmatal'gia. The same as *Diaphragmalgia.*

Diaphragmataposte'ma. Same as *Diaphragmapostema.*

Diaphragmatelco'sis. Same as *Diaphragmelcosis.*

Diaphragmat'ic. (*Διάφραγμα.*) Of, or belonging to, the *Diaphragm.*

D. ar'teries. A synonym of *Phrenic arteries.*

D. gan'glion. See *Phrenic ganglion.*

D. gout. A term given by Butter to *Angina pectoris.*

D. her'nia. Protrusion of part of the abdominal contents into the chest through the diaphragm, or through some of the natural openings in the muscle, or through accidental defects or wounds in it. See *Hernia, diaphragmatic.*

D. nerve. Same as *Phrenic nerve.*

D. pleu'risy. See *Pleurisy, diaphragmatic.*

D. plex'us. Same as *Phrenic plexus.*

D. ring. (F. *anneau diaphragmatique.*) Chaussier's name for the irregularly quadrilateral aperture by which the vena cava inferior passes through the diaphragm to the heart.

D. veins. Same as *Phrenic veins.*

Diaphragmati'tis. Same as *Diaphragmitis.*

Diaphrag'matocele. (*Διάφραγμα*; *κήλη*, a tumour. G. *Zwerchfellbruch.*) A synonym of *Diaphragmatic hernia.*

Diaphrag'melco'sis. (*Διάφραγμα*; *ἕλκωσις*, ulceration. G. *Zwerchfellgeschwür.*) Ulceration of the diaphragm.

Diaphragmi'tis. (*Διάφραγμα.* F. *diaphragmatite*; G. *Zwerchfellentzündung.*) Inflammation of the diaphragm; a rare disease, and probably seldom seen except in connection with inflammation of surrounding structures, such as the pleura, pericardium, and peritoneum. It is accompanied by pain, especially on movement of the muscle, and shallow thoracic breathing.

Diaphrag'mocele. Same as *Diaphragmatocele.*

Diaphragmodyn'ia. (*Διάφραγμα*; *ὀδύνη*, pain.) Pain felt in the diaphragm.

Diaphrat'ton hy'men. (*Διαφράττων*, from *διαφράττω*, to barricade; *ὑμήν*, a thin skin.) The mediastinum.

D. membra'na. (L. *membrana*, a membrane.) The mediastinum.

Diaphrax'is. Same as *Diaphragm.*

Diaph'thora. (*Διαφθορά*, ruin, corruption; from *διαφθείρω*, to destroy utterly. G. *Verderbniss.*) An old term for the corruption of anything, especially the death and decomposition of the fœtus in the womb.

Also, the putrefaction of the food in the stomach.

Diaphylac'tic. (*Διαφυλακτικός*, from *διαφυλάσσω*, to preserve.) An old term used by Galen in the same sense as *Prophylactic.*

Diaph'ysis. (*Διάφυσις*, a growing through, a point of separation between; from *διαφύω*, to grow between. F. *diaphyse*; G. *Zwischenwachsen.*) An interspace, an interstice, a fissure; that which separates two parts.

In Anatomy, the shaft of a long bone, as distinct from the two extremities; being that part which is formed from the primary centre of ossification.

Also, according to Paré, a ligament of the knee-joint, probably the crucial ligament.

Also, a term for the nodes of the stem of the *Graminaceæ*, according to some; and for the internodes, according to others.

Also, an occasional prolongation of the centre of an inflorescence or a flower.

Dia'pia. (*Διά*, through; *πῦον*, pus.) A

synonym, according to some, of *Diapyesis* or *Suppuration*.

Also (Gr. *διά*; *ὤψ*, the eye), according to others, a term for long-sightedness, in opposition to *Myopia*.

Diapisselæ'um. (*Διά*; *πίσσα*, pitch; *ἔλαιον*, oil.) An old remedy made with oil of pitch.

Diap'lasis. (*Διάπλασις*, a putting into shape; from *διάπλασσω*, to form.) A term for formation, conformation.

Also, used by *Galen de Tract.* i, 1, for the reduction of a dislocation, or the replacing of a fractured bone in its natural position.

Diaplas'ma. (*Διάπλασμα*; from *διαπλάσσω*, to plaster over.) A term used by Dioscorides for an unction or fomentation applied to the whole or part of the body.

Diaplas'mus. (*Διαπλασμός.*) Same as *Diaplasis*.

Diaplas'tic. (*Διά*; *πλαστικός*, fit for moulding.) Of the nature of a *Diaplasma*.

Diap'në. Same as *Diamnes*.

Diapneu'sis. (*Διάπνευσις*, an exhaling; from *διαπνέω*, to blow through.) Same as *Diapnoë*.

Diap'noë. (*Διαπνοή*, from *διαπνέω*, to breath through.) An insensible perspiration, or gentle moisture on the skin; used by Galen, *Comment. in Hippocr. de Sal. Diæt.* t. 2, *fin.*

Also, a term for expiration.

Diapnœ'a. (*Διάπνοια.*) Same as *Diapnoë*.

Diapnog'enous. (*Διαπνοή*, perspiration; *γεννάω*, to produce. G. *Hautausdünnstungmachend.*) Producing perspiration.

D. appara'tus. (L. *apparatus*, implements.) The sudoriparous glands, from their function.

Diapno'ic. (*Διαπνοή.*) Producing a moderate perspiration.

Diapophys'ial. Relating to, or consisting of, a *Diapophysis*.

Diapoph'ysis. (*Διά*, apart; *ἀπόφυσις*, an offshoot.) Term applied in Owen's typical vertebra to a pair of exogenous segments of the neural arch situated between the neurapophysis and neural spines.

In the cervical vertebræ of man and other mammals it is represented by the posterior part of the ring enclosing the vertebral artery; in the dorsal vertebræ by the transverse process; in the lumbar and sacral vertebræ by short processes of the centrum.

Diapore'ma. (*Διαπόρημα*, from *διαπορέω*, to be in difficulty.) An old term, used by Hippocrates, *de Rat. Vict. in Acut.*, for anxiety, anguish, and restless tossing of the body.

Diapra'sium. (*Διά*, through; *πράσιον*, horehound.) An old remedy containing horehound.

Diapru'num. (*Διά*; *προῦνον*, a plum. G. *Pflaumenlatwerge.*) An old name of an electuary containing prunes, polypody, liquorice, violet flowers and seeds, berbery fruit, red roses, sandal wood, and sugar. Used as a laxative.

D. compos'itum. (L. *compositus*, compounded.) Eight parts of scammony mixed with 190 of *Diaprunum*.

D. resoluti'vum. (L. *resolvo*, to loosen.) The *D. compositum*.

D. sim'plex. (L. *simplex*, simple.) The compound described as *Diaprunum*.

Diapso'ricum. (*Διά*; *ψῶρα*, the itch.) The name of a medicine for the itch or scurvy.

Diapter'nes. (*Διά*; *πτέρνα*, the heel.) A medicine made of the heels of animals and cheese.

Diaptero'sis. (*Διά*; *πτερόν*, a feather.) The cleaning of the ears with a feather.

Diapye'ma. (*Διαπύημα.*) An old term for *Suppuration*.

Diapye'mata. (*Διαπύημα*, suppuration.) Medicines which promote suppuration.

Diapye'sis. (*Διαπύησις.*) Suppuration.

D. oc'uli. (L. *oculus*, the eye.) A synonym of *Hypopyon*.

Diapye'tica. (*Διαπυητικός.*) Things which promote suppuration.

Diarræ'mia. (*Διαρρέω*, to flow through; *αἷμα*, blood. F. *diarémie.*) A pathological condition, said to be common in sheep, in which the globules of the blood are diminished in quantity, the blood itself thinner, and transuding through the coats of the vessels into the cavities. (Dunglison.)

Dia'ria. (L. *dies*, a day.) A fever lasting one day only.

Diaromat'icum. (*Διά*, through; *αρωματικός*, aromatic.) An old remedy containing various aromatics.

Diar'rhag'ë. (*Διαρραγή*, from *διαρήγνυμι*, to break through.) A convulsion; also a fracture.

Diarrhe'a. A false spelling of *Diarrhœa*.

Diarrhe'tic. Same as *Diarrhœal*.

Diarrhodom'eli. (*Διά*, through; *ῥόδον*, a rose; *μέλι*, honey.) An old remedy made of agaric, pepper, honey, scammony, and the juice of roses.

Diar'rhodon. (*Διά*; *ῥόδον.*) An old name for powders and confections in which roses formed an ingredient, along with such other things as sandal wood, canella, and Armenian bole; and for several collyria mentioned by Galen, *de C. M. sec. Loc.*, iv, 7, containing roses.

Diarrhœ'a. (*Διάρροια*, from *διαρρέω*, to flow through. F. *diarrhée, dévoyement*; I. *diarrea*; S. *diarrea*; G. *Bauchfluss, Durchfall, Durchlauf.*) A too frequent evacuation of too fluid fæces, accompanied or not by pain.

D. ablactato'rum. (L. *ablacto*, to leave to suckle.) The diarrhœa occasionally produced by change of food when a child is being weaned.

D. adipo'sa. (L. *adiposus*, fatty. F. *grasfondure.*) Discharge of fat by the stools; a condition which has not unfrequently been found associated with cancer of the pancreas or duodenum.

D. al'ba. (L. *albus*, white.) A form of epidemic diarrhœa occurring in Barbadoes in which the evacuations are white and milky.

Also, a term applied to any form of diarrhœa in which there is no colour in the fæces.

Also, the same as *D., hill.*

D. aquo'sa. (L. *aquosus*, watery.) Hoffman's term for diarrhœa in which the stools are very thin and watery.

D. arthrit'ica. (*Ἀρθριτικός*, gouty.) The so-called gout in the abdomen.

D. bilio'sa. (L. *biliosus*, full of bile.) Diarrhœa depending on, or accompanied by, a profuse discharge of disordered bile.

D., cachec'tic. (*Καχεξία*, a bad habit of body.) A term applied to the chronic diarrhœ of tropical countries in its later stages, when the

group of symptoms called *Cachexia* make their appearance.

D. carno'sa. (L. *carnosus*, fleshy.) Dysentery, in which the evacuations contain fleshy-looking matters.

D., catar'rhal. (L. *catarrhus*, a catarrh.) Diarrhœa depending on a catarrhal condition of the intestinal mucous membrane, whether simple as from chill or irritation, or specific as in the course of eruptive fevers.

D. catarrho'sa. (L. *catarrhus*.) Same as *D., catarrhal.*

D., chole'ra'ic. (*Cholera.*) A severe form of diarrhœa in which symptoms resembling those of malignant cholera are present, such as cramps in the limbs, cold surface, bluish lips, sighing breathing, and other signs of collapse; it is the form which frequently affects children, and especially in the hot weather.

D. choler'ica. A term for *Cholera morbus.*

D., choler'iform. Same as *D., choleraic.*

D., chron'ic. (L. *chronicus*, lingering.) A term applied to any form of diarrhœa which has become moderate and long continued, but specially used to denote the form of diarrhœa common in India and the tropics, which, beginning without acute symptoms, often causes death from anæmia and exhaustion. The motions are at first not very relaxed, of a yellowish or drab colour, containing little mucus, and often ejected with force; gradually they get thinner and paler until they come to look like chalk and water, sometimes they contain blood. The tongue loses its epithelium and becomes red, shining, and aphthous, or pale and soft; there is not generally much pain, and the appetite may be large but capricious. Anæmic symptoms soon develop, anasarca results, scorbutic symptoms appear, and death occurs from asthenia, sometimes in coma, sometimes in convulsion, sometimes in syncope.

D. chylo'sa. (*Chyle.*) A term for chronic diarrhœa in which the motions are very pale, consisting of unabsorbed chyle or profuse secretion from the mucous follicles.

D., chy'lous. Same as *D., chylosa.*

D., colliq'uative. (L. *colliquesco*, to become liquid.) Diarrhœa so severe and watery as to produce collapse.

D., conges'tive. (*Congestion.*) Diarrhœa depending on a congested condition of the intestinal mucous membrane, often produced by chill.

D. crapulo'sa. (L. *crapulosus*, caused by drink.) Diarrhœa from overmuch or indigestible food. Diarrhœa in which undigested food is passed, and by which it is supposed to be caused.

D. cruen'ta. (L. *cruentus*, bloody.) Diarrhœa in which the evacuations are bloody.

D. cum apep'sia. (L. *cum*, with; Gr. *ἀ*, neg.; *πέπτω*, to concoct.) A synonym of *Lientery.*

D. dentitien'tium. (L. *dentio*, to cut teeth.) Diarrhœa occurring in infants during dentition; in some cases perhaps from the swallowing of the saliva, which is often so freely secreted at that time.

D., dysenter'ic. (*Dysentery.*) A term applied to those cases of severe diarrhœa in which the fæces are mixed with bloody mucus.

D. dyspep'tica. (*Δύς*, badly; *πέπτω*, to concoct.) Same as *Lientery.*

D. erythemoï'des. (*Ἐρύθημα*, redness of skin; *εἶδος*, likeness.) Diarrhœa which is supposed to depend on an erythematous condition of the mucous membrane of the intestine.

D., fæ'culent. (L. *fæces*, dregs.) Ordinary diarrhœa in which the stools are chiefly composed of liquid fæces.

D. fu'sa. (L. *fusus*, part. of *fundo*, to pour out.) Good's term for fæculent diarrhœa, or fæculent looseness.

D. hepat'ica. (*Ἡπατικός*, affected in the liver.) Bilious diarrhœa.

D., hill. A term applied by Alexander Grant to a disease of the Indian hill stations, in which, between daylight and breakfast, and again in the evening, loose, pale, drab or muddy grey, frothy stools are passed, at first fæculent, subsequently yeasty, pultaceous, or lienteric; there is considerable disturbance of the liver and probably some malarial taint.

D., in'fantile. (L. *infans*, a child.) The diarrhœa which attacks infants, and is usually caused by some error in diet; it is a frequent accompaniment of the act of weaning. It is a great cause of mortality among infants in poor districts of a town. Collapse rapidly supervenes, and the mortality is great, especially in the summer.

D., inflam'matory. A term which includes cases of diarrhœa in which there is inflammation of the intestinal mucous membrane and its glands; the stools are often watery, often mucous, with fibrinous flakes and sometimes with blood, the tongue is reddish, the abdomen tender, with pricking or gnawing pains, and tenesmus, and there is much exhaustion.

D. ingesto'rum. (L. *ingero*, to put into.) A synonym of *Lientery.*

D., intermit'tent. (L. *intermitto*, to break off for a time.) A form of diarrhœa which has been observed by Rothe; it was accompanied by pains, was rebellious to ordinary treatment, occurred in attacks possessing marked periodicity, and was cured by quinine.

D. in uri'na. (L. *in*, in; *urina*, urine.) A synonym of *Diabetes.*

D., ir'ritative. (L. *irrito*, to provoke.) Diarrhœa depending upon the irritation of the intestinal mucous membrane by indigestible or undigested food, disordered secretions, entozoa, cathartics, poisons, and other matters.

D. liente'ria. See *Lientery.*

D. lienter'ica. See *Lientery.*

D. muco'sa. (L. *mucosus*, mucous.) Diarrhœa depending on irritation, congestion, or inflammation of the intestinal mucous membrane.

D., ner'vous. (L. *nervus*, a nerve.) Diarrhœa produced by mental worry or emotion, by direct irritation of the intestinal nerves or their nerve centres, or by reflex irritation, as in teething.

D. noctur'na. (L. *nocturnus*, belonging to the night.) A diarrhœa which occurs chiefly in the middle of the night, as often happens in intestinal tuberculosis.

D. pancreat'ica. (*Pancreas.*) Term formerly applied to a form of diarrhœa supposed to be due to undue activity of the pancreatic gland. If applied at all, it should be more properly used to indicate those cases in which fat is passed unchanged in consequence of failure of the secretion of the gland.

D., phthis'ical. The diarrhœa which occurs in the course of pulmonary phthisis, and

which depends, for the most part, on ulceration of the intestines.

D., premon'itory. (L. *præmonitorius*, that which gives previous warning.) A term applied to the relaxed condition of bowels which usually precedes an attack of malignant cholera.

D., prod'romic. (*Πρόδρομος*, a forerunner.) Term applied to the diarrhœa which in epidemics of cholera frequently precedes the occurrence of choleraic diarrhœa or malignant cholera.

D. purulen'ta. (L. *purulentus*, full of pus.) Evacuation of pus by the bowels.

D. sanguinolen'ta. (L. *sanguinolentus*, bloody.) Discharge of blood by stool.

D. sero'sa. (L. *serum*, the watery part of blood.) Good's term for serous looseness of bowel, the dejections almost entirely liquid and limpid.

D. stercora'lis. (L. *stercor*, dung.) Same as *D., faculent.*

D. stercora'ria. (L. *stercorarius*, belonging to dung.) Same as *D., fæculent.*

D., sudo'ral. (L. *sudorus*, dripping with sweat.) Diarrhœa associated with a disturbance of the functions of the skin, preventing the secretion of the sweat.

Also, a term applied to a diarrhœa which is supposed to depend upon what is called the herpetic diathesis, and to alternate with, or accompany, skin eruptions of this nature.

D., sum'mer. Same as *Cholera, summer.*

D. tubula'ris. (L. *tubulus*, a small pipe.) Good's term for a form of diarrhœa in which the dejections consist more or less of membrane-like tubes, whitish, viscous, and inodorous.

D. urino'sa. (L. *urina*, urine.) A synonym of *Diabetes.*

D., vica'rious. (L. *vicarius*, substituted.) Diarrhœa which is a substitute for some suppressed or arrested secretion, as when the kidney or the skin has ceased to act.

Diarrhœ'al. (*Διάρροια.* F. *diarrhéique.*) Relating to diarrhœa.

Diarrhœ'ic. (*Διάρροια.*) Relating to, or affected with, *Diarrhœa.*

Diarrhœis'chesis. (*Διάρροια*; *ἴσχω*, to check.) The arresting of a diarrhœa.

Diarrhœoph'thisis. (*Diarrhœa; phthisis.* G. *Auszehrung von Durchfall.*) Term for diarrhœic tabes, or wasting.

Diarrhœ'tic. Same as *Diarrhœic.*

Diarrho'icus. Pertaining to *Diarrhœa.*

Diarrox'æ. (*Διαῤῥήσσω.*) The interstices between the circumvolutions of bandages.

Diarthro'dial. Relating to *Diarthrosis.*

D. articula'tion. A joint constructed in the manner called *Diarthrosis.*

D. car'tilages. The cartilages which cover the joint-ends of bones.

Diarthro'sis. (*Διάρθρωσις*, a movable articulation; from *διά*, through; *ἄρθρωσις*, an articulation.) A form of joint which admits of motion in every direction, as the shoulder-joint, and most of the other joints of the body; it consists of two or more bones in apposition by their extremities, which are covered with cartilage, and connected by ligaments lined with synovial membrane.

D. of contigu'ity. A division of diarthroses, according to Bichat, being diarthrosis properly so called.

D. of continu'ity. A division of diarthroses, according to Bichat, in which two bones are connected with each other by a ligamentous structure which allows of motion, as in the case of the bodies of the vertebræ. Otherwise called *Amphiarthrosis.*

D., pla'niform. (L. *planus*, flat; *forma*, shape.) The same as *Arthrodia.*

D., ro'tatory. (L. *roto*, to turn a thing round.) An articulation in which the movement is limited to rotation, the joint being formed by a pivot-like process turning within a ring, as in the case of the head of the radius, or by a ring turning around a pivot, as in the articulation between the odontoid process of the axis and the atlas.

D., synarthro'dial. (*Σύν*, with, together with; *ἄρθρωσις*, a joint.) A term for the form of amphiarthrosis represented by the carpal joints.

Diarthro'tic. (*Διαρθρωτικός.*) Relating to *Diarthrosis.*

Di'ary. (L. *dies*, a day.) Daily.

D. fe'ver. A fever lasting one day; also called *Ephemera.*

Diasapo'nium. (*Διά*, through; *σάπων*, soap.) An old name for an ointment containing soap.

Diasatyr'ion. (*Διά*, through; *σατύριον*, an orchis.) An old term for an electuary containing the orchis root; supposed to be aphrodisiac.

Dias'chysis. (*Διάσχισις*, division.) A splitting, a division.

Diascil'lium. (*Διά*; *σκίλλα*, a squill.) An old name of oxymel and vinegar of squills.

Diascin'cus. (*Διά*; *σκίγκος*, a species of lizard.) An old term for mithridate, because of its containing the bellies of scinks.

Diascor'dium, Fr. Codex. (*Διά*; *σκόρδιον*, the water germander. F. *electuaire diascordium.*) Dried leaves of teucrium scordium 60, red rose 20, bistort root 20, gentian 20, tormentil 20, berbery fruit 20, ginger 10, long pepper 10, cinnamon 40, dictamnus of Crete 20, benzoin in tears 20, galbanum 20, gum arabic 20, prepared Armenian bole 80, extract of opium 10, mellitum rosatum 1300, Malaga wine 200 grammes. Evaporate the honey of roses to a weight of 1000 grammes, and whilst it is hot add the opium dissolved in the wine, and then mix intimately the other materials reduced to a fine powder. One gramme contains 6 milligrammes, ·006, of extract of opium.

D. Fracasto'rii. Same as *Diascordium.*

Diase'na. Same as *Diasenna.*

Diasen'na. (*Διά*; *senna.*) Old name for the electuary or confection of senna.

Diase'ricos. (*Διά*; *σηρικός*, silken.) Old name for a remedy of which silk was an ingredient. (Hooper.)

Diasmyr'num. (*Διά*; *σμύρνα*, myrrh.) An old name for a collyrium containing myrrh, mentioned by Galen.

Diasos'tic. (*Διασωστικός*, able to bring safe through; from *διασώζω*, to keep safe.) Relating to the preservation of health.

Diasos'tics. (Same etymon.) The laws of, and rules for, the preservation of health; hygiene.

Dias'pasis. (*Διάσπασις*, a tearing asunder. G. *Zerreisung.*) A splitting, a tearing.

Diaspas'ma. (*Διάσπασμα.*) A rent, a gap.

Diasper'maton. (*Διά*, through; *σπέρ-*

μα, seed.) Old name (Gr. διασπέρματον), applied by Galen, *de C. M. per Gen.* vii, 7, to a kind of cataplasm composed of seeds, chiefly of fænugreek.

Dias'phagē. (Διασφαγή, a cleft.) The interval between two branches of a vein.

Diasphyx'is. (Διάσφυξις, from διά, through; σφύζω, to throb.) An old name for the pulsation of an artery.

Diasporogen'esis. (Διά; σπόρος, seed; γένεσις, birth.) Jäger's term for a mode of multiplication of Hydræ; they become resolved into numerous corpuscles, which assume the appearance of Amœbæ, and ultimately develop into new Hydræ.

Diastal'sis. (Διάσταλσις, an arranging.) The distinguishing of different things one from another.

Diastal'tic. (Διασταλτικός, from διά, through; στέλλω, to place, to start.) A term applied by Marshall Hall to the actions termed reflex, inasmuch as they take place through the spinal cord.

D. ac'tion. Marshall Hall's term for the action which takes place by means of the *D. arc*, consisting of the reception of an impression by the end of a sensitive nerve, its recognition by a nervous centre, and its transmission through a motor nerve to a muscle.

D. arc. Marshall Hall's term for the receptive termination of a sensory or efferent nerve, the centre to which it passes, the afferent nerve thence proceeding and its muscular terminals.

D. ner'vous sys'tem. Marshall Hall's term for the spinal nervous system.

Diastasæ'mia. (Διάστασις, separation; αἷμα, blood. F. *diastasémie.*) A pathological condition characterised by a separation of the elements of the blood globules; the fibrin and albumen separating also from the colouring matter, while the fibrin attaches itself to the valves of the heart; a condition observed by Delafond in the horse.

Di'astase. (Διάστασις.) A nitrogenous ferment formed from the gluten of a seed or bud during germination. Its physical properties are not known, for it has not yet been obtained pure. It has the capacity of changing starch into dextrin and glucose; it can be dissolved in water and glycerine, but is not taken up by alcohol. One part of diastase can convert 200,000 parts of starch into dextrin; the action takes place slowly in the cold, most rapidly at 60° C.—75° C. (140°—167° F.) The power is lost at the temperature of boiling water. It is also lost by drying. It is found throughout the vegetable kingdom, in the infusoria, and in the pancreatic and salivary secretions of the higher animals, as well as in the liver, bile, blood, chyle, kidneys, urine, brain, and gastro-intestinal mucous membrane in small quantities.

D., an'imal. A term by Mialhe and Payen for *Ptyalin.*

D., pancreat'ic. The same as *Amylopsin.*

D., sal'ivary. The same as *Ptyalin.*

Dias'tasis. (Διάστασις, a standing aloof, separation; from διΐστημι, to set in different places. F. *diastase;* I. *diastasi;* G. *Auseinanderweichen.*) A division into two parts, a separation.

Applied to the separation of bones naturally touching or near to each other, as the separation of the cranial bones in hydrocephalus, or of the radius from the ulna in consequence of extreme stretching or extension of the ligaments, or a similar condition of the bones of a joint short of dislocation.

Also, the space between the fractured ends of a bone when it becomes sensible.

Also, an effort to vomit.

D., pu'rulent. Separation of the adjacent ends of an epiphysis and the diaphysis of a bone from destruction of the intermediate cartilage in cases of purulent periostitis, pyæmia, and suppurative synovitis.

Diasta'sium. Same as *Diastase.*

D. vegetab'ilē. The same as *Diastase of barley.*

Diastatecephlog'ia. (Διαστατικός, separative; ἐκφλέγω, to set on fire.) An old name for discrete smallpox. See *Ecphlogiæ.*

Diastat'ic. (Διαστατικός.) Relating to separation.

D. fer'ment. A ferment capable of converting starch into sugar.

Diaste'aton. (Διά, through; στέαρ, fat.) An old name for an ointment made of the fat of the hog, stag, goose, and hen.

Diaste'ma. (Διάστημα, a distance, a difference; from διΐστημι, to separate.) A separation, an interstice, an interval. A synonym of *Diastasis.*

Also, that which marks the composition of bodies.

Also, the interval during which the physician leaves his patient.

Also, the interval of a disease during which a change is wont to occur.

Also, an old name for the female pudendum.

Also, the interval which, in some animals, exists between two teeth; especially between the canines and the molars.

Diastematelyt'ria. (Διάστημα; ἔλυτρον, a sheath, the vagina.) A congenital longitudinal division or fissure of the vagina.

Diastematencepha'lia. (Διάστημα; ἐγκέφαλος, the brain.) The condition of a cleft brain.

Diastema'tia. (Διάστημα.) A term employed by Breschet for a congenital fissure in the mesial line of the body.

Diastematocau'lia. (Διάστημα; καυλός, a stalk.) In Teratology, a longitudinal division of the trunk.

Diastematocheil'ia. (Διάστημα; χείλος, the lip.) In Teratology, a longitudinal division or fissure of the lip.

Diastematocra'nia. (Διάστημα; κρανίον, the cranium.) In Teratology, a longitudinal division of the cranium.

Diastematocys'tia. (Διάστημα; κύστις, bladder.) In Teratology, an abnormal fissuring of the urinary bladder.

Diastematogas'tria. (Διάστημα; γαστήρ, the stomach.) In Teratology, an abnormal longitudinal division of the stomach.

Diastematoglos'sia. (Διάστημα; γλῶσσα, tongue.) In Teratology, a longitudinal fissure of the tongue.

Diastematognath'ia. (Διάστημα; γνάθος, jaw.) In Teratology, an abnormal fissure of jaw.

Diastematome'tria. (Διάστημα; μῆτρα, the womb.) In Teratology, an abnorma fissuring of the womb.

Diastematomyel'ia. (Διάστημα; μυελός, marrow.) In Teratology, a condition in

which the lateral halves of the spinal cord are separated from one another by fissure, either for their whole extent or partially.

Diastematopyel'ia. (Διάστημα; πύελος, the pelvis.) In Teratology, an abnormal mesial fissure of pelvis.

Diastematorach'ia. (Διάστημα; ῥάχις, spine.) In Teratology, an abnormal mesial fissure of the spine.

Diastematorhi'nia. (Διάστημα; ῥίν, the nose.) In Teratology, an abnormal fissure of the nose in the mesial line.

Diastematostaphyl'ia. (Διάστημα; σταφυλή, uvula.) In Teratology, a division of the palate; cleft palate and uvula.

Diastematoster'nia. (Διάστημα; στέρνον, the sternum.) In Teratology, abnormal mesial division of the sternum.

Diastementer'ia. (Διάστημα; ἔντερον, intestine.) In Teratology, an abnormal longitudinal fissuring of the intestine.

Dias'tolē. (Διαστολή, a drawing asunder; from διαστέλλω, to put asunder, to open. F. *diastole;* G. *Ausdehnung, Erweiterung.*) A dilatation, especially applied to the dilation of a contractile cavity.

D., arte'rial. (Ἀρτηρίαι, the arteries.) The expansion or passive relaxation of the arteries which results from the increased quantity of blood driven into them by the contraction of the ventricles.

D., auric'ular. (*Auricle.*) The period of passive dilatation of the auricles. Its duration is four fifths or five sixths of the entire cycle of the heart's action.

D., car'diac. (Καρδια, the heart.) The period of relaxation of the heart. That period of one complete revolution of the heart's action during which the blood is entering the cavities of the heart. It is generally regarded as a passive dilatation, the blood being forced onwards into the cavities by the elasticity of the walls of the distended veins, but many consider that there is an active dilatation of the walls of the auricles and ventricles, which therefore exert a suction power over the blood. If the whole cycle be estimated at 1·130 sec., the duration of the diastole is ·679 sec. It may be induced by stimulation of the vagus nerve; and if the stimulation of the vagus be sufficiently strong the heart stops in diastole.

D., ventric'ular. (*Ventricle.*) The period of the heart's action during which blood is entering the ventricles. It occupies a little more than one half of the whole cycle.

Diastol'eus. (Διαστολεύς.) An old name for a dilator of wounds, and also for a speculum oris.

Diastol'ic. (Διαστέλλω, to draw asunder.) Belonging to the diastole of the heart.

D. im'pulse. Same as *Backstroke.*

A similar stroke is sometimes felt at the second left interspace close by the sternum when there is solid lung over the pulmonary artery, or when the lung has receded, or when there is high pressure within the artery.

D. mur'murs. See *Murmurs, diastolic.*

D. thrill. A vibration felt by the hand over the heart during the ventricular diastole; it is of very rare occurrence, but a basic thrill has been noticed in cases of aortic insufficiency in non-anæmic persons, and also in violent palpitation, after sudden and severe loss of blood, and in extreme anæmia, and sometimes over the place of impulse of an aortic aneurysm. Diastolic thrill over the mitral orifice, when occurring towards the end, is included in the term *Præsystolic thrill.*

Diastomo'tris. (Διαστομωτρίς.) An old term for a dilating instrument for any purpose.

Diastrem'ma. (Διάστρεμμα, from διαστρέφω, to distort.) A distortion, as of the face, through muscular cramp; a dislocation; a sprain.

Dias'trophē. (Διαστροφή.) Same as *Diastremma.*

Diastrophyl'lous. (Διαστρέφω, to distort; φύλλον, a leaf.) Having leaves gracefully turned to the sides.

Diasul'phuris. (Διά, through; *sulphur.*) An old term for remedies containing sulphur.

Diatar'tari. (Διά; *tartar.*) An old remedy containing cream of tartar.

Diat'asis. (Διάτασις, tension; from διατείνω, to stretch out.) The extension and counter-extension of a limb for the reduction of a fracture.

Diatat'ic. (Διατατικός, on the stretch.) Relating to strong extension and counter-extension.

Diatecol'ithum. (Διά, through; τηκόλιθος, dissolving stones.) An old antidote containing the Jew's stone, *Judaicus lapis.*

Diatere'tic. (Διατηρητικός, from διατηρέω, to watch closely.) Capable of preserving. Formerly applied to medicines preservative of health and preventive of disease.

Diatessadel'ton. See *Diaceltatesson.*

Diates'saron. (Διά, through; τέσσαρες, four. F. *diatessaron.*) Old name for a medicine of gentian and *Aristolochia rotunda* roots, laurel berries, and myrrh, made into a confection with honey and extract of juniper; anciently used as alexipharmic. Gr. διατεσσάρων, mentioned by Paulus Ægineta, iii, 77, Adams's Transl., *vol.* iii, *p.* 654.

Also, the name of a plaster in former use, mentioned by Galen, *de C. M. per Gen.* v, 14. See *Diapente.*

Diates'sarum. Same as *Diatessaron.*

Diatet'tigon. (Διά, through; τέττιξ, a grasshopper. F. *diatettigon.*) Old name for a medicine of which grasshoppers formed an ingredient; used as a nephritic.

Diatet'tigum. Same as *Diatettigon.*

Diather'mal. Same as *Diathermanous.*

Diather'mancy. (Διά, through; θερμαίνω, to warm.) The capability of transmitting radiant heat. It bears the same relation to radiant heat that transparency does to light.

Diathermane'ity. Same as *Diathermancy.*

Diather'manism. (Διά; θερμαίνω.) The doctrine of the transmission of radiant heat.

Diather'manous. (Διά, through; θερμαίνω, to warm.) Term applied to substances which allow radiant heat to pass through them with more or less facility. If the radiant heat of an Argand lamp be estimated at 100, a plate of rock salt 3·62 mm. in thickness will allow 92 to pass, a similar plate of rock crystal 57, of Iceland spar and rock alum 12, and of sulphate of copper nothing.

Diatherman'sis. (Διαθερμαίνω, to warm through. G. *das Durchstralen der Wärme.*) The transit of the rays of heat.

Diather'mic. Same as *Diathermanous.*

Diathermom'eter. (Διά; θέρμη, heat; μέτρον, a measure.) An instrument designed to measure the thermal resistance of a body by registering the amount of transmitted heat.

Diath'eses. Plural of *Diathesis.*

D., com'mon. Same as *D., non-specific.*

D., gen'eral. Diatheses affecting the whole body.

D., heteromor'phous. ("Ετερος, other; μορφή, form.) Bazin's term for those diatheses which tend to the production of structures not natural to the animal body, such as tuberculous and cancerous diatheses.

D., homomor'phous. ("Ομοιος, like; μορφή.) Bazin's term for those diatheses which tend to the formation of structures resembling the natural, such as calcareous and hæmorrhagic diatheses.

D., inflam'matory. Bazin's term for such diatheses as the purulent and gangrenous.

D., non-specif'ic. (L. *non*, not; *specificus*, forming a particular kind.) Diatheses such as the rheumatic, gouty, and scrofulous.

D., specif'ic, non-vir'ulent. (L. *specificus; non*, not; *virulentus*, poisonous.) A group which includes diatheses characterised by the formation of new tissue, such as the lymphatic and cancerous diatheses.

D., specif'ic, vir'ulent. (L. *specificus; virulentus*, poisonous.) A term applied to such diatheses as the syphilitic.

Diathes'ic. Same as *Diathetic.*

D. hyper'trophy. See *Hypertrophy, diathesic.*

Diath'esis. (Διάθεσις, a placing in order, a condition; from διατίθημι, to arrange. F. *diathèse;* G. *Anlage, Beschaffenheit, Krankheitsanlage.*) Term for a particular state or disposition of the body, of hereditary origin, or acquired as the result of some morbid influence, whereby it becomes liable to certain special affections or diseases, which may attack in different manner different organs, but which are always the same in essence. It is a morbid constitution which frequently exhibits itself in minor deviations from health short of the development of actual disease.

The word has also been used by the disciples of Rasori's doctrine of *Stimulus* and *Contrastimulus*, to denote the morbid condition resulting from excess of stimulus or of contrastimulus, and which lasts, and even increases, for long after its cause has ceased to act.

D., acqui'red. A diathesis acquired subsequently to birth, as the syphilitic.

D., aneurys'mal. ('Ανεύρυσμα, an aneurysm.) A term applied to the condition of arteries which leads to the formation of aneurysm, as evidenced by its existence in several of the vessels.

D., arthrit'ic. ('Αρθρῖτις, gout.) Same as *D., gouty.*

D., asthen'ic. ('Ασθενικός, weakly.) The enfeebled and anæmic condition of body which tends to the development of disease characterised by want of power.

D., cal'culous. (L. *calculus*, a small stone.) The condition of body which tends to the production of urinary and other concretions.

D., can'cerous. The condition of body, often hereditary, sometimes acquired, as in traumatic malignancy, tending to the formation of cancer or other such-like malignant diseases.

D., cys'tic ox'ide. Same as *Cystinuria.*

D., dar'trous. The condition of body leading to the development of the diseases included under the term *Dartre.*

D., diabe'tic. (Διαβήτης, diabetes.) A certain neurotic condition of body which is supposed to conduce to the development of diabetes.

D., furun'cular. (L. *furunculus*, a boil.) A term for a condition of system produced by the breathing of the odour of putrefying animal matter, in which the eruption of boils and pustules is marked.

D., gan'grenous. (Γάγγραινα, gangrene.) The morbid disposition of the body which renders common the occurrence of gangrene after injury or inflammation, such as the condition induced by diabetes or ergotism.

D., gout'y. (*Gout.*) The condition of body which tends to the development of gout or gouty manifestations; it is closely connected with the *D., uric.*

D., hemorrhag'ic. See *Hæmatophilia.*

D., herpet'ic. Same as *Herpetism.*

D., inflam'matory. The condition of body leading to inflammation, being that also called *Plethora.*

D., in'nate. (L. *innatus*, inborn.) A diathesis or morbid tendency transmitted from a parent.

D., lith'ic. (Λίθος, a stone.) Same as *D., uric.*

D., lo'cal. (L. *locus*, a place.) A term which has been applied to a supposed morbid tendency developed only at the diseased place or part without constitutional affection.

D., lymphat'ic. (*Lymphatic.*) A condition of body which tends to the development of engorgement and hypertrophy of the lymphatic glands.

D., melanot'ic. The condition of body leading to the growth of *Melanosis.*

D., ner'vous. (L. *nerva*, a nerve.) A term used to denote the condition of body which tends to the development of disorders of the nervous system, such as hysteria and neuralgia.

D., neurot'ic. (Νεῦρον, a nerve.) Same as *D., nervous.*

D., orig'inal. Same as *D., innate.*

D., os'seous. (L. *os*, a bone.) The condition of body which tends to the production of osteoma, and of ossification of cartilage, and to the calcification of arterial walls.

D., oxal'ic. (*Oxalic* acid.) The condition of body which tends to the deposit of crystals of oxalate of lime in the urine; it generally occurs in persons in whom the nervous system has been exhausted by worry or venery.

D., palu'dal. (L. *palus*, a swamp.) The condition of body which results from living in a malarious district, whereby intermittent fevers are produced, and other diseases, especially neuroses, are induced to take on an intermittent form.

D., par'tial. Same as *Diathesis, local.*

D., phlogis'tic. (Φλογιστός, inflammable.) A morbid condition of the body which arises when any considerable inflammation exists, in consequence of which an inflammation is readily produced in other parts beside that first affected, according to Cullen.

D., phosphat'ic. (*Phosphate.*) The condition of body which tends to the deposit of

phosphatic salts in the urine; it usually occurs in weak persons with nervous exhaustion.

D., puer'peral. (L. *puerpera*, a lying-in woman.) The condition of body belonging to the puerperal condition, closely resembling *D., purulent.*

D., pu'rulent. An old term for the state or condition of the body tending to the occurrence of abscesses in different parts. The condition now called *Pyæmia* and *Septicæmia.*

D., rachit'ic. (*Rachitis.*) The condition of body, generally acquired, which produces rickets.

D., rheumat'ic. (*Rheumatism.*) The condition of body tending to the development of rheumatism; it is suggested that it is an error of digestion or assimilation in which some organic acid, as lactic, is produced.

D., scorbu'tic. (*Scorbutus.*) The condition of body acquired by errors in diet and hygiene, which leads to the development of *Scurvy.*

D., scrof'ulous. (*Scrofula.*) The condition of body which causes the development of scrofulous diseases. See *Scrofulosis.*

D. spasmod'ica. (Σπασμός, a drawing, a spasm.) A general term for an irritable weakness of nervous constitution, in which, if there be not positive disease, there is the well-prepared ground of disease. (Hoblyn.)

D., sthen'ic. (Σθένος, strength.) The condition of body which tends to inflammatory and active diseases.

D., stru'mous. (*Struma.*) Same as *D., scrofulous.*

D., syphilit'ic. (*Syphilis.*) The condition of body induced by constitutional syphilis, whether acquired or hereditary, which favours any local disease occurring in the body during its existence.

D., tuber'cular. (*Tubercle.*) The condition of body tending to the deposit of tubercle in different organs of the body.

D., ty'phoid. (*Typhoid.*) A term in France for influenza in the horse.

D., ul'cerous. (L. *ulcus*, an ulcer.) The cachectic condition of body which tends to the development of ulcers of the skin, mucous membranes, and other parts of the body.

D., u'ric. (*Uric* acid.) The condition of body which tends to the formation of uric acid and urates; it generally occurs in persons of a florid and robust appearance having a family or personal history of gout or rheumatism, and not infrequently of some scaly or herpetic skin affection.

D., var'icose. (L. *varix*, a dilated vein.) A term applied to the condition of body which conduces to the production of varicose veins and hæmorrhoids.

D., ver'minous. (L. *verminosus*, full of worms.) An old term for a supposed habit of body which conduced to the development of intestinal worms.

Diathesisa'tion. (Διάθεσις.) The rendering general or systemic of an originally local disease; as the development into pyæmia of a simple abscess.

Diathet'ic. (F. *diathétique, diathésique.*) Relating or appertaining to a *Diathesis.*

D. disea'ses. Diseases which are supposed to depend upon the morbid condition of body called a *Diathesis.*

Also, a synonym of *Constitutional diseases.*

Diatoma'ceæ. (Διά, through; τομή, section.) A Family of the Order *Conjugatæ*, Class *Zygosporeæ.* Microscopic unicellular vegetable organisms, occurring isolated or in groups of definite form, usually enclosed in a gelatinous investment, the cells exhibiting more or less regular geometrical outlines, and enclosed by a membrane which is often impregnated with silex, and separated into valves, named frustules. Reproduction is by spores formed after conjugation of the cells, or by zoospores formed from the cell contents, or by division. Also called *Bacillariaceæ.*

Diatom'eæ. (Διά, through; τομή, a section.) A Suborder of *Diatomaceæ.* The cell membrane impregnated with silex, valvular, containing a brown colouring matter.

Diatom'ic. (Δίς, twice; ἄτομος, an atom.) Consisting of two atoms.

Diat'omin. The brownish-yellow colouring matter of the *Diatomaceæ.*

Diat'omous. (Διά, through; τέμνω, to cut.) Cleavable throughout; a term applied to crystals with one distinct diagonal cleavage.

Diatraga'can'thum. (Διά, through; τραγάκανθα, tragacanth. F. *diatragacanthe.*) Old name for a demulcent medicine made of tragacanth, gum arabic, starch, sugar, liquorice, and the seeds of cucumber, melon, pumpkin, gourd, and white poppy; it is simplified in the *Pulvis tragacanthæ compositus.*

Diatre'sis. (Διάτρησις, from διά; τετραίνω, to perforate.) Perforation.

Diatrim'ma. (Διάτριμμα, from διά; τρίβω, to rub.) Chafing.

Diatri'on piper'eon. (Διὰ τριῶν πιπέρεων, of three peppers.) Old name, Gr. anal. used by Galen, *de San. Tu.* iv, *b*, for a medicine or stomachic confection made from three kinds of pepper, the long, the white, and black.

Diatrip'tor. (Διατρίβω, to rub between.) An écraseur furnished with a wire instead of a chain.

Diatrita'rii. (Διάτριτος, lasting for a period of three days. F. *diatritaire.*) The methodic physicians, who enjoined an abstinence of three days' duration, after which they gave the approved medicines and food; that is on the fourth day, and afterwards on the sixth, eighth, and tenth. See *Diatritos.*

Diat'ritos. (Διάτριτος, from διά, through; τρεῖς, three.) Old term for a period of three days. Formerly applied to the like period during which the *Diatritarii*, or methodic physicians, enjoined abstinence; it is also applied to the third day in particular.

Diatri'um. (Διά, through; τρεῖς, three. F. *diatrion.*) Old name for a medicine composed of three simple ingredients.

D. santalo'rum. Old name for an antidote made of three species of sandal wood; used as a diaphoretic.

Diatrype'sis. (Διατρυπάω, to bore through.) The form of cranial suture in which button-like projections of one bone are received into button-hole-like clefts in the neighbouring bone; as seen in some parts of the frontal and sphenoid sutures.

Diau'los. (Δίς, twice; αὐλή, a court.) A gymnastic exercise in which the person runs a straight to-and-fro course.

Diavolet'ti. (Ital.) Name for lozenges made of cocoa and the most pungent aromatic substances. Used as an aphrodisiac.

Diavoli'ni. Same as *Diavoletti.*

Diaxylal'oës. (Διά, through; ξυλαλόη, the lignum aloes.) Old name for a medicine of which the lignum aloes was an ingredient.

Diazo'a. (Διά, through; ζῷον, an animal. G. *Scheidungsthiere.*) Burmeister's term for a class of animals including Aprocta, Radiata, and Mollusca.

Diazo'ma. (Διάζωμα, from διαζώννυμι, to bind around. F. *diazoma.*) An old name, used by C. Hofmannus, in *Comm. ad. Gal. n.* 201, 238, for the diaphragm.

Diazos'ma. (Διάζωσμα, from διαζώννυμι.) Same as *Diazoma.*

Diazos'ter. (Διαζωστήρ, from διαζώννυμι, to bind around. F. *diazoster.*) Old name for the twelfth vertebra of the spinal column; because a belt girding the body is usually placed over it (Gorræus.)

Diba'sic. (Δίς, twice; βάσις, a base.) Having two atoms of base.

Diboth'ria. (Δίς; βοθρίον, a small pit.) A Family of the Order *Cestoda;* they are jointed worms, with two opposite suckers on a flat head, and seldom hooks. Ex. *Bothriocephalus.*

Diboth'ridous. (Δίς, two; βόθριον, a dimple.) Having two dimples.

Dibothriorrhyn'chus. (Δίς; βοθρίον; ῥύγχος, a snout.) A larval form of cestode worm. Body short, sacciform, compressed, non-articulate, terminating behind in a small exsertile tubercle; head wedge-shaped, provided with a lateral fossette on its two larger faces, and with a globular trumpet bristling with hooks at the extremity of each.

D. ab'ditus, Leidy. (L. *abdo,* to conceal.) Found encapsuled in the liver of *Hippoglossus maximus.*

D. exci'sus, Diesing. (L. *excido,* to cut out.) Found in the abdominal cavity of *Trigla hirundo.*

D. grac'ilis, Diesing. (L. *gracilis,* slender.) Found in the intestines of *Ammodytes cicerelus.*

D. lingat'ula, Diesing. (L. dim. of *lingua,* the tongue.) Found in the abdomen of *Læmargus borealis.*

D. mul'li barba'ti, Diesing. Found in the stomach and pyloric appendices of *Mullus barbatus.*

D. scoleci'nus, Diesing. (Σκώληξ, a worm.) Found in the muscles of *Scyllium catulus.*

D. toda'ri, Delle Chiaje. Found beneath the peritoneum of *Lobigo todarus.*

Diboth'rium. (Δίς, twice; βοθρίον, dim. of βόθρος, a pit.) Rudolphi's term for *Bothriocephalus.*

D. corda'tum. The *Bothriocephalus cordatus.*

D. hi'ans. The *Bothriocephalus hians.*

D. la'tum. The *Bothriocephalus latus.*

Dibranchia'ta. (Δίς, twice, double; βράγχια, the gills of a fish.) An Order of the Class *Cephalopoda,* having two branchiæ, each with a branchial heart at the base; they have no external shell, and possess eight or ten arms with suckers.

Dibranch'iate. (Δίς; βράγχια.) Having two branchiæ or gills.

Dibranch'ious. (Δίς, twice; βράγχια.) Having two branchiæ or gills.

Dibromme'thane. CH_2Br_2. Obtained, along with bromoform, by acting on methyl bromide with bromine at 150° C. (302° F.); it boils at 80° C. to 82° C. (176° F. to 179·6° F.), has a specific gravity of 2·0844, and a vapour density of 5·95.

Dibu'tyl. (Δίς; *butyl.*) $C_4H_9.C_4H_9$. A synonym of the paraffin octane, on the supposition that it consists of two molecules of butyl.

D. e'ther. Same as *D. oxide.*

D. ox'ide. $(C_4H_9)_2O$. Obtained by the action of butyl iodide on sodium ethylate. It boils at 140·5° C. (284·9° F.), and has a sp. gr. of ·784.

Dibutyl'amine. $NH(C_4H_9)_2$. A by-product in the preparation of valerianic acid by the action of alcoholic potash on butyl cyanide.

Dibutyral'din. $C_8H_{17}NO$. An organic base obtained by acting on butyric aldehyde by alcoholic ammonia; from it, by dry distillation, paraconia, isomeric with conia, has been produced.

Dicac'odyl. $(CH_3)_4As_2$ The radical of the dimethylarsine compounds, obtained by heating cacodyl chloride with zinc. It is a heavy, clear, mobile, strongly-refracting, very irritating, poisonous, and inflammable liquid.

Dicar'bonate. (Δίς, twice.) Same as *Bicarbonate.*

Dicar'pellary. (Δίς; *carpel.*) Applied to a gynœcium which is composed of two carpels only.

Dicar'pous. (Δίς; καρπός, fruit.) Having double fruit.

Dice'lis. (Δίς, twice; κηλίς, spot.) A sexually mature form of nematoid worm.

D. fila'ria, Dujard. (L. *filum,* a thread.) Found in the testes of *Lumbricus terrestris.*

Dicel'uphous. (Δίς; κέλυφος, bark. G. *doppelschalig.*) Having a double shell, as occurs in some eggs.

Dicen'tra. (Δίς; κέντρον, a spur.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Fumariaceæ.*

D. canaden'sis, De Cand. Squirrel corn, colic weed, turkey corn. Hab. North America. The flowers have the odour of hyacinths. It has been given internally in syphilis, and applied externally in syphilis and gonorrhœa. The tubers are known as *Corydalis.*

D. cuculla'ris. (L. *cucullus,* a hood.) Used as an anthelmintic and emmenagogue.

D. exim'ia, De Cand. (L. *eximius,* excellent.) Hab. North America. Used as *D. canadensis.*

D. formo'sa, Berkh. (L. *formosus,* beautiful.) The *D. eximia.*

Dicentroceph'alus. (Δίς, twice; κέντρον, a sharp point; κεφαλή, the head.) A larval form of nematoid worm.

D. crina'lis, Wedl. (L. *crinis,* hair.) Found in the pyloric appendices of *Lophius piscatorius.*

Dicepha'lium. (Δίς, twice; κεφαλή, the head.) A better form of *Bicephalium.*

Diceph'alous. (Δίς; κεφαλή.) Having two heads.

In Botany, applied to an ovary with a divided summit.

Diceph'alus. (Δίς; κεφαλή. G. *Doppelkopf.*) A monster with two heads.

D. dibra'chius. (Δίς; βραχίων, the arm.) A two-headed monstrosity with two arms only.

D. dibra'chius diau'chenos. (Δίς, twice; αὐχήν, the neck.) A two-headed monstrosity with two arms and a neck for each head.

D. dibra'chius monau'chenos. (Μόν-

ος, single; αὐχήν, the neck.) A two-headed monstrosity with two arms and one apparent neck.

D. heteroceph'alus. ("Ετερος, other; κεφαλή, the head.) A double-headed monster in which the heads are of unequal size.

D. tetrabra'chius. (Τέτρα, four; βραχίων, the arm.) A two-headed monstrosity with four arms.

D. tribra'chius. (Τρίς, thrice; βραχίων.) A two-headed monstrosity with three arms.

D. trip'us. (Τρίς; πούς, a foot.) A two-headed monstrosity with three feet only.

Dic'eras. (Δίς, twice; κέρας, a horn.) Same as *Ditrachyceras*.

Dic'erate. (Δίς; κέρας, a horn.) Having two horns.

Dic'eros. (Same etymon.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Scrophulariaceæ*.

D. cochinchinen'sis, Lour. Hab. Cochin China. A herb eaten as a salad.

Dic'erous. (Δίς; κέρας, a horn.) Having two tentacles.

Dichal'cum. An ancient weight of two æreoli. (Gorræus.)

Dicha'sium. (Διχάζω, to divide into two.) In Botany, a form of definite inflorescence, in which the primary and secondary axes divide dichotomously. Same as *Cyme*, *biparous*.

Dichas'tasis. (Διχάζω, to part asunder.) Spontaneous fission or subdivision.

Dichaste'res. (Διχάζω, to divide. F. *dents incisives*; G. *die Schneidezähne*.) Old name for the incisors, or cutting teeth.

Dichas'tic. (Διχάζω.) Capable of undergoing *Dichastasis*.

Dichen'terotome. (Δίχα, double; ἔντερον, an intestine; τομή, incision.) Name for a double-armed enterotome.

Dicheteroceph'alus. (Δίχα; ἕτερος, other; κεφαλή, the head.) Same as *Dicephalus heterocephalus*.

Dichiton'idæ. (Δίς; χιτών, a frock.) A synonym of *Ascidiïda*, in reference to the complete separation of the outer and inner integuments, except at the apertures.

Dichlamyd'eous. (Δίς, twice, or double; χλαμύς, a short cloak, or cape.) Applied to plants in the flowers of which there are two whorls of leaf-like organs, a calyx and a corolla; or a double perianth.

Dichlorac'etal. $C_2H_2Cl_2(OC_2H_5)_2$. A compound obtained by the action of chlorine on alcohol of sp. gr. 0·8. Boiling point 180° C.; sp. gr. 1·1383 at 14° C.

Dichloracetic acid. $C_2H_2Cl_2O_2$. Produced, along with monochloracetic acid, by the action of chlorine and iodine on boiling acetic acid. It is a caustic liquid, boiling at 189° C.—191° C. (372·2° F.—375·8° F.), and when heated giving off suffocating vapours.

Dichlorac'etone. $C_3H_4Cl_2O$. Formed when acetone is saturated with chlorine. It is, when purified, an ethereal smelling liquid, boiling at 120° C. (248° F.), and having a vapour density of 4·32.

Dichloral'dehyde. $CHCl_2.CHO$. Obtained by the distillation of dichloracetate with strong sulphuric acid.

Dichloral'lylene. The radicle allylene, C_3H_4, in which two atoms of hydrogen are replaced by two of chlorine. Not isolable.

Dichlore'thane. $C_2H_4Cl_2$. Two isomeric forms are known: *α* dichlorethane, or *Ethylene dichloride*; and *β* dichlorethane, or *Ethylidene chloride*; both are anæsthetic.

Dichlorethyl'amine. $NC_2H_3Cl_2$. A strongly refracting, golden yellow liquid, obtained by heating an aqueous solution of ethylamine with chlorine. It boils at 88° C. to 89° C. (190·4° F. to 194·2° F.)

Dichlorhy'drin. $C_3H_5.OH.Cl_2$. Two compounds formed by the substitution of two atoms of chlorine for two hydroxyl groups in the triatomic alcohol glycerine. One of these possesses a symmetrical formula, the other is misymmetrical.

Also, see under *Chlorhydrins*.

Dichlo'ride. (Δίς, twice; *chlorine*.) A substance containing two molecules of chlorine to one of base.

D. of al'lylene. $C_3H_4Cl_2$. An oily liquid obtained by the action of phosphoric chloride on acrolein (C_3H_4O). Sp. gr. 1·170 at 27·5° C.; boiling point 84·4° C. Also called dichloracrolein.

Dichlorme'thane. CH_2Cl_2 A synonym of *Methylene dichloride*.

Dichoga'mia. See *Dichogamy*.

Dichog'amous. (Δίχα, in two; γάμος, marriage. G. *zweiehig, getrenntehig*.) In Botany, applied to unisexual plants in which the male and female organs become mature at different times.

Dichog'amy. (Δίχα, in two; γάμος, marriage. G. *Doppelehe*.) Term applied to that condition of unisexual plants in which the male and female organs mature their products at different periods. Fecundation is believed to be effected in these cases by insects, which carry the ripe pollen of one plant to the mature gynæcium of another.

Dichon'dreæ. A Suborder of the Nat. Order *Convolvulaceæ* having the carpels distinct, a basilar style, a valvate prefloration, and nonmilky juice.

Dichophy'ia. (Δίχα, in two; φύω, to grow.) Old term for a condition of the hairs in which they split and become forked.

Dichop'rion. (Δίχα; πρίων, a saw.) A double saw which can cut through a bone from both sides.

Dichop'sis gut'ta, Benth. The *Isonandra gutta*, Hooker.

Dichop'terous. (Δίχα, double; πτέρον, a wing. G. *zweiflügelicht*.) Having cut or emarginate wings.

Dichot'omous. (Δίχα, in two; τέμνω, to cut. F. *dichotome*; G. *gabelförmig, gabelspaltig, gezweithalt, zweitheilig*.) Twice divided; bifurcate; doubly-forked; dividing by pairs continuously.

D. branch'ing. See *Ramification, dichotomous*.

D. cyme. (*Cyme*.) In Botany, a form of definite inflorescence, in which the secondary axes are produced in pairs, each axis ending in a single flower.

D. divis'ion. Term applied to branches or flower-stalks which constantly divide into two, the direct apex of each branch ceasing to develop.

D. ped'uncle. (L. *pedunculus*, a footstalk.) A peduncle arising from the angle formed by two branches of a dichotomous axis.

Dichot'omy. (Δίχα; τέμνω.) A mode of branching of a stem in which the axis constantly divides into two, the growth of the direct apex ceasing.

Also, applied to modes of classification, or

forms of reasoning, which proceed regularly by two branches or sections.

D., bifur'cate. (L. *bis*, twice; *furca*, a fork.) The form in which both the branches grow equally.

D., bos'trychoid. (Βόστρυχος, a lock of hair; εἶδος, likeness.) Term applied to a sympodium when the weaker limbs of each bifurcation are given off successively from the same side, as in *Adiantum pedatum*.

D., cic'inal. (Κίκινος, a curl of hair.) The same as *D., scorpioid*.

D., false. The development of two lateral axes in different directions, with nearly equal vigour, and more vigorously than the primary axis, which soon ceases to grow.

D., hel'icoid. ("Ελιξ, a spiral; εἶδος, likeness.) The same as *D., bostrychoid*.

D., scor'pioid. (Σκορπιοειδής, scorpion-like.) Term applied to a sympodium in which the weaker limb of each bifurcation is given off alternately on the right and left sides.

D., sympo'dial. (Σύν, with; πούς, a foot.) The form in which at each bifurcation one branch becomes more developed than the other.

D., true. The division of a growing stem into two parts at the apex.

Dichro'a. (Δίς, twice; χρόα, colour.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Lythraceæ*.

D. febrif'uga, Lour. (L. *febris*, fever; *fugo*, to put to flight.) Hab. China. A purgative and emetic. Used as a febrifuge.

Dichro'ic. (Δίς, twice; χρόα, colour.) Exhibiting the phenomena of *Dichroism*.

Di'chroism. (Δίς, twice; χρόα, colour.) A property possessed by some bodies of exhibiting a different colour according as they are viewed by reflected or transmitted light, depending in crystals upon the angle which the direction of the vibrations of the light-rays forms with the optic axis of the crystal. Thus chloride of palladium appears of a deep red colour along the axis, and vivid green when viewed at right angles to the axis. Bile, again, sometimes appears of a pure transparent green by ordinary daylight when seen in layers of two or three centimeters thick; whilst if viewed by strong sun-light in a thickness of five or six centimeters it is red. Chlorophyll presents the same contrast of colours in a very marked manner.

Dichroi'tes. See *Dichrous*.

Dichromat'ic. (Δίχρωμος, two-coloured. G. *zweifarbig, doppelfarbig*.) Two-coloured. Exhibiting the phenomena of *Dichroism*.

Dichro'matism. The same as *Dichroism*.

Dichro'mic ac'id. $H_2Cr_2O_7$. The acid corresponding to potassium dichromate, only known as an anhydride, CrO_3.

Dichro'mic vis'ion. Same as *Dichroism*.

Dichro'mus. (Δίχρωμος, two-coloured.) The *Verbena officinalis*.

Dichron'ous. (Δίς; χρόνος, time.) In Botany, having two periods of growth in the year.

Dichro'ophyte. (Δίκροος, forked; φυτόν, a plant.) A term applied to a plant having bifurcated anthers.

Di'chroscope. (Δίς, twice; χρόα, colour; σκόπεω, to see.) An instrument consisting of an achromatised double-image prism of Iceland spar fixed in a tube having a small square hole at one end, which is at the focal distance of a lens inserted into the other. On looking through the lens the hole appears double, and if a crystal be inserted into the hole the images appear of different colours, which permits their dichroism to be tested.

Dichros'tachys. (Δίς; χρόα, colour; στάχυς, an ear of wheat.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ*.

D. ciner'ea, W. and Arnold. (L. *cinereus*, ash coloured.) Hab. India. Bruised young shoots applied to the eyes in ophthalmia.

Di'chrous. (Δίς, two; χρόα, colour. G. *Zweifarbig*.) Of two colours.

Diciatri'a. (Δίκη, justice; ἰατρεία, the art of medicine. G. *gerichtliche Medicin*.) Legal medicine, medical jurisprudence.

Dicincho'nia. Same as *Dicinchonin*.

Dicin'chonin. $C_{40}H_{48}N_4O_2$. A derivative of quinoidin.

Dickso'nia. (*Dickson*, a Scottish botanist.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Filices*. From the caudex of some of the species silky hairs are obtained, which are used as a styptic.

Diclap'odous. (Δίς, two; κλάω, to divide; πούς, a foot.) Applied by Latreille to those of the *Crustaceæ* which have the two anterior feet and appendages divided into two branches at the extremity.

Dicle'sium. (Δίς, twice; κλεῖσις, closure.) A simple fruit consisting of a seed adherent to the hardened and persistent base of the corolla.

Dicliboth'rium. (Δικλίς, folding or fastened both ways; βόθρος, a pit.) A Genus of ectoparasitic trematodes, of the monogenetic kind, comprising a single species.

D. arma'tum, Dies. (L. *armatus*, armed.) Found in the branchiæ of *Acipenser stellatus*. The generic name was established by Leuckart, but the same parasite has been placed under *Hexacotyle* by Nordmann, and under *Polystoma* by Dujardin.

Diclidosto'sis. (Δικλίς, a double folding; ὀστέον, a bone.) Ossification of the valves, as of the heart.

Diclidostot'ic. (Δικλίς; ὀστέον.) Pertaining to *Diclidostosis*.

Diclinate. (Δίς; κλίνω, to make to slope.) A term applied to a crystal in which two of the axes are obliquely inclined.

Dic'lines. (Δίς, twice; κλίνη, a bed.) A Division of the Subclass *Petaloideæ*, Class *Monocotyledones*, in which the flowers are usually unisexual, perianth absent, or consisting of a few scales.

Diclin'ia. (Δίς, twice; κλίνη, a bed. G. *Diklinie, Zweibettigkeit*.) The separation of the two sexes, each of which appears as a distinct individual.

Diclin'ic. Same as *Diclinate*.

Diclinis'mus. Same as *Diclinia*.

Dic'linous. (Δίς, twice; κλίνη, a bed. G. *zweibettig, getrenntgeschlechtig*.) Applied to plants that are each of one sex only, or in which the sexes are distinct in different individual flowers.

Also, the same as *Diclinate*.

Di'clis. (Δικλίς, folding two ways; from δίς; κλίνω, to make to bend.) A valve.

Diclis'ia. (Δίς; κλεῖσις, a closure.) A

simple fruit composed of one seed united to the hardened and persistent base of the corolla.

Diclo'nous. (*Δίς*; *κλών*, a young shoot.) Having two offshoots or processes.

Dicoc'cous. (*Δίς*, twice; *κόκκος*, a berry. F. *dicoque*; G. *zweikernig, zweiknöpfig.*) Having two capsules united, one cell in each.

Dicoc'cus. (Same etymon.) A fruit consisting of two cocci united to each other by their inner faces.

Dicochemi'a. (*Δίκη*, justice; *χημεία*, chemistry.) Forensic chemistry, such as the detection of poisons.

Dicochirur'gia (*Δίκη*; *χειρουργία*, surgery.) Forensic surgery, legal surgery.

Dicœ'lous. (*Δίς*; *κοῖλος*, hollow.) Having two cavities.

Diconchin'ia. Same as *Diconchinin.*

Dicon'chinin. $C_{40}H_{46}N_4O_3$. An alkaloid of cinchona bark, in many of its reactions resembling conchinin.

Dicor'yphus. (*Δίς*; *κορυφή*, the crown of the head.) A monster with a double vertex or cranium.

D. dihypogas'tricus. (*Δίς*; *ὑπό*, under; *γαστήρ*, the belly.) A double monstrosity united only in the upper part of the trunk.

Dicoto'in. $C_{44}H_{34}O_{11}$. A substance obtained by heating cotoin repeatedly with boiling water; it occurs in crystalline plates, and is an anhydride of cotoin.

Dicotyle'don. (*Δίς*, twice; *κοτυληδών*, a cotyledon. F. *dicotyledon*; G. *Dikotyledonen.*) A plant of the Class *Dicotyledones.*

Dicotyle'dones. (Same etymon. F. *dicotylédones*; I. *dicotiledone*; S. *dicotiledoneos*; G. *Dikotyledonen.*) A Class of the Subkingdom *Phanerogamia*, or flowering plants with stems (when woody), having pith and bark separated by a compact layer of wood, which, in perennial plants, receives annual additions on the outside, beneath the bark; leaves with ribs mostly distributed in a netted pattern, and generally diminishing in size as they branch; parts of the floral circles mostly five or four, or some multiple of these numbers, rarely three; embryo with a pair of cotyledons and a radicle, which is developed into a tap-root in germination. The typically complete floral formula, supposing the parts to be uncomplicated by adhesions, irregular growth, multiplication, or other conditions, is S5 P5 A5 G5, in regular alternation. The dicotyledons have been subdivided into apetalæ, monopetalæ, and polypetalæ, and each of them again into those with hypogynous stamens, those with epigynous stamens, and those with unisexual and diclinous flowers.

Dicotyle'donous. (Same etymon. F. *dicotyledon*; G. *Zweisamenlappig.*) Of, or belonging to, the *Dicotyledones.*

D. em'bryo. This is usually more or less oval, and is composed of two nearly equal cotyledons, between which is enclosed a small axis, the upper part of which is the plumule, the lower the radicle, and the point of junction the caulicule or tigella. The cotyledons are sometimes absent, as in Cuscuta, and sometimes increased in number to ten or more.

D. germina'tion. (L. *germino*, to germinate.) This may take place either below or on the surface of the soil. The cotyledons commonly separate, and the plumule rises from between them, forming the ascending axis. The radicle is prolonged downwards, with a more or less gyratory movement, by cell multiplication just within its apex, to form the root.

D. leaves. The leaves of dicotyledonous plants are reticulated in consequence of the veins branching in various directions and the divisions reuniting. They are commonly articulated to the stem, often compound, and variously toothed or incised at the margins.

D. roots. The roots of dicotyledons are formed by the elongation and branching of the radicle of the embryo. They have no pith or medullary sheath, hence the fibro-vascular part forms a central axis.

D. stem. In the embryo state the exogenous stem is entirely composed of parenchyma, but at the end of the first year the stem presents a central mass of parenchyma called the medulla or pith; an interrupted zone of wood cells and vessels forming the wood; an external zone of parenchyma or bark; and radiating lines of parenchyma connecting the pith and the bark, called the medullary rays.

Dicot'yles. (*Δίς*; *κοτύλη*, a cup.) A Genus of pachydermatous *Artiodactyla.* The peccaries; they are eaten as food.

Dicræ'ous. (*Δίκραιος*, forked; from *δίς*, twice; *κεραία*, a horn.) Bifid; cloven. Having two heads.

Dicra'nous. (*Δίκρανος*, from *δίς*, twice; *κρανίον*, the skull. G. *zweiköpfig, gabelförmig.*) Having two heads, forked, bifid.

Dicra'nus. (*Δίκρανος.*) A monster with a double cranium.

Dicrocœ'lium Busk'ii. (*Δίκροος*, forked; *κοιλία*, a hollow in the body.) A term by Weinland for the *Distoma Buskii.*

Dicrot'al. Same as *Dicrotic.*

Dicrot'ic. (*Δίκροτος*, double beating; *δίς*, twice; *κροτέω*, to strike. F. *dicrote*; I. and S. *dicroto*; G. *doppelschlägig.*) Double beating.

D. pulse. (F. *pouls dicrote, p. rebondissant.*) A pulse which yields a tracing, or which gives the sensation to the fingers, of a double beat for each systole of the ventricles.

D. wave. A secondary wave which follows more or less quickly the primary wave of the pulse in sphygmographic tracings. It is believed to be a wave of oscillation. It is sometimes preceded by a smaller predicrotic wave, and is sometimes followed by a tricrotic one. It has been attributed to a wave of recoil on the closure of the semilunar valves, to the resiliency of the peripheral arteries, to the rebound of the blood during cardiac diastole from the resisting elasticity of that in the peripheral vessels, and to the slight constriction of the aorta at its division into the iliacs. It is more marked in the aorta and larger arteries than in the smaller ones. It is favoured by a sudden, sharp, ventricular systole, by low tension of the blood, and by extensibility with elastic reaction of the arterial walls.

Di'crotism. (Same etymon.) Term applied to the pulse when two waves are felt beneath the finger, or can be made apparent by special apparatus for each systole of the heart.

Dicrot'ous. (Same etymon.) Same as *Dicrotic.*

Dictamni'tes. (*Δίκταμνος*, dittany.) Old name for must fermented with dittany; believed to be emmenagogue. (Quincy.)

Dictam'nus. (*Δίκταμνος*; from *Δίκτη*, a mountain of Crete, where it grew. F. *dictamne*;

G. *Diptam.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rutaceæ.*

D. al'bus, Linn. (L. *albus,* white. F. *dictamne blanche ;* G. *weisse Diptam.*) The systematic name of the white fraxinella, or bastard dittany. Its root was formerly used as stomachic, tonic, and alexipharmic, for removing uterine obstructions and destroying worms.

D. cre'ticus. (F. *dictamne de Crète ;* G. *Cretischer Diptam.*) A name for the *Amaracus dictamnus,* or dittany of Crete.

D. fraxinel'la, Pers. (L. dim. of *fraxinus,* the ash. F. *dictamne blanche ;* G. *weisse Diptam, Escher.*) The *D. albus.*

Dic'toid. Same as *Dictyoid.*

Dictyi'tis. Inflammation of the *Dictyon* or retina. A synonym of *Retinitis.*

Dictyocarcino'ma. (Δίκτυον, a net; καρκίνωμα.) A synonym of *Carcinoma reticulare.*

Dictyocar'pous. (Δίκτυον; καρπός, fruit. F. *dictyocarpe ;* G. *netzfruchtig.*) Having reticulated fruit.

Dictyog'enous. (Δίκτυον, a net; γίνναω, to produce.) Having the characters of *Dictyogens.*

Dic'tyogens. (Δίκτυον, a net; γένναω, to produce.) A class of flowering plants with characters intermediate between Endogens and Exogens. Foliage broad, net-veined, usually articulating with the stem. Flowers usually ternary. It comprises the Nat. Orders *Dioscoreaceæ, Smilaceæ, Philesiaceæ, Trilliaceæ,* and *Roxburghiaceæ.*

Dic'tyoïd. (Δίκτυον; εἶδος, likeness. F. *dictyoïde ;* G. *netzförmig, gegittert.*) Net-like, reticulated.

Dic'tyon. (Δίκτυον, a net.) A network, as of vessels or nerves.

Also, a synonym of, or term for, the *Retina.*

Dictyonos'teophyte. (Δίκτυον; *osteophyte.*) A reticular or cancellous osteophyte.

Dictyop'sia. (Δίκτυον, a net; ὄψις, sight.) An affection of the vision, in which muscæ are seen of a thread- or net-like appearance.

Dictyop'tera. (Δίκτυον; πτερόν, a wing.) A synonym of *Blattidæ,* from the appearance of the wing-cases.

Dictyota'ceæ. (Δίκτυον, a net.) A Family of Suborder *Phæosporeæ,* Order *Fucoideæ.* Olive-coloured sea weeds with a continuous thallus bearing the reproductive organs in sori upon the surface.

Dicyan'ogen. Same as *Cyanogen gas.*

Dicyclop'rion. (Δίς, twice; κύκλος, a circle; πρίων, a saw. G. *Doppelarkelsäge.*) Name for a bicircular saw.

Dicye'mida. (Δίς; κύημα, an embryo.) A group of platyhelminthous worms which are parasites of the renal organs of the Cephalopoda. They obtain their name because they produce two forms of embryos, a vermiform and an infusoriform. They are very minute and immature animals, perhaps rediæ of some undetermined trematode.

Dicynodon'tia. (Δίς; κύων, a dog; ὀδούς, a tooth.) A synonym of *Cenomodonta,* in reference to the two large tusks in the upper jaw.

Dicypel'lium. (Δίς, twice; κύπελλον, a cup.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Lauraceæ.*

D. caryophylla'tum, Nees. (Καρυόφυλλον, the clove tree. G. *Nelkenzimmt.*) Hab. Brazil. The plant producing the clove cassia of Brazil, the *Cortex caryophyllata.*

Dicys'tidæ. (Δίς; κύστις, a bladder.) A Division of *Gregarinidæ,* including those which are two-celled.

Didac'tylous. (Δίς, twice; δάκτυλος, a finger. F. *didactyle ;* S. *didactilo ;* G. *zweifingert, zweizehig.*) Having only two fingers or toes, as the Ruminants.

Didel'phia, Blainville. (Δίς; δελφύς, the womb.) A Subclass or a Division of the Class *Mammalia,* including those animals in which the uterine enlargements of the oviducts continue distinct, and each opens into its own vagina, which ends in a canal common to them and to the urethra, but distinct from the rectum. It includes the *Monotremata* and *Marsupialia.*

Didel'phida, Waterhouse. (G. *Beutelratten.*) A Family of the Order *Marsupialia.* Teeth I $\frac{4}{3}$ C $\frac{1}{1}$ P $\frac{3}{3}$ M $\frac{4}{4}$. Tail long, often naked; five toes, the inner one of the hind foot opposable, forming a thumb. American.

Didel'phidæ. (Δίς, twice; δελφύς, the womb.) A group of animals which includes the Monotremata and Marsupials; same as *Didelphia.*

Didel'phys. (Δίς; δελφύς, the womb.) The condition of a double uterus.

Also, a Genus of the Order *Marsupialia.*

D. cancriv'ora, Gm. (L. *cancer,* cancer; *voro,* to devour.) An animal which is one of the constituents, along with other animal substances, it is believed, of curare.

Didodecahe'dral. (Δίς, twice; δώδεκα, twelve; ἕδρα, a base.) Having twenty-four faces; as a dodecahedral crystal with hexagonal summits.

D. epiph'ysis. (Ἐπίφυσις, an outgrowth.) A separation of the epiphysis from the diaphysis.

Diduc'tio. Same as *Diduction.*

Diduc'tion. (L. *diductio,* a separating; from *di,* for *dis,* separation; *duco,* to draw.) Detachment or separation of parts from each other.

Also, the lateral movement of the lower jaw of Ruminants.

Diduc'tor. (L. *diduco,* to draw apart.) A muscle which performs the action of *Diduction.*

Did'ym. Same as *Didymium.*

Didymæ'a. (Δίδυμος, double.) Old term (Gr. διδυμαία), used by Galen, *de C. M. sec. Loc.* x, 2, for a certain malagma or cataplasm, and so named on account of the double use to which he applied it.

Didymal'gia. (Δίδυμοι, the testicles; ἄλγος, pain. F. *didymalgie ;* I. and S. *didimalgia ;* G. *Hodenschmerz.*) Pain in the testes.

Did'ymi. (Δίδυμος, twofold.) A synonym of the *Testes,* because they are two in number and alike.

Also, a term for the posterior *Corpora quadrigemina.*

Didym'ia. (Δίδυμος, double.) Old term for the testes cerebri, or posterior *Corpora quadrigemina.*

Did'ymis. (Dim. of δίδυμοι, the testicles.) A synonym of *Epididymis.*

Didymi'tis. (Δίδυμοι, the testicles.) Inflammation of the testis.

Didym'ium. (Δίδυμος, twofold.) A metal found by Scheerer in cerite; he thus named it on account of its resemblance to lantanium, and the difficulty of separating the salts of the two metals from each other; or on account of its not occurring alone, but always in

association with cerium or lantanium. Didymium has a sp. gr. of 6·544.

D., salts of. These salts are rose-coloured; alkalies throw down from their solution a pale-rose-coloured precipitate of the hydroxide.

Didymocar'peæ. (Δίδυμος; καρπός, fruit.) A Suborder of the Nat. Order *Boraginaceæ*.

Didymocar'pous. (Δίδυμος; καρπός, fruit. G. *doppelfruchtig.*) Having didymous or twin fruit.

Didymo'sis. (Δίδυμος.) The condition of union of two similar organs.

Did'ymous. (Δίδυμος, double or twain. F. *didyme;* G. *zweifach, doppelt.*) By two and two, double, a twin.

Applied to anthers, and other rounded organs when connected in pairs on one filament or stem.

Did'ymus. (Δίδυμος.) A term for a testicle; also for a twin.

D. symphyogas'trius. (Συμφύω, to grow together; γαστήρ, the belly.) In Teratology, a twin united to its fellow by the abdomen.

D. symphyohypogas'trius. (Συμφύω; ὑπογάστριον, the hypogastrium.) In Teratology, a twin united with its fellow by the lower part of the abdomen.

D. symphyoperinæ'us. (Συμφύω; περίναιον, the space between the scrotum and anus.) In Teratology, a twin united to its fellow by the sacrum and coccyx.

D. symphyothoracogas'trius. (Συμφύω; θώραξ, the chest; γαστήρ, the belly.) In Teratology, a twin united to its fellow by the chest and abdomen.

Did'ynam. (Δίς, twice; δύναμις, power.) A plant of the Class *Didynamia*.

Didynam'ia. (Δίς, twice; δύναμις, power.) A Linnæan class of plants, including those with didynamous stamens.

Didynam'ian. (Δίς; δύναμις.) Relating or belonging to the *Didynamia*.

Didynam'ic. Same as *Didynamian*.

Didynam'ious. Same as *Didynamous*.

Didyn'amous. (Δίς, twice or double; δύναμις, power. F. *didynamie;* G. *zweimächtig.*) Having two or double powers. Like the *Didynamia*.

D. sta'mens. A term applied to stamens when they are four in number, two long, and two short.

Diecbol'ium. (Διεκβάλλω, to throw out through.) Old name for a medicine inducing abortion.

Die'cious. See *Dicecious*.

Die'dral. See *Dihedral*.

Dieffenbach'ia. (*Dieffenbach*, a German botanist.) A Genus of the Sub-order *Araceæ*, Nat. Order *Aroidaceæ*.

D. seguî'na, Schott. The dumb cane, named from the inflammation of the tongue and fauces it produces when chewed. The *Caladium seguinum*, Vent. Also called *Aglaonema*.

Dielec'tric. (Διά, through; ἤλεκτρον, amber.) A term applied to a non-conductor which has the capacity to transmit electricity by induction.

D. con'stants. (L. *constans*, constant, firm.) A term for the specific inductive capacity of dielectrics; that of air being taken as unity, that of resin is 1·76, of glass 1·9, of shellac 1·95, of india rubber 2·8, and of mica 5.

D. polarisa'tion. (L. *polus*, a pole.) The condition of the molecules of a dielectric during inductive action, when they become, alternately, positively and negatively electrified.

Dielec'tron. (Διά, through; ἤλεκτρον, amber.) Old name for a troch, of which amber was an ingredient.

Diel'ytra. (Δίς, twice; ἔλυτρον, a cover.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Fumariaceæ*, so called from the shape of its flower.

D. exim'ia, Busk. (L. *eximius*, excellent.) The *Dicentra canadensis*.

Dienceph'alon. (Δίς, twice; ἐγκέφαλος, the brain.) A synonym of *Thalamencephalon*.

Diepa'tias. (Δίς, two; ἡπατίας, of the liver.) In Teratology, a fœtus with two livers.

Dier'enbach. A city of Bavaria, near which is a sulphurous spring.

Dieresil'ious. (Same etymon.) Applied to simple fruits that at their maturity are divided into a number of separate parts.

Diere'silis. (Διαιρέω, to divide.) A capsular, dry, and regular fruit, formed of many cavities ranged round an axis, the product of the re-entering valves.

Die'resis. The same as *Diæresis*.

Dieret'ic. (Διαιρέω, to divide. F. *diérétique;* I. and S. *dieretico;* G. *diaeretisch.*) Term applied to any mechanical or chemical agent fitted to divide or cut the tissues; escharotic, corrosive.

Diervil'lia. (*Dierville*, a French surgeon, who first brought it from Arcadia.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Caprifoliaceæ*.

D. canaden'sis, Willdenow. (*Canada.*) The same as *D. trifida*.

D. hu'milis. (L. *humilis*, low.) The same as *D. trifida*.

D. lu'tea. (L. *luteus*, golden yellow.) The same as *D. trifida*.

D. Tournefort'ii, Millar. (*Tournefort*, a French naturalist.) The same as *D. trifida*.

D. trif'ida, Mönch. (L. *trifidus*, three-cleft.) The bush honeysuckle. A plant indigenous in North America, which has been used as a diuretic in gonorrhœa and syphilis.

Di'es. (L. *dies*, a day. F. *jour;* G. *Tag.*) A day; the period of twenty-four hours.

D. canicula'res. See *Canicularis*.

D. contemplab'iles. (L. *contemplabilis*, aiming.) The same as *D. critici*.

D. contemplan'tes. (L. part. of *contemplor*, to consider.) The same as *D. critici*.

D. crit'ici. (Κριτικός, able to discern.) Critical days, or those on which the crisis of fever was favourable or unfavourable. See *Critical days*.

D. decreto'rii. (L. *decretorius*, decisive.) Same as *D. critici*.

D. indican'tes. (L. part. of *indico*, to point out.) The same as *D. critici*.

D. indicato'rii. (L. *indico.*) The same as *D. critici*.

D. in'dices. (L. *index*, a discoverer.) Same as *D. critici*.

D. intercala'rii. (L. *intercalarius;* from *intercalo*, to insert between.) The intermediate days between the critical days of a fever.

D. internun'tii. (L. *internuncius*, a messenger.) The same as *D. critici*.

D. judicato'rii. (L. *judicatorius*, judicial.) Same as *D. critici*.

D. prin'cipes. (L. *princeps*, first in order.) Same as *D. critici*.

D. radica'les. (L. *radix*, a root.) Same as *D. critici*.

Di'et. (Old F. *diete;* from Low L. *dieta*, a ration of food; from Gr. *δίαιτα*, mode of life.) Food, a regularly ordered mode of life as to eating and drinking. The diet of different individuals varies greatly both in quantity and in quality. In the healthy European adult of average weight and stature, the diet must contain about 300—400 grains of nitrogen and from 4500—5000 grains of carbon, which are contained in about 2 lbs. of bread and $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of meat. As a rule, there should be a due admixture of proteids, fats, starches, and sugars, mineral salts and water, since life cannot be supported on either of these proximate principles alone, and variety is requisite to prevent disgust. One physiologist considers a healthy active man to be well fed with 16 oz. of meat, 19 oz. of bread, 3·5 oz. fat, and 52 fl. oz. of water; whilst another considers that 4 oz. of dry albumen, 11·5 oz. of some starchy substance, 3 oz. of fat, and 1 oz. of salts is sufficient.

D., analep'tic. (*Ανάληψις*, a taking up, repair.) A diet appropriate for the restoration of health after illness, containing the more nutritive foods, with the addition of such things as cod-liver oil and Iceland moss.

D., broth. Diet limited to meat-broth with or without bread.

D., chil'dren's. At the London Hospital children under seven years of age are allowed daily 12 oz. of bread, ·5 pint of milk, 2 oz. of meat; and in addition 8 oz. of potatoes five times a week, and rice pudding twice a week.

D., convales'cent. (L. *convalesco*, to gain strength.) The convalescent diet at Middlesex Hospital, London, is daily 10 oz. of bread. Breakfast, milk half a pint; dinner, 12 oz. uncooked meat for males, 8 oz. for females, and half a pound of potatoes; supper one pint of gruel or one pint of broth.

D. drink. Term for an alterative decoction of medicinal herbs.

D. drink, Lis'bon. See *Lisbon diet-drink*.

D., dry. See *Dieta sicca*.

D., ex'tra. (L. *extra*, without.) A diet in which something to suit the palate of the invalid is added to the ordinary full diet, such as mutton chop, beef-steak, fish, puddings, with wine, spirits, or beer.

D., fe'ver. At St. Thomas's Hospital, 4 oz. of bread, 2 pints of barley water or gruel, 2 pints of milk.

D., fish. Diet in which fish replaces meat as the principal nitrogen-containing substance. The chief fish in use in England are cod, ling, plaice, turbot, sole, flounder, haddock, whiting, herring, sprat, mackerel, pilchard, eel, red mullet, grey mullet, skate, halibut, pike, carp, tench, roach, perch, salmon, trout, bream, anchovy, whitebait, smelt, gurnard. The lamprey, sturgeon, and conger are not often consumed. Salmon contains about 77 per cent. of water, 16 of nitrogenous compounds, 5·5 per cent. of fat, and the remainder salts. The eel contains 13—23 per cent. of fat. Fish diet contains much phosphorus; it is easily digestible. Fish should be boiled and eaten fresh; the consumption of stale fish and leprosy are said to be coincident.

D., full. Breakfast, one pint of tea, bread and butter; dinner, 6 to 8 ounces of meat when dressed, half a pound of potatoes, bread, and beer; tea, one pint of tea, bread and butter; supper, bread and butter, beer.

D., half. Breakfast, one pint of tea, bread and butter; dinner, a quarter of a pound of dressed meat, half pound of potatoes, bread and beer; tea, one pint of tea, bread and butter; supper, bread and butter, beer. Sometimes a pint of strong soup is substituted for the beer.

D., low. Bread about 10 oz., and half a pint of broth or beef tea, with gruel or barley water at discretion, and rice, arrowroot, or sago, as may be ordered.

D., meat. Diet of which meat forms an important part.

D., milk. (F. *diete lactée.*) Breakfast, one pint of tea; dinner, one and a half pint of milk, or one pint of milk with arrowroot, rice, or sago, bread; tea, one pint of tea, bread and butter; supper, bread and butter, gruel.

Also, a diet composed altogether of milk.

D., pud'ding. The same as *D., milk*.

D., slop. A diet composed chiefly of liquid food.

D., soup. Same as *D., broth*.

D., subsis'tence. The lowest amount of food on which life can be supported in health. It is represented by certain prison and convalescent dietaries, and contains nitrogenous matter 2·33 oz., fat 0·84 oz., carbohydrates 11·69 oz. Dynamic value 2453 foot tons.

D. ta'bles. See under head *Diet* and *Dietary*.

Di'etary. (*Diet.*) A regulated system or supply of food, so arranged as to be applicable to the wants of the economy and the demands upon its resources under ordinary conditions of work and temperature. Moleschott estimates that a man of average weight and height requires 130 grms. (4·587 oz. av.) of dry albuminous matter, 84 grms. (2·964 oz.) of fat, 404 grms. (14·250 oz.) of carbohydrates, and 30 grms. (1·058 oz.) of salts, or about 650 grms. (23 oz.) of dry solid matter. The ordinary articles of food contain about 50 per cent of water, so that 46 oz. of solid food is required, and from 50 to 80 oz. of water is commonly drunk. The dynamic value of this diet amounts to 3960 foot tons. The diet of soldiers and artizans in active work is more liberal, consisting of nitrogenous matter about 5 oz., fat 3 oz., carbohydrates 22 oz., mineral matter 1 oz.

Dietet'ic. (*Διαιτάω*, to feed. F. *diététique;* G. *diätetisch, zur Diät gehörig.*) Of, or belonging to, the taking of proper food, or to diet.

Dietet'ical. Same as *Dietetic*.

Dietet'ics. (*Διαιτητική, from διαιτάω*, to feed. F. *diététique;* G. *Diätetik.*) The system of regulation of the food or diet, so as best to secure the restoration or maintenance of health.

Dietet'ist. (*Diet.* F. *diététiste;* I. *dietetista.*) Term applied to one who treats disease by a systematic course of diet.

Die'thyl. C_4H_{10}. A name applied to the substance originally called ethyl, to distinguish it from butylhydride. Diethyl is now called butane.

D. ox'ide. A synonym of *Ethylic ether*.

Diethyl'amine. $N(C_2H_5)_2H$. Obtained by distilling diethylammonium bromide with potash. It is a colourless, ammoniacal smelling fluid, boiling at 57·5° C. (135·7° F.)

Diethylmethylace'tic ac'id. An isomer of *Œnanthic acid.*

Diet'ic. (*Diet.*) Having relation to diet.

D. disea'ses. Diseases caused by inattention to wholesome rules of diet. Such diseases are scurvy, rickets, and alcoholism.

Dieu-le-filt. France; Département du Drôme. Here are alkaline, bicarbonated, cold mineral waters containing hydrogen sulphide, and a little iron.

Dieu'lefoy. A French surgeon of the present century.

D.'s as'pirator. The surgical instrument described under *Aspirator.*

Dieurys'mus. (Διά, through; εὐρύνω, to make wide.) Dilatation, expansion.

Diex'odos. (Διά, through; ἔξοδος, a way by which anything passes.) In Hippocrates, the passage of the fæces by the anus.

Also, the aperture by which an excretion is evacuated.

Dif'ference. (L. *differentia*, from *differo*, to carry apart.) The state or condition of being unlike.

D. the'ory. A term applied to Hermann's theory of the electro-motive muscular current, because it refers all the phenomena to differences in condition of the same fibre.

Dif'ferent. (L. *differens*, part. of *differo.*) Unlike to, separate, distinct.

D. points. (G. *differente Puncte.*) Term applied by Fechner to different points on the same retina; in opposition to *Disparate points*, which refers to different points on the opposite retinæ.

Differen'tial. (L. *differentia*, a difference; from *differo*, to carry from each other; from *de*, from; *fero*, to bear.) Creating a difference, discriminating.

D. determina'tion. Same as *D. diagnosis.*

D. diagno'sis. (Διάγνωσις, a distinguishing.) The distinguishing of a disease from another disease which presents some similar symptoms, but is really different.

D. rhe'otome. See *Rheotome, differential.*

D. thermom'eter. See *Thermometer, differential.*

D. tone. See *Tone, differential.*

Differen'tiate. (Same etymon.) To lead to, or mark, or distinguish by, a difference; to become distinct in character.

Differentia'tion. (L. *differentia*, a difference.) The production or discrimination of differences.

In Biology, the gradual formation or production of organs or parts in an animal or vegetable body by the limitation of different parts of it to the performance of special functions; a process that is usually coincident with increased complexity, and with alteration of structure and disposition of the elementary parts.

The gradual change of homogeneous material into the various tissues and organs of the body which takes place during the development of the ovum into the adult organism.

Dif'ficult. (*Difficulty.*) Hard to be done.

D. la'bour. See *Labour, difficult.*

Difficul'tas. See *Difficulty.*

D. intestino'rum. (L. *intestina*, the bowels.) A synonym of *Dysentery.*

Dif'ficulty. (Old F. *difficulte;* from L. *difficultas*, from *difficilis*, hard, troublesome; the old form of which was *difficul;* from *dis*, neg.; *facilis*, easy.) Hardness to be done, that which is hard to be done, trouble.

Diffla'tio. (L. *diffio*, to blow apart.) Old term for *Transpiration* or *Perspiration.*

Dif'fluane. $C_6H_4O_5N_2$. A substance obtained, together with leucoturic acid, on heating alloxanic acid. It forms a gummy mass, very soluble in water, and having a slightly acid reaction.

Dif'fluence. (L. *diffluens*, part. of *diffluo*, to flow asunder.) A condition of semi-fluidity without consistence.

Dif'fluent. (L. *diffluens.* G. *zerfliessend.*) Being an almost fluid consistence; flowing away on all sides.

D. tu'mour. (L. *tumor*, a swelling.) A tumour which gives the impression of fluid.

Dif'form. (L. *dif*, for *dis*, apart; *forma*, shape. F. *difforme;* G. *missgebildet, ungestaltet, unförmlich.*) Of various or different shapes; irregularly formed.

Difform'ed. Same as *Difform.*

Diffor'mity. (Same etymon.) Irregularity of form.

Also, same as *Deformity.*

Diffrac't. (L. *diffractus*, part. of *diffringo*, to break in pieces.) To bend from a straight line.

In Botany, broken into areolæ with distinct interspaces.

Diffrac'tion. (L. *diffractus.* F. *diffraction;* I. *diffrazione.*) The deflexion from a straight line undergone by rays of light as they pass close to the margin of opaque bodies or traverse a narrow opening. From this cause it happens that the edge of the shadow of an opaque substance does not present a sharp outline, but a gradually-thinning darkness, marked by alternate dark and light bands or fringes, which themselves fade into each other. These fringes are broader in the inverse ratio of the refrangibility of the ray of light, and thus prismatic colours are formed. The fringes vary in appearance according as they are produced by light passing by the edge of a body, or through a small round aperture, or through a narrow slit.

D. frin'ges. See under *Diffraction.*

D. spec'trum. See *Spectrum, diffraction.*

Diffrac'tive. (Same etymon.) Causing *Diffraction.*

Diffu'sate. (L. *diffusus*, part. of *diffundo*, to spread in every direction.) The distilled water containing the crystalloids which have passed out of the dialyser in the operation of dialysis.

Diffu'se. (L. *diffundo*, to scatter abroad. F. *diffus;* I. *diffuso;* S. *difuso;* G. *ausgebreitet.*) Widely spread; scattered; spreading indeterminately.

In Botany, applied to panicles and stems which spread and branch indeterminately, but chiefly horizontally.

In Medicine, applied to diseases that spread widely.

D. an'eurysm. (F. *aneurysme faux primitif.*) An aneurysm caused by the rupture of the walls of the vessels. See *Aneurysm, diffused.*

D. inflamma'tion. See *Inflammation, diffuse.*

D. placen'ta. See *Placenta, diffuse.*

D. tu'mours. (L. *tumour*, a swelling.) A tumour, the outline of which is not clearly defined.

Diffu'sed. Same as *Diffuse.*

D. an'eurysm. See *Aneurysm, diffused.*

Diffusibil'ity. (Same etymon.) The quality of undergoing *Diffusion.*

Diffu'sible. (L. *diffundo*, to pour forth. F. *diffusible;* I. *diffusibile;* S. *difusible;* G. *verfluchtigend.*) Capable of spreading through gases or liquids.

D. stim'ulants. Term applied to substances like ammonia, ether, and alcohol, which are rapidly absorbed and distributed through the system by the blood, and which act as excitants to the nervous system.

Diffusiom'eter. (L. *diffusus*, part. of *diffundo;* Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.) An instrument for measuring the rate of diffusion of gases.

Diffu'sion. (L. *diffusio*, from *diffundo*, to spread in every direction. F. *diffusion;* I. *diffusione;* G. *Verbreitung.*) A spreading, a dispersion; the dissemination or distribution of a medicine or of a poison through the body. The spontaneous mixture of two or more gases or fluids with one another. It is usually applied to the passage of a salt dissolved in water through a diaphragm or porous septum into distilled water. Bodies traversing such septa with facility are termed *Crystalloids.* Those which traverse porous septa with difficulty, or not at all, are named *Colloids.*

D. appara'tus. A cell divided into two parts by a porous septum or diaphragm. See *Dialyser.*

D. cir'cle. The ill-defined image which results from the falling of light that has passed through a lens on a screen, either in front of or behind the true focus of the lens. See also *Circle of diffusion.*

D. of gas'es. The spontaneous intermingling of elastic fluids. Dalton showed that gases behaved to one another as though they were empty space. The total pressure exercised upon the walls is equivalent to the partial pressure of each gas that may be present. Gases diffuse through porous septa with a rapidity which is inversely proportional to the square roots of their densities.

D. of heat. An irregular reflection of heat rays similar to the *D. of light.*

D. of light. The irregular reflection of light-rays from an unpolished surface, by which they become broken up into a variety of rays, having various angles and planes of reflection. Some bodies absorb some rays and diffuse others, and so appear coloured.

D. of liq'uids. The process by which two liquids of different specific gravity gradually intermix with each other when they are placed in contact.

D. tube. A graduated glass tube, used by Graham in experiments on the diffusion of gases. One end is closed by a plug of plaster of Paris; the tube is filled with the gas to be experimented on, and the open end placed on water. The rate and amount of diffusion is measured by the rise or fall of the water.

D. vol'ume. The relative diffusibility of gases reduced to figures, that of air being taken as unity.

Diffu'sus. The same as *Diffuse.*

Dif'luane. Same as *Diffluane.*

Digal'lic ac'id. A synonym of tannic acid, on the assumption that it is an anhydride of gallic acid, one molecule of it representing two molecules of gallic acid, less one of water.

Digam'ia. (*Δίς*, twice; *γάμος*, marriage G. *Doppelehe.*) The condition of a flower which possesses both sexes.

Dig'amous. (*Δίς*; *γάμος*, marriage.) Having both sexes on the same flower-cluster.

Digas'tric. (*Δίς*, twice or double; *γαστήρ*, a belly. F. *digastrique;* I. and S. *digastrico;* G. *zweibäuchig.*) Two-bellied.

D. fos'sa. (L. *fossa*, a pit.) A shallow oval depression on the inner surface of the inferior border of the lower jaw, on each side of the symphysis, for the attachment of the anterior belly of the digastric muscle.

Also, the same as *D. groove.*

D. groove. (F. *rainure digastrique;* G. *Warzenausschnitt.*) The depression on the inner side of the mastoid process of the temporal bone from which the digastric muscle arises.

D. lobe of cerebel'lum. (G. *der zweibäuchige Lappen.*) The *Lobus cuneiformis.*

D. mus'cle. (F. *muscle digastrique;* G. *zweibäuchiger Kiefermuskel.*) A muscle of the lower jaw, which is thick and fleshy at its extremities, thin and tendinous at its middle. It arises from the *D. groove* of the mastoid process of temporal bone, and is inserted into a depression, the *D. fossa*, at the side of the inner and lower surface of the symphysis menti. The tendon passes through an aponeurotic ring, which is attached to the os hyoides. Its action is to depress the lower jaw, or to raise the hyoid bone and carry it backwards or forwards as in deglutition. The anterior belly is supplied by the mylohyoid branch of the third division of the fifth nerve. The posterior belly is supplied by the facial nerve.

In some Mammals, as the dog, and occasionally in man, the digastric muscle has only one belly; in some birds it has three. In reptiles and birds it arises from the hinder part of the skull, and is attached to the posterior extremity of the mandible.

Also, applied to muscular structure of the gizzard of birds.

D. nerve. A branch of the facial nerve, just as it emerges from the stylo-mastoid foramen, arising in common with the stylo-hyoid nerve; it supplies the digastric muscle, and sometimes sends a branch to join the glosso-pharyngeal nerve near the base of the skull.

Digas'tricus. See *Digastric.*

D. cra'nii. (*Κρανίον*, the skull.) A synonym of the occipito-frontalis muscle.

D. os'sis hyoi'dei. (L. *os*, a bone; *hyoid.*) A synonym of the *Digastric muscle*, from its attachment to the hyoid bone.

Dig'by, Sir Ken'elm. An English physician, born 1603; died 1665.

D.'s sympathet'ic pow'der. Crystals of the protosulphate of iron heated sufficiently to expel the water of crystallisation.

Dig'en'ea. (*Δίς*, double; *γένεσις*, generation.) A Suborder of entoparasitic worms of the Order *Trematoda*, with numerous small ova, and long cycle of development, which is usually associated with an alternation of generation. It contains three families: Monostomida, having a single sucker near the front of the body, which includes the opening of the mouth; Amphistomida, which have a sucker at each end of the body, the posterior being largest; and Distomida, which have a sucker in front and one near the middle of the body.

Digen'eous. The same as *Digenes.*

Dig'enes. (Δίς, twice; γένος, a race. F. *bigène;* G. *zweigeschlechtig.*) Of two sexes; bisexual.

Digen'esis. (Δίς, twice; γένεσις, generation.) The faculty possessed by some plants and some animals of multiplying in two ways; on the one hand by ova fecundated by means of spermatic fluid, and on the other asexually by germs or buds. Digenesis is seen in Aphides, in some Crustaceæ, and in Tunicata.

Also, a synonym of *Metagenesis.*

D., heterog'onous. (Ἕτερος, another; γόνος, seed.) The form of digenesis in which the buds produce animals differing in appearance from their progenitors.

D., homog'onous. (Ὁμός, like; γόνος, seed.) That form of digenesis in which, as in Annelides, the buds produce animals similar to those from which they spring.

Digenes'mus. Same as *Digeny.*

Digenet'ic. (Δίς; γένεσις.) Relating to *Digenesis.*

D. worms. Parasitic worms which at different periods of life have different forms; those of the Suborder *Digenea.*

Dig'eny. (Δίς; γένεσις, generation. G. *Digenie.*) Burdach's term for the act of generation by the concourse of two sexes.

Dig'erens. (L. *digero*, to digest. F. *digestif;* G. *Verdauung befördernd.*) Digesting; digestive. Applied to medicines which promote the secretion of proper, or what is called healthy, pus in wounds. Same as *Digestive.*

Digeren'tia. (L. *digero;* from *dis*, apart; *gero*, to bear.) Things which promote digestion.

Diges'tants. (L. *digestus*, part. of *digero*, to digest.) Things which promote the digestion of food in the stomach; such are pepsin, hydrochloric acid, and lactic acid.

Diges'ter. (L. *digero*, to digest. F. *digesteur, marmite;* G. *Verdauer.*) Name of a strong iron or copper kettle with a safety valve, for subjecting bodies to an elevated temperature at high pressure.

Digestibil'ity. (L. *digero.*) Capability of being digested.

Diges'tible. (L. *digero.* F. and I. *digestible;* G. *verdaulich.*) That which is capable of being easily digested, easily acted upon, dissolved, and rendered fit for absorption, by the gastric and other juices of the alimentary canal.

Diges'tio. See *Digestion.*

D. deprava'ta. (L. part. of *depravo*, to pervert.) Disordered digestion.

D. difficilis. (L. *difficilis*, difficult.) Difficult, painful digestion.

D. læ'sa. (L. part. of *lædo*, to offend.) Dyspepsia, or indigestion.

Diges'tion. (L. *digestus;* part. of *digero*, to carry apart, to digest. F. *digestion;* G. *Dauung, Verdauung.*) Term for the slow action of matters on each other, by subjection to heat for a time.

Especially applied to the process undergone by the food in the stomach. See *D., gastric.*

In Surgery, an old term to express the occurrence of healthy suppuration in a wound.

Also, in Pharmacy (G. *Lösung, Auflösung*), the operation of solution of solid matters in liquid menstrua by the prolonged action of a gentle heat.

D., artific'ial. (L. *artificialis*, belonging to art.) The action of various fluids, made to resemble the normal digestive fluids, on the different kinds of food.

D., bad. See *Dyspepsia.*

D., cæ'cal. (*Cæcum.*) Changes taking place in food-substances during their passage along the cæcum. It chiefly consists in the conversion of crude starch, which has become softened in its transit through the alimentary canal, into lactic acid.

D., duode'nal. (*Duodenum.*) The same as *Pancreatic digestion.*

D., gas'tric. (Γαστήρ, the belly.) The digestion of the food in the stomach and its conversion into chyme. This is an acid digestion, and is effected by the secretion of the stomach, which contains free hydrochloric or lactic acid and a ferment named pepsin. In gastric digestion the proteids are converted into peptones; sugars and salts are dissolved, but starches and fats are scarcely, if at all, acted on; gastric digestion of meat occupies from two to four hours. It is interfered with or arrested by alkalies, much alcohol, cold, and excess in quantity of either solids or fluids.

D., good. See *Eupepsia.*

D., intesti'nal. (L. *intestina*, the bowels.) The food, already powerfully acted upon by the salivary, gastric, and pancreatic secretions, undergoes further changes in the small and large intestines. The fluid poured forth from the glands of the small intestine appears to have the power of converting starch into sugar, fats into emulsions, and proteids into peptones. In the large intestine starch, which has undergone softening in its passage through the small intestine, is converted into lactic acid.

D., or'gans of. (F. *organes digestives, voies digestives.*) Term applied to the whole tract of the intestinal canal, with the glands which pour their contents into it. It includes the mouth, pharynx, œsophagus, stomach, small and large intestine, and rectum, with the salivary, gastric, and intestinal glands, the liver, and pancreas. See *Alimentary canal.*

D., pancreat'ic. (*Pancreas.*) The digestion of food in the duodenum and upper part of ilium by the pancreatic juice. This is an alkaline digestion, and is effected by the ferments named trypsin, steapsin, and amylopsin, contained in the pancreatic juice, aided by the warmth and movement of the intestine. The trypsin converts proteids into peptones by a kind of corrosive action; the steapsin, after emulsifying them, decomposes the fats into fatty acids and glycerine, and the amylopsin converts starch into glucose. The ultimate results of the action of the pancreatic juice on the proteids are leucin, tyrosin, indol, and skatol.

D., pep'tic. (Πέπτος, cooked.) The same as *D., gastric.*

D., weak. See *Bradypepsia.*

Digesti'va. Same as *Digestives.*

Diges'tive. (L. *digero*, to digest. F. *digestif;* G. *Verdauung befördernd.*) Belonging to, or connected with, digestion.

Applied (G. *Eiterungsmittel*) to substances which promote suppuration in a wound or ulcer, as cerates, poultices.

D. appara'tus. The organs of digestion.

D. fermenta'tion. (L. *fermentum*, a ferment.) The changes undergone by the various constituents of the food during digestion.

D. fer'ments. See *Ptyalin*, *Trypsin*, *Steapsin*, *Amylopsin*, *Ferment*, *Curdling*, and *Pepsin*.

D. oint'ment. (G. *Digestivesalbe.*) The *Unguentum terebenthinæ compositum*.

D. prin'ciple. A synonym of *Pepsin*.

D. pro'cess. The act of digestion.

D. salt of Syl'vius. See *Sylvius*, *digestive salt of*.

D. tex'ture. (L. *textura*, a structure.) The physical or chemical conditions of a substance which relate to its digestibility.

D. tube. The alimentary canal.

Diges'tives. (L. *digero.*) Substances having the action called *Digestive*.

Digesti'vum sal. (L. *digestus*, part. of *digero*; *sal*, salt.) The *Potassii chloridum*.

Dig'ger pine. The *Pinus sabiniana*, Dougl.

Dig'it. (L. *digitus*, a finger.) A finger or toe. See *Digitus*.

D., supernu'merary. (L. *super*, above; *numerus*, full number.) A finger or toe in excess of the usual number.

Dig'ital. (L. *digitalis*, belonging to a finger. F. *digital*; G. *den Finger betreffend*; *fingersdick*, *fingerslang*.) Of, or belonging to, or of the length of, or of the shape of, a finger or toe.

D. appen'dix. A synonym of the *Appendix vermiformis*.

D. ar'teries, dor'sal. (L. *dorsum*, the back.) The *D. arteries of anterior tibial*.

D. ar'teries of ante'rior tib'ial, dor'sal. Two branches of each dorsal interosseous artery of the foot which run along the contiguous borders of the three outer toes; a branch from the outermost dorsal interosseous artery, or from the metatarsal artery, supplies the outer side of the little toe.

D. ar'teries of foot. See *D. arteries of anterior tibial, dorsal*; *D. arteries of posterior tibial*; and *D. artery of anterior tibial, plantar*.

D. ar'teries of hand, dor'sal. (L. *dorsum*, the back.) The two terminal branches of the first, second, and third dorsal interosseous branches of the radial artery; they supply the adjacent sides of the index and middle fingers, the middle and ring, and the ring and little fingers, and anastomose with the palmar digital arteries.

D. ar'teries of hand, pal'mar. The arteries supplying the fingers. Branches, usually four in number, of the superficial palmar arch of the ulnar artery from its convexity; the innermost supplies the ulnar side of the little finger, the second divides at the end of the fourth metacarpal space into two branches for the adjoining sides of the little and ring fingers, the third is in like manner distributed to the ring and middle fingers, and the fourth to the adjoining faces of the middle and index fingers. At about the middle of the last phalanx the two arteries of each side of the finger form an arch, which gives off branches for the supply of the pulp of the finger and the matrix of the nail.

D. ar'teries of poste'rior tib'ial. Four branches of the external plantar artery or plantar arch, from its convexity; the first supplies the outer side of the little toe, the second splits into two branches at the end of the metatarsal space and supplies the adjoining surfaces of the little and the fourth toes, the third supplies the fourth and third toes, and the fourth supplies the third and second toes in like manner. On the last phalanges the arteries of each side form an arch, which gives off branches for the supply of the matrix of the nail and the bulb of the toe.

D. ar'teries, plan'tar. (L. *planta*, the sole.) The *D. arteries of posterior tibial*.

D. ar'teries, ul'nar. Same as *D. arteries of hand, palmar*.

D. ar'tery of ante'rior tib'ial, plan'tar. (L. *planta*, the sole.) The inner of the two terminal branches of the dorsal artery of the foot in the sole; it supplies the inner side of the great toe, and the adjacent sides of the great and second toes.

D. cav'ity of lat'eral ven'tricle. The posterior cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain.

D. compres'sion. (L. *compressio*, a pressing together.) A mode of arresting hæmorrhage or the flow of blood through an artery by pressing the part with the fingers. See *Compression, digital*.

D. dilata'tion. (L. *dilatatio*, an enlarging.) The enlargement of a cavity by the introduction of the finger; specially used in reference to the dilatation of the os uteri by this means.

D. examina'tion. (L. *examinatio*, a weighing.) Examination of any object by means of the fingers; specially applied to the examination of the os and cervix uteri through the vagina.

D. fos'sa of fe'mur. (L. *fossa*, a pit. G. *Rollhügelgrube*.) The deep depression between the base of the inner surface of the trochanter major and the springing of the neck of the femur for the attachment of the tendon of the obturator externus muscle.

D. fos'sa of tu'nica vagina'lis. A pouch of the *Tunica vaginalis* lying between the testis and the epididymis, as it is reflected from one to the other.

D. impres'sions. (L. *impressio*, an impression.) The grooves on the inner surface of the cranial bones which correspond to the convolutions of the brain; so called from their shape.

D. nerves of foot. See *D. nerves of plantar, external*; *D. nerves of plantar, internal*; and *D. nerves of musculo-cutaneous*.

D. nerves of hand. See *D. nerves of median*; *D. nerves of radial*; and *D. nerves of ulnar*.

D. nerves of me'dian. Five branches of the median nerve beyond its palmar enlargement; the first supplies the outer side of the thumb, and is connected with a branch of the radial nerve on the ball; the second supplies the inner side of the thumb; the third lies on the radial side of the index finger, and supplies the first lumbricalis muscle; the fourth supplies the adjacent sides of the index and middle fingers, and supplies the second lumbricalis; and the fifth supplies the adjacent sides of the middle and ring fingers, and communicates with a branch from the ulnar nerve.

D. nerves of mus'culo-cuta'neous. Two branches from the internal division of the musculo-cutaneous nerve; one of which supplies the inner side of the great toe, and the other the adjoining sides of the second and third toes; and two branches from the external division, which supply the adjacent sides of the third and fourth and fourth and fifth toes respectively.

D. nerves of plan'tar, exter'nal. Two branches of the superficial terminal branch of the external plantar nerve, one of which runs on the outer side of the little toe, and supplies the flexor brevis minimi digiti and one or both interossei of the fourth metatarsal space; the other and larger branch supplies the adjoining surfaces of the fourth and fifth toes, and communicates with a branch of the internal plantar nerve.

D. nerves of plan'tar, inter'nal. Four branches of the internal plantar branch of the posterior tibial nerve; the first supplies the inner side of the great toe and the flexor brevis pollicis; the second supplies the adjacent sides of the great and second toes and the first lumbricalis muscle; the third supplies the adjacent sides of the second and third toes and the second lumbricalis muscle, and the fourth supplies the adjacent sides of the third and fourth toes, and communicates with a branch from the external plantar nerve.

D. nerves of ra'dial. Three branches of the arch on the back of the hand, formed by the inner terminal branch of the radial nerve and the anterior branch of the external cutaneous nerve; the first supplies the ulnar side of the thumb and the radial side of the index finger, the second the adjacent sides of the index and middle fingers; and the third, joining a twig from the dorsal branch of the ulnar nerve, supplies the contiguous sides of the middle and ring fingers.

D. nerves of tib'ial, ante'rior. Two terminal branches of the internal division of the anterior tibial nerve which supply the dorsal integument of the adjacent sides of the great and little toes.

D. nerves of ul'nar, dor'sal. The terminal twigs of a branch given off from the ulnar nerve a little above the wrist; one supplies the inner side of the little finger, one the adjacent sides of the little and the ring fingers, and another joins the branch from the radial which supplies the contiguous sides of the ring and middle fingers.

D. nerves of ul'nar, pal'mar. A branch to the ulnar side of the little finger, and one to the adjoining sides of the little and ring fingers, from the superficial palmar branch of the ulnar nerve.

D. phalan'ges. (Φάλαγξ, a line of battle, the individual bones of the fingers. F. *phalanges des doigts*; G. *Fingerglieder*.) The bones of the digits, two for the thumb, three for each of the fingers. Those of the first row are slightly curved forwards; the dorsal surface is smooth and transversely convex; the palmar surface is level, with a rough edge on each side for the attachment of the sheaths of the flexor tendons; they articulate with the metacarpal bones by a thickish head having a transversely oval, concave surface, and with the contiguous row of phalanges by a head flattened from front to back and divided by a groove into two lateral condyles. Those of the second row are found only in the fingers; they are like those of the first row, but are smaller, and their proximal articulating head has a central elevation and two lateral concave surfaces. The terminal or ungual phalanges have a proximal articulating surface, like those of the second row, with a depression in front for the attachment of the tendons of the flexor muscles; and a broadish, flattened, and rough free extremity for attachment of the nails.

D. veins. Veins of the foot and hand corresponding to the digital arteries.

Digitala'crin. The same as *Digitaloic acid*, Walz. Perhaps the same as *Valerianic acid*.

Digita'lē. (L. *digitus*, a finger.) A finger stall.

Digita'lein, Kosmann. C_2H_4O. An indifferent amorphous substance obtained from digitalis, and chiefly from the seeds, by Kosmann. It is the same as the *Digitalein* of Nativelle, in that it stops the heart in systole, but is much more active.

Digita'lein, Nativelle. The same as *Digitalinum incrystallisabile*.

Digita'lein, Schmiedeberg. A substance easily soluble in water, and the chief constituent of the German digitalin.

Digitalein'ic ac'id, Kosmann. A fluid fatty acid obtained by Kosmann from digitalis leaves.

Digitale'tin. $C_{22}H_{38}O_9$. A term lately applied by Walz to pure soluble digitalin, but formerly to a substance forming white crystalline warty masses, which he obtained from the leaves of *Digitalis purpurea* and *lutea*.

Digita'lia. Same as *Digitalin*.

Digita'lic ac'id, Morin. An acid obtained from digitalis leaves, which crystallises in white acicular prisms. It has a not unpleasant taste, and is very soluble in water and alcohol.

Digitali'erin. The same as *Digitalacrin*.

Digita'liform. (L. *digitalis*, the foxglove; *forma*, shape.) Finger- or glove-shaped; like the corolla of the *Digitalis*.

Dig'italin. (*Digitalis*.) A term which has been given to what was supposed to be the active alkaloid of the *Digitalis purpurea;* but according to the mode of preparation the substance has varied very greatly. According to Kosmann, soluble digitalin is a compound of one molecule of *Digitalretin* and two of glucose; by some salts and acids this is converted into *D., insoluble*, and glucose; and this again by the further action of hot dilute acids into *Digitalretin* and glucose.

See the subheadings, and also *Digitalinum*.

D., amor'phous. (Ἄμορφος, shapeless.) The same as *Digitalinum incrystallisabile*.

D., crys'tallised. See *Digitalinum crystallisatum*.

D. fat. The same as *Digitolein*.

D., French. The *D. of Homolle and Quevenne*.

D., Ger'man. The *D., soluble*.

D., insol'uble. (F. *digitaline francaise*.) The *D. of Homolle and Quevenne*.

D. of Delffs. $C_{17}H_{30}O_7$. A neutral colourless crystalline substance, readily soluble in alcohol, ether, or chloroform. It is prepared from the seeds, and is a glycoside.

D. of Homol'le and Queven'ne. A colourless substance, of indefinite composition, occurring in warty masses or in fine scales, inodorous, very bitter, easily soluble in alcohol, less easily in ether and in water, soluble in acids, but not furnishing with them any neutral salt. It is the *Digitalin* of the B. Ph. and the French Codex.

D. of Kos'mann. Same as *D., soluble*.

D. of Na'tivelle. The *Digitalinum crystallisatum*.

D. of Schmie'deberg. $C_5H_8O_2$. An

amorphous substance insoluble in water, and believed by Schmiedeberg to be the active principle of the *D. of Homolle* and *Quevenne*.

D. of Walz. $C_{28}H_{48}O_{14}$. An amorphous substance, slightly soluble in cold water, more so in hot water, freely in alcohol. By dilute acids it is resolved into sugar, *Digitaliretin* and *Paradigitalein*. It is also called *Digitasolin*.

D., poisoning by. See *Digitalis, poisoning by*.

D., sol'uble, Kosmann. (F. *digitaline allemande*.) $C_{54}H_{84}O_{27}$, or $C_{30}H_{50}O_{10}+C_{24}H_{34}O_{17}$. This substance can be extracted from digitalis leaves and seeds; it is white, quickly attracts water, and is easily soluble in it. According to Schmiedeberg, it consists chiefly of digitonin and digitalein.

D., tests for. The chemical tests are that, when boiled with sulphuric acid, glucose is found in the fluid. Heated in a tube it gives off an acid, and not an ammoniacal vapour. Nitric acid dissolves it, the solution having a deep orange-red colour, whilst orange-coloured fumes are evolved when the acid is added to the alkaloid. Hydrochloric acid dissolves it, the solution becoming green when heated. Sulphuric acid turns it a purple black colour, the solution when diluted becoming a dingy green. Treated with sulphuric acid and exposed to bromine vapour it becomes violet. It is precipitated from its solutions by tannic acid, but not by corrosive sublimate. The physiological tests, the most important, are those of digitalis.

Digitali'na. (L. *digitalis*, the foxglove. F. *digitaline*.) The same as *Digitalin*.

Digitalin'ic ac'id. An acid obtained by boiling insoluble digitalin with soda. It forms small brilliant crystals, which dissolve in spirit of wine.

Digitali'num, B. Ph. Forty ounces of digitalis leaf, in coarse powder, is digested with a gallon of rectified spirit for twenty-four hours at a temperature of 120° F., then put into a percolator and treated with another gallon of spirit. The product is distilled to a small quantity, and then evaporated on a water bath till the whole of the alcohol is dissipated. The residue is mixed with a mixture of five ounces of distilled water and half an ounce of acetic acid, and then digested with an ounce of animal charcoal, filtered, and the filtrate diluted with distilled water to a pint. The product is nearly neutralised with solution of ammonia, and 160 grains of tannic acid dissolved in three ounces of water is added; the precipitate thus formed is washed with water, then mixed with a little spirit and a quarter of an ounce of oxide of lead; four ounces more spirit is added, the mixture is heated in a flask to 100° F. for an hour; after the addition of a quarter of an ounce of animal charcoal it is filtered; the spirit carefully driven off from the filtrate on a water bath; the filtrate is then repeatedly washed with ether and dried. It is a white, inodorous substance, in porous mamillated masses or small scales, soluble in spirit, but almost insoluble in water and ether. Digitalin, the active principle of digitalis, acts primarily and essentially on the heart. Subcutaneously injected into frogs it prolongs the diastole and renders the systole more energetic, but in larger doses its further effects are to render the heart's action irregular, and finally to induce a peculiar condition of rigor. In mammals its use reduces the frequency of the pulse, and augments the arterial tension, either stimulating the vasomotor centre or stimulating the peripheric branches of the vasomotor nerves, or increasing the force of the cardiac muscle. It renders the respiratory acts at first more frequent, but subsequently they become deeper and slower and interrupted. It depresses the temperature, probably by increasing the flow of blood through the cutaneous vessels. In health it causes no increase of urine, but in disease it often causes a great flow by increasing the arterial pressure; it is an anaphrodisiac. It has been used in febrile affections, in acute rheumatism, in mania, delirium tremens, migraine, epilepsy, in pneumonia, pleurisy, and pericarditis, in cases of mitral insufficiency and stenosis of the arterial openings, in dropsy, in Basedow's disease, and fatty degeneration of the heart, and in fact wherever the improvement of the tone of the heart is indicated. Dose, 0·001—0·002; or 1-60th to 1-30th of a grain.

The formula of the U.S. Ph. is very similar, and also the product.

D. acti'vum. (L. *activus*, active.) The same as *D. crystallisatum*, Nativelle.

D. crystallisa'tum, Nativelle. $C_{42}H_{60}O_{18}$, or $C_{42}H_{64}O_{15}$, or $C_{25}H_{40}O_{15}$. A substance appearing in the form of white acicular branches of crystals, of neutral reaction and without smell. Taste slowly perceived, but persistently bitter. It contains no nitrogen. Digitalis leaves contain 0·001 per cent. of it. Insoluble in water and ether, soluble in spirit of wine and chloroform, soluble with green colour in sulphuric and hydrochloric acids. Very poisonous. It is supposed by Kosmann to be intermediate in composition between insoluble digitalin and digitalretin.

D. depura'tum, Aust. Ph. A preparation made by taking German digitalin 10 parts, spirit of wine of 70 per cent. and water, of each 5, chloroform 15; macerate with frequent agitation for twelve hours, and, after separation of the chloroform, add to the residue 15 parts more chloroform; then evaporate the whole of the chloroform. A semisolid yellowish brown mass remains.

D. flu'idum. (L. *fluidus*, liquid.) A term applied to a volatile oily liquid obtained in 1864 by Englehardt from the leaves of digitalis, as conia is obtained from the leaves of hemlock.

D. german'icum. German digitalin. The same as *Digitalin, soluble*.

D. incrystallisab'ilĕ, Nativelle. A substance, probably a glycoside, obtained from digitalis. It is a bright yellow powder, of unpleasant digitalis-like odour, bitter taste, making the eyes water, and exciting sneezing on contact with the conjunctiva or nasal mucous membrane; soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether; concentrated sulphuric acid dissolves it with the production of a dirty green colour. It possesses the specific action of *D. crystallisatum*.

D. passi'vum. (L. *passivus*, passive.) The same as *Digitin*.

Digitalire'tin. Same as *Digitalretin*.

Digita'lis. (L. *digitus*, a finger; because its flower has some resemblance to one. F. *digitale;* G. *rother Fingerhut, Fingerkraut, Fingerhutkraut*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Scrophulariaceæ*. Foxglove.

Also U.S. Ph., same as *D. folia*, B. Ph.

D. ace'tum, G. Ph. (L. *acetum*, vinegar. G. *Fingerhutessig*.) One part of the cut plant is macerated with 1 part of spirit of wine and 9 of pure vinegar, for eight days; the fluid is then

expressed. Dose, 1 to 5 grammes, not exceeding 30 grammes per diem.

D. ac'id. Probably the same as *Valerianic acid.*

D. ambig'ua, Murr. (L. *ambiguus.*) The same as *D. ochroleuca,* Jacq.

D. extrac'tum, G. Ph. (G. *Fingerhut-extract.*) The leaves, flowers, and stem of the wild plant 20 parts, water 4, to be added in successive quantities to the pounded plant and expressed. Dose, 0·03—0·15, and not exceeding 0·2—0·8 grm., per diem.

D. fat. The same as *Digitolein.*

D. ferrugin'ea. (L. *ferrugineus,* with the taste or colour of iron.) A plant with properties similar to those of *D. purpurea.*

D. fo'lia, B. Ph. (L. *folium,* a leaf. F. *feuilles de digitale;* G. *Fingerhutblätter.*) The dried leaves of the foxglove, *D. purpurea,* of the second years' growth, collected from wild indigenous plants when about two thirds of the flowers are expanded. They are alternate, oval, elongated, 10—30 cm. long, and 5—10 cm. broad, pointed, wrinkled, dull green, and pubescent on the upper surface, whitish and felted on the under; the lower leaves have long peduncles, the upper have short peduncles or none. They may be adulterated with the leaves of *D. ambigua, D. thapsiforme, D. phlomoides, Verbascum nigrum, Lychnitis thapsus, Symphytum officinale,* and *Conyza squarrosa.* Dose, ·5 to 1·5 grain.

D. grandiflo'ra, Lam. (L. *grandis,* large; *flos,* a flower.) The same as *D. ochroleuca,* Jacq.

D. lævига'ta. (L. *lævigatus,* for *levigatus,* part. of *levigo,* to pulverise.) A plant with properties resembling those of *D. purpurea.*

D. lu'tea, Linn. (L. *luteus,* yellow.) Yellow foxglove. Hab. South Europe. Much the same properties as *D. purpurea.*

D. micran'tha, Roth. (Μικρός, little; ἄνθος, a flower.) The *D. lutea.*

D. min'ima. (L. sup. of *parvus,* small.) A synonym of *Gratiola officinalis.*

D. ochroleu'ca, Jacq. (Ὠχρός, pale yellow; λευκός, white.) A species the nearly smooth leaves of which have been found mixed with the official digitalis leaves.

D. parviflo'ra, All. (L. *parvus,* small; *flos,* a flower.) The *D. purpurea.*

D., poi'soning by. The symptoms are headache, præcordial anxiety, furred tongue, nausea, vomiting, rather frequent respiration, diminished flow of urine, coolness of the skin, with redness of the face, slow pulse, fainting, hallucination, insomnia, cold sweats, dyspnœa, dilatation of pupil, aphonia, and in fatal cases pallor of the face, frequent intermitting and irregular pulse, tumultuous and irregular action of the heart, convulsions, and collapse. The fatal dose of digitalin is probably from a quarter to half a grain.

D. purpuras'cens, Roth. A bastard variety resulting from the fertilisation of *D. purpurea* by *D. lutea.*

D. purpu'rea, Linn. (L. *purpureus,* purple. F. *digitale pourpre, gants de bergere, gants de Notre-Dame, queue de loup;* G. *Fingerhutblume, rother Fingerhut.*) The official foxglove. Furnishes *D. folia.*

D. seeds. See *D. semina.*

D. sem'ina. (L. *semen,* seed.) The seeds of *D. purpurea;* they have the same properties as, but are weaker than, the leaves. They are reddish brown, small, oblong, pitted, and angular. 1126 weigh one grain.

D. syru'pus. Tincture of digitalis 1 part, syrup 40. Dose, 20 grms., not to exceed 120 grms., per diem.

D. tinctu'ra, G. Ph. (G. *Fingerhuttinctur.*) Five parts of pounded digitalis leaves, macerated with six of spirit of wine. Dose, 0·3—1 grm. per diem.

D. tinctu'ra æthe'rea, G. Ph. Take of digitalis 1 part, spiritus ætherеus, G. Ph., 10; macerate.

D. tomento'sa, Link. and Hoffm. (L. *tomentosus,* woolly.) The *D. purpurea,* Linn.

D. unguent'um, G. Ph. (L. *unguentum,* ointment. G. *Fingerhutsalbe.*) Extract of digitalis 1 part, unguentum cereum 9; mix.

Digita'lis-res'in. See *Digitoresin.*

Digitalisa'tion. The condition of being under the specific influence of *Digitalis.*

Dig'italise. To subject to *Digitalisation.*

Digita'lium. The same as *Digitalinum crystallisatum* of Nativelle.

Digitalo'ic ac'id, Walz. Probably the same as *Digitoleic acid.*

Digitaloin'ic acid, Kosmann. A green fatty substance, which can be extracted by ether from the precipitate thrown down by the addition of lead acetate to the watery extract of digitalis leaves.

Dig'italose. A starch obtained from digitalis.

Digitalos'min. (*Digitalis;* ὀσμή, a smell.) The odorous principle of the digitalis plant.

Digitalre'tin. $C_{15}H_{25}O_5$. A product, along with glucose, of the action of hot dilute acids on insoluble digitalin; it is rather bitter, soluble in alcohol, slightly so in ether, insoluble in water and alkalies; it fuses at 60° C. (140° F.) Also called *Paradigitaletin.*

D., dehy'drated. (L. *de,* from; *hydrate.*) $C_{15}H_{21}O_3$. Obtained by the further continued action of hot dilute acid after the production of digitalretin. It is a resinoid, acrid-tasting substance, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, and liquid ammonia. Also called *Paradigitalein.*

Digita'ria. (L. *digitus,* a finger.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Graminaceæ.*

D. dac'tylon. (G. *Fingergras.*) A synonym of *Cynodon dactylon.*

Digitaso'lin, Walz. The same as *Digitalin, soluble.*

Digita'ta. (L. *digitatus,* having fingers.) Blumenbach's term for those mammals which have separate toes.

Dig'itate. (L. *digitus.* F. *digité;* S. *digitado;* G. *fingerförmig, gefingert.*) Fingered, having fingers, or like them.

In Botany, applied to leaves with five narrow lobes, less spreading than those of a palmate leaf; it has also been applied, but improperly, to leaves composed of more than three, and not more than five, leaflets immediately attached to the extremity of a common petiole.

Dig'itated. Same as *Digitate.*

Dig'itately. (Same etymon) In a digitate fashion.

Dig'itate-pin'nate. Same as *Digitato-pinnate.*

Digita'tion. (L. *digitus,* a finger. F. *digitation.*) Term applied to the condition of parts that are more or less digitated or finger-

shaped, as the origins of the serratus magnus. A finger-shaped process.

Digitatio'nes. (Same etymon.) Digitations.

D. tuba'rum Fallo'pii. (L. *tuba*, a tube; *Fallopius*.) The fimbriæ at the mouth of the Fallopian tube.

Digita'to-pin'nate. (L. *digitatus*, having fingers; *pinnatus*, feathered, pinnate. F. *digité-penné*; G. *fingeriggefiedert*.) Term applied to a digitate leaf having pinnate leaflets.

Digitifo'liate. (L. *digitatus; folium*, a leaf. F. *digitifolié*; G. *fingerblättrig*.) Having digitate leaves.

Dig'itiform. (L. *digitus*, a finger; *forma*, likeness. F. *digitiforme*; G. *fingerförmig*.) Formed like a finger; finger-like; digitate. Applied to various objects so shaped.

Digitigra'da. (L. *digitus; grado*, to walk.) Term applied to a tribe of Carnivora which, in consequence of the bones of the tarsus and metatarsus being long bones and not applied to the ground, walk on the digits and chiefly on the second phalanges. The last phalanx which supports the nail or claw is kept in the retracted condition by an elastic ligament, and is only extended when required by a special muscle. It includes cats, dogs, hyænas, martens, and others.

Dig'itigrade. (L. *digitus; grado*.) Walking on the toes like the *Digitigrada*.

Dig'itin. (*Digitalis*.) A substance obtained from digitalis, which crystallises in fine needles. It is free from nitrogen, neutral and tasteless. It is soluble in alcohol, nearly insoluble in water, chloroform, and ether; concentrated sulphuric acid dissolves it with the production of a red colour. It is probably a glycoside, and has no physiological action.

Digitiner'vate. (L. *digitus*, a finger; *nervus*, a nerve. F. *digitinervé*; G. *fingernervig*.) Term applied to leaves the nerves of which diverge in all directions from the summit of the petiole, as in peltate, orbicular, palmate, and digitate leaves.

Digitiner'vous. Same as *Digitinervate*.

Digiti'num. Same as *Digitin*.

Digitipar'tite. (L. *digitus; partitus*, part. of *partio*, to divide.) A term applied to a leaf which is deeply incised, so as to make more than five narrow spreading lobes.

Digitipin'nate. (L. *digitus; pinna*, a feather.) Term applied to leaves the petiole of which terminates in secondary petioles bearing leaflets, either pinnate or digitate, forming doubly compound leaves.

Digit'ium. (L. *digitus*, a finger.) Old term for a kind of contracture, by which the joint of a finger becomes fixed.

Also, a name for onychia, or whitlow. (Quincy.)

Digitog'enin. A crystallisable substance, soluble in hot alcohol, slightly in ether, obtained by the action of dilute acids on *Digitoresin* or *Digitonein* in alcoholic solution.

Digitole'ic ac'id, Kosmann. (L. *digitalis*, foxglove; *oleum*, oil.) A green, acrid and bitter oil obtained from digitalis, of aromatic odour, very soluble in alcohol and ether.

Digito'lein. (L. *digitalis; oleum*, oil.) A fat obtained from digitalis leaves. It is a combination of glycerin with digitoleic acid.

Digito'nein. A non-crystallisable compound obtained, together with glucose and digitoresin, by the action of boiling dilute acids on digitonin.

Digito'nin, Schmiedeberg. $C_{31}H_{52}O_{17}$. A white amorphous substance obtained from digitalis, soluble in water, and, like its congener saponin, forming a lather on agitation, insoluble in cold alcohol, ether, or chloroform. It is said to form a large part of the soluble digitalis of commerce. It is decomposable into glucose and the following derivatives: digitoresin, digitonein, digitogenin, and paradigitogenin.

Digitores'in. Obtained, along with glucose and *Digitonein*, on boiling *Digitonin* with dilute acids.

Digito'rum no'di. (L. *digitus*, a finger; *nodus*, a knot.) Heberden's term for the little hard knobs, about the size of a pea, found on the extreme ends of the fingers, and sometimes on the phalangeal joints. They are painless, and are of the character of the enlargements found in rheumatoid arthritis.

D. ten'sor. (L. *tendo*, to stretch.) A synonym of the *Extensor digitorum communis* of the foot.

Digitox'in, Schmiedeberg. $C_{31}H_{32}O_7$. A substance believed by Schmiedeberg to be the chief constituent of Nativelle's digitalinum. It is highly poisonous, producing nausea, irregularity of the pulse, and visual disturbances. One part is contained in 10,000 of the leaves. It forms colourless crystals, which are insoluble in water, benzol, and bisulphide of carbon, scarcely soluble in ether, slowly soluble in chloroform, and easily in alcohol. It fuses when heated. It paralyses the transversely striated muscles of the body.

Dig'itule. (L. *digitulus*, a little finger. G. *Fingerchen*.) A little finger or toe.

Also, applied to small structures resembling a finger.

Dig'itus. (L. *digitus*, a finger, a toe; probably from the root *duh*, to take, rather than from *dak*, to show. F. *doigt*; G. *Finger*.) A finger or a toe.

D. auricula'ris. (L. *auricula*, the external ear.) The little finger, because it can be introduced into the outer ear.

D. cor'dis. (L. *cor*, the heart.) The ring or middle finger, because it was thought that a vein went direct to it from the heart.

D. demonstrati'vus. (L. *demonstro*, to point out.) The fore- or index finger, because it is used for pointing out a thing.

D. demonstrato'rius. (L. *demonstro*, to point out.) The fore- or index finger.

D. famo'sus. (L. *famosus*, ill-famed.) The middle finger, because it was used for masturbation.

D. Hippocrat'icus. (*Hippocrates*.) The clubbed condition of finger-ends seen in cases of pulmonary consumption and valvular disease of the heart.

D. impudi'cus. (L. *impudicus*, shameless.) The middle finger, because it was used for masturbation.

D. in'dex. (L. *index*, a discoverer.) The forefinger, index, or first finger, because it is used for pointing out a thing.

D. infa'mis. (L. *infamis*, of ill-report.) The middle finger, because it was used for masturbation.

D. magnus. (L. *magnus*, great.) The thumb.

D. ma'nus. (L. *manus*, the hand. F.

doigt de main.) **A finger of the hand**; specially, a finger.

D. medicina'lis. (L. *medicinalis*, pertaining to medicine.) The ring finger.

D. med'icus. (L. *medicus*, healing.) The ring finger.

D. me'dius. (L. *medius*, that is in the middle.) The middle finger.

D. min'imus. (L. sup. of *parvus*, small.) The little finger.

D. my'ops. (L. *myops*, nearsighted.) The little finger.

D. obsce'nus. (L. *obscenus*, of evil omen.) The middle finger, because it was used for masturbation.

D. oti'tes. (Οὖς, the ear.) The little finger, from its use in picking the ear.

D. par'vus. (L. *parvus*, small.) The little finger.

D. pe'dis. (L. *pes*, a foot. F. *doigt du pied*; G. *Zehe.*) A finger of the foot; a toe.

D. pri'mus. (L. *primus*, the first.) The thumb.

D. quar'tus. (L. *quartus*, fourth.) The ring finger.

D. quin'tus. (L. *quintus*, fifth.) The little finger.

D. saluta'ris. (L. *salutaris*, serviceable.) The fore- or index finger.

D. saluta'rius. (L. *salutaris.*) The fore- or index finger.

D. salutato'rius. (L. *salutator*, one who greets.) The index finger.

D. secun'dus. (L. *secundus*, the second.) The forefinger, the index finger.

D. semimor'tuus. (L. *semimortuus*, half dead.) A condition of diminished vitality of the fingers, which are cold and white, due to cold or to disease, or to the condition called dying of the fingers.

D. supernumera'rius. (L. *supernumerarius*, supernumerary.) In Teratology, a finger or toe in excess of the ordinary number.

D. ter'tius. (L. *tertius*, the third.) The middle finger.

D. ver'pus. (L. *verpa*, the penis.) The middle finger, from its use in masturbation.

Diglos'sia. (Δίς, twice; γλῶσσα, the tongue. F. *diglossie*; G. *Doppelzunge.*) The condition of having a double tongue.

Diglos'sum. (Δίς, twice; γλῶσσα, a tongue.) A name for the *Ruscus hypoglossum*, or Alexandrine laurel, because a small leaf grows above the ordinary one, looking like two tongues.

Digna'thus. (Δίς, twice; γνάθος, the lower jaw.) In Teratology, the presence of two lower jaws more or less fused together.

Digne. France; Département des Basses Alpes. Thermal mineral waters, from several sources, containing chloride of sodium, some alkaline sulphurets and hydrogen sulphide, which are in local repute, and used both as a drink and in the form of baths.

Digno'tio. (L. *dignosco*, to discern or know by divers parts.) Old term for *Diagnosis.*

Digonop'ora. (Δίγονος, double; πόρος, a passage through.) A Subsection of the Section *Dendrocœla*, having a double sexual aperture.

Digo'nous. (Δίς, two; γωνία, an angle. F. *digone.*) Having two angles.

Digymnosper'mous. (Δίς, two; γυμνός, naked; σπέρμα, a seed.) Having two naked seeds unenclosed in a capsule.

Di'gyn. A plant of the Order *Digynia.*

Digyn'ia. (Δίς, twice; γυνή, a female.) A Linnæan Order of plants, embracing such as have two styles.

Digyn'ian. Same as *Digynious.*

Digyn'ious. (Δίς, twice; γυνή, a woman, the symbol of the pistil, or female organ of flowers. F. *digynie*; G. *zweiweibig.*) Having two styles; two, or double styled.

Digy'nous. Same as *Digynious.*

Dihæ'maton. (Διά, through; αἷμα, blood.) Old name for an antidote against poisoned wounds and wounds by arrows, in which, among other things, the blood of the duck, drake, and goose were ingredients. (Quincy.)

Dihæ'matum. Same as *Dihæmaton.*

Di'halon. (Διά, through; ἅλς, salt.) Old name, used by Paulus Ægineta, vii, 17, Adams's Transl. vol. iii, p. 369, for a plaster made with common salt and nitre.

Dihe'dral. (Δίς, twice; ἕδρα, a seat, a base.) Having two plane surfaces, as a crystal.

Dihe'dron. (Δίς; ἕδρα.) A figure with two plane surfaces.

Dihexahe'dron. (Δίς; ἕξ, six; ἕδρᾱ.) A six-sided prism with trihedral summits.

Dihex'yl. (Δίς; ἕξ.) $(C_6H_{12})_2$. The radical of *Caproic acid.*

Dihomocin'chonin. $C_{38}H_{44}N_4O_2$. An alkaloid found in *Cinchona rosulenta.*

Dihy'drate. (Δίς; *hydrate.*) A compound containing two equivalents of water.

Dihy'dric. (Δίς, twice; *hydrogen.*) Term applied to compounds containing twice as much of hydrogen as another of the same kind, or two equivalents of hydrogen to one of something else.

Dihy'drogen-ammo'nium-phos'phate. $H_2(NH_4)PO_4$. Obtained by adding aqueous phosphoric acid to ammonia until the solution reddens litmus, and is not precipitated by barium chloride. It crystallises in tetragonal prisms.

D. so'dium phos'phate. NaH_2PO_4. Superphosphate of soda. Made by adding phosphoric acid to a solution of common phosphate of soda until it no longer precipitates barium chloride. It crystallises with four molecules of water.

D. so'dium pyrophos'phate. $Na_2H_2P_2O_7$. Obtained by heating the common tribasic phosphate of soda with strong hydrochloric acid; it is a white crystalline powder, soluble in water.

Dihy'drogen so'dium orthophos'phate. Na_2HPO_4. Ordinary phosphate of soda. See *Sodæ phosphas.*

Dihydroqui'nin. Same as *Dihydroxyl quinia.*

Dihydrox'yl qui'nia. A term applied by Kerner to a substance found in the secretions during the administration of quinine; it is not bitter, but is fluorescent. Also called *Chitenin.*

Dihypogas'trius. (Δίς, double; ὑπογάστριον, the hypogastrium.) In Teratology, applied to a monster in which the pelvis and lower part of the abdomen are double.

Dihyste'ria. (Δίς; ὑστέρα, the womb. F. *dihystérie*; G. *doppelte Gebärmutter.*) The presence of a double uterus or double vagina.

Diiodome'thane. Same as *Methylene diiodide.*

Dii'petes. (Διϊπέτης; Δῖος, from *Zeus*; πίπτω, to fall.) A synonym of *Semen.*

Dijudica'tio. (L. *dijudicatio*, a judging; from *dis*, from; *judico*, to judge.) Diagnosis.

Di'ka bread. A kind of bread, used in West Africa, which is made from the seeds of *Irvingia Barteri*.

Dikal'egi. (Arab.) Alchemical name for stannum or tin; also spelt *Decalegi*, and named *Dekalem*.

Dikamal'i. A Hindustani name of the fragrant resinous gum which exudes from the shoots of the *Gardenia lucida* and *G. gummifera*. It is used as an application to wounds, and to keep off flies by means of its smell.

Dikamal'li. Same as *Dikamali*.

Dilacera'tion. (L. *dilaceratio*, tearing across; from *dis*, asunder; *lacero*, to tear. F. *dilacération*; I. *dilacerazione*; G. *Verreissung*, *Zerspaltung*.) Rending asunder, violent laceration.

In Dental Surgery, a term employed by Tomes to describe a condition of tooth resulting from displacement of the calcified portion from the tissues which are instrumental in its production, the development being continued after the normal position of the calcified part has been lost.

Dilac'tic ac'id. $C_6H_{10}O_5$. A substance formed, along with lactide, by heating lactic acid.

Dila'leus. (Δίς, twice; λαλέω, to talk.) A ventriloquist.

Dila'lia. (Δίς, twice; λαλέω, to talk.) Ventriloquism.

Dilamina'tion. (L. *dis*, apart; *lamina*, a blade.) The separation into layers of parts originally continuous.

Dilatabil'ity. (L. *dilato*, to enlarge. F. *dilatabilité*; I. *dilatabilita*; S. *dilatabilitad*; G. *Ausdehnbarkeit*.) The property of expansion in volume under the influence of heat or other agent.

Dila'table. (Same etymon.) Capable of *Dilatation*.

Dilata'tio. See *Dilatation*.

D. bronchio'rum. A synonym of *Bronchiectasis*.

D. intestino'rum. (L. *intestina*, the intestines.) Distension of the intestines with gas.

D. ventric'uli. (L. *ventriculus*, the stomach.) Dilatation of the stomach.

Dilata'tion. (Old F. *dilater*, to widen; from L. *dilato*, to spread out. F. *dilatation*; G. *Erweiterung*, *Ausdehnung*.) An increase of size; an enlargement or expansion of the walls of a cavity. The state of being enlarged or expanded.

D., ac'tive. A term applied to expansion of a cavity with thickening of its walls.

D., bronch'ial. See *Bronchiectasis*.

D., bul'bar, of the ure'thra. The bulb of the urethra.

D., cir'soid. Same as *Aneurysm, cirsoid*.

D. cyst. A cyst resulting from the expansion of the natural passages or ducts of glands, with retention of their contents.

D., for'cible. (F. *dilatation brusquée, d. forcée*.) A method of treating strictures of the urethra, suggested by Holt, in which a catheter or sound, split longitudinally and enclosing a wire guide, is passed in the closed condition through the stricture; the blades are then forcibly separated by pushing a small perforated sound along the wire. The method may be applied to other long passages.

D. of ar'teries. See *Aneurysm*.

D. of bronch'i. Same as *Bronchiectasis*.

D. of heart. See *Heart, dilatation of*.

D. of stom'ach. See *Stomach, dilatation of*.

D. of the pu'pil. See *Mydriasis*.

D. of veins. A term for *Varix*.

D., pas'sive. A term applied to expansion of a cavity with thinning of its walls.

D., per'manent. (L. *permanens*, remaining. F. *dilatation permanente*.) Dilatation continuing to act for an unlimited period, as in the case of a style introduced into the lachrymal duct. In the case of the urethra it is effected by keeping a sound or catheter in the urethra permanently, only exchanging it from day to day for a larger one.

D., sim'ple. Dilatation of a cavity without any alteration of the dimensions of its walls.

D., tem'porary. (L. *temporarius*, lasting but for a time.) Dilatation which lasts only for a short or limited period. Usually applied to the enlargement of the natural openings or accidental channels by means of probes or bougies to admit of the escape of pent-up fluids or solids, and to promote healing from the bottom of fistulous passages.

D. tu'mour. (L. *tumor*, a swelling.) The same as *Dilatation cyst*.

Dilata'tor. (L. *dilatator*, an extender. F. *dilatateur*; I. *dilatatore*; S. *dilatador*; G. *Ausdehner*, *Breitener*.) A widener. Applied to certain muscles whose office is to widen or dilate the parts on which they act. Also applied to certain instruments for opening or enlarging the entrances to cavities or passages.

D. con'chæ. (L. *concha*, a mussel shell.) A synonym of the *Intertragicus*.

D., intrau'terine. See *Dilator, intrauterine*.

D. na'ris ante'rior. (L. *naris*, a nostril; *anterior*, in front G. *vorderer Nasenerweiterer*.) A thin slip attached to the alar nasal cartilage in front of the *D. naris posterior*, and inserted into the marginal skin of the nostril. It expands the nostril.

D. na'ris poste'rior. (L. *naris*; *posterior*, hinder. G. *hinterer Nasenerweiterer*.) A small muscle arising from the margin of the ascending process of the superior maxillary bone and from the sesamoid cartilages, and inserted into the marginal skin of the nostril. It expands the nostril.

D. pharyn'gis. (Φάρυγξ, the throat.) A synonym of the *Stylopharyngeus muscle*.

D. pupil'læ. (L. *pupilla*, the pupil of the eye. G. *Erweiterer des Sehloches*.) A continuous film of non-striated muscular fibres which are attached to the ciliary border of the iris, and radiate towards the pupil to become intimately connected with the fibres of the sphincter pupillæ; they occupy the posterior surface of the iris and serve to dilate the pupil.

D. pylo'rus. (Πυλωρός, the lower orifice of the stomach.) A term applied by Rüdinger to the external coat of longitudinal muscular fibres of the stomach at the pylorus. These fibres extend from the œsophagus, along the lesser curvature of the stomach, and interlace in this region with the circular fibres of that organ, whilst at the sides and greater curvature of the stomach they simply cover the circular fibres.

D. tu'bæ. (L. *tuba*, a tube. G. *Tubenerweiterer*.) The *Tensor palati*, from its action in opening the Eustachian tube during deglutition.

Dilatato'res. Plural of *Dilatator*.

D. ala'rum na'si. (L. *ala*, a wing; *nasus*,

the nose.) The two parts of the compressor naris muscles.

Dilatato'rium. (L. *dilatator*, a widener. F. *dilatateur*; G. *Erweiterungsinstrument*.) Name given to an instrument for widening or dilating a part, as the various specula.

Dilata'tus. (L. *dilato*, to enlarge. F. *dilaté*; G. *ausgebreitet, erweitert*.) Enlarged; widened.

Dila'ting. (Same etymon.) Producing expansion.

D. for'ceps. A pair of forceps, with a spring between the blades, for introduction into a cavity to produce its distension; or made like a pair of scissors, so that the fingers are the distending power.

Dilatom'eter. (L. *dilato*; *μέτρον*, a measure.) A measurer of dilatation or expansion.

D., alcohol'ic. An instrument invented by Silvermann to determine the quantity of alcohol in a liquid, founded on the principle that water in passing from 0° C. to 100° C. (32° F. to 212° F.) expands ·0466 of its volume, and alcohol in like manner expands ·1252.

Dila'tor. (L. *dilato*, to spread out.) An instrument for enlarging natural or accidental passages and openings, either to prevent the accumulation or to facilitate the escape of fluids behind the obstruction, or to permit the extraction of concretions, or to promote healing from the bottom of the cavity. It is often metallic and composed of two blades, which can be made to open, or which can be forced open by inserting a tube between them, as in Holt's dilator of the urethra. At other times an elastic body is introduced and allowed to swell, as in the case of various kinds of tents. Other forms of dilator consist of elastic tubes, which, being carried through the stricture, can be made to expand by injecting air or fluid into them.

Also, applied to a muscle which dilates the part on which it acts.

D., Ar'nott's. See *Arnott's dilator*.

D., Barnes's. A fiddle-shaped india-rubber bag, with a small external pouch at the upper end and a tube with a stopcock at the lower; it is introduced into the canal of the cervix by means of the uterine sound, and water is pumped into it until sufficient distension is produced; the water is retained by turning the stopcock. Three sizes are made, which are used to produce dilatation of the os and cervix uteri when rigid, or for the production of premature labour; it is necessary that some dilatation of the cervix be present, or be produced by a sponge or laminaria tent, before the dilator can be introduced.

D., intrau'terine. (L. *intra*, within; *uterus*, the womb.) An elastic tube, with an extensible bag at its extremity, which, after introduction into the uterine cavity, can be distended with air or water.

D., laryngeal. An instrument consisting of two or three blades, which can be separated from each other, or of a wedge- or cone-shaped bulb; used for introduction into, and dilatation of, the larynx when it is blocked up by membranous or cicatricial adhesions.

Dilato'res. Plural of *Dilator*.

D. a'læ na'si. Same as *Dilatatores alæ nasi*.

Dila'tris tinctoʻria. A synonym of *Lechnanthes tinctoria*.

Dilec'tion. (L. *dilectio*, from *diligo*, to love earnestly.) A term that has been used for masturbation in the female.

Diliva'ria. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Acanthaceæ*.

D. ilicifo'lia. (L. *ilex*, the holm oak; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. India. A mucilaginous plant used for fomentations in rheumatism and neuralgia.

Dill. (Sax. *dile*. F. *anet*, or *aneth*; G. *Dill, Dillkraut*.) The *Anethum graveolens*.

D. fruit. See *Anethi fructus*.

D., oil of. A pale yellow, acrid, sweetish oil distilled from the fruit of common dill, *Anethum graveolens*. An aromatic in flatulence. Dose, 2 to 5 drops, on sugar or in emulsion.

D. wa'ter. See *Aqua anethi*.

Dille'nia. (*Dillenius*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Dilleniaceæ*.

D. ellip'tica, Thunb. Used as *D. speciosa*.

D. in'dica, Linn. The *D. speciosa*.

D. scabrel'la. (L. *scaber*, rough.) A native of India. The young calyces and fruit used in Bengal and Chittagong in curries for its pleasant acid taste.

D. specio'sa, Thunb. (L. *speciosus*, splendid.) A native of India. Used like *D. scabrella*, and also in cough mixtures. The ripe fruit is said to be laxative; the bark and leaves are astringent.

Dillenia'ceæ. (*Dillenius*.) A class of plants allied to *Ranunculaceæ* and *Magnoliaceæ*. Carpels distinct; stipules none; corolla imbricated; albumen homogeneous; seeds arillate. Trees, shrubs, or, rarely, herbaceous plants, chiefly Asiatic and Australian. According to Lindley it is an Order of the Alliance *Ranales*.

Dille'nius. A German botanist, who was Professor at Oxford, born in 1687, died 1747.

Dil'lesk. The *Rhodomenia palmata*.

Dills. The *Rhodomenia palmata*. A seaweed growing on rocky shores; it is eaten raw, boiled, or dried, but is tough.

Di'luent. (L. *diluus*, part. of *diluo*, to wash away, to dilute. F. *délayant*; G. *verdünnend*.) That which dilutes, which makes more thin. Applied to substances that increase the fluidity of the blood, in all of which the chief ingredient is water.

Dilu'te. (L. *dilutus*, part. of *diluo*.) Made thin, attenuated, reduced in strength.

Dilu'ted. (L. *dilutus*, part. of *diluo*. F. *détrempé, mêlé, délayé*; G. *verdünnt, dünn, blass*.) Mixed; made thin; having the strength reduced by adding water or other liquid.

Dilu'tio. Same etymon and meaning as *Dilution*.

Dilu'tion. (L. *diluo*, to wash away. F. *dilution*; I. *diluzione*; S. *dilucion*; G. *Verdünnung*.) Admixture, usually with water or other fluid, so as to attenuate.

Dilu'tum. (L. *dilutus*, part. of *diluo*.) A liquid in which something has been dissolved.

Dilu'vial. (L. *diluvium*, a flood. F. *diluvial*.) Of, or belonging to, a flood, or deluge, or *Diluvium*.

Dilu'vium. (L. *diluvium*, a deluge; from *diluo*, to wash away. G. *Überschwemmung*.) A deluge.

In Geology, a deposit brought together by the agency of great floods or the extraordinary action of water.

Dil'weed. The *Anthemis cotula*.

Dimedo'via. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Ficaceæ*.

D. tetragonoï'des, Pall. The *Tetragonia expansa*, Ait.

Dimercuricammo'nium chlo'ride. NHg_2Cl. A yellow powder obtained by heating dimercuricammonium oxide with alcoholic hydrochloric acid.

D. ox'ide. $(NHg_2)_2O$. A dark brown powder obtained by heating mercuric oxide with dry liquefied ammonia. It is very explosive when heated or rubbed.

Dimercurousammo'nium chlo'ride. NH_2Hg_2Cl. A black precipitate formed when calomel is treated with liquid ammonia.

D. ni'trate. $(NH_2Hg_2)_2NO_3.H_2O$. Said by Kane to form the black precipitate known as *Mercurius solubilis Hahnemanni*.

Dimeroso'mata. (Δίς, twice; μέρος, a part; σῶμα, the body.) A synonym of *Araneida*, from the distinct separation of the body into cephalothorax and abdomen.

Dim'erous. (Δίς, two; μέρος, a part. F. *dimére;* G. *zweitheilig, zweigliederig.*) Having a body of two segments or chief parts.

In Botany, applied to the ground plan of flowers when it consists of two members of each organ.

Dimeth'yl. A synonym of *Ethane*.

Dimethylace'tal. $C_4H_{10}O_2$. An acetal found in crude wood spirit.

Dimethyl'amine. $N(CH_3)_2H$. An ammoniacal-smelling, inflammable liquid, boiling at from 8° C. to 9° C. (46·4° F. to 48·2° F.) It occurs in Peruvian guano and in the products of the distillation of wood.

Dimethylar'senic ac'id. $AsO(CH_3)_2OH$. A synonym of *Cacodylic acid*.

Dimethylar'sine. A synonym of *Cacodyl*.

D. ox'ide. $[(CH_3)_2As]_2O$. Obtained by heating white arsenic and anhydrous sodium acetate. It is a colourless heavy liquid, insoluble in water, soluble in ether and alcohol. It has a very irritating vapour, and is extremely poisonous. Also called cacodyl oxide.

Dimethylben'zene. Same as *Xylene*.

Dimethylconi'a. $C_8H_{14}(CH_3)_2N$. A product of the action of silver oxide on methylconium iodide. It is not so poisonous as conium, and produces no spasms.

Dimethyle'ther. C_2H_6O. A colourless sweet-smelling anæsthetic gas, obtained by heating methylic alcohol with strong sulphuric acid.

Dimethylke'ton. A synonym of *Acetone*.

Dimethylprotocatechu'ic ac'id. A product, along with *Verin*, of the action of caustic alkalies on veratrin.

Dimethylure'a. A crystalline substance obtained by acting on cyanic acid with methylamine; it is soluble in water.

Dimethylxan'thin. A synonym of *Theobromin*.

Dime'tra. (Δίς, double; μήτρα, the womb. G. *doppelte Gebärmutter.*) The state of having a double womb.

Dime'tria. (Same etymon.) The state of having a double uterus.

Dimet'ric. (Δίς; μέτρον, a measure.) A term applied to crystals whose vertical and lateral axes are not of the same length.

Dimid'iate. (L. *dimidiatus*, part. of *dimidio*, to halve. F. *dimidié;* G. *halbirt.*) Halved; divided into two.

In Botany, applied to organs of which one half is much smaller than the other; also to the gills of agarics when they reach only half way to the stem.

In Zoology, having the organs of one side of the body of different functions from those of the other, as when those on one side are male, and on the other side female.

Dimid'ius. (L. *dimidius;* from *dis*, apart; *medius*, in the middle. F. *dimidié.*) Half of; divided into parts.

Dimocar'pus. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Sapindaceæ*.

D. ly'chi, Lour. Supplies the edible lychi nut.

Dimorphan'dreæ. (Δίς, twice; μορφή, form; ἀνήρ, a male.) A Division of the *Cæsalpiniæ*, with a diplostemonous androecium.

Dimorphan'thus. (Δίς; μορφή; ἄνθος, a flower.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Araliaceæ*.

D. edu'lis. (L. *edulis*, eatable.) A plant used in China as a sudorific. The young shoots are delicate and edible. The root is bitter, aromatic, and pleasant to the taste, and is employed by the Japanese.

Dimor'phic. Same as *Dimorphous*.

Dimor'phism. (Δίς, two; μορφή, form. F. *dimorphisme;* I. and S. *dimorfismo;* G. *Doppelgestaltung.*) The property of presenting two different crystalline forms, such as calcium carbonate, which appears as calc spar and arragonite.

Also, applied in a similar fashion to plants and animals, or to parts of them.

In Botany, the condition of having two forms of flowers on plants of the same species.

In Biology, the occurrence of two distinct forms in the individuals of the same species.

Dimor'phous. (Δίς, twice; μορφή, form. F. *dimorphe;* I. and S. *dimorfo;* G. *zweigestaltig.*) Having two forms; applied to substances which crystallise in two distinct forms.

In Biology, having two forms not depending on sex.

Dim'pled. (E. a form of *dipple*, dim. of *dip*, a hollow. F. *umbiliqué;* G. *genabelt.*) Having a dimple or depression. Same as *Umbilicated*.

Dimya'ria. (Δίς, twice; μῦς, a muscle.) Term applied to those Lamellibranchiata in which the adductor muscles are two in number.

Dim'yary. (Δίς, two; μῦς, a muscle.) Applied to molluscs which have two muscular impressions.

Di'nan. France; Département Côtes du Nord. A town picturesquely situated on the side of a steep hill on the left bank of the Rance. It is much frequented for its cold mineral waters, which are saline and chalybeate.

Dinaph'thyl. $C_{10}H_7.C_{10}H_7$. Colourless plates with a nacreous lustre, obtained by the oxidation of naphthalene with manganese dioxide and sulphuric acid.

Din'gee. A synonym of *Dengue*.

Dingol'fing. Bavaria. A mineral water, containing calcium and magnesium sulphide and sulphuretted hydrogen gas.

Di'nic. (Δῖνος, giddiness.) Of, or belonging to, giddiness.

Also, applied to medicines that remove giddiness.

Dini'odide. (Δίς, twice; *iodide.*) A

compound of two molecules of iodine to one of another substance.

Dinitroben'zole. $C_6H_4(NO_2)_2$. Carbolic acid is said to be found in the blood and urine of animals to which dinitrobenzole has been administered.

Dinitrophe'nic ac'id. An acid, crystallising in colourless prisms, without smell, of *bitter* taste, colouring the skin yellow, burning in the air; boiling nitric acid converts it into picric acid.

Dink'hold. Germany, in Nassau. Here are mineral waters, containing sodium and calcium carbonate, sodium sulphate and chloride, and iron carbonate.

Din'ner. (F. *diner*, to dine; L. *disno*, to dine; perhaps from *de*, fully; *cæno*, to sup; or from *dis*, neg.; *jejuno*, to fast; or from *desino*, to leave off, as work.) The chief meal of the day.

D. pills. Pills supposed to aid digestion, generally containing rhubarb, soap, and aloes, with gentian or nux vomica.

Dinoma'nia. (Δῖνος, vertigo; μανία, madness.) Dancing mania.

Dinox'ide. Same as *Dioxide*.

Dins'dale. Durham; five miles from Darlington, in a pretty neighbourhood. A mineral water, containing chloride of sodium and magnesium, carbonate and sulphate of lime, and sulphuretted hydrogen, nitrogen, and carbonic acid gases. Used in chronic rheumatism, liver and gastric affections, and uterine enlargements.

Di'nus. (Δῖνος, a whirling. F. *vertige*; G. *Schwindel*.) Term for an imaginary unsteadiness of the person, or of the objects around, while really at rest; dizziness; giddiness.

D. seoto'ma. (Σκότωμα, dizziness.) Giddiness, with fixed spots of impaired or lost vision.

D. verti'go. (L. *vertigo*, a turning round.) Giddiness.

Diob'olon. (Δίς, twice; ὀβολός, the obolus.) An ancient weight of two oboli, or one scruple.

Dioctohe'dral. (Δίς, twice; ὀκτάεδρος, eight-sided.) An octahedral prismatic crystal with tetrahedral summits.

Dioc'tophyme. Name given by Collet Meygret, in 1802, to the *Strongylus gigas*.

Dioc'tyl. Same as *Hecdecatane*.

Di'odon. (Δίς, twice; ὀδούς, a tooth.) A Genus of the Suborder *Plectognathi*, Order *Teleostei*, Class *Pisces*.

D. atin'ga, Bl. Supplies some isinglass.

Diodonceph'alus. (Δίς, twice; ὀδούς, a tooth; κεφαλή, a head. F. *diodoncéphale*.) A term for a monster which has a double row of teeth in the same jaw.

Diodonther'cos. (Δίς; ὀδούς, tooth; ἕρκος, a fence.) A double series of teeth.

Diodontostœ'chus. (Δίς; ὀδούς, tooth; στοῖχος, a row.) The same as *Diodonthercos*.

Di'odus. (Διά; ὁδός, a way.) An opening through which an excretion takes place.

Dicece'sis. (Διοίκησις, housekeeping, administration.) An old term for the dispensing of medicines.

Dice'cia. (Δίς; οἰκία, a house.) A Linnæan Class of plants having staminiferous flowers on one plant and pistiliferous on another.

Dicœciopolyg'amous. (Δίς, twice; οἰκία, a house; πολύς, many; γάμος, marriage.) A term applied to those plants of which some individuals bear unisexual and some bisexual flowers.

Dice'cious. (Δίς, twice; οἰκία, a house. F. *dioécie, dioïque*; G. *zweihäusig*.) Two, or double-housed; applied to plants which have male flowers on one individual, and female on another of the same species; and also to animals in which the sexes are separate in separate individuals.

Dice'ciously. (Same etymon.) In manner of the condition called *Dicecious*.

D. hermaph'rodite. (Ἑρμαφρόδιτος, of both sexes.) In Botany, having hermaphrodite flowers, but in each only the organs of one sex perfect.

Dice'ciousness. (Same etymon.) The condition of being *Dicecious*.

Dice'cism. (Same etymon.) The condition of being *Dicecious*.

Dicœnan'thes. (Διά, through; οἰνάνθη, the herb dropwort.) Old name for an epithem used in cholera, of which the *Œnanthe*, or dropwort, was an ingredient. (Quincy.)

Diog'enes-cup. (*Diogenes*, the Cynic philosopher.) The cup-like hollow in the hand, formed by flexing slightly the metacarpal bones of the thumb and the little finger.

Diog'mus. (Διωγμός, the chase; from διώκω, to make to run.) A synonym of *Palpitation of the heart*.

Di'oic. Same as *Dicecious*.

Dioi'cous. Same as *Dicecious*.

Dioleyl-lec'ithin. An hypothetical body like *Distearyl-lecithin*, the radical of oleic acid being substituted for stearyl.

Dionco'sis. (Διόγκωσις, a tumour, inflation; from διογκόω, to make to swell, to render swollen.) Old term used by the Methodist physicians for plethora, distension, or tumefaction of the body; opposed to *Symptosis*.

Dione'a. (Διώνη, the mother of Aphrodite, and also Aphrodite herself.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Droseraceæ*.

D. muscip'ula, Linn. (L. *muscipula*, a mouse-trap.) Venus' fly-trap. Leaves bilobed, with three stiff hairs on each lobe; when these hairs are touched by an insect or other matter the lobes contract, and if they retain any organic matter dissolve it by aid of a secretion.

Diony'sia. (Διόνυσος, Bacchus.) An old term for the *Hedera helix*, or ivy. Name of a plaster for abscesses, described by Aëtius, xv. (Gorræus.)

Dionysia'nus. (Διόνυσος, Bacchus.) Term applied to one who has a horn-like excrescence on the forehead.

Dionysis'cus. (Διονυσίσκος, dim. of Διονυσος, Bacchus, who was anciently represented with horns.) Old term for a certain bony excrescence near the temple, like a horn. (Gorræus and Castellus.)

Dio'on. (Δίς, twice; ὠόν, an egg.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cycadaceæ*.

D. edu'le, Lindl. (L. *edulis*, eatable.) A native of Mexico. The large seeds of this plant yield a kind of arrowroot.

Diophthal'mus. (Δίς, double; ὀφθαλμός, an eye.) A kind of bandage applied over both eyes.

Diopo'rum. (Διά, through; ὀπώρα, autumnal fruits.) Old name for a medicine made of ripe fruits, and formerly used in quinsy.

Di'ops. (Δίς, two; ὤψ, the eye.) Having two eyes.

Diopsim'eter. (Δίοψις, a view through; μέτρον, a measure.) An instrument for determining the extent of the field of vision.

Diop'tra. (Δίοπτρα; from διόπτομαι, to see through. F. *dioptre;* I. *diottro.*) Name of an instrument for measuring the height and distance of objects.

Old name of an instrument for widening or dilating a cavity, or its entrance; a dilator; a speculum.

Diop'tric. (Διοπτρικός, relating to *Dioptries.* F. *dioptrique;* G. *dioptrisch.*) Of, or belonging to, dioptrics.

Also (F. *dioptrie;* I. *diottrica;* S. *dioptrica;* G. *Dioptrie*), the unit now adopted in the numeration of glasses used for correcting errors of refraction of the eye. It is equivalent to one French meter. Its symbol is D. One dioptric, which is written 1 D, is a glass of one meter, or 39·37 inches, focal distance; 2 D, or D divided by 2, = half a meter, or 19·7 inches.

Diop'trical. Same as *Dioptric.*

Diop'trics. (Διοπτρικά; from διά, through, and the root οπ, to see. F. *dioptrique;* G. *Dioptrik.*) A term for the branch of optics which treats of rays refracted in passing through transparent media.

D. of the eye. The refractive media, by means of which definite images of external objects are formed upon the retina. They are the cornea, the aqueous humour, the lens, and the vitreous; and the action of these parts on light is dependent on their co-efficient of refraction, the curvature of these surfaces, and the distances of these surfaces from each other. The eye, when at rest, is adapted to focus parallel rays, falling on it, upon the retina, and its far point is therefore said to be infinity; but by changes effected in the lens it is capable of focussing diverging rays upon the retina. The nearest point which, with the utmost effort at accommodation, can be distinctly seen is the near point. The distance between the near and the far point is the range of accommodation. The chief values of the refractive media, when the eye is at rest, are the following: the radius of the cornea, which is 7·728 mm.; the radius of the anterior curvature of the lens, which is 9·346 mm.; the radius of the posterior curvature of the lens 5·750 mm., the refractive index of the aqueous 1·3365, of the lens substance 1·4519 to 1·4414, the refractive index of the vitreous 1·3365, air being 1. The distance of the cornea from the anterior surface of the lens 3·59 mm., the distance between the two surfaces of the lens 3·70 mm. The distance between the lens and the retina can only be obtained by calculation. When the eye is accommodated for the near point, the radius of the anterior curvature of the lens becomes 5·1610, of the posterior curvature 5·0766, and the thickness of the lens 4·3909 mm. The position of the cardinal points in the human eye is as follows for an eye at rest: the length of the first focal distance, that is, the distance of the second nodal point from the retina, is 13·898 mm.; the length of the second focal distance is 18·5 mm.; the distance of the first chief point from the vertex of the cornea is 1·9556 mm.; of the second chief point from the same 2·3528 mm.; the distance of the first nodal point from the same 6·6164 mm.; and of the second nodal point from the same 7·0219 mm.

Dioptris'mus. (L. *dioptra,* a dilator.) Term for the operation of dilating with the speculum *Dioptra.*

Diop'tron. (Δίοπτρον, a spying-glass.) A speculum.

Diop'trum. (Δίοπτρα, a plate of talc.) A name for the *Lapis specularis.*

Dior'obon. (Διά; ὄροβος, a vetch.) A medicine containing vetches as an ingredient.

Diorrhe'sis. Same as *Diorrhosis.*

Diorrho'sis. (Διόρρωσις, from διορρόω, to turn into serum. F. *diorrhèse, diorrhose.*) Old term used for *Diuresis;* also, for the conversion of the humours into serum, or an excretion of serum by the urine.

Diorsellin'ic ac'id. Same as *Orsellic acid.*

Diortho'sis. (Διόρθωσις, from διορθόω, to correct or make straight. F. *diorthose.*) Old term for the reduction of a dislocation, the breaking down of ankylosis, or the replacement of a fractured portion of bone.

Di'os-Gy'or. Hungary; County Borsod. A mineral water, containing alkaline sulphates and carbonates and some iron.

Di'os-Je'no. Hungary; Neograd County. A saline chalybeate water.

Dioscor'ea. (In honour of *Dioscorides.*) A Genus of plants of the Nat. Order *Dioscoreaceæ.*

D. aculea'ta, Linn. (L. *aculeatus,* furnished with prickles.) A species the tubers of which are used as those of *D. alata.*

D. ala'ta, Linn. (L. *alatus,* winged.) White negro yam. The name of a species, growing spontaneously in both Indies, of the plant which affords the esculent root called the yam; the roots contain much starch, and are eaten, after boiling, like the potato; they are generally blue or brown, round or oblong, and weigh from one to two pounds.

D. bulbif'era, Linn. (L. *bulbus,* a bulb; *fero,* to bear.) Same use as *D. alata.*

D. dæ'mona. (Δαίμων, a dæmon.) A species the tubers of which are poisonous even after cooking.

D. fascicula'ta, Roxb. (L. *fasciculus,* a small band.) Soosnialoo. Much used in India as a gum.

D. globo'sa, Roxb. (L. *globosus,* spherical.) An Indian species said to yield the best yams.

D. purpu'rea, Roxb. (L. *purpureus,* purple.) The Pondicherry sweet potato; very good.

D. sati'va, Linn. (L. *sativus,* that is sown.) Common yam. A plant, producing a kind of yam, used like that of *D. alata.*

D. trif'ida, Linn. (L. *tres,* three; *findo,* to cleave.) The Indian yam.

D. triphyl'la, Linn. (Τρεῖς, three; φύλλον, a leaf.) Buck yam. The tubers of this plant, even after cooking, are poisonous; slices are put into toddy to make it more intoxicating.

D. villo'sa, Linn. (L. *villosus,* hairy.) Wild yam root, colic root. Hab. North America. Expectorant, diaphoretic, and emetic; used in bilious colic.

Dioscorea'ceæ. An Order of *Dictyogens,* or a Family of the Order *Liliiflorœ,* with unisexual flowers, an adherent perianth, and consolidated several-seeded carpels. Twining shrubs, with large tubers.

Dioscor'ein. An impure substance made

by precipitating the tincture of *Dioscorea villosa* with water, is so called.

Dioscor'ides. A Greek physician who lived in the first century of the Christian era.

Dios'curi. (Διόσκοροι, Castor and Pollux, the twin sons of Leda and Jupiter; from their twin-like resemblance.) Ancient name for the parotid glands, according to Galen, *in Med.*

Dios'ma. (Δῖος, divine; ὀσμή, an odour. F. *diosma.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rutaceæ.*

Also, the same as *Buchu.*

D. betuli'na, Thunb. The *Barosma betulina,* Barth.

D. crena'ta, De Cand. The *Barosma betulina,* Barth.

D. crena'ta, Linn. The *Barosma crenulata,* Hooker.

D. crenula'ta, Linn. (L. *crenula,* a little notch.) The *Barosma crenulata,* Hooker.

D. latifo'lia, Lodd. (L. *latus,* broad; *folium,* a leaf.) The *Barosma crenulata,* Hooker.

D. odora'ta, De Cand. (L. *odoratus,* sweet-smelling.) The *Barosma crenulata,* Hooker.

D. serratifo'lia, Burchell. (L. *serratus,* saw-shaped; *folium,* a leaf.) The *Barosma crenata.*

Dios'meæ. A Subfamily of the Nat. Order *Rutaceæ.* Ovules two in each loculus; leaves simple. Ex. *Barosma, Agathosma.*

Dios'min. A bitter principle, of brownish yellow colour, soluble in water, obtained from the *Diosma crenata.*

Dios'mose. Same as *Diosmosis.*

Diosmo'sis. Same as *Osmosis.*

Dios'pyri. Genitive singular of *Diospyros.*

D. cor'tex. (L. *cortex,* bark. G. *Rinde der virginischen Dattelpflaume.*) Persimmon bark. Used as an astringent in the same way, internally and externally, as oak bark.

D. fruc'tus. (L. *fructus,* fruit.) See *Diospyros,* U.S. Ph.

Diospyri'næ. An Order of *Isocarpeæ.* Flowers actinomorphic, 4—8 merous; carpels opposite to sepals; ovary multilocular, with one or two suspended ovules in each loculus; fruit usually fleshy. It includes the Families *Sapotaceæ, Ebenaceæ, Styracaceæ.*

Dios'pyros. (Διόσπυρος; δῖος, divine; πυρήν, a nut, or stone of fruit.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Ebenaceæ.*

Also, U.S. Ph. (F. *fruit de plaqueminier de virginie;* G. *Persimmonfrucht, Dattelpflaume*). Persimmon. The unripe fruit of the *D. virginiana.* It is a globular berry, 1″ in diameter, green, and six-celled. The unripe fruit contains tannin, malic acid, a yellow colouring matter, and sugar. Employed in infusion in catarrhal affections, leucorrhœa, sore throat, hæmoptysis, uterine hæmorrhages, and in scurvy.

D. chinen'sis, Blum. The *D. kaki.*

D. chlorox'ylon, Roxb. (Χλωρός, greenish yellow; ξύλον, wood.) Berries esculent.

D. con'color, Mönch. (L. *concolor,* of the same colour.) The *D. virginiana.*

D. ebenas'ter, Retz. The same as *D. ebenum.*

D. e'benum, Linn. fil. The systematic name of the black ebony; also called *Ebenoxylon verum.*

D. embryop'teris, Pers. (Ἔμβρυον, an embryo; πτερίς, a fern.) Hab. India. An astringent and styptic. Fruit used as glue.

D. ka'ki, Linn. fil. (F. *figues caques du japon.*) Keg fig. The fruit is introduced from China as a dry sweetmeat; Chinese persimmon.

D. lo'tus, Linn. (F. *plaqueminier d'Orient;* G. *Dattelpflaume.*) The systematic name of the Indian date-plum tree.

D. melanox'ylon, Roxb. (Μέλας, black; ξύλον, wood.) The Coromandel ebony tree. Bark astringent. Used in dysentery and atonic diarrhœa.

D. sapo'ta, Roxb. Hab. Philippine Islands. Berries esculent.

D. virginia'na, Linn. (*Virginia.*) Yellow plums, winter plums, persimmon. The bark and unripe fruit of this plant are used as a powerful astringent in bowel complaints and hæmorrhages. The bark is a bitter tonic. See *Diospyros,* U.S. Ph.

Diosto'sis. (Διά, through; *ostosis.* F. *diostose;* G. *Knochenausweichung.*) Displacement of a bone.

Dio'ta. (Δίς, twice; οὖς, ὠτός, the ear.) Old name, used by Rhodius, for a drinking cup with two ears; also a circulatory vessel similarly supplied; also a wooden cup lined with resin and aromatic substances, such as cinnamon, cloves, and ginger, to give a flavour to what is drunk out of it.

Dio'tis. (Δίς; οὖς. G. *Zweiohr.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ.*

D. candidis'sima, Desf. (L. *candidus,* white.) The *D. maritima.*

D. marit'ima, Cars. (L. *maritimus,* belonging to the sea.) Used as a vermifuge and an insecticide.

Dio'tous. (Δίς, twice; οὖς, the ear. F. *diote;* G. *zweiohrig.*) Having two ears.

Diox'ide. (Δίς; *oxide.*) An oxide containing two atoms of oxygen to one of base.

Diox'us. (Διά, through; ὀξύς, acid.) Old name for a collyrium composed principally of vinegar.

Dioxylæ'um. (Διά, through; ὀξύς, acid; ἔλαιον, oil.) Old term for a cataplasm in which were oil and vinegar. (Quincy.)

Dioxymeth'yline. Same as *Paraformaldehyde.*

Dip. (Sax. *dippan.*) To plunge, to incline downward; an inclination or sloping downward.

In Geology, the slope which strata make in relation to the plane of the horizon.

D., magnet'ic. See *Magnetic dip.*

Dipal'mityl-lec'ithin. An hypothetical body like *Distearyl-lecithin,* the radical of palmitic acid being substituted for stearyl.

Diper'ianth. (Δίς, twice; περί, around; ἄνθος, a flower.) Term applied to dicotyledonous plants with two distinct floral envelopes.

Diperian'thous. (Δίς, twice; περί; ἄνθος.) Term applied to flowers having two floral envelopes, a calyx, and a corolla.

Dipetalop'rion. (Δίς, twice; πέταλον, a plate of metal; πρίων, a saw. G. *eine zweiblättrige Säge.*) A two-bladed or bilaminated saw.

Dipet'alous. (Δίς, twice; πέταλον, a petal. F. *dipétalé;* G. *zweiblumenblätterig.*) Two-petalled; having two petals.

Diphal'lia. (Δίς, twice; φάλλος, the penis.) In Teratology, a monster with double penis.

Diphe'nyl. $C_6H_5.C_6H_5$. Obtained by passing benzene vapour through a red-hot tube; it is a constituent of crude anthracene. It

crystallises in colourless iridescent plates, melting at 70·5° C. (158·9° F.), and boiling at 254° C. (489·2° F.)

D. car'bamide. Same as *D. urea.*

D. ure'a. $CO(NH.C_6H_5)_2$. Silky needles, obtained by heating one part of urea with three parts of aniline. It is slightly soluble in water, moderately in alcohol.

Diphenyl'amine. $C_{12}H_{11}N = NH(C_6H_5)_2$. Formed by the dry distillation of aniline blue; a crystalline body, coloured deep blue by nitric acid; it boils at 310° C. (590° F.)

Diph'olis. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Sapotaceæ.*

D. salicifo'lia, De Cand. The *Achras salicifolia.*

Diph'orous. (Δίς, twice; φορέω, to bear.) Bearing fruit twice a year.

Diph'orus. The same as *Diphrus.*

Diph'rus. (Δίφρος, a stool.) A close stool.

D. maieu'ticus. (Μαιευτικός, relating to midwifery.) An obstetric chair.

Diph'ryges. (Διφρυγής, twice roasted; from δίς, twice; φρύγω, to roast, or burn.) Old name for the oxide of copper.

Diphthe'ria. (Διφθέρα, a skin or membrane. F. *diphthérie,* or *diphthérite;* I. *difterite;* S. *difteritis;* G. *haütige Braüne.*) A highly infectious epidemic and endemic disease, now usually regarded as caused by a specific contagion, which affects the general system; it attacks especially the mucous membrane of the pharynx and air passages, by the formation of whitish or greyish layers of false membrane, which usually contain low vegetable organisms; it produces great depression of vital force and anæmia, and frequently causes death by gradual apnœa from extension of the deposit to the larynx and trachea, by cardiac asthenia, by fibrinous clot in the heart, or by septicæmia. During its progress albumen is frequently found in the urine, *Diphtheritic albuminuria;* and when the local lesion is almost or quite well anæsthesia or paralysis of some part is not infrequent, *Diphtheritic paralyses.* The period of incubation appears to be from a few hours to five or six days, but some speak of a much longer period. In the slightest forms it begins with pain in the throat and some swelling and tenderness of the submaxillary and cervical glands; there is usually some fever, and some part of the mucous membrane of the mouth and fauces is vivid red and swollen; on which, and on the tonsils, small greyish-white or whitish-yellow spots appear. These, after increasing in extent and thickness, may heal up, and in the course of a few days be altogether detached, leaving a healthy surface of mucous membrane beneath. In too many cases, about the fourth or sixth day an exacerbation occurs, sometimes commencing with febrile symptoms, high temperature and pulse rate, but not often with rigor. The urine is albuminous. The throat symptoms become strongly marked. The fauces are livid, false membranes rapidly form, which, if removed, show the mucous membrane to be deprived of its epithelium, and presenting numerous capillary hæmorrhages. There is a croupy cough and more or less intense dyspnœa, sometimes aphonia from implication of the larynx. The inflammation, attended with exudation, extends into the cavities of the nose and middle ear, downwards into the trachea and bronchi, and on to the inner surface of the cheeks and lips. In some cases, the breath becomes very fœtid and the diphtheritic membrane dirty grey or blackish from decomposition of the exudation, and rarely, at least in this country, from gangrene of the mucous membrane. Death is a frequent result in bad cases, and it may take place at any stage of the disease from a comparatively few hours to many days. The morbid appearances after death are chiefly confined to the *Diphtheritic membrane* and its neighbourhood. Sometimes there is lobular pneumonia, or collapse of lung, or emphysema. Generally the kidneys are affected; they may be swollen and engorged, with microscopic hæmorrhagic spots, or they may be enlarged and pale with fatty or granular degeneration of the renal cells; occasionally the liver and spleen are engorged and also the brain; in septicæmic cases the arachnoid has been found covered with a soft lymph or pus. See also *Diphtheritic contagium.*

D., asthen'ic. (Ἀσθενής, without strength.) The form in which there is great and early depression of strength not always proportioned to the amount of local manifestation, and often ending in death by syncope or cardiac asthenia.

D., catar'rhal. (Κατάρροος, a running from the head, a catarrh.) The slighter form described under *Diphtheria.* It commences like an ordinary sore throat, with little constitutional disturbance, and some swelling of the neighbouring glands, and may either rapidly get well or may run on into the more severe form.

D., chron'ic. (L. *chronicus,* long lasting.) A rare form with no fever, but much debility, in which the diphtheritic membrane continues to be formed for many weeks; there is sometimes albuminuria. It is not fatal.

D., croup'ous. Same as *D., laryngeal.*

D., cuta'neous. A rare condition only observed on parts of the skin accidentally denuded of epidermis, as on sore nipples, intertrigo of infants and fat adults, and blistered surfaces. The part affected is painful, and presents a greyish deposit, from beneath which a clear or turbid fluid, sometimes offensive in odour, oozes. The borders of the skin are bluish red and prominent, and present minute vesicles, which run together, burst, and become covered with the diphtheritic deposit.

D. depos'it. The same as *Diphtheritic membrane.*

D., false. (G. *Pseudodiphtherie.*) Term applied by Krebs to a form of diphtheria in which he has found balls of much coarser micrococci than those belonging to the *Microsporon diphtheriæ,* and which are the products of a fungus which he names the *Schistomyceta monadina.* The disease with which these micrococci are associated is of a less serious and fatal nature than true diphtheria.

D., fun'gus of. See *Diphtheritic contagium.*

D., gan'grenous. (Γάγγραινα, gangrene.) The form in which the mucous membrane under the diphtheritic patch sloughs at an early period and exhales a most offensive odour; it is nearly always fatal by septicæmia.

D., inflam'matory. The form which is characterised by high fever, very red and swollen faucial mucous membrane, great pain in swallowing, and sometimes swollen and inflamed joints.

D., intesti'nal. An occasional sequel to severe cases of typhoid fever and to severe forms

of other diseases. Liebermeister has observed it in cases of diphtheria affecting the pharynx and larynx. It has been repeatedly found in the large intestine, and once in the jejunum. The term has also been applied synonymously with the putrid dysentery of the older writers.

D., laryngeal. (*Larynx.*) The form in which the diphtheritic membrane extends into the larynx and threatens death by suffocation, unless tracheotomy be performed. The voice is hoarse, the cough metallic, the breathing quick and noisy, and paroxysmal struggles for breath occur with frequency and severity.

D., laryngo-tracheal. (*Larynx; trachea.*) The form in which the diphtheritic membrane spreads down the air passages into the trachea; a fatal complication.

Also, a synonym of membranous croup, on the assumption that this disease is really diphtheria; for which see *Croup*.

D., malignant. (L. *malignus*, of an evil nature.) The form which begins with severe rigors, vomiting, often nose-bleeding, small rapid pulse, and much restlessness; the breath is very fœtid; the diphtheritic membrane spreads to the nostrils and deep cervical tissues; ulceration or gangrene supervenes; a typhoid condition rapidly sets in, and submucous and cuticular hæmorrhages occur. Death is speedy from coma or syncope.

D., nasal. (L. *nasus*, the nose.) The condition in which the diphtheritic membrane spreads to the nasal passages; occasionally it commences there. It is accompanied by the discharge of a brown, offensive, irritating ichor, which often causes ulceration; serious nose-bleeding is not uncommon, and septic contamination is likely to result.

D., non-infecting. (L. *non*, not; *inficio*, to infect.) A term given to *Croup*.

D., œsophageal. (Οἰσοφάγος, the gullet.) A somewhat rare form in which the diphtheritic membrane spreads down the œsophagus and produces great pain in swallowing and repugnance to food.

D. of wounds. A condition in which the edges of a wound become swollen and œdematous, and its surface covered with a yellowish, semi-transparent, gelatinous pellicle. This condition has been noticed where diphtheria of the throat has been present.

D., scarlatinous. Diphtheria occurring in the course of, or engrafted upon, scarlatina.

D., secondary. Diphtheria occurring in the course of other acute affections, such as typhoid fever, pyæmia, puerperal fever, erysipelas, whooping-cough, and measles, or in the course of other chronic affections, as tuberculosis of the lungs, extensive pleural exudations, chronic diseases of the kidneys, chronic suppurative inflammation of the joints, and chronic diseases of the liver. It generally manifests but slight local and general symptoms, and is almost always fatal.

D., true. The disease described under *Diphtheria*.

D., urinous. A term applied to the grey pulpy degeneration of the surfaces of wounds over which alkaline urine passes.

D., vulvar. (L. *vulva*, the female genitals.) A form which is sometimes seen in epidemics of diphtheria, in which the membrane makes its appearance first at the vulva or in the vagina, where it runs the same course as in the throat, which itself often becomes subsequently affected.

Diphtherial. Relating to *Diphtheria*.

D. paralysis. See *Diphtheritic paralysis*.

Diphtheric. Belonging to *Diphtheria*.

Diphtherine. (Same etymon.) The alleged morbific agent of *Diphtheria*.

Diphtherite. A synonym of *Diphtheritis*.

Diphtheritic. Belonging to *Diphtheria*.

D. albuminuria. The albuminuria which is frequently present in cases of diphtheria; the albumen occurs generally at an early period, and is uncertain and fluctuating in amount, bearing no proportion to the severity of the attack; the urine contains, in addition, hyaline and granular casts and occasionally blood. The condition is a temporary one, and seldom tends to anasarca or permanent kidney disease.

D. angina. (L. *angina*, the quinsy.) The same as *Diphtheria*.

D. bronchitis. See *Bronchitis, diphtheritic*.

D. chancre. See *Chancre, diphtheritic*.

D. conjunctivitis. See *Conjunctivitis diphtheritica*.

D. contagium. (L. *contagium*, a touching.) The exciting cause of the disease; on all hands it is admitted that diphtheria is a contagious disease, but the nature of contagium is as yet unsettled. Many, especially late, observers believe that a low vegetable organism is the true *causa causans*. In many, if not in all, cases, some microscopic forms of fungi are found in the diphtheritic pellicle; some, as for instance the *Oidum albicans*, a *Cryptococcus*, *Leptothrix buccalis*, *Bacterium termo*, and others of like nature are doubtless accidental growths; but many consider that the minute micrococci which are found are themselves a stage of growth of the true morbific agent. Letzerich gives the name *Zygodesmus fuscus* to the essential fungus. Ischamer has cultivated from the membrane and from the urine *Verticillium ruberrimum*. Talamon has described a form differing from both the above. But the most recent observations that have been made, those by Klebs, seem to show that minute rod-like bodies, the *Microsporon diphtheriæ*, and micrococcus spheres of the same fungus which belongs to the Schistomycetæ, are usually present.

D. croup. A synonym of *Diphtheria, laryngeal*.

D. encephalitis. See *Encephalitis, diphtheritic*.

D. endocarditis. See *Endocarditis, diphtheritic*.

D. gangrene. See *Gangrene, diphtheritic*.

D. gastritis. See *Gastritis, diphtheritic*.

D. inflammation. See *Inflammation, diphtheritic*.

D. membrane. (L. *membrana*, a membrane.) The pellicle which forms on the parts affected in diphtheria. It is yellowish or greyish white, firm, somewhat elastic and toughish; it is soluble in caustic alkalies, insoluble in water, yielding to it neither gelatin nor albumin; it swells and becomes transparent with acetic acid. In the pharynx it consists of epithelial cells, clouded and increased in number by inflammatory proliferation; sometimes they become angular or amœbiform, or ramified, or stellate, sometimes they are fused together, or connected

by a branch; the superficial cells are the largest. In the air passages there is superadded a more or less distinctly laminated fibrous and fibrinous growth, enclosing leucocytes, underneath the cellular layer, which it gradually displaces. The pellicle may peel off, leaving a more or less healthy surface beneath, or it may become separated by suppuration form an underlying excoriated or ulcerated patch, or the subjacent membrane may occasionally become gangrenous. The diphtheritic membrane itself undergoes change, the cells becoming granular and fatty, and the fibrinous exudation becoming mucoid or gelatinous. In all or most cases it is the seat of fungoid growth; for which see *D. contagium*.

D. ophthal'mia. Same as *Conjunctivitis diphtheritica*.

D. paral'yses. (Παράλυσις, paralysis.) These chiefly and most frequently affect the muscles of the pharynx and soft palate, and supervene gradually during the second or third week after the healing of the lesion of the fauces. Disturbances of vision, due to paresis of the ciliary muscle, and impairment of the power of accommodation, and more rarely paralysis of the muscles of the larynx, of the trunk, rectum, bladder, diaphragm, and face have been observed. The sensory nerves are also affected; there is more or less loss of the sense of taste, numbness and prickling of the affected parts, and sometimes entire anæsthesia. The paralysed muscles preserve their electric contractility and do not degenerate. Death occasionally results from asthenia, convulsions, or coma, especially when the nerves which arise from the floor of the fourth ventricle or its neighbourhood are involved, but usually after a long period the paralysis ceases; it is not infrequent for the paralysis to attack one part after, or alternately with, another. Loss of sexual desire and power is an occasional result. Morbid appearances in the affected nerves and their centres are not uniform, but lesions of the anterior root of the spinal nerves and of the grey matter of the cord have been noticed, and the muscles themselves are not usually degenerated.

D. pharynge'al croup. Term synonymous with the severe forms of pharyngeal diphtheria.

D. puer'peral fe'ver. See *Puerperal fever, diphtheritic*.

D. slough. A term for the *D. membrane*, on the supposition that it is not a deposit upon, or a secretion from, the mucous membrane, but the altered mucous membrane itself.

D. ul'cer. See *Ulcer, diphtheritic*.

D. wounds. See *Diphtheria of wounds*.

Diphtheri'tis. (Διφθερόω, to cover, or clothe, with skin.) A synonym of *Diphtheria*.

Also, a term by Bretonneau for inflammations of mucous membranes accompanied by the formation of false membranes.

D. fau'cium. The ordinary form of *Diphtheria*.

D., infect'ing. (L. *inficio*, to taint.) A synonym of *Diphtheria*.

D. intestina'lis. Same as *Diphtheria, intestinal*.

D. oc'uli. (L. *oculus*, the eye.) Same as *Conjunctivitis diphtheritica*.

D. of throat. The ordinary form of *Diphtheria*.

D. trachea'lis. Diphtheria extending into the trachea.

D. vagi'næ. Same as *Diphtheria, vulvar*.

D. vul'væ. See *Diphtheria, vulvar*.

Diph'theroïd. (Διφθέρα, a skin; εἶδος, likeness.) Like a tanned skin, or like *Diphtheria*, or a diphtheritic product.

D. necro'sis. (Νέκρωσις, the state of death.) Term applied by Weigert to the disappearance of the nuclei and general disintegration of cell substance that occurs in the cells of parts affected with diphtheria.

D. ulcera'tion. A term applied to the ulcerations of the frænum of the tongue which are not infrequently met with in hooping-cough, from their yellowish appearance.

Diph'thong. (O. F. *dipthongue;* from Gr. δίφθογγος, with two sounds; from δίς, twice; φθογγός, a voice.) A union of two vowel sounds in one syllable. The sound of a diphthong is produced in the transition from the position of the vocal organs required for making the first vowel sound to that required for the conjoined one.

Diphthon'gia. (Δις; φθόγγος. G. *Doppeltönigkeit*.) The coincident occurrence of two tones of different pitch during phonation. The vocal cords are then usually subdivided into two segments, an anterior and a posterior, each of which produces a note. It may result from inflammatory swellings or the presence of tumours.

Diphto'nia. The same as *Diphthongia*.

D. paralyt'ica. (*Paralytic*.) A form of diphthongia discriminated by Türck, in which notes of distinct pitch are produced by the glottis ligamentosa and glottis cartilaginea. It may arise from paralysis of the cricoarytenoideus posticus muscle.

Di'phycerc. A fish with the form of tail called *Diphycercal*.

Diphycer'cal. (Διφυής, double; κέρκος, the tail.) A term applied to the tails of those fishes which are divided into two equal portions by the caudal spine, as in Ganoids.

Diphyllobothrium. (Δίς, twice; φύλλον, a leaf; βοθρίον, a small pit.) A mature form of cestoid entozoon.

D. stemmaceph'alum, Cobbold. (Στέμμα, a wreath; κεφαλή, the head.) A species found in the small intestine of the common porpoise, *Delphinus phocæna*.

Diphyl'lous. (Δίς, twice; φύλλον, a leaf. F. *diphylle;* G. *zweiblättrig*.) Having two leaves; two-leaved. Applied to perianths which have two leaves, sepals or petals.

Di'phyodont. (Διφυής, twofold; ὀδούς, a tooth.) A mammal which has two sets of teeth, deciduous and permanent.

Diphyozo'oid. (Διφυής, of double nature; ζῷον, an animal; εἶδος, likeness.) Term applied to a detached reproductive part of a Hydrozoon, and especially to a segment of the cœnosarc supporting a polypite, tentacle and hydrophyllium.

Diphytan'thous. (Δίς, twice; φυτόν, a plant; ἄνθος, a flower.) The same as *Diœcious*.

Diplacu'sis. (Διπλόος, double; ἄκουσις, a hearing.) The hearing of a musical note or a sound in double; or the hearing of a musical note by one ear normally, and by the other at a higher or lower pitch.

Diplasias'mus. (Διπλασιασμός, a doubling; from διπλόω, to double.) Old term used by Galen, *de Musc. Dissect.* c. 18, for dupli-

cation; applied to the recurrence of the exacerbation of a disease.

Dipla'zium. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Polypodiaceæ*.

D. esculen'tum. (L. *esculentus*, eatable.) A fern, the rhizomes of which contain much starch, and are occasionally employed as an esculent.

Dipleco'ïa. (Διπλόος, double; ἀκοή, hearing. F. *diplécoie*; G. *Doppelhören*.) Double hearing.

Diplecolob'eæ. (Δίς, two; πλέκω, to plait; λοβός, a lobe.) A Division of the Nat. Order *Cruciferæ*, characterised by the cotyledons being doubly folded, so that they are seen three or four times in a section.

Diplec'tanum. (Δίς, twice; πλεκτός, twisted.) A sexually mature trematode worm.

D. æ'quans, Dies. (L. *æquans*, part. of *æquo*, to make equal.) Found attached to the branchiæ of *Labrax lupus*.

D. peda'tum, Dies. (L. *pedatus*; part. of *pedo*, to furnish with feet.) Found on the branchiæ of Julis.

Diple'gia. (Δίς; πληγή, a stroke.) A paralysis of a similar part on both sides.

D. brachia'lis. (L. *brachium*, the arm.) Paralysis of both upper extremities.

D. facia'lis. (L. *facialis*, facial) Bilateral facial paralysis, a condition that is of most common occurrence in chronic affections of the medulla oblongata, and is a characteristic feature in the symptomatology of progressive bulbar paralysis. The patient laughs and weeps as though behind a mask, as Romberg says.

Diple'gic. *Relating to Diplegia.*

D. contrac'tions. A term by Remak for certain reflex contractions observed when the continuous galvanic current is applied by means of the anode over the superior cervical ganglion and the cathode over the sixth cervical vertebra, or thereabouts, in cases of progressive muscular atrophy and rheumatic gout. Other observers have obtained them by applying the galvanic poles to the epigastrium and the dorsal spine; and they have been observed also in cases of cerebral and spinal paralysis and palsy from lead and from arsenical poisoning. The contractions are supposed to be produced by means of the sympathetic nerve.

Dipleurobranchia'ta. (Διπλόος, double; βράγχια, the gills.) Pleurobranchiate molluscs having symmetrical gills on both sides under the mantle lobes.

Diplo. (Διπλόος, twofold.) A prefix signifying double.

Diplocepha'lia. (Διπλόος, double; κεφαλή, the head. F. *diplocéphale*; G. *Doppelkopf*.) A name by Breschet for monstrosities characterised by the presence of two heads.

Diploceph'aly. (Διπλόος, double; κεφαλή, head.) In Teratology, the condition of a fœtus having two heads on one body.

Diplococ'ci. (Διπλόος; κόκκος, a kernel.) Micrococci in which the cocci are united in a binary manner.

Diplocot'ylë. (Διπλόος, double; κοτύλη, a drinking-cup.) A larval form of trematode worm.

D. mutab'ilis. (L. *mutabilis*, changeable.) A species mentioned by v. Linstow.

D. olrik'ii, Krabbe. Found in the intestine of *Salmo carpio*.

Diplodis'cus. (Διπλόος, double; δίσκος, a round plate.) A sexually mature form of trematode worm.

D. subclava'tus, Dies. (L. *sub*, in composition a little; *clava*, a club.) Found in the rectum of *Rana temporaria*.

Dip'loë. (Διπλόη, a fold. F. *diploé*; I. *diploe*; G. *Diploë, Mittelschicht*.) Name for the cancellated substance lying between the two tables of compact tissue of the bones of the skull. It is absent in the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone, and in the orbital plates of the frontal. Originally the word meant the overlapping of the bones of the skull.

D., canal's of. Branched channels containing the veins of the diploë; the walls are formed in great part of a thin layer of compact osseous tissue.

D., vein of, fron'tal. The vein and its branches contained in the canals of the diploë of the anterior part of the frontal bone; it is small, and opens into the supra-orbital vein by an opening at the supra-orbital notch; it communicates with its fellow of the opposite side and with the veins of the dura mater.

D., vein of, occip'ital. The vein and its branches contained in the occipital bone; it is the largest of the series, and opens into the occipital vein or through a foramen near the inferior looped line into the occipital sinus, or sometimes into the lateral sinus.

D., vein of, tem'poral, ante'rior. The vein and its branches contained in the diploë of the lateral and posterior part of the frontal bone, with branches from the anterior part of the parietal; it opens into the temporal vein through one or several foramina in the great wing of the sphenoid bone.

D., vein of, tem'poral, poste'rior. The vein and its branches contained in the diploë of the posterior part of the parietal and the anterior part of the temporal bone; it opens into the transverse sinus by a foramen in the posterior inferior angle of the bone, or into a pericranial vein at the same place.

D., veins of. A number of branching veins contained in the canals of the diploë; they are thin-walled, large, valveless, and present frequent pouch-like dilatations; they consist of elastic tissue, with an epithelial lining. At first each bone has its own set, but as the sutures become ossified the areas become connected by intervening branches; they open into the pericranial veins, into the meningeal veins, and into the cranial sinuses. See the other subheadings.

Diploët'ic. Of, or belonging to, the *Diploë*.

D. veins. See *Diploë, veins of.*

Diplogas'tria. (Διπλόος, double; γαστήρ, the belly. F. *diplogastrie*; G. *Doppelbauch*.) A name by Breschet for a monstrosity characterised by the presence of two trunks.

Diplogen'esis. (Διπλόος; γένεσις, generation.) In Teratology, the production or generation of double organs or parts in the place of single ones.

Also, a double monster formed by the fusion of two germs, the whole body of each being almost completely formed.

Diplogen'ic. (Διπλόος, double; γεννάω, to produce.) Producing two different substances, partaking of the character of two different bodies.

Diplohel'icoïd. (Διπλόος, twofold; ἕλιξ, a tendril; εἶδος, likeness.) Term applied to multispiral shells, in which the helicoidal co-

efficient in the later differs in value from that in the earlier whorls.

Diplo'ic. Relating to the *Diploë*.

D. veins. See *Diploë, veins of.*

Diplol'epis. (Διπλόος, double; λεπίς, a Genus of the Suborder *Entomophaga*, Order *Hymenoptera*.

D. bedegua'ris, Geoffr. The *Cynips rosæ*.

D. gal'læ tincto'riæ. The *Cynips gallæ tinctoriæ*.

Diplo'ma. (Δίπλωμα, from διπλόω, to double. F. *diplôme*.) Term for a double-walled vessel; a water bath.

Also (F. *diplôme;* G. *Doctordiplom*), a name of the charter or license by which the physician or surgeon is declared qualified to practise. Generally, however, it is confined to that of the surgeon, the license or qualification of the physician being usually termed a degree. So called because the diploma license of the magistrates was folded double.

Diplomor'pha. (Διπλόος; μορφή, form.) A synonym of *Calyptoblastea*.

Diplomyel'ia. (Διπλόος, double; μυελός, the marrow.) Apparent duplication of the spinal cord from longitudinal fissure.

Diploneu'ra. (Διπλόος; νεῦρον, a nerve.) Grant's term for the *Articulata*, in reference to the double nerve cord which runs from one extremity to the other.

Diploneu'rous. (Διπλόος, double; νεῦρον, a nerve. F. *diploneure;* G. *doppelnervig*.) Having two nervous systems.

Also, belonging to the *Diploneura*.

Diplon'omous. (Διπλόος, double; νόμος, a law. F. *diplonome;* G. *doppelgesetzig*.) Having two laws.

Diplo'odon. (Διπλόος, double; ὀδούς, a tooth.) A sexually mature form of nematode worm.

D. mucrona'tum, Molin. (L. *mucronatus*, pointed.) Found in the intestine of *Dasypus sexcinctus*.

D. quadridenta'tum, Molin. (L. *quatuor*, four; *dentatus*, toothed.) Found in the intestine of *Mycetes niger*.

Diplopap'pus. (Διπλόος; πάππος, seed-down. G. *Milchstrahl*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

D. du'bius, Cars. The *Stenactis annua*, Nees.

Diploperistom'atous. (Διπλόος, double; *peristome*. F. *diplopéristomate;* G. *doppelbesetztmündig*.) Having two peristomes.

Diploperistom'ious. See *Diploperistomatous*.

Diploperis'tomous. (Δίπλόος, double; περί, around; στόμα, the mouth.) Term applied to mosses when the mouth of the sporangium is surrounded by two rows of teeth, or two peristomes.

Diploph'ony. (Διπλόος, double; φωνή, the voice. G. *Doppelstimme*.) The power of producing two distinct notes of the voice simultaneously. Thus Merkel when singing the falsetto note observed it in himself to be accompanied by the deeper octave.

Diplophyl'lum. (Διπλόος, double; φύλλον, a leaf. F. *diplophylle;* G. *Zweikelch*.) Term for a double calyx.

Diplophyse'ter. (Διπλόος; φυσητήρ, a bellows.) A double bellows for artificial respiration.

Diplo'pia. (Διπλόος, double; ὄψις, sight. F. *diplopie;* G. *Doppeltsehen*.) An affection of the eyes, in which there is double vision.

D., binoc'ular. (L. *bis*, twice; *oculus*, the eye.) Double vision, due to the derangement of the parallelism of the visual axis, so that two images of every external object are seen, one with the right eye and the other with the left.

D., cros'sed. The condition in which two images of each object are seen, but the image of the right eye is on the left side and that of the left eye on the right side. It is usually the result of paralysis of the third nerve.

D., direct'. The same as *D., homonymous*.

D., homon'ymous. (Ὁμόνομος, under the same laws. G. *gleichnamiges Doppelbilder*.) Term applied to that condition in which each object appears double, the image of the right eye being on the right side and that of the left eye on the left side of the field of vision, so that when the right eye is covered the right image disappears, and *vice versâ*. It is due to paralysis of the sixth nerve and external rectus muscle of one or both sides, or to excessive action of the third nerve, and contraction of the internal rectus.

D., mask'ed. (G. *verkapptes Doppeltsehen*.) A condition in which each eye sees well singly, but in which, owing to slight overlapping of the images, confusion or disturbance occurs in binocular vision.

D., monoc'ular. (Μόνος, only; L. *oculus*, eye.) The same as *D., uniocular*.

D., pathолog'ical. (*Pathology*.) Diplopia arising from disease.

D., physiolog'ical. (*Physiology*.) Double vision, produced by a degree of convergence of the eye, which is not in harmony with the degree of accommodation. If three pencils are held nearly in a line at four, eight, and twelve inches from the eye, and the eye is accommodated for that which is at eight inches, the other two are seen double; the images of the more distant pencil are homonymous, those of the nearer one crossed.

D., unioc'ular. (L. *unus*, one; *oculus*, eye.) The condition in which two or more images of each external object are seen with one eye. The distances of the images remain the same in all positions of the eye.

Diplopies'mus. (Διπλόος, double; πιεσμός, a pressing. F. *diplopièsme;* G. *Doppeldruck*.) Term for double compression.

Diplopneu'menous. (Διπλόος, double; πνεύμων, the lung. F. *diplopneumène;* G. *doppelathmend*.) Applied to Amphibia that have a double branchial apparatus. The opposite of *Monopneumenous*.

Dip'lopod. A member of the *Diplopoda*.

Diplop'oda. (Διπλόος; πούς, a foot.) A synonym of *Chilognatha*, because of nearly all the somites having two pairs of legs.

Diplop'sis. (Διπλόος; ὄψις, sight.) Same as *Diplopia*.

Diplop'tera. (Διπλόος; πτέρον, a wing.) A Division of Fossorial Hymenoptera, including the wasps; so called because the upper wings are folded longitudinally.

Diplop'terous. (Διπλόος, double; πτέρον, a wing. F. *diploptère;* G. *doppelflügelicht*.) Having fins or wings divided or folded into two folioles.

Dip'lopy. Same as *Diplopia*.

Diplosan'therous. (Διπλόος, double;

anther. F. *diplosanthère.*) Having anthers double in number to that of the divisions of the corolla.

Diplo'sis. (Δίπλωσις, a compounding of words.) A synonym of *Diploe*, and of *Duplication.*

Diploso'ma. (Διπλόος, double; σῶμα, the body.) The name given by Farre to a supposed entozoon found in the urinary passages. See *D. crenata.*

Also, the same as *Diplosomatia.*

D. crena'ta. (L. *crena*, a notch.) Farre's term for certain structures which he believed to be entozoa, which were passed by a woman in the urine; they appeared like two worms united by their extremities, and doubly crenate on the edge. The animality of this appearance is denied.

Diplosoma'tia. (Διπλόος, double; σῶμα, the body.) A twin monstrosity with two complete bodies only adherent in parts.

Diplospi'ral. (Διπλόος, double; σπεῖρα, a spiral.) Term applied to a coiled shell in which the coefficient of the spire differs in the later from that in the earlier whorls.

Diplospo'rium. (Διπλόος; σπορά, seed.) A term for a fungus, so named in consequence of the spores having a double contour.

D. fus'cum. (L. *fuscus*, brown.) A term by Hallier for a microscopic fungus found in a diphtheritic patch on a child's throat. It consists of delicate, scaly, articulated, irregularly-ramified filaments; mature spores bright brown.

Diplostemon'ic. (Διπλόος, double; στήμων, a filament.) Term applied to a flower the stamens of which are double the number of the petals.

Diplostemonopet'alous. (Διπλόος, double; στήμων, a stamen; πέταλον, a petal.) Same as *Diplostemonous.*

Diploste'monous. (Διπλόος, double; στήμων, a stamen.) Having stamens double in number to the divisions of the corolla.

Diploste'mony. (Same etymon.) The condition of a diplostemonous flower.

Diplos'tomum. (Διπλόος, double; στόμα, a mouth.) A larval form of trematode worm.

D. auriflа'vum, Molin. (L. *aurum*, gold; *flavus*, yellow.) Found in the intestine of *Nycticorax griseus.*

D. brevicauda'tum, Nordm. (L. *brevis*, short; *cauda*, tail.) Found in the eye of *Barbus fluviatilis.*

D. cutic'ola, Dies. (L. *cutis*, skin; *colo*, to inhabit.) Found encapsuled in the skin of *Pomotis vulgaris.*

D. gran'dē, Dies. (L. *grandis*, large.) Found in the intestine of *Ardea agami.*

D. puto'rii, Linstow. Found encapsuled, attached to the œsophagus, and in the intestine of *Fœtorius putorius.*

D. vol'vens, Nordm. (L. part. of *volvo*, to twist.) Found in the eye of *Perca fluviatilis.*

Diplosy'rinx. (Διπλόος; σῦριγξ, a pipe.) A double syringe.

Diplotax'is. (Διπλόος, double; τάξις, order.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cruciferæ.*

D. mura'lis, De Cand. (L. *muralis*, belonging to a wall. F. *doublerang des murailles;* G. *Doppelsame.*) An antiscorbutic.

Diplote'gia. (Διπλόος, double; τέγος, a roof. F. *diplotége;* G. *Doppeldach.*) Name for a dry fruit contained in the calyx, and dehiscing by spores, as in the Campanula.

Diplote'gium. Same as *Diplotegia.*

Diplozo'on. (Διπλόος, double; ζῷον, a living being.) A sexually mature form of trematode worm; so called because when they attain maturity they unite in pairs like an X; the sex-openings are behind the point of union.

D. paradox'um, Nordm. (L. *paradoxus*, strange.) Found attached to the branchiæ of *Gobius fluviatilis.*

Diplozy'giæ. (Διπλόος, twofold; ζυγόν, a yoke.) A series of the Nat. Order *Umbelliferæ*, characterised by having compound umbels, and fruit with both primary and secondary ridges well marked.

Dipneu'mona. (Δίς, twice; πνεύμων, a breathing organ.) An Order of the Class *Holothurida*, having two branching water lungs and Cuvierian organs.

Also, the same as *Dipneumones.*

Also, the same as *Dipnoi.*

Dipneu'mones. (Δίς; πνεύμων.) A Family of *Araneina* having two lungs.

Dipneus'ti. (Δίς, twice; πνευστικός, for breathing.) Same as *Dipnoi.*

Dip'noi. (Δίπνοος, with two breathing apertures; from δίς, twice; πνοή, breath.) An Order or a Subclass of the Class *Pisces.* Tropical fishes, living in mud, with a broad head, a fish-like body, covered with imbricated cycloid scales, and provided with lateral and cephalic slime canals, a pointed diphycercal tail, two pectoral and two ventral filiform limbs, a persistent thick notochord, with no vertebral subdivisions, a skull with distinct bones, and a lower jaw. It includes only Lepidosiren and Ceratodus.

Dipno'ous. (Δίς, double; πνοή, breath.) Having two openings for the entrance of air, or other matters; applied to wounds.

Dipodaceph'alus. (Δίς; πούς, a foot; ἀ, neg.; κεφαλή, the head.) A monstrosity without a head, but possessing two feet.

Dip'odous. (Δίς, twice; πούς, a foot. F. *dipode;* G. *zweifüssig.*) Having two feet.

Dipo'lar. (Δίς, twice; πόλος, the axis of the sphere.) Having two poles.

D. arra'ngement. Du Bois Reymond's term for the arrangement of the nervous molecules which he supposes to exist in the electrotonic state. In the natural resting condition he believes that two molecules, each with opposite poles, are arranged end to end by their similar positive poles, the two extremities of the conjoined molecule being negative; in the electrotonic state he supposes that the dissimilar poles are next to each other.

Dipolycotyle'donous. (Δίς, twice; πολύς, many; κοτυλήδων, a cotyledon. F. *dipolycotylédone;* G. *zweivielsamenlappig.*) Having two multifid cotyledons.

Diporobran'chiate. (Δίς, twice; πόρος, a pore; βράγχια, the gills. F. *diporobranche;* G. *zweilochfischkiemig.*) Having branchiæ opening externally by two holes.

Dipor'pa. (Δίς; πορπάω, to fasten with a buckle.) A Genus of nematode worms, according to Dujardin; now known to be an immature condition of Diplozoon.

Dip'orus. (Δίς, double; πόρος, a passage.) A sexually mature form of cestoid worm.

D. trisigna'tus, Dies. (L. *tres*, three; *signum*, a mark.) Found in the intestine of *Merlucius vulgaris.*

Dip'pel, Johann Conrad. A German alchemist and physician, born near Darmstadt in 1673, died at Berleburg in 1734.

D.'s ac'id elix'ir. Five parts of alcohol and one of sulphuric acid, and coloured with saffron and cochineal.

D.'s an'imal oil. A name for an empyreumatic oil obtained by distillation from bones and animal substances; an antispasmodic and diaphoretic. See *Oleum animale ethereum*, G. Ph.

Dip'ping. Participle of the verb *Dip*.

D. need'le. A magnetic needle so poised upon a horizontal axis as to dip towards the earth as it approaches the magnetic pole.

D.-tube. A fine glass tube used to collect a small quantity of liquid or some solid matter in a liquid, for examination under the microscope; it is used by pressing the pulp of the finger on the top of the tube, putting it into the fluid, momentarily lifting the finger and then pressing it tight again, when the contents are retained by atmospheric pressure; the tube may be of even bore or with the lower end drawn out fine, and either straight or curved.

Diprismat'ic. (Δίς, twice; πρίσμα, a prism. F. *diprismatique.*) A term applied to cleavage, denoting it to be parallel at the same time to the faces of a vertical, and to those of a horizontal, obliquangular, four-sided prism.

Diproso'pia. (Δίς; πρόσωπον, the face. G. *Doppelgesicht.*) The condition of a *Diprosopus*.

Diproso'pus. (Δίς, double; πρόσωπον, the face.) In Teratology, applied to a monster with double face.

D. diædœ'us. (Δίς; αἰδοῖα, the pudenda.) A monster in which the facial and pelvic regions are doubled.

D. dihypogas'tricus. (Δίς, double; ὑπογάστριον, the lower belly.) A monster in which the face and lower part of the body and limbs are double.

Dipsaca'ceæ. (Δίψα, thirst, from the leaves retaining water.) A Family of the Order *Aggregatæ*, or an Order of the Alliance *Campanales*. Flower, originally pentamerous, surrounded by an epicalyx; stamens four; ovary unilocular, with one ovule; seed with endosperm; leaves exstipulate.

Dipsa'ceæ. Same as *Dipsacaceæ*.

Dip'sacus. (Διψακός, from δίψα, thirst; because the leaves, by their hollow shape, hold water to satisfy thirst. F. *chardon à carder*; G. *Kardendistel.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Dipsacaceæ*.

Also (F. *diabète*; G. *Harnfluss, Harnruhr*), formerly applied to diabetes, from the thirst attending it.

D. fullo'num, Linn. (L. *fullo*, a fuller. F. *chardon à carder, c. à foulon*; G. *Kardendistel.*) The cultivated teasel; probably a form of *D. sylvestris*. Root bitter, tonic, sudorific, and diuretic.

D. sati'vus, Gmel. (L. *sativus*, that is sown. F. *chardon à carder*; G. *Kardendistel.*) The *D. fullonum*.

D. sylves'tris. (L. *sylvestris*, belonging to a wood. F. *cardère.*) The wild teasel. Root diuretic and antiscrophulous. The water which collects at the base of the leaves has been used as an eye-water.

D. vulga'ris, Gmel. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) The *D. sylvestris*.

Dip'sas. (Δίψα, thirst.) Greek name for a species of serpent whose bite was mortal and caused a parching thirst; described by Aldrovandus, *Hist. Serp. et Drac.* i, 8.

Dipse'tic. (Διψητικός, thirsty; from δίψα, thirst. F. *dipsétique*; I. *dipsetico*; G. *dipsetisch.*) Causing, or productive of, thirst.

Dipsobiostat'ics. (Δίψα, thirst; βίος, life; στατική, statics.) The influence of drink, and especially the abuse of alcohol, on the population and the duration of life.

Dipso'des. (Διψώδης; from δίψα, thirst; εἶδος, likeness.) Provocation of thirst; thirsty.

Dipsoma'nia. (Δίψα, thirst; μανία, madness. F. *dipsomanie*; G. *Trunksucht, Saufsucht.*) Term for an unconquerable desire for alcoholic liquors, regarded as a disease. This disease is to be distinguished from ordinary and habitual drunkenness, in that the craving is paroxysmal, and comes on apparently without the external temptation of what is called good company; indeed the dipsomaniac frequently prefers drinking in solitude.

Dipsoma'niac. (Δίψα; μανία.) A sufferer from *Dipsomania*.

Dipsop'athy. (Δίψα, thirst; πάθος, disease.) The treatment of disease by abstaining from liquids.

Dipso'sis. (Δίψα, thirst.) A term for a morbid degree of thirst; nearly synonymous with *Polydipsia*.

D. a'vens. (L. part. of *aveo*, to crave.) Excessive thirst, with a sense of dryness in the mouth and throat.

D. ex'pers. (L. *expers*, having no part in.) Freedom from thirst.

Dip'tera. (Δίς, double; πτέρον, a wing. F. *diptères*; G. *Zweiflügler.*) An Order of the Subclass *Holometabola*, Class *Insecta*. The members have two transparent wings, with radial venation, and two atrophied posterior wings named halteres. The mouth is suctorial; the prothorax with the segments coalesced; two facetted eyes, with three secondary eyes on the vertex.

Diptera'ceæ, Lindley. An Order of thalamifloral exogens of the Alliance *Guttiferales*. Leaves simple, alternate, with large convolute stipules; flowers symmetrical; petals equilateral; calyx unequal, permanent, winged; anthers beaked; fruit one-celled, one-seeded. Gigantic trees, only found in India, all containing a balsamic resin.

Dip'teral. Same as *Dipterous*.

Dip'teran. A member of the Class *Diptera*.

Dip'terix. Same as *Dipteryx*.

Dipterocar'peæ. (Δίς, double; πτέρον, a wing; καρπός, fruit.) A Family of *Cistiflorœ* (Prantl and Vines). Trees; leaves usually stipulate. The calyx enlarges during the ripening of the fruit.

Dipterocar'pi bal'samum. Same as *Gurjun balsam*.

Dipterocar'pus. (Δίπτερος, two-winged; καρπός, fruit. G. *Zweiflügelnuss.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Dipteraceæ*. Various species of this genus yield a balsam, called by the natives of India gurjun, by the Cingalese dhoonatel, and by the English wood oil.

D. ala'tus, Roxb. (L. *alatus*, winged.) Hab. Burmah, Siam. A source of *Gurjun balsam*.

D. costa'tus, Gärtn. (L. *costatus*, ribbed.) The *D. alatus*.

D. gonop'terus, Turc. (Γονός, seed; πτερόν, a wing.) The *D. alatus.*

D. grac'ilis, Blume. (L. *gracilis,* slender.) Hab. Java. Furnishes an inferior *Gurjun balsam.*

D. his'pidus, Thwaites. (L. *hispidus,* shaggy.) A probable source of *Gurjun balsam.*

D. inca'nus, Roxb. (L. *incanus,* hoary.) Hab. Pegu. A source of *Gurjun balsam.*

D. in'dicus, Bedd. The *D. turbinatus.*

D. læ'vis, Ham. (L. *lævis,* light.) The *D. turbinatus,* Gärtn.

D. littora'lis, Bl. (L. *littoralis,* belonging to the shore.) Supplies an inferior *Gurjun balsam.*

D. retu'sus, Bl. (L. *retusus,* blunt.) Hab. Java. Supplies an inferior *Gurjun oil.*

D. spano'ghei. The *D. retusus.*

D. triner'vis, Blume. (L. *tri,* three; *nervus,* a nerve.) Hab. Java. This tree yields a resinous secretion, *Gurjun balsam.*

D. turbina'tus, Gärtn. (L. *turbinatus,* cone-shaped.) Hab. East Bengal. The chief source of *Gurjun balsam.*

D. zeylan'icus, Thwaites. Hab. Ceylon. A source of *Gurjun balsam.*

Dip'terous. (Δίς, twice; πτέρον, a wing. F. *diptère;* G. *zweiflügelig.*) Having two wings. Applied to a pericarp when it has lateral appendages like wings. Belonging to the Class *Diptera.*

Dipteryg'ian. Same as *Dipterygious.*

Dipteryg'ious. (Δίς; πτέρυξ, a wing. G. *zweiflossig.*) Applied to fishes which have double fins or wings.

Dip'teryx. A Genus of the Tribe *Dalbergeæ,* Nat. Order *Leguminosæ.*

D. odora'ta, Linn. (L. *odoratus,* part. of *odoro,* to give a smell. G. *Tonkablume.*) The tree which produces the Tonka or Tonquin bean. It is large, and grows in the forests of Guiana, and is called coumarou by the natives. Its wood has been used medicinally, like guaiacum; the beans, containing a peculiar principle which has been called coumarin, are used in this country to scent snuff, and in America are put into chests of clothes to protect them from insects.

D. oppositifo'lia, Willd. (L. *oppositus,* placed opposite; *folium,* a leaf.) English tonka bean. The seed is smaller, smoother, and contains less coumarin than *D. odorata.*

D. pter'opus, Martius. (Πτερόπους, wing-footed.) Furnishes a bean like tonka bean.

Dip'tychous. (Δίπτυχος; from δίς, twice; πτύσσω, to fold. G. *zweifältig.*) Double-folded.

Dipy'gus. (Δίς, double; πυγή, the buttocks. G. *Doppelsteiss.*) In Teratology, duplication of the posterior pelvic region of the body.

Dipyre'non. (Δίς; πυρήν, a kernel.) A form of probe, each extremity of which is bulbous.

Dipyre'nous. (Δίς; πυρήν, a fruit stone. F. *dipyrène;* G. *doppelkernig, zweisteinig.*) Having two fruit stones.

Dipyri'tes. (Δίς, twice; πύρ, fire.) Old epithet for bread that is twice baked; biscuit. Recommended in dropsy.

Dip'yros. (Δίς; πῦρ, fire. G. *Zwieback.*) Bread twice submitted to the fire; biscuit.

Diradia'tion. (L. *dis,* apart; *radius,* a ray.) The emission of light-rays from a luminous body.

Also, a synonym of *Hypnotism.*

Dir'ca. (Δίρκη, a fountain near Thebes.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Thymelaceæ.*

D. palus'tris, Linn. (L. *palustris,* marshy. G. *Sumpfkellerhals.*) Moosewood, leatherwood. Hab. America. The bark, in doses of six to eight grains, produces vomiting and purging. It is said to be used as a sudorific. It produces vesication when applied to the skin. The fruit is narcotic, and its effects resemble those of stramonium.

Dir'cē. Greece. Thermal sulphur water long used.

Direct'. (L. *directus,* part. of *dirigo,* to place straight.) In a straight line, straight.

D. cer'ebral paral'ysis. See *Paralysis, cerebral, direct.*

D. cur'rent. See *Current, direct.*

D. percus'sion. See *Percussion, direct.*

D. symp'toms. See *Symptoms, direct.*

D. vis'ion. (G. *direckt Sehen.*) The perception of an object, the image of which falls upon the yellow spot.

Directan'gulate. (L. *directus; angulus,* an angle. G. *rechtwinkelig.*) Right-angled.

Directilin'ear. (L. *directus; linea,* a line. G. *geradlinig.*) Consisting of a straight line.

Direc'ting. Participle of *Direct.*

D. line. A line drawn between two fixed anatomical points, as a guide to the position of some important structure, as an artery passing under a certain part of its course.

Directive. (L. *dirigo,* to make straight.) The same as *Directing.*

D. corpuscles. A synonym of *Formative cells.*

Direc'tor. (L. *directorius,* that which directs; from *dirigo,* to place straight. F. *directeur;* G. *Leiter, Vorsteher.*) That which guides, or carries a thing straight.

Name for a grooved instrument, or probe, for guiding a bistoury in certain operations.

Also, a metallic rod in a non-conducting handle connected with one pole of a galvanic battery, for the purpose of transmitting the current to a part of the body.

D. pe'nis. A synonym of the *Erector penis.*

Diremp'tion. (L. *diremptus,* part. of *dirimo,* to separate. G. *Absonderung, Trennung.*) A separation into two or more of what is morphologically one organ. A synonym of *Chorisis.*

Dirhombohe'dral. (F. *dirhombohédrique.*) Of, or belonging to, a *Dirhombohedron.*

Dirhombohe'dron. (Δίς, twice; *rhombohedron.*) In Crallography, a form where two rhombohedrons are joined together.

Diribito'rium. (L. *diribeo,* to separate.) A synonym of the *Mediastinum.*

Dir'igent. (L. *dirigo,* to guide or direct.) Dividing; directing. Applied formerly to certain ingredients in medicinal combinations supposed to have the effect of guiding the action of the rest.

Dirin'ga. (F. *acore vrai;* G. *Kalmus.*) A name for the *Acorus calamus,* or sweet flag.

Dirs'dorf. Russia. A weak sulphur water and an iron spring.

Dirt ea'ting. A disordered or abnormal appetite occasionally observed in hysteria. Certain tribes also, as the Ottomaks and some Arctic

people, eat a kind of clay, probably to make up for an insufficiency in the supply of food.

Dirup'tio. (L. *diruptio;* from *dirumpo*, to break asunder. G. *Bersten, Zerreissen.*) Rupture, tearing asunder.

D. cor'dis. (L. *cor*, the heart.) Rupture of the heart.

Dis. (Δίς, twice or two.) A prefix signifying two, or double.

Also, from the idea of division, it has a separative signification; and from the idea of increase, an intensive signification.

Disacid'ify. (L. *dis*, neg.; *acidify.*) To neutralise acidity.

Disappear'ing. (L. *dis*, priv.; *appareo*, to appear.) Going away from the sight.

D. paral'ysis. A form of paralysis or weakness of a muscle or set of muscles which the patient can overcome for a short time by an effort of the will.

Disartic'ulate. (L. *dis*, apart; *articulum*, a joint.) To separate the bones at a joint.

Disarticula'tion. (Same etymon.) The separation or amputation of a limb, or a part of a limb, at a joint.

Disassimila'tion. (L. *dis*, apart; *assimilo*, to make like to.) The downward metabolism of the body, by which its components form lower planes of chemical compounds whilst force of one kind or another is disengaged.

Disc. (L. *discus;* from Gr. δίσκος, a quoit, a round plate. F. *disque;* G. *Diskus, Scheibe.*) A circular plate or surface.

In Botany, a term applied to a development of the torus within the calyx, or within the corolla and stamens, lying between the stamens and ovary.

Also, applied in a capitulum or head of flowers to the central part of the cluster, or the whole of it, as opposed to a border or ray.

Also, the surface of any organ, such as a leaf, as opposed to the margin.

Also, in Botany, certain round spots or markings on the cells called *Disc-bearing wood cells.*

In Biology, the term is applied to many circular structures, such as the cilia-bearing rim of the oral extremity of Rotifers, and the structures mentioned in the subheadings. See also *Muscle.*

D., acces'sory. (G. *Nebenscheibe.*) A thin disc of dim, feebly anisotropous substance, which, on Merkel's view of the structure of muscle, is situated near the intermediate disc or Krause's membrane, but is separated from this by a layer of clear isotropous substance.

D., anisot'ropous. (Ἄνισος, unequal; τρέπω, to turn.) The doubly refracting dark portions of the sarcous elements of muscular fibre. The term is specially applied to the *D., principal.*

D.-bear'ing. Possessing a disc or the appearance of one.

D.-bear'ing wood cells. The cells of *D.-bearing woody tissue;* a form which occurs in some trees, as the pine, consisting of wood-cells, with large circular discs encircling the ordinary pits; these hollows in one cell wall correspond with similar ones in an adjoining cell wall, and so give the appearance of discs with a lenticular cavity.

D.-bear'ing wood'y tis'sue. A form of woody tissue which makes up the greater part of the wood of Gymnosperms, and consisting of *D.-bearing wood cells.*

D., blood. A synonym of *Blood corpuscle.*

D.s, Bow'man's. See *Bowman's discs.*

D., cho'ked. See *Choked disc.*

D., contrac'tile. (L. *contraho*, to draw together.) Term applied by Klein to the dark, anisotropous part of a sarcous element.

D., dark, of mus'cle. The same as *D., anisotropous.*

D., epig'ynous. (Ἐπί, upon; γυνή, a female.) A disc situated upon the ovary.

D., epiphys'ial. (Ἐπίφυσις, an outgrowth.) A thin annular plate on the upper and on the lower surface of the body of each vertebra, arising, by a separate centre of ossification, about the ninth or tenth year of age, and becoming united to the body at about the twenty-fifth year.

D. flow'ers. The flowers belonging to the disc or body, in contradistinction to those of the margin or ray of a capitulum.

D., ger'minal. (L. *germen*, a bud.) The *Discus proligerus.*

D., Hen'sen's. (G. *Mittelscheibe.*) The paler band in the middle of the principal disc of muscle.

D. hold'er. An instrument for the safe holding of an object fastened to a disc during its examination by the microscope. It has an arrangement with a milled head and screw, whereby the disc may be tilted at an angle.

D., hypog'ynous. (Ὑπό, beneath; γυνή, a female.) A disc situated below the ovary.

D.s, interme'diate. The membrane of Krause, separating muscle fibre into compartments.

D., interpu'bic. See *Interpubic disc.*

D., interstit'ial. (L. *intersto*, to stand between.) Term applied by Rollett to the clear isotropous part of a sarcous element.

D.s, interver'tebral. See *Intervertebral discs.*

D., isot'ropous. (Ἴσος, equal; τρέπω, to turn.) The singly refracting clear portion of the sarcous elements of muscular fibre.

D.s, lat'eral. (L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) The two adjacent parts into which Krause's membrane divides a *D., interstitial.*

D., light, of mus'cle. The same as *D., isotropous.*

D., New'ton's. See *Newton's disc.*

D.s of mus'cle. Term applied by Bowman to the transverse segments of muscle fibre, each of which is composed of a single series of sarcous elements lying on the same plane. See *Muscle.*

D., op'tic. (Ὀπτικός, for sight.) The point of entrance of the optic nerve into the globe of the eye, as seen with the ophthalmoscope. It is round or slightly oval, of a delicate pearly pink tint, varying, however, normally from a whitish to a reddish colour. It is slightly prominent, and presents a trifling depression near the centre, which is whiter than the rest of the surface, and is termed the physiological cup or pit. From the bottom of this pit the arteria centralis retinæ enters the eye to divide into branches on the disc for the supply of the retina, and the vena centralis retinæ passes out. Its diameter varies from 1·5 to 1·7 mm. It is insensible to light.

D. perig'ynous. (Περί, around; γυνή, female.) Term applied to the disc when it surrounds the ovary.

D., prin'cipal. (G. *Querscheibe.*) The broad disc of anisotropous substance which occupies the centre of each of Krause's muscle compartments.

D., prolig'erous. See *Discus proligerus.*

D., sec'ondary. Frédéricq's term for the *D., accessory.*

D., slen'der. (F. *disque mince.*) Frédéricq's term for *Krause's membrane.*

Dis'cal. Relating to a *Disc.*

Disca'ria. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rhamnaceæ.*

D. febrif'uga. (L. *febris*, a fever; *fugo*, to fly.) A plant yielding the quina of Brazil. The acrid root is employed, in the form of extract, as a febrifuge and tonic.

Discharg'e. (Old F. *décharger*, to disburden. F. *écoulement.*) The flow of a secretion or of a morbid fluid from any part. To free from a load. The act of throwing or taking out. The secretion or morbid fluid itself.

In Pathology, it is usually applied to the flow of pus from an abscess, or of a secretion more or less modified from its natural state by inflammation or its results; and also to the pus itself.

D., elec'tric. See *Electric discharge.*

D., paralyt'ic. (Παράλυσις, paralysis.) The increased secretion that occurs from a gland after section of all its nerves. The secretion is usually much more watery than natural.

Discharg'er. (Same etymon.) An electrical instrument, consisting of a curved brass rod with bulbous ends, and hinged in the centre, on each side of which is a handle of glass or other non-conducting material. It is used to effect the instantaneous discharge of a charged electrical condenser or other body.

Discharg'ing. (Same etymon.) Participle of *Discharge.*

D. le'sions. See *Lesions, discharging.*

D. rod. Same as *Discharger.*

Dischro'a. A bad spelling of *Dyschroia.*

Dischromat'ic. Same as *Dichromatic.*

Discif'erous. (L. *discus*, a quoit; *fero*, to bear. F. *discifère;* G. *scheibentragend.*) Bearing a disc.

Disciflo'ræ. A Division of *Dicotyledones* having the sepals distinct or united, free or adnate to the ovary; petals distinct; disc usually conspicuous; stamens usually definite, inserted upon or at the outer or inner base of the disc; ovary superior. It is subdivided into *Sapindales, Celastrales,* and *Geraniales.*

Dis'ciform. (L. *discus*, a quoit; *forma*, resemblance. F. *disciforme;* G. *scheibenförmig.*) Resembling a disc, or disk, or quoit.

Discig'ynous. (Δίσκος, a quoit; γυνή, a female. F. *discigyne;* G. *scheibenweibig.*) Having the ovary implanted on a disc.

Discis'sion. (L. *discissio;* from *discindo*, to separate. G. *Zerschneidung, Zertrennung.*) A cutting into; especially an incision into or laceration of the capsule of the lens in the operation for the removal of cataract.

D. of cat'aract. See *Cataract, discission of.*

Discoblas'tic. (Δίσκος, round plate; βλαστός, a sprout.) That form of egg-cleavage in which a separation of a small disc occurs from the rest of the egg, in which disc alone cleavage occurs. It is seen in osseous fish.

Discoblas'tula. (L. *discus; blastula.*) Häckel's term for the small fluid-containing cavity lying between the discomorula and the nutritive yolk of a meroblastic ovum.

Discoboth'rium. (Δίσκος, a round plate; βόθρος, a pit.) A sexually mature form of cestoid worm.

D. fal'lax, v. Bened. (L. *fallax*, deceitful.) Found in the intestine of *Raja clavata.*

Dis'cocarp. (Δίσκος; καρπός, fruit.) A collection of fruits in a hollow receptacle, as in the rose.

Discocar'pi. (Same etymon.) A group of crustaceous Lichens. The apothecium is surrounded by an outgrowth of the thallus.

Discocar'pium. Same as *Discocarp.*

Discocot'ylë. (Δίσκος, a round plate; κοτύλη, a cup.) A sexually mature form of trematode worm.

D. hirundina'ceæ, Dies. (L. *hirundo*, a swallow.) Found on the branchiæ of *Coregonus Wartmanni.*

D. leptogas'ter, Dies. (Λεπτός, slender; γάστηρ, stomach.) Found on the branchiæ of *Chimæra monstrosa.*

Discocyma'tia. (*Discus; cymatium.* F. *discocymatien.*) Applied to a Family of *Lichens* having a proligerous membrane, and answering to the Hymenocarpi of Meyer.

Discodactyl'ia. (Δίσκος; δάκτυλος, a toe.) A division of phaneroglossous Batrachia having the toes dilated at the tip.

Discogas'trula. (L. *discus; gastrula.*) Häckel's term for that form of gastrula which develops from a disc situated on a mass of food yolk, as in Ganoid fishes.

Dis'coid. (Δίσκος, a quoit; εἶδος, likeness. F. *discoïde;* G. *scheibenförmig.*) Resembling a quoit or disc; quoit-shaped.

D. flow'ers. Composite flowers, the florets of which are all tubular.

D. head. In Botany, applied to a head, or capitulum, destitute of ray flowers.

Discoïd'al. The same as *Discoid.*

D. placen'ta. See *Placenta, discoidal.*

Discoida'lis. (Δίσκος; εἶδος.) Pertaining to that which is discoid.

Discoï'dea. (Δίσκος; εἶδος.) A division of placental mammals in which the placenta is in the form of a disc.

Discoï'deus. Same as *Discoidalis.*

Dis'colith. (Δίσκος, a disc; λίθος, a stone.) Flattened or concavo-convex circular coccoliths found in the ooze brought up in deep-sea dredgings.

Dis'color. (L. *discolor*, parti-coloured. G. *verschiedenfarbig.*) Applied to leaves the two faces of which are dissimilar in colour.

Discolora'tion. (L. *dis*, indicating difference; *color*, colour. F. *discoloration.*) Discharge of colour from a part; change in the colour of a part, especially when it becomes stained.

Discol'oured. (Same etymon. F. *discoloré;* I. *discolorato;* G. *verschiedenfarbig.*) Having the colour faded or changed.

Also, in Botany, applied to leaves the two faces of which are of different colour.

Discol'ourous. Same as *Discoloured.*

Discomor'ula. (L. *discus*, a quoit; *morula.*) Häckel's term for the disc of cells which, during the segmentation of the impregnated meroblastic ovum, covers the nutritive vitellus as with a hood.

Discomyce'tes. (Δίσκος, a round plate; μύκης, a fungus. G. *Scheibenpilze.*) A group of Ascomycetes. The characters are the same as the Pyrenomycetes, from which they differ only in the hymenium covering the surface of the discoid fructification. Ex. *Peziza helvella.*

Discontin'uous. (L. *dis*, apart; *continuous*, uninterrupted.) Broken off, interrupted.

D. gemma'tion. See *Gemmation, discontinuous.*

Discoph'ora. (Δίσκος, a disc; φορέω, to bear.) A Subclass of the Class *Hydrozoa.* They are free oceanic forms, with a basal umbrella, destitute of velum, but traversed by not fewer than eight branching anastomosing canals, and bearing sense organs in marginal notches; reproductive organs in symmetrical pouch-like dilatations of the body cavity.

Also, a synonym of the Order *Hirudinea,* in consequence of their having suctorial discs.

Discoph'orous. (Δίσκος; φορέω, to bear.) Same as *Disciferous.*

Discopo'dium. (Δίσκος; πούς, a foot. G. *Scheibenboden.*) The foot or stalk on which a disc is sometimes mounted.

Dis'cord. (Old F. *descord;* from L. *discordia;* from *discordo,* to be at variance.) An unpleasing combination of notes, the unpleasantness being due to the excitation of the nerves and nerve centres by irregular impulses. It is most marked when the difference of vibrations is between 30 and 40 per second.

Dis'cous. (Δίσκος.) Same as *Discoïd.*

Discre'ta purga'tio. (L. *discretus,* part. of *discerno,* to separate; *purgatio,* a cleansing.) The expulsion from the bowels of some particular matter. (Dunglison.)

Discre'te. (L. *discretus,* part. of *discerno,* to separate. F. *discret.*) Separate; not coalescent. Term applied to stains, spots, or pustules, when they are scattered separately, and at a distance from each other, over a surface.

D. small-pox. See *Small-pox, discrete.*

Discreti'vus. (L. *discretivus,* distinctive; from *discerno.*) Having reference to diagnosis.

Discreto'rium. (L. *discerno,* to separate.) An old name, used by Bartholin, *Anat.* ii, 3, for the diaphragm, because it separates the thorax from the abdomen.

Discri'men. (L. *discrimen,* a division, an intervening space; from *discerno,* to separate. F. *discrimen.*) Old name, used by Galen, *de Fase. n.* 11, for a bandage employed in the operation of bleeding from the frontal vein; because it passed in the direction of the sagittal suture, and so equally parted the head.

D. calvariæ me'dium. (L. *calvarium,* the skull; *medius,* in the middle.) The middle layer of the bones of the skull; the diploë.

D. na'rium. (L. *naris,* a nostril.) The nasal septum.

D. na'si. (L. *nasus,* the nose.) A bandage which, crossing beneath the nose, supports that organ when injured.

D. thora'cis et ven'tris. (L. *thorax,* the chest; *et,* and; *venter,* the belly.) A synonym of the *Diaphragm.*

Dis'cus. (Δίσκος, a quoit. F. *disque;* G. *Diskus, Scheibe.*) A platter. Also, a quoit; a disc. The same as *Disc.*

D. oöph'orus. (Ὠόν, an egg; φορέω, to bear.) A synonym of *D. proligerus.*

D. proliger'us. (L. *proles,* offspring; *gero,* to bear. F. *disque proligère;* G. *Keimscheibe.*) A dense layer of epithelial cells surrounding the ovum in the Graafian follicle, formed by division of the cells of the membrana granulosa, or sometimes by development from the ovum itself.

D. vitelli'nus. (L. *vitellus,* the yolk of an egg.) A synonym of the *D. proligerus.*

Discuss'. (L. *discussus,* part. of *discutio,* to strike asunder, to disperse.) A verb used to signify the effecting of the resolution of tumours and abscesses.

Discus'sion. (L. *discussio,* a shaking; from *discutio.*) A breaking or shaking up. The resolution of a swelling.

Discussi'va. (L. *discutio,* to dissipate.) A synonym of *Discutient.*

Discusso'ria. (L. *discussorius,* dissolving.) A synonym of *Discutient.*

Discu'tient. (L. *discutio,* to discuss, to disperse. F. *discussif;* I. *discutiente;* S. *discussivo;* G. *auflösend.*) Applied to those substances which seem to have the property of promoting the resolution of tumours.

Disdiac'lasis. (Δίς, twice; διάκλασις, a breakage. F. *disdiaclase;* G. *Doppelbrechung.*) A double breakage; double refraction.

Disdi'aclasts. (Δίς, twice; διά, through; κλάσις, a breaking down.) A term applied by Bartholin to the supposed minute doubly-refracting particles of a doubly-refracting crystal.

Also, applied by Brücke to dark particles forming, by their apposition on the same plane, the dark or doubly-refracting disc, band, or layer of striated muscular tissue. It is believed that certain doubly refractive bodies irregularly placed in the fibrillæ of organic muscular fibre, and which are seen by polarised light, are of the same nature.

Disea'se. (Old F. *desaise,* a sickness; from *dès,* from, or neg.; *aise,* ease. F. *mal;* G. *Krankheit.*) A departure from the state of health, especially when caused by structural change.

D., acu'te. (L. *acutus,* sharp.) A disease which is violent and rapid in its course.

D., acu'te specif'ic. (L. *acutus; specificus,* forming a particular kind.) An infectious fever.

D., Ad'dison's. See *Addison's disease.*

D., bad. A synonym of *Syphilis.*

D., bark'ing. A synonym of *Mal de laira.*

D. belts. Same as *D. zones.*

D., blue. A synonym of *Cyanosis.*

D., Bright's. See *Bright's disease.*

D., chron'ic. (Χρονικός, relating to time.) A disease which is slow in its progress.

D., congen'ital. (L. *congenitus,* born together.) Disease which was present at birth.

D., constitu'tional. (L. *constitutio,* a disposition, nature.) Disease affecting the whole body, or certain systems of organs, as the glandular, nervous, or lymphatic system.

D., conta'gious. (L. *contagium,* a touching.) A disease which spreads from person to person from direct contact.

Also, the same as *D., infectious.*

D., Cruveil'hier's. A term for *Atrophy, progressive muscular.*

D., Dit'marsch. See *Ditmarsch disease.*

D., Duchen'ne's. See *Duchenne's disease.*

D., endem'ic. (Ἔνδημος, dwelling in.) Disease affecting a particular locality or district, and resulting from peculiarities of the climate, soil, air, or water.

D., En'glish. A synonym of *Rickets;* so called because it was believed to be specially an English disease.

D., enthet'ic. (Ἐνθετικός, fit for inserting.) Disease produced by the inoculation of some specific animal poison.

D., epidem'ic. (Ἐπίδημιος, among the people.) Term applied to any disease that affects

a number of different persons at or about the same time, and is not dependent on any local cause.

D., fe'brile. (L. *febrilis*, relating to fever.) Diseases accompanied by, or consisting in, fever.

D., feigned. See *Feigned disease.*

D., foul. A synonym of *Syphilis.*

D., functional. (L. *functio*, a performing.) A disease or disorder which depends upon an unnatural or irregular action of a part unconnected with any apparent injury to its structure.

D., fungoid. (L. *fungus*, a mushroom; Gr. *εἶδος*, likeness.) A synonym of *Encephaloid cancer.*

D., general. (L. *generalis*, belonging to all.) A disease affecting the whole body; same as *D., constitutional.*

D., Graves'. A synonym of *Goitre, exophthalmic.*

D., grinders'. A synonym of *Asthma, grinders'.*

D., hereditary. See *Hereditary disease.*

D., Hodgkin's. See *Hodgkin's disease.*

D., idiopathic. (Ἴδιος, peculiar; *πάθος*, suffering.) A disease which exists by itself, and is not dependent on some other disease or disorder.

D., implanted. Same as *D., inoculated.*

D., infectious. (L. *inficio*, to infect.) Disease which is capable of being transmitted from one person to another, either by direct contact or through the agency of air or water.

Also, sometimes applied to disease which is provoked by imitation, as the dancing mania.

D., infective. (L. *inficio*, to taint or infect.) Term applied to any form of epidemic disease which is believed to be due to specific causes. Infective diseases are classed as parasitico-contagious, miasmatico-contagious, and miasmatic diseases.

D., inoculated. (L. *inoculo*, to engraft an eye or bud of one tree into another.) Disease produced by the insertion of some virus or other material into or under the skin.

D., intercurrent. (L. *inter*, between; *curro*, to run.) A disease which occurs during the progress of another and different disease.

D., latent. (L. *lateo*, to lie hid.) A disease which does not testify its presence by any recognisable symptom for the whole or the greater part of its course.

D., local. (L. *locus*, a place.) A disease which is confined to an organ or a structure, and does not affect the general system.

D., lucifer match makers'. See *Phosphorus poisoning, chronic.*

D., malignant. (L. *malignus*, of an evil nature.) A term which is generally used as a synonym of *Cancer;* but is also applied to some rapidly fatal and intractable diseases, such as certain severe forms of scarlet fever and cholera.

D., miasmatic. (Μίασμα, pollution.) Disease which, like malarial fever, arises from a poison developed outside of the body, and is believed to be due to decaying vegetable matters.

D., miasmatico-contagious. (Μίασμα; L. *contagium*, a touching.) A disease which is propagated partly by miasm and partly by contagion.

D., non-febrile. (L. *non*, not; *febris*, a fever.) Disease which is not accompanied by, or dependent upon, fever.

D., non-typical. (L. *non*, not; *typicus*, belonging to a form.) A disease which proceeds in no definite or uniform way.

D. of Fiume. A grave form of syphilis which appeared at Schierlievo, on the coast of the Adriatic, and was said to have been brought from Turkey by a peasant in 1790; 13,000 cases occurred in a population of 38,000 living in the provinces of Fiume, Boucary, Niccodol, and Fuccini.

D., organic. (Ὄργανον, an instrument.) Disease caused by structural change in some part of the body.

D., pandemic. (Πανδήμιος, belonging to all the people.) A term applied to an epidemic disease when it afflicts nearly a whole country or population.

D., parasitic. Disease produced by a specific animal or vegetable organism. Examples of parasitic disease are found in splenic fever, in trichinosis, and favus.

D., pretended. Same as *Feigned disease.*

D. realms. Same as *D. zones.*

D., septic. (Σηπτικός, putrefying.) Disease arising from the entrance into the body of some product of putrefaction.

D., simulated. (L. *simulo*, to be like.) Same as *Feigned disease.*

D., specific. (L. *specificus*, forming a particular kind.) Disease resulting from the introduction into the body of some definite poison.

D., symptomatic. A disease depending upon another disease.

D., typical. (Τύπος, a model.) A disease which conforms to a type; that is to say, which runs a definite, regular course.

D. zones. A term applied to those large tracts in different parts of the earth where the prevalent diseases are somewhat similar to each other, and differ from those of other tracts.

D., zymotic. (Ζύμη, leaven.) Term employed to designate any disease which appears to be due to the multiplication in the body of some living germ introduced into it from without. Some consider the term to embrace those diseases only which affect the same person but once, and apply the term septic disease to those which do not render the patient safe from another attack.

Also, a synonym of *Syphilis.*

Disea'sed. (Same etymon.) Abnormal, unhealthy, sick.

Disep'alous. (Δίς, twice; *sepal.*) Applied to flowers having two sepals.

Diser'neston. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Umbelliferæ.*

D. gummif'erum, Jaubert and Spach. The *Dorema ammoniacum.*

Disfigura'tion. (Old F. *desfigurer;* from L. *dis*, apart; *figuro*, to form.) Deformation.

Disgor'gement. (Old F. *desgorger;* from *des; gorge*, the throat. F. *dégorgement.*) An opposite condition to that of engorgement. The discharge or abstraction of a certain quantity of fluid which had previously collected in a part.

Also, a synonym of *Vomiting.*

Disgus't. (Old F. *desgouster;* from *dés;* from L. *dis*, apart; *gouster*, to taste, from L. *gusto*, to taste. F. *dégout.*) An aversion from food or drink; repugnance to anything offensive.

Dishe'dral. (Δίς; ἕδρα, a side. G. *zweiflächig.*) Having two surfaces or faces.

Disinfect'. (L. *dis*, neg.; *inficio*, to infect.) To deprive of, or to destroy, infectious or contagious matter.

Disinfec'tant. (L. *dis*, neg.; *inficio*, to corrupt.) An agent capable of destroying the contagium of an infectious disease. The term is also frequently used in the sense of deodorant, or destroyer of offensive smell; and in that

of antiseptic, or arrester of putrefaction. The principal disinfectants are heat, sulphurous acid, chlorine, bromine, and iodine, oxygen, carbolic and other acids derived from coal tar, benzoic, picric, and acetic acids, zinc and iron, manganese and alum salts, corrosive sublimate.

Disinfec'ting. (L. *dis*, neg.; *inficio*, to corrupt.) Having power to purify from infectious or contagious influences.

D. cham'ber. A chamber the temperature of which can be raised to, and retained at, a definite height, and into which bedding or clothing, which has become infected from a person suffering from some contagious disease, can be placed for the purpose of disinfection. The temperature should be from 105° C to 122° C. (221° F. to 251·6° F.), and the heated air may be either dry or moist. Several forms of chamber are in use.

D. liq'uid, Bur'nett's. A solution of zinc chloride.

D. liq'uid, Con'dy's. A solution of potash permanganate.

D. liq'uid, Dar'by's. A solution of potash permanganate.

D. liq'uid, Lab'arraque's. The liquor sodæ chlorinatæ.

D. liq'uid, Ledoy'en's. A solution of lead nitrate.

D. pow'der, Cornë and **De'meaux's.** A compound of 95 per cent. of gypsum and 5 per cent. of coal tar.

D. pow'der, M'Dou'gall's. A mixture of lime with lime carbonate and sulphate.

Disinfec'tion. (L. *dis*, neg.; *inficio*, to corrupt. F. *disinfection.*) The process of destroying infecting matter, whether present in the air, or attached to substances, or as it emerges from its source. The process is accomplished by the use of many chemical substances, the most efficacious of which are oxidising agents or other destructives, such as potassium permanganate and sulphurous acid, and a high temperature.

D., aërial. (L. *aer*, the air.) The removal of infection from the air of a space without interference with the respiratory process in man.

Disinfec'tor. (L. *dis; inficio.*) An apparatus by which water charged with carbolic acid or other disinfectant is made to play over the surface of urinals and latrines.

Disin'tegrable. Capable of *Disintegration.*

Disin'tegrate. (L. *dis*, neg.; *integro*, to make anew.) To destroy by separating the constituent particles one from another.

Disintegra'tion. (Same etymon.) The act of breaking up into small particles.

D., gran'ular. See *Granular degeneration.*

Disjunctiflo'rate. Same as *Disjunctiflorous.*

Disjunctiflo'rous. (L. *disjunctus*, separate; part. of *disjungo*, to disjoin; *flos*, a flower. F. *disjonctiflore;* G. *einsamblumig.*) Having solitary or distant flowers.

Disjunc'tive. (L. *disjunctivus;* from *disjungo*, to separate.) Causing to separate.

D. ac'tion. Term applied by Hunter to the process by which an eschar or sequestrum of bone is detached from the body.

Disk. (Δίσκος, a quoit.) Same as *Disc.*

Dislocate. (Same etymon as *Dislocation.*) To put out of joint, or out of the proper place.

Disloca'tion. (Low L. *dislocatus*, part. of *dislœo*, to remove from its place; from L. *dis*, a prefix signifying division or diversity; *loco*, to place. F. *dislocation, luxation;* G. *Lageveränderung, Verschiebung, Verrückung, Verrenkung.*) Term for the displacement of a bone of a movable articulation from its natural place or situation; a luxation.

D., acciden'tal. (L. *accido*, to happen.) A dislocation occurring from external violence in contradistinction to congenital or pathological dislocation.

D., acqui'red. (L. *acquiro*, to get in addition.) A dislocation which was not present at birth.

D., comple'te. A dislocation in which the articular surfaces of the bones are completely displaced or separated from each other.

D., com'pound. A dislocation in which the coverings over the joint are torn down into the joint, the joint end of the bone protruding or not, as may be the case.

D., congen'ital. (L. *congenitus*, born together.) A dislocation which exists at birth, and depends on malformation of the joint or malposition of the bones.

D., consec'utive. (L. *consecutus*, part. of *consequor*, to follow after.) A dislocation which follows on some disease, as dislocation of the femur in hip-joint disease.

D., in'complete. A dislocation in which the articular surfaces of the bones are in part in contact.

D., irredu'cible. A dislocation which cannot be replaced.

D. of eye'ball. The displacement of the globe of the eye from its natural position in the orbit. Cases are on record where the eye having been forced out of the socket upon the cheek, by accident or disease, vision has been recovered on its replacement.

D. of lens. (G. *Linsenluxation.*) Displacement of the lens from its natural position immediately behind the iris. It is sometimes a congenital affection, but more frequently results from contusions of the globe. When a portion of the lens still occupies the pupillary area the dislocation is said to be partial, but when it is displaced into the vitreous or into the anterior chamber, or through a wound of the sclerotic, beneath the conjunctiva, it is said to be complete.

D. of mem'ory. Holland's term for the phenomena of complete, but temporary, forgetfulness.

D. of mus'cles. See *Muscles, dislocation of.*

D. of pu'pil. Term applied to an asymmetrical position of the pupil, owing either to congenital defect, accident, or operation.

D., patholog'ical. (*Pathological.*) A dislocation the result of disease of the joint or of its surroundings.

D., redu'cible. A dislocation which is capable of *Reduction.*

D., reduc'tion of. (L. *reductio*, a leading back.) The replacement of a dislocated bone in its proper place.

D., relaps'ing. (L. *relapsus*, part. of *relabor*, to slide back.) A dislocation which is reproduced by muscular effort or slight force, in consequence of congenital relaxation of the ligaments, or from imperfect repair of the first dislocation from mechanical injury.

D., sim'ple. A dislocation in which there is no accompanying laceration of integuments or fracture of bone.

D., sponta'neous. (L. *spontaneus*, of one's free will.) A dislocation which does not result from external violence.

D., traumat'ic. (Τραυματικός, relating to wounds.) Dislocation produced by mechanical force or injury.

Dismetamer'ic. (L. *dis*, neg.) Not *Metameric*.

Disod'ic. (Δίς, twice; ὁδός, a way.) Having a double opening.

Diso'dic. (Δίς; *soda*.) Applied to compounds containing two equivalents of sodium to one of another substance.

Diso'matous. (Δίς; σῶμα, body.) Having two bodies.

Diso'mus. (Δίς; σῶμα.) A monstrosity with two bodies.

Disor'der. (Old F. *desordre;* from *des*, from L. *dis*, apart; *ordre*, order, from L. *ordo*, arrangement.) Want of order, irregularity, confusion. A term frequently used in medicine to imply functional disturbance, in opposition to manifest structural change.

D., anatom'ico-patholog'ical. A term for organic disease.

D., chem'ico-patholog'ical. A disorder accompanied with a defect, in quantity or quality, of the chemical composition of part of the body, or of a secretion or excretion.

D., histolog'ico-patholog'ical. (*Histology.*) A disease in which there is structural change of the part.

D., symptomat'ic. (*Symptom.*) A synonym of functional disease.

Also, a disorder which is a symptom of some other disorder.

Disor'dered. (Same etymon.) Sick, ailing, out of order.

Disorganisa'tion. (L. *dis*, apart; F. *organe*, from L. *organum*, from Gr. ὄργανον, an implement. F. *désorganisation.*) A change in the structure and composition of any organ tending to its dissolution and destruction.

Disox'idate. (L. *dis*, apart; *oxidate.*) To reduce to a metallic state from an oxide.

Disoxida'tion. (Same etymon.) The reduction to a metallic state from an oxidised state.

Disoxyg'enate. (L. *dis*, apart; *oxygen.*) To deprive of oxygen.

Disoxygena'tion. (Same etymon.) The act or process of depriving of oxygen.

Dispan'sive. (L. *dispando*, to spread out.) Term applied to a system of lenses which has a negative focal distance. Used in opposition to a system of lenses with positive focal distance, which is termed collective.

Dis'parate. (L. *dispar*, unequal.) Unequal, not alike.

D. points. Two points upon the two retinæ which, when a ray of light falls upon them, do not produce similar impressions. Used by Fachner in opposition to corresponding points.

Dispen'sary. (L. *dispenso*, to distribute.) Name of the place where medicines are prepared and given out, or dispensed. Generally, the term is applied to a charitable institution, intended for the relief of the sick poor of large communities, which affords to them medical or surgical advice and medicines, or attendance at the patient's home.

Dispensa'tion. (L. *dispensatio*, superintendence.) The process of making up medicines in accordance with prescription, and the delivery of them to the patient.

Dispensa'tor. (L. *dispensator*, a manager.) An apothecary or chemist.

Dispen'satory. (L. *dispenso*, to distribute, dispose, or set in order. F. *dispensaire;* G. *Apothekerbuch, Arzeneibuch.*) A term for the place or shop where medicines were prepared; but oftener it signified the book in which the mode of their composition was treated of, called by the Greeks ἀντιδοτάριον, a book of medicines. The latter is the modern definition; a book giving authoritative rules and directions for the compounding of medicines.

Dispen'ser. (L. *dispenso.*) One who makes up and sends out medicine.

Disper'matous. (Δίς, twice; σπέρμα, a seed. F. *disperme;* G. *zweisamig.*) Having two seeds; two-seeded.

Disper'mous. Same as *Dispermatous.*

Disper'sion. (L. *dispersus*, part. of *dispergo*, to scatter on all sides.) The act or state of being scattered.

In Physics, the breaking up of a beam of white light into coloured rays of different refrangibility.

Also, the angle of separation of the rays.

In Medicine, the removal of inflammation, suppuration, or other morbid processes, from a part, and restoration to health.

D., chromat'ic. (Χρῶμα, colour.) Same as *Dispersion* in Physics.

D., epipo'lic. See *Epipolic dispersion.*

D., irrational'ity of. (L. *irrationalis*, without reason.) Term applied to the circumstance that in the spectrum formed by prisms of different substances, the space covered by the several colours have not the same ratio to one another as the length of the spectra which they compose.

D., point of. The point where refracted rays begin to diverge.

Disper'sive. (Same etymon. F. *dispersif;* G. *zerstreuend.*) Capable of dispersing.

D. pow'er. The relative length of the spectrum caused by prisms of different substances after a beam of compound light has passed through them. Thus the spectrum formed by a prism of oil of cassia is three times as long as that formed by a glass prism.

Disphar'agus. (Δίς, doubly; φάραγξ, a cleft.) A sexually mature form of nematode worm. Found, with the exception of *D. denudatus*, only in birds.

D. brevicauda'tus, Duj. (L. *brevis*, short; *cauda*, a tail.) Found in the proventriculus of *Ardea stellaris.*

D. calcara'tus, Molin. (L. *calcar*, a spur.) Found in the walls of the stomach of *Ibis guarauna.*

D. capita'tus, Molin. (L. *capitatus*, having a head.) Found in *Falco minutus.*

D. contor'tus, Molin. (L. *contortus*, part. of *contorqueo*, to twist.) Found in the walls of the stomach of the *Ibis falcinellus.*

D. denticula'tus, Molin. (L. *denticulatus*, furnished with small teeth.) Found in the œsophagus of *Falco subbuteo.*

D. denuda'tus, Dies. (L. *denudatus*, part. of *denudo*, to lay bare.) Found in the intestine of *Scardinius erythrophthalmus.*

D. ellip'ticus, Molin. (L. *ellipsis*, an ellipse.) Found in the stomach and proventriculus of *Astur nisus.*

D. longeorna'tus, Molin. (L. *longus*, long; *orno*, to adorn.) Found in the stomach and proventriculus of *Ciconia maguari*.

D. longevagina'tus, Molin. (L. *longus*, long; *vagina*, a sheath.) Found in the stomach of *Ciconia maguari*.

D. magnilabia'tus, Molin. (L. *magnus*, great; *labium*, a lip.) Found in the coats of the stomach of *Platalea ajaja*.

D. mammilla'ris, Molin. (L. *mamilla*, a teat.) Found in the coats of the stomach of *Corvus cajanus*.

D. rectovagina'tus, Molin. (L. *rectus*, straight; *vagina*, a sheath.) Found in the stomach of *Milvus ater*.

D. rec'tus, Molin. (L. *rectus*, straight.) Found in the stomach of *Falco femoralis*.

D. sigmoï'des, Molin. (Greek letter Σ; εἶδος, like.) Found in *Falco tridentatus*.

D. spira'lis, Molin. (L. *spira*, a coil.) Found in the œsophagus of *Gallus gallinaceus*.

D. sub'ula, Duj. (L. *subula*, an awl.) Found in the throat of *Lusciola rubecula*.

D. ten'uis, Duj. (L. *tenuis*, thin.) Found beneath the epithelium of the ingluvies of *Saxicola rubetra*.

Displa'cement. (Old F. *déplacer*, to displace.) The act of removing from the usual, natural, or proper place. The quantity of water displaced by a floating body.

In Pharmacy, the term is used in the same sense as *Percolation*.

In Ophthalmic Surgery, it is used as a synonym of *Depression of cataract*.

D. appara'tus. (F. *l'appareil de déplacement*.) A means of obtaining extracts, whether aqueous or alcoholic. The body is pulverised, and then partially exhausted with a liquid, which is replaced by an additional quantity of the same, or of another liquid. Sometimes the air is rarefied in the recipient by means of a small aspirator, thus allowing the pressure of the air to act on the fluid which traverses the substance to be exhausted.

D., cir'culatory. A term applied in Pharmacy to a mode of making solutions; the substance to be dissolved is tied in a bag and suspended at the top of the solvent; the liquid in contact with the bag becomes saturated with the substance within, and, becoming heavier, falls to the bottom of the vessel, and the less saturated portions pass towards the substance in the bag by a kind of circulatory movement.

D. of cat'aract. The same as *Cataract, depression of*.

D. of pu'pil. An operation by means of which, when a portion of the cornea or of the lens is opaque, the pupil is so displaced as to be opposite a clear part of either the cornea or lens.

D. of the u'terus. This term implies a change in the situation and direction of the womb, which is most frequently an accidental affection.

Displa'cer. A synonym of *Percolator*.

Displo'sor. (L. *displodo*, to break asunder with great noise. F. *tirailleur*.) Applied to those Coleoptera that emit, with explosion by the anus, a whitish smoke.

Dispo'rous. (Δίς, twice; σπορά, seed. G. *zweisporig*.) Having two spores.

Dispo'sing. (E. part. of *dispose;* from Old F. *disposer*, to arrange; from *dis*, apart; *poser*, to place.) Arranging, regulating, determining.

D. affin'ity. (F. *affinité;* from L. *affinitus*, nearness.) The influence exerted when the presence of a particular substance causes two others to unite under circumstances in which no such union otherwise occurs. Thus, metallic silver refuses to oxidise at any temperature, but if finely divided and mixed with siliceous matter and alkali and ignited, the whole fuses to a glass of silver silicate.

D. influence. The same as *D. affinity*.

Disposi'tion. (L. *dispositio*, regular arrangement.) The act of disposing, or the state of being disposed; order.

In Medicine, a tendency to some affection or disease, or to the recovery from some disorder.

Also, a temper, or frame of mind.

Disputa'tio. (L. *disputatio*, an arguing.) An exercise in colleges, in which a particular opinion or thesis is maintained, by reasoning, against opponents.

Disrup'tion. (L. *disrumpo*, to burst asunder. G. *Zerreissung*.) A rupture, or breaking, or tearing through.

Diss. The *Arundo ampelodesmos*.

Dissec't. (L. *dissectus*, part. of *disseco*, to cut asunder.) To cut in pieces; especially to cut an animal or vegetable in pieces methodically, so as to observe and demonstrate its structure.

Dissec'ted. (L. *disseco*, to cut in pieces. F. *disséqué;* G. *zerschnitten*.) Incised; cut. Applied to leaves irregularly divided by deep seams or cuts.

Dissec'ting. (L. *disseco*.) Dividing.

D. an'eurysm. See *Aneurysm, dissecting*.

D. mi'croscope. See *Microscope, dissecting*.

Dissec'tion. (L. *disseco*, to cut in pieces. F. *dissection;* G. *Section, Zergliederung*.) Term for the methodical cutting up of an animal or vegetable, in order to examine and ascertain the conditions of its structure.

D. wound. A wound received in the dissection of a dead body. In the great majority of instances no serious results follow, but in some, very severe symptoms occur, and to these the term is practically restricted. The morbid process is of the kind commonly called septicæmic and often results in diffuse inflammation of the connective tissue of the injured limb, with the formation of abscesses and typhoid symptoms. Wounds received in the dissection of persons dead from erysipelas or other septicæmic disorders, and especially if they are recently dead, are most frequently the infective source. Recent observations on similar affections in the lower animals point to a fungoid origin of the mischief.

Dissec'tor. (L. *disseco*.) One who is engaged in dissection.

Dissem'inated. (L. *disseminatus*, part. of *dissemino*, to scatter seed.) Scattered, dotted at intervals.

D. sclero'sis. See *Sclerosis, disseminated*.

Dissemina'tion. (L. *disseminatio;* from *dis*, indicating separation; *semino*, to sow. F. *dissemination;* I. *disseminazione;* S. *diseminacion;* G. *Zerstreuung, Ausstreuung*.) The act of scattering; the natural dispersion of seeds at the time of their maturity; the spreading abroad of a disease.

Dissep'iment. (L. *dissepimentum*, a partition; from *dissepio*, to separate. G. *Scheidewand*.) A separation or partition.

In Botany, the divisions in an ovary formed by the adherent sides of adjacent carpels.

In Zoology, the imperfect horizontal plates growing from the vertical septa in corals.

D., spu'rious. (L. *spurius*, false.) The divisions in an ovary which are not formed by the sides of the carpels.

Dissepimen'tum. See *Dissepiment.*

D. na'rium. The *Septum narium.*

Dissep'tum. (L. *disseptum*, a barrier; from *dissepio*, to separate. F. *diaphragme.*) Old name for the diaphragm; because it divides the thorax and abdomen. Bartholin, ii, 3.

Disserta'tion. (L. *dissertatio*, a disquisition; from *disserto*, to discuss.) A discourse, an essay, a thesis.

D., inau'gural. (L. *inauguro*, to install.) A thesis or lecture read at the opening of any meeting or congress.

Dissiden'tia. (L. *dissidentia;* from *dissidio*, to be removed from.) A forcible separation of parts.

Dissil'ient. (L. *dissiliens*, part. of *dissilio*, to burst asunder. G. *aufspringend.*) Bursting suddenly asunder.

Dissipa'tion. (L. *dissipatus*, part. of *dissipo*, to disperse. G. *Ausbreitung, Zerstreuung.*) The act of scattering or dispersing.

In Physics, the insensible loss or dispersion of the molecules of a body, as when a body is dissipated or wasted by evaporation or volatilisation.

D. of en'ergy. See *Energy, dissipation of.*

Dissip'ium. (L. *dissepio*, to separate.) A synonym of the *Diaphragm.*

Dissitiflo'rous. (L. *dissitus*, distant; *flos*, a flower. F. *dissitiflore.*) Having distinct flowers.

Dissitival'vate. (L. *dissitus*, distant; *valva*, a valve. F. *dissivalve.*) Having distinct valves.

Disso'ciants. (L. *dissocio*, to separate from fellowship.) A term applied in Microscopy to those agents which have the power to loosen the texture and to separate the elements of the structures which are placed in them; such as *Müller's solution.*

Dissocia'tion. (L. *dissocio*, to separate from fellowship; from *dis*, apart; *socius*, a fellow.) The act of disuniting.

In Physiological Chemistry, the separation of one body from another, as of oxygen from hæmoglobin in the blood.

In Chemistry, a decomposition taking place under the influence of a certain temperature and pressure, in which, however, the separated molecules reunite to form the primary compound as soon as the original conditions of temperature and tension are reproduced. The exchange of gases in the lungs and in the tissues is, according to Donders, an instance of dissociation.

Dissol'uble. (L. *dissolubilis*, from *dissolvo*, to loosen asunder. G. *auflöslich.*) Capable of being dissolved.

Dissolu'tio. (L. *dissolutio*, a dissolving; from *dissolvo.*) See *Dissolution.*

Also, a synonym of *Solution.*

D. san'guinis. (L. *sanguis*, blood.) A condition of the blood in which the colouring matter of the red corpuscles becomes diffused through the serum; also, a condition of non-coagulability of the blood.

D. ventric'uli. (L. dim. *venter*, the belly.) A synonym of *Softening of the stomach.*

Dissolu'tion. (L. *dissolutus*, part. of *dissolvo*, to loosen. F. *dissolution;* G. *Auflösung, Lösung.*) The act of dissolving or melting; a synonym of solution, of decomposition, of destruction, and of death.

Formerly applied by the humoral physicians to a diminution of consistence of the blood.

A term, used by Hughlings Jackson, and applied to the scientific study of disease, which he regards as a product of dissolution as opposed to evolution.

D. of vit'reous bod'y. The same as *Phthisis bulbi.*

Dissolu'tus. (L. *dissolutus*, part. of *dissolvo*, to loosen. F. *dissolu.*) Lax; loose. Applied to certain diseases, as dissolutus morbus, or dysentery.

Dissol'vent. (L. *dissolvo*, to loosen. F. *dissolvant;* G. *auflösend.*) Having power to melt, or liquify, or dissolve. Applied to a menstruum. Applied to a medicine which dissolves morbid concretions.

Dissolven'tia. Same as *Dissolvents.*

Dissol'vents. (L. *dissolvo.*) Medicines having power to promote the absorption of swellings or the solution of concretions.

Dis'sonance. (F. *dissonance;* from L. *dissono*, to disagree in sound.) The same as *Discord.*

Distach'yous. (Δίς, two; στάχυς, an ear of corn. F. *distachyé;* G. *zweiährig.*) Having two ears or spikes.

Dis'tad. (L. *disto*, to stand apart; from *dis*, apart; *sto*, to stand.) An adverbial term applied by Dr. Barclay to express the same relation as is conveyed by his use of the word *Distal;* furthest from the trunk or mesial line.

Dis'taff. (Sax. *distæf.*) A staff to which the bunch of flax or other matter is tied, and from which the thread is drawn in spinning.

D. this'tle. The *Cirsium lanatum.*

Dis'tal. (L. *disto*, to be distant one from another.) Distant, or most removed from; a word applied by Dr. Barclay, of Edinburgh, in his proposed Nomenclature, when treating of the aspects of the four extremities, meaning farthest from the trunk or mesial line.

D. lig'ature. (L. *ligatura*, a band.) The tying of an artery on the side of an aneurysm furthest from the heart.

Dis'tant. (L. *disto*, to be apart one from another. F. *distant;* G. *entfernt.*) Separate. Applied to petals and stems directed far away from each other.

Distan'tia. (L. *distantia.*) Distance.

D. sacrocotyloï'dea. See *Pelvic diameter, sacrocotyloid.*

Distan'tial. (L. *disto*, to be apart one from another.) Remote in place.

D. aberra'tion. (L. *aberratio*, a diversion from.) Imperfect or ill-defined images arising from incorrect adjustment of the focus of a lens or system of lenses.

Distearylglycerinphosphor'ic ac'id. $C_3H_5(OC_{18}H_{35}O)_2O.PO(OH_2)$. A product of the decomposition of brain lecithin.

Dis'tegous. (Δίς, twice; στέγη, a roof. F. *distège;* G. *zweidachig.*) Having two ridges.

Diste'monous. (Δίς, twice; στήμων, a stamen. F. *distémoné;* G. *doppelstaubbeutelig, zweistaubfadig.*) Having two stamens.

Distemonoplean'therous. (Δίς, twice; στήμων, a stamen; πλέων, more; *anther.* F. *distemonopleanthére;* G. *doppelstaubbeutelig.*)

Having double the number of anthers to that of filaments.

Distem'per. (Old F. *destemprer*, to derange; from L. *dis ; tempero*, to proportion duly.) A derangement of the condition of the body or mind.

Also, a synonym of *Disease*.

D. louse. The louse of *Phtheiriasis*, the *Pediculus tabescentium*.

Distemperan'tia. (*Distemper*. F. *dyscrasie*.) A synonym of *Dyscrasia*.

Distem'perature. (*Distemper*.) Perturbation of mind.

Distem'pered. (*Distemper*.) Out of order; diseased; sick.

Distempe'ries. (*Distemper*. F. *dyscrasie*.) The same as *Dyscrasia*, which see.

Disten'ded. (L. *distendo*, to stretch out.) Inflated, blown out.

In Botany, same as *Ventricose*.

Disten'tio. (L. *distentio ;* from *distendo*, to stretch out. F. *distention ;* G. *Ausdehnung*.) A stretching out. An expanding or dilatation, as of the heart and arteries, and so corresponding with *Diastole*, according to Galen, *de Diff. Puls.* iv, 10.

D. membro'rum. (L. *membrum*, a limb.) Convulsion.

D. nervo'rum. (L. *nervus*, a nerve.) An old term for a convulsion or spasm.

Distich'ia. Same as *Distichiasis*.

Distichi'asis. (Δίς, twice; στίχος, a row. F. *distichiase ;* I. *distichiasi ;* S. *distiquiasis ;* G. *Zweiwuchs*.) Term for an affection in which the tarsus has a double row of eyelashes, one often turned inwards against the eye, the other outwards. The friction of the inner row against the cornea produces *Keratitis*, and other symptoms described under *Entropion*.

Distichophyl'lous. (Δίστιχος, with two rows; φύλλον, a leaf. F. *distichophylle*.) Having leaves in double rows.

Dis'tichous. (Δίς, twice; στίχος, a rank. G. *zweireihig*.) Double ranked; two-ranked. Applied to leaves and other organs disposed in opposite horizontal ranks or rows.

Distigma'tiæ. (Δίς, two; στίγμα, a stigma. F. *distigmatié ;* G. *mit zwei Narben*.) Applied by A. Richard to a Section of the *Synantheræ*, having two stigmata.

Distig'mous. (Same etymon. F. *distigmaté ;* G. *mit zwei Narben*.) Having two stigmata.

Distil'. (Old F. *distiller*, from L. *distillo*, to drip down; from *de*, down; *stillo*, to drop.) To fall in drops, to perform the act of *Distillation*.

Distilla'tio. See *Destillatio* and *Distillation*.

Distilla'tion. (L. *destillo*, to drop by little and little. F. *distillation ;* G. *Abziehen*.) The act or process of falling in drops; especially applied to a process having for its object the separation and isolation of the more volatile parts of any compound substance by vaporisation in one vessel and condensation in another. The body to be operated on is placed, with or without water, or some other fluid, in an alembic or retort, the neck of which is connected with another vessel, termed a receiver, which is kept cool by being surrounded with ice, or by a stream of cold water. Heat is applied to the bulb of the retort, and the vapours that rise are condensed in the receiver. Instead of a retort an apparatus called a still with a worm is commonly used. The operation of distillation is not only used for the purpose of obtaining the more volatile part of a compound liquid, but is also employed for the separation of a liquid from such solids as it may hold in solution or suspension, and for separating, along with water or spirit, the volatile oils of plants.

Formerly used for a defluxion of rheum, or a catarrh.

D., cold. Applied to that form of distillation in which no more heat is applied than just suffices to cause the liquid to pass over in drops.

D., destruc'tive. (L. *destruo*, to destroy.) The decomposition of bodies by a strong heat in one vessel, and the collection of the products in another. The same as *D., dry*.

D., dry. The application of heat to a substance in a retort without the addition of any fluid.

D., frac'tional. (Old F. *fraction ;* from L. *fractio ;* from *frango*, to break.) An operation by which two or more volatile liquids having different boiling points may be separated on the application of heat. The liquid having the lower boiling point distilling over first, and that having the higher last. The liquid is maintained at the same temperature in each of the various stages until the whole of the liquid boiling at that temperature has distilled over.

D. in vac'uo. (L. *in*, in; *vacuus*, empty.) A mode of distillation with a still and a receiver, so made as to be air-tight when connected; the latter possesses a stop-cock, which is kept open till all atmospheric air is expelled by the vapour produced in the operation; it is then closed, and a vacuum obtained by surrounding the receiver with ice or cold water. The distillation may now be conducted at a lower temperature than when the apparatus is not air-tight; a circumstance of no little importance in the preparation of many substances.

Distillato'rius. (L. *distillo*, to drop little by little.) Of, or belonging to, distillation; applied to vessels (*Vasa distillatoria*) used in distilling.

Distil'led. (L. *distillo*.) Having undergone the process of *Distillation*.

D. oils. See *Olea destillata*.

D. wa'ters. See *Aquæ destillatæ*.

Distinc't. (Old F. *distinct ;* from L. *distinctus*, part. of *distinguo*, to divide, or separate. G. *getrennt, deutlich*.) Applied to parts that are free and separate from others.

Distoc'ia. (Δίς, twice; τόκος, birth.) The birth of twins.

Distœ'chia. (Διστοιχία, a double row.) Same as *Distichiasis*.

Distœchi'asis. (Δίστοιχος, in double rows.) The same as *Distichiasis*.

Dis'toma. (Δίς, twice; στόμα, a mouth. G. *Doppelmaul*.) A Genus of the Family *Distomeæ*. Parasitic worms, usually of flattened, leaf-like form, with a pair of suckers, a dichotomously-branched intestinal canal, aproctous, with an excretory apparatus; a nervous system consisting of central and peripheric portions; egg-producing, and for the most part hermaphrodite. Their development is complicated. The ovum, which either presents specially arranged cilia or is destitute of them, is discharged from the body of the Distoma and carried into moist places or water. In the course of a short time the shell becomes detached, and the embryo set free wanders in search of a host. It usually finds one in the body of a mollusc. *It loses*

its cilia, and, assuming a worm-like aspect, is named, if provided with mouth and rudimentary intestine, Redia; or, if without these, Sporocyst (G. *Keimschlauch, Amme, Cercarienmutter*). In the interior of the sporocyst the Distoma brood or Cercariæ are produced asexually and out of germ granules. The Cercariæ are larval forms, but, like the mature form, possess two suckers, a digestive and excretory apparatus, and probably a nervous system, but no sexual organs. They have, in addition, some provisional structures, as a tail, an eyespot, and sometimes a spikelet on the head. In this condition they burst through the body wall of the sporocyst or redia, and, escaping from the first provisional host, swim more or less freely in water. Sooner or later these Distoma larvæ or tailed Cercariæ, penetrate the body of a second provisional host. In some instances this is another mollusc, as a snail; in others it is a worm; in others an arthropod, as an insect or crustacean; and yet again in others, a vertebrate. Embedded in the second provisional host the Cercaria becomes encysted, and constitutes the young Distoma, though still remaining asexual. The development of the sexual organs and the production of the complete Distoma only occurs when it has entered the stomach of one more animal by passive migration, its definitive host. The gastric juice of this animal dissolves the capsule, and the young Distoma makes its way to its appropriate organ, as the liver, or the urinary bladder. The cortical envelope of the animal is composed of four layers, a dense cuticle provided with porous canals, a layer of cells, a muscular layer, the direction of the fibres of which are externally circular, in the middle longitudinal, and internally diagonal, and an internal cell layer. The digestive apparatus consists of a mouth opening in the anterior sucker, a vestibule, a strong muscular and fusiform pharynx, which can be projected and retracted by appropriate muscles, and an intestine which divides into two portions running backwards and ending blindly, and sending off about sixteen lateral ramifying tubes. The excretory apparatus is a retiform system of tubes, which extends over the whole body and opens at the posterior end of the animal. The nervous system consists of two upper and one inferior ganglion, which are united by commissures. The inferior ganglion gives five branches backwards to the intestine; the upper ganglia give branches forwards as well as backwards, and especially two large lateral nerves, to the posterior part of the body and to the sperm-producing apparatus.

D. acanthoï'des, Rud. (Ἀκανθα, a thorn; εἶδος, likeness.) Found in the œsophagus, stomach, and intestines of *Phoca pantherina*.

D. acervocalcif'erum, Gastaldi. (L. *acervus*, a little heap; *calx*, lime; *fero*, to bear.) Found encapsuled in the trunks of the nerves of *Rana esculenta*.

D. aculea'tum, Nitsch. (L. *aculeatus*, prickly.) Found in the intestines of *Bubo maximus*.

D. acu'tum, Leuckart. (L. *acutus*, sharp.) Found in the frontal sinus of *Fœtorius putorius*.

D. æglefi'ni, v. Beneden. Found in the intestine of *Gadus æglefinus*.

D. æqua'lë, Dujardin. (L. *equalis*, equal.) Found in the intestine of *Strix flammea*.

D. affi'në, Rud. (L. *affinis*, allied or related to.) Found in the intestine of *Scorpæna cirrhosa*.

D. ag'amos, v. Linstow. (Ἄγαμος, unmarried.) Found encapsuled in the abdomen of *Gammarus pulex*.

D. albicol'ië, v. Rud. (L. *albus*, white; *collum*, the neck.) Found in the gall bladder of *Aquila pennata*.

D. allos'tomum, v. Diesing. (Ἄλλος, another; στόμα, the mouth.) Found in the intestine of *Tropidonotus natrix*.

D. aluco'nis intestina'lë, v. Rudolphi. (L. *intestinalis*, intestinal.) Found in the intestine of *Ulula aluco*.

D. aluco'nis thorac'icum, v. Rudolphi. (L. *thorax*, the chest.) Found in the cavity of the thorax of *Ulula aluco*.

D. anar'rhichæ, Rathke. Found in the intestine of *Anarrhichas lupus*.

D. an'atis fus'cæ, v. Viborg. (L. *anas*, a duck; *fuscus*, dusky.) Found in the intestine of *Oidemia fusca*.

D. an'ceps, Molin. (L. *anceps*, two-headed.) Found in the intestine of *Fulica atra*.

D. Anderso'ni, Cobbold. Found in the small intestine of a species of *Platanista*.

D. angula'tum, Dujardin. (L. *angulus*, an angle.) Found in the intestine of *Anguilla vulgaris*.

D. annula'tum, Diesing. (L. *annulatus*, furnished with rings.) Found in the intestine of *Gymnotus electricus*.

D. annulig'erum, Mordm. (L. *annulus*, a little ring; *gero*, to bear.) Found encapsuled in the vitreous humour of *Perca fluviatilis*.

D. anon'ymum, Diesing. (Ἀ, not; *νόμος*, a name.) Found in the intestine of *Gadus æglefinus*.

D. aper'tum, Rudolphi. (L. *apertus*, part. of *aperior*, to uncover.) Found in the intestine of *Apogon rex mullorum*.

D. apicula'tum, Rudolphi. (L. *apicula*, dim. of *apex*, a point.) Found in the large intestine of *Ulula aluco*.

D. appendicula'tum, Rudolphi. (L. *appendicula*, a small appendage.) Found in the intestine of *Perca fluviatilis*.

D. arcua'tum, Dujardin. (L. *arcuatus*, part. of *arcuo*, to bend.) Found in the intestine of *Garrulus glandarius*.

D. are'nula, Creplin. (L. *arenula*, a grain of sand.) Found in the intestine of *Fulica atra*.

D. areola'tum, Rudolphi. (L. *areola*, dim. of *area*, a space.) Found in the intestine of *Platessa vulgaris*.

D. arma'tum, Molin. (L. *armatus*, part. of *armo*, to arm.) Found in the intestine, cæcum, and rectum of *Gallus gallinaceus*.

D. arrec'tum, Dujardin. (L. *arrectus*, part. of *arrigo*, to raise.) Found in the intestine of *Lacerta viridis*.

D. ascid'ia, Rudolphi. (Ἀσκός, a leathern bag.) Found in the intestine of *Bos vulgaris*.

D. ascid'ia, v. Beneden. (Ἀσκός, a bag.) Found in the intestine of *Plecotus auritus*.

D. ascidioï'des, v. Beneden. (Ἀσκός, a bag; εἶδος, likeness.) Found in the intestine of *Vesperugo noctula*.

D. aspidoph'ori, v. Beneden. (Ἀσπίς, a shield; *φορέω*, to bear.) Found in the intestine of *Aspidophorus europæus*.

D. as'sula, Dujardin. (L. *assula*, a splinter.) Found in the intestine of *Tropidonotus natrix*.

D. at'omon, Rudolphi. (Ἄτομος, uncut.) Found in the ventricle of *Platessa flesus*.

D. auricula'tum, Wedl. (L. *auriculatus*, eared.) Found in the intestine of *Acipenser ruthenus*.

D. baccig'erum, Rudolphi. (L. *baccus*, a berry; *gero*, to bear.) Found in the intestine of *Atherina hepsetus*.

D. bacilla're, Molin. (L. dim. of *baculum*, a stick.) Found in the appendix of the pylorus of *Centrolophus pompilius*.

D. bac'ulus, Diesing. (L. *baculum*, a stick.) Found in the intestine of *Mergus albellus*.

D. beleoceph'alum, v. Linstow. (Βέλος, an arrow; κεφαλή, the head.) Found in the intestine of *Ardea cinerea*.

D. belo'nes vulga'ris, Wedl. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) Found encapsuled in the connective tissue of the pericardium and bulbous arteries of the *Belone vulgaris*.

D. berge'nsë, Olsson. Found in the intestine of *Anguilla vulgaris*.

D. bifurca'tum, Wedl. (L. *bis*, twice; *furca*, a fork.) Found in the intestine of *Crocodilus vulgaris*.

D. bilo'bum, Rudolphi. (L. *bis*, twice; *lobus*, a lobe.) Found in the intestine of *Fulica atra*.

D. blic'cæ, v. Linstow. Found encapsuled in the musculature of *Blicca bjoerkna*.

D. bos'cii, Cobbold. Found in the cavity of the mouth of *Cobuber spec*.

D. botryoph'oron, Olsson. (Βότρυς, a bunch of grapes; φορέω, to bear.) Found in the ventricles of *Molva abyssorum*.

D. brachys'omum, Creplin. (Βραχύς, short; σῶμα, the body.) Found in the intestine and cæcum of *Ægialites hiaticula*.

D. brevicol'lë, Creplin. (L. *brevis*, short; *collum*, neck.) Found in the intestine of *Hæmatopus ostralegus*.

D. bufo'nis, Linstow. (L. *bufo*, a toad.) Found encapsuled towards the intestine of *Bufo vulgaris*.

D. bursic'ola, Creplin. (L. *bursa*, a purse; *colo*, to inhabit.) Found in the bursa Fabricii of *Ardea cinerea*.

D. Busk'ii, Lankester. A synonym of *Distoma crassum*, Busk, Cobbold, Leuckart.

D. buteo'nis, Zeder. (L. *buteo*, a kind of falcon.) Found in the intestine of *Buteo vulgaris*.

D. cal'ceolus, Molin. (L. *calceolus*, a small shoe.) Found in the ventricles and intestine of *Conger vulgaris*.

D. callion'ymi, v. Beneden. Found in the intestine of *Callionymus dracunculus*.

D. campan'ula, Dujardin. (L. *campanula*, a small bell.) Found in the intestine of *Esox lucius*.

D. cam'pula, Cobbold. (Καμπύλος, bent.) Found in the biliary ducts of *Phocæna communis*.

D. canalicula'tum, Rudolphi. (L. *canaliculatus*, channelled.) Found in the intestine of *Sterna galericulata*.

D. capen'së, Harley. The ova said to be found in the blood of man.

D. capitella'tum, Rudolphi. (L. *capitellus*, dim. of *caput*, a head.) Found in the gall-bladder of *Uranoscopus scaber*.

D. capsula'rë, Diesing. (L. *capsula*, a small bust.) Found encapsuled in the internal muscles of *Crex pratensis*.

D. carno'sum, Rudolphi. (L. *carnosus*, fleshy.) Found in the intestine of *Dentex vulgaris*.

D. cauda'lë, Rudolphi. (L. *cauda*, a tail.) Found in the intestine and rectum of *Nucifraga caryocatactes*.

D. cauda'tum, v. Linstow. (L. *cauda*, a tail.) Found in the intestine of *Erinaceus europæus*.

D. cesticil'lus, Molin. (L. *cesticillus*, a small ring.) Found in the intestine of *Lophius piscatorius*.

D. ces'ti ven'eris, Vogt. (L. *cestus*, a girdle; *Venus*.) Found in the infundibulum of *Cestum veneris*.

D. cestoï'des, v. Beneden. (Κεστός, a girdle; εἶδος, likeness.) Found in the œsophagus of *Raja batis*.

D. chilos'tomum, Mehlis. (Χείλος, a lip; στόμα, a mouth.) Found in the intestine of *Vespertilio Leisleri* and *V. murinus*.

D. cine'tum, Rudolphi. (Κινητός, movable.) Found in the intestine of *Vanellus cristatus*.

D. cirra'tum, Rudolphi. (L. *cirratus*, curled.) Found in the large intestine of *Cervus monedula*.

D. cladoca'lium, Diesing. (Κλάδος, a shoot; καλιά, a cabin.) Found in the gall-bladder and biliary duct of *Ardea minuta*.

D. clathra'tum, Deslongchamps. (L. *clathratus*, set with bars.) Found in the gall-bladder of *Cypselus apus*.

D. cla'va, Diesing. (L. *clava*, a knotty branch.) Found in the intestine of *Eunectes scytale*.

D. clava'tum, Rudolphi. (L. *clava*, a knotty branch.) Found in the stomach of *Xiphias gladius*.

D. clavig'erum, Rudolphi. (L. *clavus*, a nail; *gero*, to bear.) Found in the intestine of *Rana temporaria*.

D. coch'lear, Rudolphi. (L. *cochlear*, a spoon.) Found in the intestine of *Sterna cantiaca*.

D. cochlearifor'më, Rudolphi. (L. *cochlear*, a spoon; *forma*, likeness.) Found in the intestine of *Mergus albellus*.

D. cœ'lebs, v. Linstow. (L. *cœlebs*, unmarried.) Found encapsuled in the intestine of *Fringella cœlebs*.

D. collurio'nis, Zeder. Found in the intestine of *Lanius collurio*.

D. commu'në, Diesing. (L. *communis*, common.) Found in the liver of *Sebastes norwegicus*.

D. commuta'tum, Diesing. (L. *commutatus*, part. of *commuto*, to change.) Found in the intestine and cæcum of *Gallus gallinaceus*.

D. compac'tum, Cobbold. (L. *compactus*, part. of *compingo*, to join together.) Found in the lungs of *Mungos fasciatus*.

D. complana'tum, Rudolphi. (L. *complano*, to make even.) Found in the œsophagus of *Ardea cinerea*.

D. conca'vum, Creplin. (L. *concavus*, concave.) Found in the small intestine and cæcum of *Anas Hornschuchii*.

D. conjunc'tum, Cobbold, M'Connell. (L. *conjungo*, to join together.) Found in the biliary duct of the fox, *Canis vulpes*, in the American fox, in Pariah dogs, and by Cobbold, Lewis, and Cunningham, and M'Connell in man, and thought by the last named author to be identical with *Distoma crassum*.

D. constric'tum, Lcared. (L. *constrictus*, part. of *constringo*, to draw together.) Found in the heart of *Chelone mydas.*

D. constric'tum, Mehlis. (L. *constringo*, to draw together.) Found in the intestine of *Oidemia nigra.*

D. contor'tum, Rudolphi. (L. *contortus*, part. of *contorqueo*, to turn.) Found in the gills of *Orthagoriscus nasus.*

D. co'nus, Creplin. (L. *conus*, a cone.) Found in the bile-bladder and bile-duct of *Felis domestica.*

D. corona'rium, Cobbold. (L. *coronarius*, of, or belonging to, a wreath.) Found in the intestine of *Alligator mississippiensis.*

D. corona'tum, Wagener. (L. *corono*, to crown.) Found in the intestine of *Corvina nigra.*

D. corruga'tum, Dujardin. (L. *corrugo*, to wrinkle.) Found in the intestine of *Sorex tetragonurus.*

D. crassicol'lë, Rudolphi. (L. *crassus*, thick; *collum*, neck.) Found in the intestine and rectum of *Salamandra atra.*

D. crassius'culum, Rudolphi. (L. dim. *crassus*, thick.) Found in the gall-bladder of *Buteo vulgaris.*

D. cras'sum, Busk. (L. *crassus*, thick.) Found in the intestine of *Homo sapiens.* The digestive tube is not ramified, and the body is somewhat dilated near the posterior end.

D. cras'sum, v. Siebold. (L. *crassus*, thick.) Found in the large intestine of *Chelidon rustica*, and in the intestine of the dog and man.

D. crena'tum, Molin. (L. *crena*, a notch.) Found in the stomach of *Centrolophus pompilius.*

D. crista'tum, Rudolphi. (L. *cristatus*, crested.) Found in the intestine of *Stromateus fiatola.*

D. crot'ali, Humboldt. (L. *crotalus*, a rattle-snake.) The *Pentastoma moniliforme.*

D. cryptoboth'rium, van Beneden. (Κρυπτός, hidden; *βόθρος*, a pit.) Found in the intestine of *Trigla gurnardus.*

D. crystal'linum, Rudolphi. (L. *crystallinus*, crystalline.) Found in the gall-bladder of *Rana temporaria.*

D. cunea'tum, Rudolphi. (L. *cuneatus*, wedge-shaped.) Found in the oviduct of *Pavo cristatus.*

D. cyclop'teri, Fabr. (Κύκλος, a circle; *πτέρυξ*, a wing.) Found in the intestine of *Cyclopterus lumpus.*

D. cygnoï'des, Zeder. (L. *cygnus*, a swan; *εἶδος*, form.) Found in the urine and bladder of *Rana temporaria.*

D. cylindra'ceum, Zeder. (L. *cylindrus*, a cylinder.) Found in the lungs of *Rana temporaria.*

D. cymbifor'më, Rudolphi. (L. *cymbium*, a small drinking vessel.) Found in the urine and bladder of *Halichelys atra.*

D. cystidic'ola, Creplin. (Κύστις, a bag; *colo*, to inhabit.) Found in *Phalangium opilio.*

D. deflec'tens, Rudolphi. (L. *deflectens*, part. of *deflecto*, to turn aside.) Found in the intestine of *Thryothorus hypoxanthus.*

D. delicat'ulum, Rudolphi. (L. dim. of *delicatus*, a voluptuary.) Found in the gall-bladder of *Anas sponsa.*

D. denticula'tum, Rudolphi. (L. *denticulatus*, furnished with small teeth.) Found in the intestine of *Sterna cantiaca.*

D. dentrit'icum, Rudolphi. (*Δένδρον*, a tree.) Found in the intestine of *Xiphias gladius.*

D. dicor'ynum, Diesing. (*Δίς*, double; *κορύνη*, a club.) Found in the muscle of *Lampris guttatus.*

D. diffusocalcif'erum, Gastaldi. (L. *diffundo*, to pour forth; *calx*, lime; *fero*, to bear.) Found encapsuled in the muscles, under the skin, in the liver, and in the lungs of *Rana esculenta.*

D. dilata'tum, Miram. (L. *dilato*, to enlarge.) Found in the intestine, rectum, and collum of *Gallus gallinaceus.*

D. dimor'phum, Diesing. (*Δίς*, twofold; *μορφή*, form.) Found in the œsophagus of *Ardea coçoi.*

D. diver'gens, Rudolphi. (L. *dis*, apart; *vergo*, to bend.) Found in the intestine of *Blennius tentacularis.*

D. du'bium, Diesing. (L. *dubius*, fluctuating.) Found in the intestine of *Scolopax minor.*

D. echene'idis rem'oræ, Rudolphi. (L. *echeneis remora*, the sucking-fish.) Found in the gall-bladder of *Echeneis remora.*

D. echina'tum, Zeder. (L. *echinatus*, prickly.) Found in the intestine of *Grus cinerea.*

D. echinif'erum, De la Valette. (L. *echinus*, a hedgehog; *fero*, to bear.) Found in the intestine of *Ascolopax gallinago.*

D. echinoceph'alum, Rudolphi. (Ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog; *κεφαλή*, the head.) Found in the intestine and rectum of *Milvus regalis.*

D. el'egans, Rudolphi. (L. *elegans*, fine, neat.) Found in the intestine of *Fringilla linaria.*

D. elephan'tis, Jackson. Found in the biliary duct and intestine of *Elephas indicus.*

D. ellip'ticum, Molin. (Ἔλλειψις, the conic section ellipse.) Found in the intestine of *Acipenser nasus.*

D. elonga'tum, Mehlis. (L. *elongatus*, part. of *elongo*, to lengthen out.) Found in the intestine of *Larus argentatus.*

D. em'bryo, Olfers. (Ἔμβρυον, the embryo.) Found encapsuled in the intestines and in the liver of *Acerina cornua.*

D. endolo'bum, Dujardin. (Ἔνδον, within; *λοβός*, the lower part of the ear.) Found in the intestine of *Rana temporaria.*

D. es'ocis lu'cii, Rudolphi. Found in the intestine of *Esox lucius.*

D. eurys'tomum, v. Linstow. (Εὐρύς, wide; *στόμα*, mouth.) Found in the intestine of *Glaucion clangula.*

D. exaspera'tum, Rudolphi. (L. *exaspero*, to roughen.) Found in the intestine of *Crossopus fodiens.*

D. exci'sum, Rudolphi. (L. *excido*, to cut out.) Found in the intestine of *Scomber colias.*

D. fabe'nii, Molin. Found in the intestine of *Cantharus vulgaris.*

D. fal'lax, Rudolphi. (L. *fallax*, deceitful.) Found in the intestine of *Uranoscopus scaber.*

D. fascia'tum, Rudolphi. (L. *fascia*, a band.) Found in the intestine of *Serranus cabrilla.*

D. fe'rox, Zeder. (L. *ferox*, impetuous.) Found in the intestine of *Ardea stellaris.*

D. ferrugino'sum, v. Linstow. (L. *ferruginus*, colour of iron-rust.) Found in the intestine of *Barbus fluviatilis.*

D. filifor'mĕ, Rudolphi. (L. *filum*, a thread; *forma*, shape.) Found in the intestine of *Cepola rubescens*.

D. fi'lum, Dujardin. (L. *filum*, a thread of anything woven.) Found in the intestine of *Passer domesticus*.

D. flaves'cens, van Beneden. (L. *flavesco*, to become golden coloured.) Found in the intestine of *Gobius minutus*.

D. flexuo'sum, Rudolphi. (L. *flexuosus*, tortuous.) Found in the stomach and intestine of *Talpa europæa*.

D. folia'ceum, Molin. (L. *foliaceus*, leafy.) Found in the intestine of *Gobius paganellus*.

D. fo'lium, Olfers. (L. *folium*, a leaf.) Found in the urine and bladder of *Esox lucius*.

D. fulig'ulæ feri'næ, Bellingham. Found in the intestine of *Fuligula ferina*.

D. ful'vum, Cobbold. (L. *fulvus*, reddish yellow.) Found in the intestine of *Gallus mustela*.

D. ful'vum, Rudolphi. (L. *fulvus*, reddish yellow.) Found in the intestine of *Motella mustela*.

D. furca'tum, Bremser. (L. *furca*, a fork.) Found in the intestine of *Lota molva*.

D. furcif'erum, Olsson. (L. *furca*, a fork; *fero*, to bear.) Found in the stomach and intestine of *Platessa flexus*.

D. fusca'tum, Rudolphi. (L. *fusco*, to darken.) Found in the intestine of *Coturnix communis*.

D. fusces'cens, Rudolphi. (L. *fusco*, to darken.) Found in the intestine of *Dentex vulgaris*.

D. gam'mari, v. Linstow. Found encapsuled in the abdominal cavity of *Gammarus pulex*.

D. gelatino'sum, Rudolphi. Found in the intestine of *Podocnemis expansa*.

D. genicula'tum, Diesing. (L. *geniculum*, a little knee.) Found in the stomach of *Physophora tetrasticha*.

D. ge'nu, Rudolphi. (L. *genu*, a knee.) Found in the intestine of *Labrus luscus*.

D. gibbo'sum, Rudolphi. (L. *gibbosus*, hunch-backed.) Found in the intestine of *Belone acus*.

D. gigante'um, Diesing. (L. *giganteus*, belonging to giants.) Found in the biliary ducts of *Camelopardalis giraffa*.

D. gi'gas, Nardo. (L. *gigas*, a giant.) Found in the stomach of *Luvarus imperialis*.

D. gla'brum, Creplin. (L. *glaber*, without hair.) Found in the intestine of *Salamandra maculosa*.

D. globip'orum, Rudolphi. (L. *globus*, a globe; *porus*, a pore.) Found in the intestine of *Perca fluviatilis*.

D. globocauda'tum, Creplin. (L. *globus*, a ball; *cauda*, a tail.) Found in the intestine of *Corvus cornix*.

D. glob'ulus, Rudolphi. (L. *globulus*, a little ball.) Found in the intestine of *Cygnus olor*.

D. Goli'ath, v. Beneden. Found in the intestine of *Balæna mysticetus*.

D. grac'ilĕ, Diesing. (L. *gracilis*, slender.) Found encapsuled in the gills, fins, and muscles of *Pomotis vulgaris*.

D. gran'dĕ, Rudolphi. (L. *grandis*, great.) Found in the intestine of *Platalea ajaja*.

D. grandip'orum, Rudolphi. (L. *grandis*, great; *porus*, a passage.) Found in the stomach of *Muræna helena*.

D. gran'ulum, Rudolphi. (L. *granulum*, a little grain.) Found in the intestine of *Cottus scorpius*.

D. hæmato'bium. The same as *Bilharzia hæmatobia*.

D. hemicy'clum, Molin. (L. *hemicyclium*, a semicircle.) Found in the intestine of *Belone acus*.

D, hepat'icum, Rud. (Ἧπαρ, the liver. F. *douve hepatique, douve de foie;* G. *Leberzegel.*) The liver-flounder, or liver-fluke, the cause of the rot in sheep and cattle. It is usually found in the biliary ducts; it is rare in man; common in ruminants, especially in sheep. The body is broad and flattened, consisting of a short conical head 3—4 mm. long, and the body proper 15—33 mm. long. At the fore part of the head is the cephalic sucker, in the hollow of which is the mouth. A second sucker is situated on the under surface at the junction of the head and body. In front of the latter sucker is the genital pore, which leads into a short tortuous tube that is connected with both male and female genital apparatus. The opening of the excretory apparatus is at the posterior extremity of the body. The sides of the body are filled with the yolk-producing apparatus (F. *vitelligène;* G. *Dotterstöcke*). In the median part of the body are anteriorly the windings of the uterus, containing many ova and the germ-producing apparatus (F. *germigène;* G. *Keimstöcke*), and posteriorly the sperm-producing apparatus (F. *spermatoque;* G. *Hodenfeld*). The shell-producing apparatus is intermediate in position to the two last.

D. heteroc'litum, Molin. (Ἑτεροκλιτός, sidewise bent.) Found in the intestine and cæcum of *Cotúrnix communis*.

D. heterophy'es, Bilharz. (Ἑτεροφυής, of a different nature.) Found in the intestine of man. Body pisiform, anterior extremity narrower than posterior; surface covered with small spines, especially near the head; intestinal tube with two non-ramified branches; genital orifices with a projecting border.

D. heterop'orum, Dujardin. (Ἕτερος, other; πόρος, a pore.) Found in the intestine of *Vesperugo pipistrellus*.

D. heteros'tomum, Rudolphi. (Ἕτερος; στόμα, a mouth.) Found in the œsophagus and under the tongue of *Ardea purpurea*.

D. hi'ans, Rudolphi. (L. *hio*, to gape.) Found in the œsophagus of *Ciconia alba*.

D. his'pidum, Abildgaard. (L. *hispidus*, rough.) Found in the intestine of *Acipenser glaber*.

D. holos'tomum, Rudolphi. (Ὅλος, whole; στόμα, the mouth.) Found in the intestine of *Rallus aquaticus*.

D. homœos'tomum, Diesing. (Ὅμοιος, like; στόμα.) Found in the stomach of *Trigla cuculus*.

D. hor'ridum, Leidy. (L. *horridus*, rough.) Found in the ureter of *Boa constrictor*.

D. hyali'num, Rudolphi. (L. *hyalinus*, glass green.) Found in the intestine of *Salmo eriox*.

D. hys'trix, Dujardin. (L. *hystrix*, a porcupine.) Found encapsuled in the branchial cavity and peritoneum of *Rhombus maximus*.

D. imbutifor'mĕ, Molin. (L. *imbutus*, part. of *imbuo*, to dye; *forma*, likeness.) Found in the intestine of *Labrax lupus*.

D. inci'sum, Rudolphi. (L. *incisus*, cut into.) Found in the stomach, intestine, and gall-bladder of *Anarhichas lupus*.

D. incivi'lë, Leidy. (L. *incivilis*, uncivil.) Found in the intestine of *Sciæna obliqua*.

D. incomp'tum, Rudolphi. (L. *incomptus*, rude.) Found in the intestine of a species of *Chætodon*.

D. incrassa'tum, Diesing. (L. *incrassatus*, part. of *incrasso*, to thicken.) Found in the stomach and intestine of *Lutra solitaria*.

D. increscens, Olsson. (L. *increscens*, part. of *increscо*, to grow in.) Found in the intestine of *Scomber scombrus*.

D. infla'tum, Molin. (L. *inflatus*, part. of *inflo*, to inflate.) Found in the stomach and intestine of *Anguilla vulgaris*.

D. inflex'um, Rudolphi. (L. *inflexus*, part. of *inflecto*, to bend.) Found in the intestine of *Idus melanotus*.

D. insig'në, Diesing. (L. *insignis*, prominent.) Found in the stomach of *Echinorrhinus spinosus*.

D. instab'ilë, Dujardin. (L. *instabilis*, unsteady.) Found in the intestine of *Crossopus fodiens*.

D. interme'dium, Mehlis. (L. *intermedius*, intermediate.) Found in the intestine of *Podiceps rubricollis*.

D. involu'tum, Rudolphi. (L. *involutus*, part. of *involvo*, to enwrap.) Found in the intestine of *Upupa epops*.

D. irrora'tum, Rudolphi. (L. *irroro*, to wet with dew.) Found in the stomach of *Halichelys atra*.

D. isos'tomum, Rudolphi. (Ἴσος, equal; στόμα, a mouth.) Found encapsuled in the ganglia, in the biliferous ducts, in the seminiferous ducts, and muscles of *Astacus fluviatilis*.

D. Jackso'nii, Cobbold. Found in the liver of *Elephas indicus*.

D. labia'tum, Rudolphi. (L. *labium*, a lip.) Found in the liver of *Syngnathus pelagicus*.

D. labra'cis, Dujardin. Found in the intestine of *Labrax lupus*.

D. la'bri, v. Beneden. Found in the intestine of *Labrus maculatus*.

D. lacinia'tum, Dujardin. (L. *lacinia*, a thing bitten.) Found in the pancreas of *Cynocephalus mormon*.

D. lan'cea, Diesing. (L. *lancea*, a lance.) Found in the biliary ducts of *Delphinus tacuschi*.

D. lanceola'tum, Mehlis. (L. *lanceolatus*, lance-shaped.) Found in the liver of man. Intestinal tube consists of two non-ramified branches. It is common in the smaller biliary canals of the sheep. It is about ·35″ long, ·14″ broad.

D. laticol'lë, Rudolphi. (L. *latus*, broad; *collum*, the neck.) Found in the intestine of *Caranx trachurus*.

D. laurea'tum, Zeder. (L. *laureatus*, laureate.) Found in the intestine of *Trutta fario*.

D. leptoso'mum, Creplin. (Λεπτός, delicate; σῶμα, the body.) Found in the intestine of *Tringa alpina*.

D. li'ma, Rudolphi. (L. *lima*, a file.) Found in the intestine of *Rhinolophus ferrum equinum*.

D. linea'rë, Zeder. (L. *linearis*, linear.) Found in the large intestine of *Gallus gallinaceus*.

D. li'neola, Diesing. (L. *lineola*, a little line.) Found in the intestine of *Circus rufus*.

D. lin'gua, Creplin. (L. *lingua*, the tongue.) Found in the intestine of *Larus argentatus*.

D. linguæfor'më, Diesing. (L. *lingua*, the tongue; *forma*, likeness.) Found in the intestine of *Erinaceus europæus*.

D. linguat'ula, Rudolphi. (L. *linguatulus*, provided with a little tongue.) Found in the intestine of a species of *Rana*.

D. lon'gum, Leidy. (L. *longus*, long.) Found in the throat of *Esox estor*.

D. lo'rum, Dujardin. (L. *lorum*, a lash.) Found in the intestine of *Talpa europæa*.

D. lucip'etum, Rudolphi. (L. *lux*, light; *peto*, to seek.) Found in the nictitating membrane of *Larus argentatus*.

D. lu'teum, v. Beneden. (L. *luteus*, yellow.) Found in the intestine of *Mustelus vulgaris*.

D. macroboth'rium, v. Beneden. (Μακρός, long; βόθρος, a pit.) Found in the intestine of *Osmerus eperlanus*.

D. macrocot'ylë, Diesing. (Μακρός, long; κοτύλη, a cup.) Found in the intestine of *Orthagoriscus mola*.

D. macrophal'los, v. Linstow. (Μακρός, long; φαλλός, the male member.) Found in the intestine of *Actitis hypoleucus*.

D. macros'tomum, Rudolphi. (Μακρός, long; στόμα, a mouth.) Found in the intestine of *Apternus tridactylus*.

D. macrou'rum, Rudolphi. (Μακρός, long; οὐρά, a tail.) Found in the liver and gall bladder of *Anthus arboreus*.

D. maculo'sum, Rudolphi. (L. *maculosus*, spotted.) Found in the intestine of *Caprimulgus europæus*.

D. margina'tum, Molin. (L. *margino*, to furnish with a border.) Found in the intestine of *Anas crecca*.

D. megacot'ylë, Diesing. (Μεγάς, great; κοτύλη, cup.) Found in the stomach of *Velella spirans*.

D. megas'tomum, Rudolphi. (Μεγάς, great; στόμα, mouth.) Found in the stomach of *Prionodon glaucus*.

D. mentula'tum, Rudolphi. (L. *mentula*, the penis.) Found in the intestine of *Tropidonotus natrix*.

D. mesos'tomum, Rudolphi. (Μέσος, in the middle; στόμα, mouth.) Found in the intestine of *Pyrrhula vulgaris*.

D. microceph'alum, Baird. (Μικρός, small; κεφαλή, the head.) Found in the stomach of *Acanthias vulgaris*.

D. micrococ'cum, Rudolphi. (Μικρός, small; κόκκος, a kernel.) Found in the intestine of *Glareola austriaca*.

D. microcot'ylë, Diesing. (Μικρός, small; κοτύλη, cup.) Found in the intestine of *Rhombus maximus*.

D. microphyl'la, v. Beneden. (Μικρός, small; φύλλον, leaf.) Found in the intestine of *Osmerus eperlanus*.

D. microso'mum, Rudolphi. (Μικρός, small; σῶμα, the body.) Found in the intestine of *Serranus cabrilla*.

D. micros'tomum, Rudolphi. (Μικρός, small; στόμα, mouth.) Found in the intestine of *Solea vulgaris*.

D. mi'grans, Dujardin. (L. *migro*, to wander.) Found in the intestine of *Crocidura leucodon.*

D. milita're, Rudolphi. (L. *militaris*, military.) Found in the intestine of *Ascolopax gallinago.*

D. min'imum, van Beneden. (L. *minimus*, sup. of *parvus*, small.) Found in the intestine of *Clupea sprattus.*

D. minu'tum, Cobbold. (L. *minutus*, part. of *minuo*, to diminish.) Found in the intestine of *Hæmatopus ostralegus.*

D. mon'as, Rudolphi. (*Μονάς*, solitary.) Found in the intestine of *Siphonops annulatus.*

D. motel'læ, van Beneden. Found in the intestine of *Motella mustela.*

D. mus'culi, Rudolphi. (L. *musculus*, a muscle.) Found in the intestine of *Mus musculus.*

D. musculo'rum per'cæ, Waldenburg. (L. *musculus*, a muscle.) Found encapsuled in the muscles of *Perca fluviatilis.*

D. mutabi'lis, Molin. (L. *mutabilis*, changeable.) Found in the gall-bladder of *Lacerta muralis.*

D. na'ja, Rudolphi. Found in the liver of *Tropidonotus natrix.*

D. na'num, Rudolphi. (L. *nanus*, a dwarf.) Found in the large intestine of *Ascolopax gallinula.*

D. nephroceph'alum, Diesing. (*Νεφρός*, the kidney; *κεφαλή*, the head.) Found in the intestine of *Turdus saxatilis.*

D. neurona'ii Monro'ii. Probably an immature *Gasterostoma gracilescens.*

D. nigrofla'vum, Rudolphi. (L. *niger*, black; *flavus*, yellow.) Found in the stomach of *Orthagoriscus mola.*

D. nigroveno'sum, Bellingham. (L. *niger; venosus*, full of veins.) Found in the œsophagus of *Tropidonotus natrix.*

D. nodulo'sum, Zeder. (L. *nodulus*, a little knot.) Found in the intestine of *Perca fluviatilis.*

D. obe'sum, van Beneden. (L. *obesus*, plump.) Found in the intestine, skin, and in the gills of *Cottus scorpius.*

D. obe'sum, Diesing. (L. *obesus*, plump.) Found in the gall-bladder of *Leporinus Friderici.*

D. oblon'gum, Cobbold. (L. *oblongus*, oblong.) Found in the biliary ducts of *Manatus exunguis.*

D. obova'tum, Molin. (L. *ob*, towards; *ovatus*, egg-shaped.) Found in the intestine of *Chrysophrys aurata.*

D. ocrea'tum, Rudolphi. (L. *ocreatus*, greaved.) Found in the intestine of *Clupea harengus.*

D. oc'uli huma'ni, v. Ammon. (L. *oculus*, the eye; *humanus*, human.) An immature Distoma, found by Gescheidt between the lens and capsule of the eye of an infant in v. Ammon's care. By some it is thought to be an immature *D. lanceolatum.*

D. oken'ii, Köll, Diesing. Found encapsuled in the vertebræ and gills of *Brama rayi.*

D. ophthalmo'bium, Diesing. (*Ὀφθαλμός*, the eye; *βιόω*, to live.) Found in the lens of the eyes of man. Same as *D. oculi humani.*

D. orbicula're, Diesing. (L. *orbicularis*, circular.) Found in the intestine of *Nyctipithecus trivirgatus.*

D. ova'tum, Rudolphi. (L. *ovatus*, egg-shaped.) Found in the bursa Fabricii of many birds.

D. ovocauda'tum, Vulpian. (L. *ovum*, an egg; *cauda*, a tail.) Found under the tongue of *Rana esculenta.*

D. oxyceph'alum, Rudolphi. (*Ὀξύς*, sharp; *κεφαλή*, the head.) Found in the intestine of *Anser albifrons.*

D. oxyu'rum, Creplin. (*Ὀξύς*; *οὐρά*, the tail.) Found in the intestine of *Tadorna vulpanser.*

D. pachyso'mum, Eysenhardt. (*Παχύς*, thick; *σῶμα*, the body.) Found in the intestine of *Mugil auratus.*

D. pagel'li, van Beneden. Found in the stomach of *Pagellus centrodontus.*

D. palæ'monis, v. Linstow. Found encapsuled in the abdominal cavity of *Palæmon serratus.*

D. pal'lens, Rudolphi. (L. *pallens*, pale.) Found in the intestine of *Chrysophrys aurata.*

D. papilli'erum, Molin. (L. *papilla*, a small pimple; *fero*, to bear.) Found in the intestine of *Belone acus.*

D. papillo'sum, Diesing. (L. *papilla.*) Found in the aquiferous canals of *Beroë rufescens.*

D. pela'giæ, Kölliker. Found in the stomach, flesh, and genitals of *Pelagia noctiluca.*

D. pellu'cidum, v. Linstow. (L. *pellucidus*, transparent.) Found in the œsophagus of *Gallus gallinaceus.*

D. pelophyla'cis esculen'ti, Wedl. Found in the brain of *Rana esculenta.*

D. perla'tum, v. Nardin. (L. *perlatus*, part. of *perfero*, to bear throughout.) Found in the intestine of *Tinca vulgaris.*

D. phryga'neæ, v. Linstow. Found encapsuled in the abdominal cavities of *Phryganea grandis.*

D. pic'tum, Creplin. (L. *pictus*, painted.) Found in the cloaca of *Ciconia alba.*

D. planor'bis cor'nei, v. Linstow. Found in *Planorbis corneus.*

D. polo'nii, Molin. Found in the intestine of *Caranx trachurus.*

D. polymor'phum, Rudolphi. (*Πολύς*, many; *μορφή*, shape.) Found in the intestine of *Anguilla vulgaris.*

D. pris'tis, Deslongchamps. (L. *pristis*, a whale.) Found in the intestine of *Merlangus vulgaris.*

D. pseudos'toma, v. Willemoes-Suhm. (*Ψευδής*, false; *στόμα*, the mouth.) Found in the stomach of *Alligator mississippiensis.*

D. pulchel'lum, Rudolphi. (L. *pulchellus*, rather beautiful.) Found in the intestine of *Labrus cynædus.*

D. punc'tum, Zeder. (L. *punctum*, a point.) Found in the intestine of *Carassius vulgaris.*

D. pusil'lum, Zeder. (L. *pusillus*, very small.) Found encapsuled in connective tissue of *Erinaceus europæus.*

D. puto'rii, Molin. Found encapsuled in the pectoral cavity and in the muscles of *Fœtorius putorius.*

D. pyrifor'mis, Creplin. (L. *pyrum*, a pear; *forma*, shape.) Found in the intestine of *Oidemia fusca.*

D. pyxida'tum, Bremser. (L. *pyxidatus*, box-like.) Found in the intestine of *Jacare sclerops.*

D. ra'chion, Cobbold. (*Ῥαχίον*, dim. of

ῥάχις, the back.) Found in the intestine of *Gadus morrhua.*

D. radia'tum. (L. *radius*, a spoke.) Found in the cormorant.

D. ra'dula, Dujardin. (L. *radula*, a scraping iron.) Found in *Limnæa palustris.*

D. rayneria'num, Nardo. Found in the intestine of *Luvarus imperialis.*

D. rebel'lum, Olsson. Found in the intestine of *Labrus maculatus.*

D. recurva'tum, v. Linstow. (L. *recurvo*, to bend back.) Found in the intestine of *Fuligula marila.*

D. recur'vum, Dujardin. (L. *recurvo*, to bend back.) Found in the intestine of *Mus sylvaticus.*

D. reflex'um, Creplin. (L. *reflexus*, bent back.) Found in the intestine of *Cyclopterus lumpus.*

D. repan'dum, Rudolphi. (L. *repandus*, bent backwards.) Found in the intestine of *Cystignathus ocellatus.*

D. retroflex'um, Molin. (L. *retro*, backwards; *flexus*, bent.) Found in the intestine of *Belone acus.*

D. retu'sum, Dujardin. (L. *retusus*, blunted.) Found in the intestine of *Rana temporaria.*

D. rhom'bi Bos'cii, Rudolphi. Found in the mesentery of *Rhombus Boscii.*

D. rin'gens, van Beneden. (L. *ringens*, gaping.) Found in the nasal cavities of *Scymnodon ringens.*

D. Ring'eri. Found in the lung of man in Formosa and Japan; it causes cough, a rusty-brown expectoration, and hæmoptysis.

D. ro'seum, van Beneden. (L. *roseus*, rosy.) Found in the intestine of *Petromyzon fluviatilis.*

D. ru'bens, Dujardin. (L. *rubeo*, to grow red.) Found in the intestine of *Sorex tetragonurus.*

D. ru'dě, Diesing. (L. *rudis*, rough.) Found encapsuled in the lungs of *Lutra brasiliensis.*

D. rufovir'idě, Rudolphi. (L. *rufus*, reddish; *viridis*, green.) Found in the intestine of *Caprus aper.*

D. sca'brum, Zeder. (L. *scaber*, scurfy.) Found in the intestine of *Gadus morrhua.*

D. scorpæ'næ cirrho'sæ, Diesing. (L. *scorpæna*, a sea scorpion.) Found in the peritoneum of *Scorpæna cirrhosa.*

D. semiarma'tum, Molin. (L. *semi*, half; *armatus*, armed.) Found in the intestine of *Acipenser naccari.*

D. seria'lě, Rudolphi. (L. *series*, a row.) Found in the kidneys of *Salmo salvelinus.*

D. serpenta'tum, Molin. (L. *serpens*, a serpent.) Found in the intestine of *Sayris camperi.*

D. serra'tum, Diesing. (L. *serratus*, saw-shaped.) Found in the intestine of *Aranus scolopaceus.*

D. signa'tum, Dujardin. (L. *signatus*, sealed.) Found in the intestine of *Tropidonotus natrix.*

D. sim'plex, Rudolphi. (L. *simplex*, simple.) Found in the intestine of *Gadus æglefinus.*

D. sinen'sě, Cobbold. (L. *sinensis*, Chinese.) Body ·7″ long and ·14″ broad. Found in the liver of man.

D. singula'rě, Molin. (L. *singularis*, solitary.) Found in the intestine of *Ibis falcinellus.*

D. sinua'tum, Rudolphi. (L. *sinuo*, to bend.) Found in the intestine of *Ophidium barbatum.*

D. sire'nis, Vaillant. Found encapsuled under the skin of *Siren lacertina.*

D. soc'cus, Molin. (L. *soccus*, a slipper.) Found in the stomach of *Mustelus vulgaris.*

D. sole'æ, Rudolphi. (L. *solea*, a sole.) Found in the intestine of *Solea vulgaris.*

D. soleæfor'mě, Rudolphi. (L. *solea*; *forma*, shape.) Found in the stomach of *Trigla gurnardus.*

D. so'ricis, Pontallie. (L. *sorex*, a shrew-mouse.) Found in the gall-bladder of *Crocidura aranea.*

D. spa'ri, Rudolphi. (L. *sparus*, a kind of bream.) Found in the intestine of *Pagellus erythrinus.*

D. spat'ula, Dujardin. (L. *spatula*, a broad piece of anything.) Found in the intestine of *Accentor modularis.*

D. spatula'tum, Leuckart. (L. *spatula.*) Found in the liver of *Homo sapiens.* Same as *D. sinense*, Cobbold.

D. spatula'tum, Rudolphi. Found in the intestine of *Ardea minuta.*

D. spicula'tor, Dujardin. (L. *spiculo*, to sharpen to a point.) Found in the intestine of *Mus decumanus.*

D. spinulo'sum, Rudolphi. (L. *spinula*, a little thorn.) Found in the intestine of *Numenius arquata.*

D. squa'mula, Diesing. (L. *squamula*, a small scale.) Found in the intestine of *Fœtorius putorius.*

D. ster'næ canti'acæ, Valette. Found in the intestine of *Sterna cantiaca.*

D. tec'tum, Linstow. (L. *tectus*, covered.) Found in the intestine of *Osmerus eperlanus.*

D. tenuicol'lě, Rudolphi. (L. *tenuis*, thin; *collum*, a neck.) Found in the liver of *Phoca barbata.*

D. tereticol'lě, Rudolphi. (L. *teres*, round; *collum.*) Found in the intestine of *Lucioperca sandra.*

D. tetracys'tis, Gastaldi. (Τετρά, four; κύστις, a bag.) Found encapsuled in the muscles of *Rana esculenta.*

D. tobia'ni, Kröyer. Found in the abdominal cavity of *Ammodytes tobianus.*

D. torna'tum, Rudolphi. (L. *tornatus*, turned in a lathe.) Found in the stomach of *Coryphæna equisetis.*

D. torulo'sum, Rudolphi. (L. *torulus*, a tuft.) Found in the intestine of *Silurus glanis.*

D. transversa'lě, Rudolphi. (L. *transversus*, turned across.) Found in the intestine of *Cobitis tænia.*

D. triangula'rě, Diesing. (L. *triangularis*, three-cornered.) Found in the intestine of *Merops apiaster.*

D. trig'læ, Rudolphi. Found in the intestine of *Trigla cuculus.*

D. trigonoceph'alum, Rudolphi. (Τρεῖς, three; γωνία, an angle; κεφαλή, the head.) Found in the intestine of *Erinaceus europæus.*

D. trunca'tum, Leuckart. (L. *trunco*, to cut off.) Found in the kidneys of *Crossopus fodiens.*

D. trut'tæ, Moulinie. Found in the eye cavity of *Trutta trutta.*

D. tuba'rium, Rudolphi. (L. *tuba*, a straight trumpet.) Found in the intestine of *Umbrina vulgaris*.

D. tubula'tum, Rudolphi. (L. *tubulatus*, pipe-shaped.) Found in the intestine of a species of *Muræna*.

D. tumid'ulum, Rudolphi. (L. *tumidulus*, swollen.) Found in the intestine of *Syngnathus acus*.

D. tursio'nis, Marchi. Found in the intestine of *Delphinus tursio*.

D. uncina'tum, Zeder. (L. *uncinatus*, hooked.) Found in the large intestine of *Gallinula chloropus*.

D. u'nicum, Molin. (L. *unicus*, single.) Found in the intestine of *Centrolophus pompilius*.

D. variab'ilĕ, Leidy. (L. *variabilis*, changeable.) Found in the pleura, trachea, and bronchia of *Tropidonotus sipedon*.

D. va'ricum, Zeder. (L. *varicus*, straddling.) Found in the stomach of *Trutta salar*.

D. variega'tum, Rudolphi. (L. *variegatus*, of various colours.) Found in the lungs of *Rana esculenta*.

D. velip'orum, Creplin. (L. *velum*, a covering; *porus*, a channel.) Found in the stomach and intestine of *Prionodon Milberti*.

D. ventrico'sum, Rudolphi. (L. *venter*, the belly.) Found in the intestine of *Clupea sprattus*.

D. vi'perææ, Rudolphi. Found in the intestine of *Vipera redii*.

D. vitella'tum, Linstow. (L. *vitellus*, the yolk of an egg.) Found in the intestine of *Actitis hypoleucus*.

D. vit'ta, Dujardin. (L. *vitta*, a fillet.) Found in the intestine of *Mus sylvaticus*.

D. vivip'aræ fascia'tæ, Linstow. Found in the *Vivipara fasciata*.

D. vivip'arum, Beneden. (L. *vivus*, alive; *pario*, to bring forth.) Found in the intestine of *Mugil chelo*.

D. wach'niæ, Tilesius. Found in the intestine of *Gadus wachnia*.

D. xanthoso'mum, Creplin. (Χανθός, yellow; σῶμα, the body.) Found in the gall-bladder of *Podiceps minor*.

Distom'ida. A Family of *Digenea* having two suckers; one, circumoral, in front; the other, ventral, but not terminal.

Distort'. (L. *distortus*, part. of *distorqueo*, to twist.) To put out of shape, to twist.

Distor'ted. (Same etymon.) Bent, twisted.

D. crys'tals. Crystals which have become misshapen, and apparently not in harmony with the normal form, by undue development of certain faces by excess or defect.

Distor'tio. See *Distortion*.

D. o'ris. (L. *os*, the mouth.) A synonym of *Risus sardonicus*.

D. spi'næ. (L. *spina*, the spine.) Pott's curvature.

D. vertebra'rum. (L. *vertebra*.) Pott's curvature.

Distor'tion. (L. *distortus*, part. of *distorqueo*, to set awry. F. *distorsion;* G. *Verkrummung*, *Verstauchung*.) Term for an unnatural direction of parts, from any cause, as curvature of the spine, or club-foot.

D. of eye'ball. A synonym of *Strabismus*.

Distor'tor. (L. *distorqueo*, to set awry.) A twister, or distorter.

D. o'ris. (L. *os*, the mouth.) A name for the *Zygomaticus minor* muscle, because it draws up the angles of the mouth in laughter.

Distrac'tile. (L. *distractus*, part. of *distraho*, to draw asunder. F. *distractile*.) Carried widely apart, as in the case of anthers which are separated by long supports.

Distrac'tio. (L. *distraho*, to draw asunder.) Old term for the separation of substances before coherent or united; the reduction of bodies to their elements by separation or calcination. (Rulandus.)

Distrac'tion. (Same etymon.) A drawing asunder.

D. of joints. The extension of a limb to reduce the mutual pressure of the bones of a joint.

Distress'. (Old F. *destresse;* from Low L. *districtio*, to afflict; from L. *distringo*, to pull asunder, to punish.) Pain or anguish of body or mind.

D., car'diac. Same as *Cardiac anxiety*.

Distribu'tio. (L. *distribuo*, to divide.) A distribution. Old term applied to the nutritious juices, the same as *Anadosis;* also applied to the excrements, the same as *Diachorema*.

Distribu'tion. (Same etymon.) The act of dividing or dealing out among others; the mode of arrangement.

D., bathymet'rical. (Βαθύς, deep; μέτρον, a measure.) The mode and conditions of the distribution of living things having reference to the depth of the water in which they live.

D., geograph'ical. (Γή, the earth; γράφω, to write.) The distribution of living things having reference to the regions of the earth which they inhabit.

D., geolog'ical. (Γή, the earth; λογός, a word.) The mode and conditions of the distribution of living things having reference to the time of the earth's history in which they have lived, as evidenced in the geological strata.

D. of an'imals and plants. The distribution of animals and plants is dependent partly on the physical conditions of the surface of the earth, and partly on their means of dispersal. The proportion of land and water, the height and length of mountain chains, the width of seas, and the direction and velocity of ocean currents, the prevalent winds, the temperature and rainfall, the nature of the soil and of its productions, all materially influence the distribution of animal and vegetable life. An examination of the fauna of the various countries has led Mr. Wallace to divide the earth into different regions, which he names Palæarctic, Ethiopian, Oriental, Australian, Neotropical, and Nearctic, each having its own special groups of animal and vegetable life.

D. of electric'ity. The relative amount and character of the electricity of adjoining bodies or of adjoining parts of the same body.

D. of heat. The ultimate disposal of heat rays on falling on a surface, as by absorption, transmission, or reflection.

D., ver'tical. (L. *verticalis*, from *vertex*, the top.) Same as *D., bathymetrical*.

Distributo'ria lac'tea thorac'ica. (L. *lacteus*, milky; *thorax*, the chest.) The thoracic duct.

Districh'ia. (Δίς, twice; θρίξ, hair.) Same as *Distichia*.

Districhi'asis. (Δίς, two; θρίξ, hair.) The same as *Distichiasis*.

Dis'trict. (Old F. *district;* from Low L. *districtus*, a territory in which a lord may dis-

train; from L. *distringo*, to draw asunder.) A region with boundaries, within which some authority or influence may be exerted.

D., cell. Same as *Cell territory*.

Dis'trix. (Δίς, double; θρίξ, the hair.) Term for a disease of the hair in which it splits and divides at the end. See *Dichophyia*.

Disturb'ance. (Old F. *destourber*; from L. *disturbo*, to throw into disorder.) An unquiet movement, an agitation or violent change of settled conditions. Used to describe an interference with the natural functions of the body or a part of it.

Disty'lium. (Δίς, twice; στῦλος, a pillar, a style.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Hamamelidaceæ*.

D., racemo'sum, Zucc. (L. *racemosus*, full of bunches.) Hab. Japan. The tree which is believed, but probably erroneously, to furnish Chinese galls.

Disty'lous. (Δίς, twice; στύλος, a style.) Having two styles.

Disul'phate. (Δίς, twice; *sulphate*.) A salt containing two atoms of sulphuric acid to one of base.

Disul'phide. (Δίς; *sulphide*.) A salt containing two atoms of sulphur to one of base.

D. of car'bon. See *Carbon disulphide*.

Disulphu'ric ac'id. A synonym of *Sulphuric acid, fuming*.

Disymmet'ria. (Δίς; συμμετρία, due proportion.) Likeness of both sides; bilateral symmetry.

Dis'znopatak. Hungary. An alkaline chalybeate water.

Di'ta. The *Alstonia* or *Echites scholaris*, the bark of which yields *Ditaïn*.

D. bark. See *Alstoniæ cortex*.

Di'taïn. (*Dita*.) A doubtful substance said by some to be a special glucoside, by others, amorphous *Echitamin*. According to Harnack, its composition is $C_{22}H_{20}N_2O_4$, and it is the sole alkaloid of dita bark.

Di'tamin. ($C_{16}H_{19}NO_2$.) An alkaloid said to be contained in small quantity in the bark of *Echites scholaris* or *Alstonia scholaris*. It is a white, slightly bitter powder, soluble in ether, chloroform, benzine, and alcohol. It is obtained in a crystallised condition from boiling petroleum. It gives a reddish colour with concentrated sulphuric acid, becoming violet as it cools. It melts at 75° C.; reaction alkaline. See *Ditaïn*.

Dita'na. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Apocynaceæ* probably.

D. digitifo'lia. (L. *digitus*, a finger; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. Brazil. Said to be an excellent galactogogue.

Ditax'ium. (Δίς, twice; τάξις, an arranging. F. *ditaxion*.) A capsular fruit with two series of compartments.

Ditch'bur. The *Xanthium strumarium*.

Ditetrahe'dral. (Δίς, twice; τέτρα, four; ἕδρα, that on which anything rests.) A tetrahedral prismatic crystal with dihedral summits.

Ditet'ryl. A synonym of *Acetylene*.

Dithe'cal. (Δίς, twice; θήκη, a case.) Having two cavities.

D. an'thers. Anthers in which the septa between the two loculi of each anther-lobe have been absorbed, so that there are two cells or cavities only.

Dithe'cous. (Δίς, twice; θήκη, a case.) Composed of two thecæ, or cells, as in the anthers of many plants.

Dithi'onic ac'id. (Δίς, twice; θεῖον, sulphur.) $H_2S_2O_6$. An acid obtained by transmitting sulphurous acid gas through cold water containing manganese dioxide in suspension. The manganese dithionate is decomposed by barium hydrate, and the dithionic acid separated with sulphuric acid. It is odourless, sour, and decomposes into sulphurous and sulphuric acids when its solution is concentrated beyond sp. gr. 1·347. Formerly called *Hyposulphuric acid*.

Dithi'onous ac'id. Same as *Hyposulphurous acid*.

Dith'yrous. (Δίς, two; θύρα, a door.) Having two valves.

Dit'marsch. A district in Holstein.

D. disea'se. A term applied to an epidemic disease which appears to have been the result of hereditary syphilis.

Ditoc'ia. (Δίς, twice; τόκος, birth.) A twin birth.

Ditoplax'is. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cruciferæ*.

D. mura'lis, Robert. The *Sisymbrium murale*.

Ditrachyc'eras. (Δίς; τραχύς, rough; κέρας, a horn.) A name given to an erroneously supposed entozoon found in the fæces.

Ditrichot'omous. (Δίς, twice; τρίχα, in three parts; τομή, a section.) Dividing or divided into twos and threes.

Dit'ropous. (Δίς, two; τρέπω, to turn.) A term applied to an inverted ovule, the funiculus of which describes a spiral placing the ovule in the position of an erect ovule.

Dittan'der. (Corruption of L. *dictamnus*.) The *Lepidium latifolium*, or *L. sativum*.

Dit'tany. (Corruption of L. *dictamnus*. F. *dictamne*.) Common name for the genus *Dictamnus*.

Also, the *Lepidium latifolium*.

D., Amer'ican. The *Cunila mariana*.

D., bas'tard. Common name for the *Dictamnus albus*, or white fraxinella.

D., moun'tain. The *Cunila mariana*.

D. of Crete. (F. *dictamne de Crète*.) Common name for the *Origanum dictamnus*.

D., white. The *Dictamnus albus*.

Dittecoi'a. (Διττός, double; ἀκοή, hearing.) Double hearing.

Ditto'pia. (Διττός, double; ὤψ, the eye.) A synonym of *Diplopia*.

Dittop'sia. The same as *Diplopia*.

Diuresiæsthe'sis. (Διουρέω, to pass the urine; αἴσθησις, feeling.) The desire or want to micturate.

Diure'sis. (Διά, through; οὐρέω, to pass water. F. *diurèse*; G. *Harnabgang*.) Term for the natural, or an increased, discharge of urine, from whatever cause.

D., chron'ic. A synonym of *Diabetes insipidus*.

Diuret'ic. (Διά, through; οὐρέω, to pass water. F. *diurétique*; G. *diuretisch, harntreibend*.) Applied to a medicine which, taken internally, has the effect of increasing the secretion of the kidneys, such as squill, juniper, digitalis, and some of the alkaline salts.

D. salt. The *Potassæ acetas*.

D. wine. See *Wine, diuretic*.

Diuret'ica. A synonym of *Arnica montana*.

Diureticoæsthe'sis. The same as *Diuresiæsthesis*.

Diuret'ics. Plural of *Diuretic*.

D., ac'id. A group formed by the vegetable and many of the mineral acids.

D., a'queous. (L. *aqua*, water.) Those remedies which increase the quantity of urine by virtue of the water they contain, such as barley water, many vegetable decoctions, whey, and such like.

D., dras'tic. (Δραστικός, active.) A term applied to those active purgatives which at the same time excite a flow of urine; such as jalap, scammony, colocynth, and gamboge.

D., hy'dragogue. ("Υδωρ, water; ἄγω, to lead away.) A term applied to those diuretics which increase the aqueous part of the urine only; such are digitalis, juniper, and cantharides.

D., ni'tragogue. (*Nitrogen; ἄγω*, to lead out.) A term applied to those agents which increase the solid constituents of the urine, especially the nitrogenous substance urea; such are the alkaline carbonates, and especially the citrates.

D., sali'ne. (L. *sal*, salt.) A group which includes the acetates, citrates, tartrates, nitrates, and carbonates of potash, soda, and magnesia.

D., specif'ic. (L. *specificus*, forming a particular kind.) Those which excite diuresis by some special excitement of the kidney; such are digitalis, squill, cantharides, jaborandi.

D., stim'ulant. Those remedies which produce diuresis by their stimulating properties; such are spirit of nitrous ether, alcohol in all its forms, tea, coffee, and many essential oils, as turpentine and oil of juniper.

Di'urism. The same as *Diuresis*.

Diur'na. (L. *diurnus*, daily; from *dies*, a day. F. *diurne;* G. *täglich.*) Belonging to the day, or to the day-time. Applied to a Family of the *Lepidoptera*, which fly during the day only, being the butterflies.

Also, applied to a Family of the *Accipitres*.

Diur'nal. (L. *diurnalis*, daily.) Relating to a day.

Diurna'tion. (L. *diurnalis.*) The habit or condition of sleeping in the day and being active in the night.

Div. An abbreviation, employed in prescriptions, of *Divide*, divide.

Divaga'tion. (L. *divagatus*, part. of *divagor*, to wander about.) A going astray, a rambling in speech or in thought.

Diva'lent. (Δίς, twice; *valeo*, to be worth.) Term applied to an element or compound capable of combining with two atoms or molecules of another element or compound.

Divapora'tio. Old term for evaporation. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Divar'icate. (L. *divarico*, to stretch apart. F. *divariqué;* G. *ausgesperrt, ausgebreitet, auseinanderstehend, ausgespreizt.*) Straddling; standing wide from each other; extremely divergent.

Divarica'tio. Same as *Divarication*.

D. palpebra'rum. (L. *palpebra*, an eyelid.) A synonym of *Ectropium*.

Divarica'tion. (L. *divarico*, to spread wide one from another.) Old term for the separating of two things previously united. Formerly applied to the intersection of muscular fibres at different angles, as frequently happens; and to ectropion. (Quincy.)

In Botany, applied to branches which spread out at right angles to the stem.

Divaricato'res. (L. *divarico.*) Two pairs of muscles in the Brachiopoda, which pass from the ventral valve to the hinge process of the dorsal, one chief and one accessory pair.

Divel'lent. (L. *divello*, to rend asunder, to separate. F. *divellent;* G. *zerreissend.*) Undoing; putting asunder.

D. affin'ity. See *Affinity, divellent.*

Diver'gence. (L. *divergium*, a point of separation; from *dis*, apart; *vergo*, to incline. F. *divergence;* I. *divergenza;* G. *Divergenz.*) A going further apart. Separation from a common stem or centre.

Diver'gent. (L. *dis*, signifying division; *vergo*, to bend toward. F. *divergent;* G. *auseinanderfahrend, auseinanderstrebend.*) Spreading out from the stem; diverging.

D. rays. See *Rays, divergent.*

D. strabis'mus. See *Strabismus, divergent.*

D. squint. Same as *Strabismus, divergent.*

Diverg'entiflo'rous. (L. *dis; vergo; flos*, a flower. F. *divergentiflore.*) In Botany, having diverging flowers.

Diverginer'vious. (L. *dis; vergo; nervus*, a nerve.) In Botany, having diverging nerves.

Diverg'ing. Same as *Divergent.*

Divergive'nate. (L. *dis; vergo; venosus*, full of veins.) In Botany, having diverging veins.

Diversic'olor. (L. *diversus*, different, part. of *diverto*, to turn away; *color*, colour. F. *diversicolor;* G. *ungleichfarbig, bunt.*) Having varied colours.

Diversiflo'rate. Same as *Diversiflorous.*

Diversiflo'rous. (L. *diversus*, different; *flos*, a flower.) Having different flowers; applied to umbels that have regular florets in the centre, and irregular towards the circumference.

Diversifo'liate. (L. *diversus*, different; *folium*, a leaf. F. *diversifolié;* G. *ungleichblättrig.*) Having varied leaves.

Diver'siform. (L. *diversus; forma*, shape. G. *verschiedengestaltet.*) Of various shapes.

Diver'sifrons. (L. *diversus*, different; *frons*, a frond.) Having varied fronds.

Diversipe'date. (L. *diversus; pes*, a foot.) Having varied feet.

Diversispo'rous. (L. *diversus;* σπορά, a seed.) Having varied spores.

Diverso'rium. (L. *diversorium*, for *deversorium*, an inn, or lodging; from *deversor*, to turn off as from the road.) Old term, used by Rivinus, for the *Receptaculum chyli.* (Castellus.)

Diver'ticle. Same as *Diverticulum.*

Divertic'ula spirituum anima'lium. (L. *diverto*, to turn away; *spiritus*, a spirit; *anima*, an animal.) The ganglia of the nerves.

Divertic'ulum. (L. *diverto*, to turn aside. F. *diverticule;* G. *Abweg, Ausbuchtung, Ausstülpung.*) Term for a variation or a departure from the natural conditions; a malformation.

Also, a blind tube branching out of the course of a longer one.

D., false. A pouch or cul-de-sac protruding from a canal, such as the intestinal canal. In the latter it is caused by rupture or separation of the muscular fibres, so that the mucous coat passes through, carrying with it the peritoneal coat.

D. Mecke'lii. (*Meckel*, a German anatomist.) A process of the small intestine near the lower end of the ileum; it is the remains of the umbilical vesicle, or rather of the connection originally existing between the intestine and the umbilical vesicle, the ductus vitello-intestinalis.

D. Nuck'ii. A process of the peritoneum which extends for some distance from the internal abdominal ring around the round ligament in the female.

D. of duode'num. A term applied to a small pouch formed by protrusion of mucous membrane, occasionally found in the duodenum; there may be more than one.

D. of il'ium. The *D., Meckelii.*

D. pharyn'gis. (Φάρυγξ, the gullet.) A sac-like protrusion of the pharyngeal wall which sometimes occurs, and is a source of trouble by retaining food.

A pharyngeal diverticulum has been described by Watson as communicating with the pharynx by a narrow slit in the free margin of the posterior pillar of the fauces immediately behind the tonsil; it consisted of a tubular cul-de-sac lying between the stylopharyngeus muscle and the glossopharyngeal nerve, and possessed two layers, a mucous lining, and a muscular coat consisting of longitudinal fibres only. It probably originated in a modification of the first post-mandibular cleft.

D. Vate'ri. (*Vater*, an anatomist.) A cavity formerly believed to exist in the fold which separates the openings of the ductus communis choledochus and the pancreatic duct on the inner wall of the second portion of the duodenum. See *Plica longitudinalis Vateri.*

Dives. A name of the mineral spring at *Brucourt.*

Divi'ded. (L. *divido*, to divide. G. *getheilt.*) Separated by a space, parted. Applied to leaves where the clefts extend to the base.

D. cur'rent. See *Current, divided.*

D. respira'tion. A term applied by Walshe to that condition of respiration in which a distinct interval separates the inspiratory from the expiratory murmur; it occurs sometimes in extreme emphysema, and probably depends upon the want of elasticity in the distended air vesicles.

Divi'ding. (L. *divido*, to divide. F. *divisif.*) That which divides or separates.

D. ban'dage. Used to keep parts separate from each other so that they cannot unite, as in cases of burns.

Di'vi-di'vi. The pods of *Cæsalpinia coriaria*, which are extremely astringent.

Di'vi Lad'ner. The plant, according to the Cingalese, yielding the forbidden fruit, probably the *Tabernæmontana dichotoma.*

Divina'tion. (L. *divinatio;* from *divino*, to foresee; from *divinus*, belonging to a deity.) The foretelling of events by various mystical means.

Divi'num reme'dium. (L. *divinus; remedium*, a remedy.) An old epithet applied to the *Imperatoria ostruthium*, or master-wort.

Divisibil'ity. (L. *divisibilis*, capable of division.) The capability of division.

Divis'ion. (L. *divisio*, from *divido*, to part asunder. F. and S. *division;* I. *divisione;* G. *Zertheilung.*) The dividing or separating of parts; sometimes applied to a septum or dissepiment situated between the parts; at other times to the separated parts; and again to the process by which they are divided.

D. of cat'aract. Same as *Cataract, discission of.*

Divul'sio. (L. *divulsio*, from *divello*, to pull asunder.) The rupture or laceration and pulling away of parts from each other.

D. uri'næ. (L. *urina*, urine.) An old term for a nebulous condition of the urine.

Di'zenbach. Germany; in Würtemburg. An earthy saline water, containing calcium and magnesium carbonate.

Diz'ziness. (*Dizzy.*) Vertigo, giddiness.

D., abdom'inal. Vertigo from gastric disturbance.

Diz'zy. (Sax. *dysig*, foolish, silly.) Giddy, confused.

D'jur'nang. A synonym of *Dragon's blood.*

Do'belbad. Austria, in Styria, near Premstetten. Indifferent mineral waters springing at a level of 1050′ above sea level, and used chiefly as baths in neurasthenia, chronic catarrhs, scrofula, and rheumatism.

Do'bie's line. Same as *Krause's membrane;* named after its describer.

Doccio'në. A warm, simple saline spring at Lucca, in Italy.

Doch'ë. (Δοχή; from δέχομαι, to take.) A receptacle.

Docheï'on. (Δοχεῖον, a holder.) A receptacle.

Doch'me. (Δόχμη.) A Greek measure of length equal to about four fingers' breadth.

Doch'mius. (Δόχμιος, aslant.) A Genus of the Order *Nematoda*, Class *Neuratelmintha*, Subkingdom *Vermes.* Parasitic worms with a white, cylindrical, slender body, head obliquely truncated above, and containing a large angulated pharyngeal cavity; posterior extremity truncate, and terminated by a large two-lobed expansion in the male; straight and slender in the female.

D. anchylos'tomum, Molin. A synonym of *Anchylostomum duodenale*, Dubini.

D. cer'nuus. The *Strongylus cernuus.*

D. duodena'lis, Leuck. A synonym of *Anchylostomum duodenale*, Dubini.

D. hypos'tomus, Diesing. (Ὑπό, under; στόμα, the mouth.) Found in the intestines of the goat, sheep, and other ruminants.

D. San'geri, Cobbold. Found in the intestine of the elephant.

D. trigonoceph'alus, Dujardin. (Τρεῖς, three; γωνία, an angle; κεφαλή, the head.) Found in the stomach and intestines of the dog, fox, and wolf.

D. tubæfor'mis, Dujardin. (L. *tuba*, a straight trumpet; *forma*, shape.) Found in the duodenum of the cat.

Doch'na. The African name of the seed of *Holcus saccharatus.*

Doc'imacy. See *Docimasia.*

Docima'sia. (Δοκιμασία, from δοκιμάζω, to assay.) An examination, an assay, a testing. The art of examining or testing minerals to ascertain their quality and composition.

D. circulatio'nis. (L. *circulatio*, a going round.) The examination of the heart and fœtal vessels as a test of living birth. The circumstances to be considered are the obliteration of the umbilical vessels, of the ductus venosus, and of the ductus arteriosus, and the closure of the foramen ovale; but the time at which these occur varies so much that it affords no reliable evidence.

D., hepat'ic. ("Ηπαρ, the liver.) A mode of determining whether an infant has been born alive by comparing the weight of the liver with the total weight of the body. Before birth the ratio is as one to eighteen, after birth the proportion decreases greatly.

D. medicamento'rum. (L. *medicamentum*, a medicine.) The testing of medicines.

D. pneumohepat'ica. (Πνεύμων, the lungs; ἧπαρ, the liver. F. *docimasie pneumohépatique.*) The relation between the weight of the lungs and that of the liver before breathing has occurred and that which exists afterwards. Before respiration has taken place the relation is as 1:3, but after breathing the lungs increase in weight by receiving more blood, and the proportion is as 1:1.

D. pulmona'lis. The same as *D. pulmonum.*

D. pulmona'ris. The same as *D. pulmonum.*

D. pulmo'num. (L. *pulmones*, the lungs. G. *Lungenprobe.*) The mode of determining whether a child has been born alive or not, by the examination of the lungs; see subheadings.

D. pulmo'num hydrostat'ica. (L. *pulmones*, the lungs; *hydrostatic.* F. *docimasie pulmonaire hydrostatique.*) A means of determining whether an infant has respired, by placing the lungs in water; in those children that have not respired, or have respired but feebly, the lungs sink in water.

D. pulmo'num stat'ica. (L. *pulmones; static.*) The comparison of the weight of the lungs with that of the body, used to determine whether an infant has breathed or not. In one who has respired the weight of the lungs is relatively greater, more blood having entered the pulmonary vessels. It is a very uncertain test.

D. veneno'rum. (L. *venenum*, a poison.) The testing of poisons.

Docimasiolog'ia. (Δοκιμασία, an assay; λόγος, a treatise.) An account of the modes of testing.

Docimas'tic. (Δοκιμασία.) Proving by tests. Of, or belonging to, *Docimasia.*

Doc'imasy. See *Docimasia.*

Dock. (Sax. *docce.* F. *oseille;* G. *Ampferkraut, Sauerampfer.*) The plants of the Genus *Rumex.*

D., bit'ter. The *Rumex obtusifolius.*

D., blood'y. The *Rumex sanguineus.*

D., blood'y-vei'ned. The *Rumex sanguineus.*

D., blunt-leav'ed. (F. *oseille à large feuille;* G. *breitblättriger Ampfer.*) The *Rumex obtusifolius.*

D., broad-leav'ed. The *Rumex obtusifolius.*

D.-cress. Common name for the *Lapsana communis*, or nipple-wort.

D., crisp. A synonym of *Rumex crispus.*

D., cur'led. The *Rumex crispus.*

D., fid'dle. A synonym of *Rumex pulcher.*

D., gol'den. A synonym of *Rumex maritimus.*

D., round. The common mallow, *Malva sylvestris.*

D., sharp. The *Rumex acetosa.*

D., sharp-poin'ted, wild. Common name for the *Rumex acutus.*

D., sour. (F. *l'oseille ordinaire;* G. *gemeiner Sauerampfer.*) Common name for the *Rumex acetosa*, or common sorrel.

D., sour, bo'real. The *Oxyria reniformis.*

D., spat'ter. The *Nuphar advena.*

D., vel'vet. The *Verbascum thapsus.*

D., wa'ter. The *Rumex hydrolapathum*, and also the *R. britannica.*

D., wa'ter, great. The *Rumex hydrolapathum.*

D., wild, sharp-poin'ted. The *Rumex acutus.*

D., yel'low. The *Rumex crispus.*

Dock'en. The *Dock.*

Dock'mackie. The *Viburnum acerifolium.*

Doc'na Su'ra. Hungary. A spring in the Carpathian mountains. The water contains sulphate of soda, carbonate of soda, chloride of sodium, carbonate of lime, silica, and iron. (Dunglison.)

Docoglos'sa. (Δοκός, a beam; γλῶσσα, the tongue.) A synonym of *Cyclobranchiata*, from the appearance of the armature of the mouth.

Docoph'orus. (Δοκός; φορέω, to bear.) A Genus of Suborder *Mallophaga*, Order *Hemiptera.*

D. ictero'des, Denny. ("Ικτερος, the jaundice; εἶδος, likeness.) Parasitic on the feathers of ducks.

Doc'tor. (L. *doctor*, from *doceo*, to teach. F. *docteur;* I. *dottore;* G. *Doctor.*) A teacher; a title given by a university to those who have obtained the highest degree in a faculty, whether of law, or physic, or another. A physician; but popularly applied to every medical practitioner.

D. gum. Same as *Hog gum.*

Doctri'na. Same as *Doctrine.*

D. Gallia'na. (*Gall.*) Craniology, or phrenology.

D. sote'ria. (Σωτηρία, a saving.) The science of medicine.

Doc'trine. (F. *doctrine;* from L. *doctrina*, learning. I. *dottrina;* G. *Lehre.*) That which is taught; the principles of a science or art; knowledge.

D., med'ical. The aggregate of philosophic ideas which have successively guided physicians in the interpretation of the characters of organised matter and its phenomena, principally viewed from the standpoint of their accidental or morbid states. All medical doctrine ought to have for its point of departure the conditions that every phenomenon implies a substance in which it has its seat, and that every derangement implies an order of which it is an alteration. In consequence, all medical doctrine is baseless which does not rest upon a profound knowledge of the phenomena of organic or vital order; as the understanding of these latter demands the knowledge of the amorphous or definitely-shaped organised substance which manifests them. Without this, indeed, it becomes impossible to apprehend the necessary relationships which exist between the alterations of the organs and of their functions on the one part, and their normal state on the other; relationships the formulæ of which constitute the laws of pathology. Doctrine gives method in the examination of the dominant questions of a science, as, in its turn, method traces the order in which to study anatomy and normal and pathological physiology; which itself determines the choice and invention of the process of anatomical

analysis, of physiological experiment and of therapeutical application in the practice of the art. Such is the logical connection of ideas which shows that, without medical doctrine, the practitioner, driven to scepticism, differs from empirics or from charlatans only by the mask of a fictitious dignity. One sees also by the above that doctrine is distinguished from theory in that the former represents the collection of theories relative to the different sciences which meet in the same scientific or practical goal; it is thus placed above the latter. A well-founded doctrine can in a manner dispense, in a given case, at least for a time, with the direct observation of a certain number of facts of detail, when it operates so as to estimate or to apply them; it teaches at the same time to subordinate without difficulty the imagination or the desire of success to observation. (Littré and Robin.)

D. of sig'natures. Certain plants and medicinal agents were believed to be so marked or stamped that they presented outwardly or visibly the indications of the diseases, or diseased organs, for which they were specifics; these were their signatures. Hence, anciently, the proper specific for a disease was learned and determined by ascertaining what plants in their usual properties were similar or analogous to the predominating symptoms of disease, or to the organs diseased. To this doctrine we owe some popular names of plants, as eye-bright, liver-wort, spleenwort.

D., physiolog'ical. A doctrine enunciated by Broussais, in which irritability was regarded as a property natural to all organs, and disease as the result of excess, diminution, or aberration of irritation.

A synonym of *Broussaism*.

Dod'der. (Dan. *dodder;* G. *Dotter*.) The plants of the Genus *Cuscuta*.

D., Amer'ican. The *Cuscuta glomerata*.

D., grea'ter. The *Cuscuta europæa*.

D.-laur'els. The plants of the Nat. Order *Cassythaceæ*.

D., les'ser. The *Cuscuta epithymum*.

D. of thyme. (F. *épithyme*.) The *Cuscuta epithymum*.

Dod'ders. The plants of the Nat. Order *Cuscutaceæ*.

Dodecadactyli'tis. (*Dodecadactylon*. F. *dodécadactylite;* G. *Fingerdarmsentzündung*.) Inflammation of the duodenum. See *Duodenitis*.

Dodecadac'tylon. (Δώδεκα, twelve; δάκτυλος, a finger.) A Greek name for the duodenum, which, in some of the lower animals to which their dissections were confined, was about twelve fingers' breadth. Helmontius, *Tr. Septuplex Digestio, n.* 2.

Dodec'afid, (Δώδεκα, twelve; L. *findo*, to cleave. F. *dodécafide;* G. *zwölfgespaltet*.) Divided into twelve segments more or less deep.

Dodec'agon. (Δώδεκα, twelve; γωνία, an angle. F. *dodécagone*.) Term for a figure having twelve equal sides and twelve angles.

Dodecag'onal. (Same etymon. F. *dodécagone;* G. *zwölfeckig*.) Of, or belonging to, a *Dodecagon*.

Dodec'agyn. A plant of the Order *Dodecagynia*.

Dodecagyn'ia. (Δώδεκα, twelve; γυνή, a woman, the symbol of the pistil or female organ of flowers. F. *dodécagynie;* G. *zwölfweibigkeit*.) A Linnæan order of plants comprehending such as have twelve pistils.

Dodecagyn'ian. (Same etymon.) Same as *Dodecagynous*.

Dodecagyn'ious. (Same etymon.) Having twelve pistils; twelve-pistilled.

Dodecahe'dral. (Δωδεκάεδρος, with twelve surfaces. F. *dodécaëdre*.) Of, or belonging to, a dodecahedron.

Dodecahe'dron. (Δώδεκα, twelve; ἕδρα, a base. F. *dodecaëdrone;* G. *Dodecaedron, Zwölfflächner*.) A regular solid figure consisting of twelve equal sides or bases.

Dodecam'erous. (Δώδεκα; μέρος, a part.) Consisting of twelve parts.

Dodecan'der. (Δώδεκα, twelve; ἀνήρ, a male.) A plant of the Class *Dodecandria*.

Dodecan'dria. (Δώδεκα, twelve; ἀνήρ, a man, the symbol of the stamen or male organ of flowers. F. *dodécandrie;* G. *Zwölfmännigkeit*.) A Linnæan class of plants, comprising those which have hermaphrodite flowers with twelve stamens.

Dodecan'drian. (Same etymon.) Same as *Dodecandrous*.

Dodecan'drous. (Same etymon. G. *zwölfmännig*.) Having twelve stamens; twelve-stamened.

Do'decane. (Δώδεκα.) $C_{12}H_{26}$. One of the higher normal paraffins, boiling at about 200° C. (392° F.)

Dodecapar'tite. (Δώδεκα, twelve; L. *partitus*, part. of *partior*, to divide. F. *dodécaparti;* G. *Zwölfgetheilt*.) Divided into twelve parts.

Dodecapet'alous. (Δώδεκα, twelve; πέταλον, a leaf. F. *dodécapétale;* G. *zwölfblumenblättrig*.) Applied to a flower which has twelve petals.

Dodecaphar'macum. (Δώδεκα, twelve; φάρμακον, a medicament.) Another name for the ointment formerly in use, called *Unguentum apostolorum*. The twelve ingredients were supposed only to be known to the Apostles.

Dodecath'eon. (Δωδεκάθεον; from δώδεκα, twelve; θεός, a god.) An old epithet for an antidote made of twelve simples, named after the twelve principal deities of the Greeks, described by Paulus Ægineta, vii, 11, Adams's Transl. *vol.* iii, *p.* 517.

Also, a name for the *Sanicula europæa*.

D. Plin'ii. The *Pinguicula vulgaris*.

Dodg'ing-time. (E. *dodge*, to go hither and thither; of uncertain etymology.) A popular term for the period at which the menstrual secretion finally disappears; so called in consequence of the irregularity of the discharge both as to time and quantity.

Dodonæ'a. (After *R. Dodoens*, of Leyden.) A Genus of the Tribe *Dodoneæ*, Nat. Order *Sapindaceæ*.

Also, a synonym of *Myrica gale*.

D., thunbergia'na. A plant indigenous to the Cape of Good Hope. A decoction of the root is purgative, and is used in febrile complaints.

Dodone'æ. A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Sapindaceæ*, having alternate leaves, two or three ovules in each cell, and a spirally-rolled embryo.

Dod'ra. (L. *dodrans*, three fourths; from *de*, away; *quadrans*, a fourth.) Ancient name for a kind of potion made of nine ingredients. Raymundus Mindererus, *de Aloëdarii*, c. 12.

Dod'rans. (L. *dodrans*.) Old term for a measure called a palm, or the space between the thumb and the point of the little finger, when

the hand is expanded, being about nine inches; also, a nine ounce measure, and a weight of ten ounces.

Also, three fourths of a thing.

Dodran'tal. (L. *dodrans.*) Consisting of nine inches, three fourths of a foot.

Doëglic ac'id. $C_{19}H_{36}O_2$. An acid contained in the train oil obtained from the doeglin, *Balæna rostrata.*

Dofa'na. Italy, near Siena. A mineral water of temp. 31° C. (87·8° F.), containing potassium iodide ·5, sodium chloride 80, sodium sulphate 41, calcium choride 10, calcium sulphate 8, calcium carbonate 13·5, and iron carbonate 2 grains, in 25 ounces.

Dog. (Du. *dog*, a mastiff. Gr. *κύων*; L. *canis*; F. *chien*; I. *cano*; S. *perro*; G. *Hund.*) The name of several species of *Canidæ*, but specially applied to domesticated varieties of the *Canis domesticus;* these are supposed to be derived from the breeding and crossing of several living and extinct species.

D. and duck. The name of a mineral water, now lost, in Lambeth. It was variable in its solid constituents, which consisted chiefly of magnesium sulphate and sodium chloride.

D.'s ap'ple. Common name for the *Caninum malum*, or fruit of the *Atropa mandragora.*

D.'s bane. The plants of the Genus *Apocynum*, specially the *A. androsæmifolium.*

D.'s bane, Amer'ican. The *Apocynum androsæmifolium.*

D.'s bane, bit'ter. The *Apocynum androsæmifolium.*

D.'s bane, Syr'ian. The *Asclepias syriaca.*

D.'s bane, Vene'tian. The *Apocynum maritimum.*

D. ber'ry. The fruit of *Cornus sanguinea.*

D.'s cab'bage. The *Thelygonum cynocrambe.* Somewhat purgative. Used as a pot-herb.

D. cham'omile. The *Anthemis cotula;* also, the *Matricaria chamomilla.*

D. cher'ry. The fruit of *Cornus sanguinea.*

D.'s cole. The *Mercurialis perennis.*

D.-days. The *Dies caniculares*, ranging from 24th July to 23rd August, named so on account of the dog-star, or Sirius, rising and setting with the sun in these days. See *Canicularis.*

D. disea'se of Arct'ic re'gions. A disease of Esquimaux dogs which has many of the characteristics of rabies, but differs from it in that although the bite will propagate the disease in dogs and wolves, it does not seem to do so in man. It is always accompanied by ulceration of the intestinal mucous membrane on both sides of the ileo-cæcal valve.

D.'s dung. See *Album græcum.*

D.s fen'nel. The *Anthemis cotula;* and also the *Eupatorium fæniculaceum.*

D. fish. The *Scyllium canicula*, and other species. They have been used in epilepsy.

D.'s grass. Common name for the *Triticum repens.*

D. hip. The *Rosa canina.*

D. li'chen. The *Peltidea canina*, formerly used as an antidote to hydrophobia.

D. louse. The *Hæmatopinus piliferus.*

Also, the *Trichodectes canis* which serves as the host to the cysticercoid larva of *Tænia cucumerina.*

D.'s mer'cury. The *Mercurialis perennis.*

D.'s o'rach. The *Chenopodium olidum.*

D. pars'ley. The *Æthusa cynapium.*

D., rab'id. A dog suffering from *Rabies.*

D.-rose. (F. *églantier sauvage, rosier sauvage;* G. *Hundsrose.*) The *Rosa canina.*

D. rose, fruit of. See *Rosæ caninæ fructus.*

D. rose, trail'ing. The *Rosa arvensis.*

D., sea. The seal, *Phoca vitulina;* and also the white shark, *Carcharias vulgaris.*

D.-star. The planet Sirius. It was formerly supposed to have great influence in producing disease.

D.-stones. The *Orchis pyramidalis.*

D. tick. The *Ixodes ricinus.*

D.'s tongue. The *Cynoglossum officinale*, from its soft leaf.

D.'s tooth. A canine tooth.

D.'s-tooth shell. The species of the Genus *Dentalium.*

D.'s-tooth vi'olet. Common name for the *Erythronium dens-canis.*

D. tree. The same as *D.-wood tree.*

D.-vi'olet. A synonym of *Viola canina*, said to be beneficial in cases of skin disease.

D. wheat. The *Triticum repens.*

D.-wood. See *Dogwood.*

D.-wood tree. The *Cornus florida.*

Dog'bane. See *Dog's bane.*

Dog'banes. The plants of the Nat. Order *Apocynaceæ.*

Dog'ga. An Arabic term for paronychia, or whitlow.

Dog'ma. (*Δόγμα*, that which seems true, an opinion; from *δοκέω*, to think. F. *dogme;* I. *dogma, domma;* G. *Lehrsatz.*) A tenet or settled principle; something held as an opinion; a doctrine asserted or taught on authority rather than on evidence.

D.s, med'ical. The best and most exact expression of medical knowledge at any particular period. A dogma to merit the name should satisfy these three conditions: it should furnish an exact general idea of the organisation and its functions; it should connect with, and subordinate to, a knowledge of the normal state, the study of lesions and of the corresponding disturbances; and it should indicate the various hygienic and therapeutic means necessary to restore the disordered organism to a healthy state. For lack of doctrines sufficiently based on the fundamental sciences it is *not* every medical dogma, among all the hypotheses which have been advanced as such, that has satisfied these three necessary conditions. The state of the sciences themselves, and especially that of biology, does not permit it. Thanks to the progress of physical and chemical means of analysis and experiment, a general conception of the economy can actually be established. An ensemble of ideas proceeding from the most simple anatomical data, of the immediate principles, and of the organised substance which they constitute passes successively through the study of the tissues, the humours, the systems, the organs, the apparatuses, and conducts at last to the knowledge of the organism as a whole, as well in the normal as in the morbid condition. On the other hand, from a dynamic point of view, the study of the special elementary properties of the organised substance, and of the actions of the different orders of parts of the body enables one to establish a constant connection between the actions and their conditions of accomplishment, between the disturb-

ances of the functions and lesions of the parts which fulfil them. The new dogma, eliminating from physiology and pathology all the supernatural causes known by the names of archeus, nervous fluid, vital principle, and such like, shows that everything is obedient to natural laws, inherent properties of different forms or elementary dispositions of the organised substance. Pathological anatomy is no longer independent of normal anatomy; the latter conducts naturally to the former. Pathology, properly so called, shows also only the disturbances of more or less, or the aberrations of the actions which physiology studies. Medicine separates itself no longer from biology, of which it becomes a part. One understands thence how, aided by all the inorganic sciences which serve to the study of biology and to the proof of the connection of alterations with the normal state, the new dogma indicates clearly the direction which must be followed, whether to improve hygiene and therapeutics, or to escape the attempts, almost always empirical, to which the ancient hypotheses of the nature of diseases conducted the physician. One understands at the same time how this ensemble of ideas, flowing the one from the other, being the result of the previous working out of the different branches of biology, which, taken at first as so many different matters, have been at last co-ordinated into a single science, that this ensemble, we say, has not arisen, except as the result of all these isolated elaborations; this it is which inspires respect even for the errors of the past, and permits one to appreciate, without admitting them, those of the present. (Littré and Robin.)

Dogmat'ic. (Δογματικός, of opinions; from *δόγμα*. F. *dogmatique;* I. *dogmatico;* G. *dogmatisch.*) Relating to a dogma; positive; authoritative.

Also, a synonym of *Dogmatist.*

Dogmat'ics. (Δόγμα. L. *dogmatici;* F. *dogmatiques;* I. *dogmatici;* G. *Dogmatiker.*) An ancient sect of physicians, so called because they endeavoured to discover, by reasoning, the essence and the occult causes of diseases; but who, in compensation, and in virtue even, of their ideas, recommended the study of anatomy; whilst the empirics held strictly to experience, that is to observed facts, but spurned the study of anatomy, and so counterbalanced the accuracy of their opinions. (Littré and Robin.)

Dog'matism. (Δόγμα.) The quality of being dogmatic; the doctrine of the dogmatic physicians. See *Dogmatist.*

Dog'matist. (Δογματιστής, one who maintains dogmata.) One who is the author or defender of some dogma. One of the sect of *Dogmatics.*

Dog'wood. (Not so named from the animal, according to Prior, but because skewers are made from the wood; through F. *dague,* a dirk.) The plants of the Genus *Cornus,* especially *C. florida* and *C. sanguinea.*

D., Amer'ican. The *Cornus florida.*

D. bark, U.S. Ph. The bark of *Cornus florida.*

D., black. The wood of *Rhamnus frangula.*

D., blueber'ried. The *Cornus sericea.*

D., fe'male. The *Cornus sericea.*

D., flor'id. The *Cornus florida.*

D., great-flow'ered. The *Cornus florida.*

D., Jamai'ca. The *Piscidia erythrina.*

D., New Eng'land. The *Cornus sericea.*

D., pan'icled. The *Cornus paniculata.*

D., pond. The *Cephalanthus occidentalis.*

D., round-leav'ed. The *Cornus circinata.*

D., round-leav'ed, bark, U.S. Ph. The bark of *Cornus circinata.*

D., sil'ky-leav'ed. The *Cornus sericea.*

D., stri'ped. The *Acer pennsylvanicum.*

D., swamp. The *Cornus sericea,* and also the *Ptelea trifoliata.*

D., swamp, bark, U.S. Ph. The bark of *Cornus sericea.*

D., Virgin'ian, male. The *Cornus florida.*

D., white. The *Cornus paniculata.*

Dokima'sia. Same as *Docimasia.*

Doktor'ka. Bohemia; near Prachatitz A mineral water containing sodium, calcium, and magnesium carbonates, with free carbonic acid.

Dola'bra. (L. *dolabra,* an axe; from *dolo,* to hew.) A spiral bandage, from the appearance of the folds or reverses. Same as *Ascia.*

Dola'brate. Same as *Dolabriform.*

Dola'briform. (L. *dolabra,* an axe; *forma,* a likeness. F. *dolabriforme;* G. *hobelförmig.*) Having the form of a hatchet; hatchet-shaped.

In Botany, applied to fleshy leaves shaped like an axe; cylindrical at the base, flattened at the summit, and having two borders, one straight and thick, the other convex and thin.

Do'let. (Arab.) Alchemical name for peroxide of iron.

Dol'ha. Hungary; Marmaros County. An iron water containing alkaline earthy salts. The mud is used for local applications.

Dolia'rin. A crystalline substance obtained from the *Urostigma doliarium,* and used as an anthelmintic against the *Anchylostomum duodenale.*

Do'li ca'pax. (L. *dolus,* guile; *capax,* capable of.) Apprehensive of, or capable of understanding, guile or deceit; a term used in reference to a criminal for whom insanity or youth is pleaded in excuse, when inquiry is made as to his mental capacity at the time the crime he is charged with was committed.

Dol'ichi pu'bes. (L. *pubes,* soft hair.) Cowhage, the hairs on the pods of *Dolichos* or *Mucuna pruriens.*

D. se'tæ. (L. *seta,* a bristle.) Same as *D. pubes.*

Dolichocep'hali. (Δολιχός, long; *κεφαλή,* the head.) The long-headed races of men. See *Dolichocephaly.*

Dolichocepha'lia. (Δολιχός; *κεφαλή,* the head.) In Teratology, a head that is abnormally long.

Dolichocephal'ic. (Δολιχός, long; *κεφαλή,* head.) Longheaded. Term applied to that form of the human head in which the length greatly exceeds the breadth, or is as 9 : 7. See *Dolichocephaly.*

Dolichoceph'alism. Same as *Dolichocephaly.*

Dolichoceph'alus. (Δολιχός; *κεφαλή,* the head.) A fœtus with an unnaturally long head.

Dolichoceph'aly. (Δολιχός; *κεφαλή.* G. *Langköpfigkeit.*) Longheadedness. That condition of the human skull in which the cephalic index is below 75. The cranium is truncated in front. The posterior occipital protube-

rance is well marked, the superciliary ridges pronounced. The greatest width of the head is generally below and a little in front of the parietal fossæ.

D., orthognath'ic. (Ὀρθός, straight; γνάθος, jaw.) Longheadedness, with vertical-fronted jaws. This includes the Swede, Norwegian, Dane, German, Scandinavian, English, Irish, and French, in Europe; the Hindoos and Georgians in Asia; the Nubians, Abyssinians, and Berbers in Africa.

D., prognath'ic. (Πρός, in front of; γνάθος, a jaw.) Longheadedness, with prominent jaws. Under this term are included the Chinese and Japanese in Asia; the Australians, Amboynese, and natives of the Sandwich Islands in the South Sea; Negroes, Caffirs, Hottentots, and Copts, in Africa; the Greenlanders, Esquimaux, Kolouches, Iroquois, Hurons, and other American tribes, in North America; the Caribo, Guaranches, Aymaras, and others, in South America. There are no representatives in Europe.

Dolichoc'erous. (Δολιχός, long; κέρας, a horn. F. *dolichocère;* G. *langhornig.*) Having long antennæ.

Dolichod'erous. (Δολιχός, long; δέρη, the neck. F. *dolichodère;* G. *langhalsig.*) Having a long neck.

Dolichokephal'ic. Same as *Dolichocephalic.*

Dolicholeptoceph'alus. Same as *Dolicocephalus leptocephalus.*

Dolichop'odous. (Δολιχός; πούς, a foot. F. *dolichopode;* G. *langfüssig.*) Having long feet.

Dol'ichos. (Δολιχός, long. F. *dolic;* G. *Fasel.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ*, so called because the pods of the plant are considerably elongated.

D. bifio'rus, Roxb. (L. *bis*, twice; *flos*, a flower.) The *D. uniflorus*, Lam.

D. bulbo'sus, Willd. (L. *bulbus*, a bulb.) Hab. India. Seeds eaten as food.

D. cat'jang, Linn. Hab. India. Seeds eaten with food.

D. chinen'sis, Linn. The *D. sinensis.*

D. cultra'tus, Thunb. (L. *cultratus*, knife-shaped.) Seeds esculent.

D. cylin'dricus, Mönch. The *D. sinensis*, Linn.

D. dissec'tus, Lamb. (L. *dissectus*, cut in pieces.) The *Phaseolus aconitifolius*, Jacq.

D. fabæfor'mis, L'her. (L. *faba*, a bean; *forma*, shape.) Seeds esculent.

D. gladia'tus, Jacq. (L. *gladium*, a sword.) Sword-bean. Hab. India. Cultivated for the sake of its esculent pods.

D. hasta'tus, Lour. (L. *hastatus*, spear-shaped.) Seeds esculent.

D. lab'lab, Linn. The *Lablab vulgaris.*

D. min'imus, Linn. (L. *minimus*, least.) Seeds reputed poisonous.

D. obtusifo'lius, Lam. (L. *obtusus*, blunt.) Seeds said to be poisonous.

D. pru'riens, Linn. The former name of the plant cowhage, or cowitch, now called *Mucuna pruriens.*

D. sinen'sis, Linn. (Mod. L. *sinensis*, Chinese.) Berobuti. Hab. India. Seeds much used by the natives with their food.

D. so'ja. (G. *Sojabaum.*) The *Soja hispida.*

D. tranquebar'icus, Jacq. Seeds esculent.

D. trilo'bus, Linn. The *Phaseolus trilobus.*

D. tubero'sus, Lamb. (L. *tuberosus*, full of swellings.) Hab. West Indies. Root and seeds esculent.

D. unifio'rus, Lam. (L. *unus*, one; *flos*, a flower.) Horse-gram. Seeds used for cattle-feeding, and by the natives in curries.

D. u'rens, Linn. The *Stizolobium urens*, Pers.

Dolioform. (L. *dolium*, a large jar; *forma*, shape. G. *fassähnlich, fässchenförmig.*) Of the shape of a cask or barrel.

Dolioloïd. (L. *doliolum*, a small cask; Gr. εἶδος, likeness. F. *dolioloïde;* G. *fassähnlich.*) Resembling a cask.

Dolor. (L. *dolor;* from *doleo*, to feel pain. F. *douleur;* G. *Schmerz, Leid.*) Pain; bodily suffering.

D. al'gens. (L. *algeo*, to be cold.) Pain accompanied by a sensation of cold.

D. a'ni. (L. *anus*, the fundament.) Pain in the inferior opening of the bowels.

D. arthrit'icus. (Ἀρθριτικός, gouty.) Gouty pain.

D. a'trox. (L. *atrox*, terrible.) Very severe, agonising pain.

D. cap'itis. (L. *caput*, the head.) Headache.

D. cephal'icus. (Κεφαλή, the head.) Headache.

D. col'icus. (Κωλικός, suffering in the colon.) Colic.

D. den'tium. (L. *dens*, a tooth.) Toothache.

D. den'tium a strido're. (L. *dens; a*, from; *stridor*, creaking.) The condition called setting the teeth on edge.

D. facie'i cru'cians. (L. *facies*, the face; *crucio*, to torture.) Facial neuralgia.

D. gravati'vus. (L. *gravo*, to oppress.) Pain accompanied by a sense of weight.

D. ischiad'icus nervo'sus. (L. *ischiadicus*, gout in the hip; *nervosus*, nervous.) Sciatica.

D. le'nis. (L. *lenis*, gentle.) Slight or subacute pain.

D. mi'tis. (L. *mitis*, gentle.) Slight pain.

D. nephri'ticus. (Νεφριτικός, affected with gravel.) Pain in the region of the kidneys.

D. osteoc'opus. (Ὀστέον, a bone; κόπος, fatigue.) Pain around and about a bone as of intense weariness.

D. pec'toris exter'nus. (L. *pectus*, the breast; *externus*, outside.) Stitch in the side, pleurodynia.

D. pudendo'rum. (L. *pudenda*, the privy parts.) Pain in the genital organs.

D. pun'gens. (L. *pungo*, to prick.) Pain accompanied by a pricking or stabbing sensation.

D. rheumat'icus. Rheumatism.

D. stu'pidus. (L. *stupidus*, dull.) Pain of a dull kind.

D. tensi'vus. (L. *tensio*, a stretching.) Pain accompanied by a sense of distension.

Dolo'res. (L. *dolor*, pain.) Pains; applied by certain nosologists to a class of diseases of which pain is the prominent symptom.

D. ad par'tum. (L. *ad*, at; *partus*, parturition. G. *Geburtswehen.*) The labour pains.

D. conquassan'tes. (L. *conquasso*, to

shake severely. G. *Schüttelwehen.*) The expulsive pains of labour.

D. intestino'rum. (L. *intestinum*, the gut.) Colic.

D. noctur'ni. (L. *nocturnus*, belonging to the night.) Pains which occur mainly at night.

D. osteoc'opi. (Ὀστέον, bone; κόπος, from κόπτω, to break.) Pains of a severe character affecting or referred to the bones, and usually associated with syphilis.

D. parturien'tis. (L. *parturiens*, bringing forth. G. *Geburtswehen.*) Pains of labour.

D. post-par'tum. (L. *post*, after; *partus*, birth.) The after-pains of childbirth.

D. præparan'tes. (L. *præparo*, to make ready. G. *vorbereitende Wehen.*) The preliminary or preparatory pains of labour; those accompanying the dilatation of the os uteri.

D. puerpara'rum. (L. *puerpera*, a woman in labour.) The after-pains of childbirth.

D. roden'tes. (L. *rodens*, gnawing.) Pains of a gnawing character.

D. terebran'tes. (L. *terebro*, to bore.) Pains of a boring character.

Dolorifer'ous. Same as *Dolorific.*

Dolorif'ic. (L. *dolor*, pain; *facio*, to make. G. *schmerzhaft, schmerzerregend.*) Applied to agents producing pain.

Doloro'si mor'bi. L. *dolorosus*, painful; *morbus*, a disease.) Linnæus's term for the *Dolores* of other nosologists.

Dol'phin. (O. F. *daulphin*; from L. *delphinus*; from Gr. δελφίς, a dolphin.) The *Delphinus delphis*, and other species.

D., ac'id of. Same as *Delphinic acid.*

Dombey'a. (Joseph *Dombey*, a botanist of the 18th century.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Byttneriaceæ.*

Also, Lamarck's name for the Genus *Araucaria.*

D. chilen'sis, Lam. The *Araucaria imbricata.*

D. excel'sa. (L. *excelsus*, lofty.) A tree, indigenous to Chili, yielding *D. turpentine.*

D. tur'pentine. A glutinous, milky-looking fluid of a strong odour and taste, yielded by *D. excelsa.*

Dombeya'ceæ. A Nat. Order of plants now included under *Byttneriaceæ.*

Dombey'eæ. A Subfamily of the Family *Sterculiaceæ.*

Dom'bey's tur'pentine. See *Dombeya turpentine.*

Dom'bhät. Hungary; near Klausenberg. A mineral water, containing potassium and sodium chloride, sodium, calcium, and magnesium carbonate, and a little iron.

Dome trochar'. See *Trochar, dome.*

Domes'tic. (F. *domestique*; from L. *domesticus*, belonging to a house.) Relating to, or belonging to, the house or family.

In Pharmacy, applied to remedies prepared at home in the family.

In Zoology, used to denote animals kept and nurtured by man.

In Botany, used in the sense of cultivated.

Domestica'tion. (L. *domesticus*, appertaining to the house. F. *domestication*; I. *domesticazione*; G. *Zähmung.*) The act of reducing animals to the domestic state. The efforts for the reclaiming of a wild animal and making it tame and submissive to human influence by the cumulative effect of kindness, perhaps mingled with some show or exertion of authority, of familiarity, and of supply of food, must usually be continued through several generations. The flesh of wild animals is firmer, the quantity of fat as a rule less, the hardness of the bones greater, and the strength, activity, and ferocity greater than in tame animals. The term is sometimes applied to plants, and is then synonymous with plants in cultivation. Some animals vary greatly under domestication, as the pigeon, horse, and dog; others, as the goose, preserve their ancestral type with great tenacity.

Domicil'ium. (L. *domicilium*, a habitation.) A name for the *Choroid tunic.* (Dunglison.)

Dom'inant. (L. *dominans*, part. of *dominor*, to rule.) Ruling, governing, prevailing.

D. ide'as. Term employed by Carpenter to indicate those mental processes which govern movements of the body automatically, or without the express co-operation of the will. Examples may be given in the phenomena of the divining rod, where a strong belief may induce actions even against the will of the individual, acting as a kind of undercurrent of nerve force, of which he is not conscious.

Domina'rum a'qua. (L. *domina*, a lady; *aqua*, water.) Old term for a certain emmenagogue medicine, described by Myrepsus.

Do'mus leprosa'ria. (L. *domus*, house; *leprosus*, leprous. F. *ladrerie.*) A lazar house; a hospital or asylum for the reception of leprous persons.

Do'nax. (Δόναξ, G. *Pfahlrohr.*) Old name for a reed.

Don'do. A synonym, or a variety, of *Albino.*

Done'sis. (Δονέω, to shake.) A waving; tremulousness, agitation.

Don'ovan's solu'tion. The *Liquor arsenici et hydrargyri iodidi*, U.S. Ph.

Doo'dia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ.*

D. lagopodioï'des, Roxb. The *Uraria lagopodioides*, De Cand.

Doom. (Sax. *dóm.*) Judgement, judicial sentence.

D. bark. The bark of several species of *Erythrophyllum.*

D. palm. The *Doum palm.*

Door'weed. A common name of *Polygonum.*

Do'ra. (Δορά, skin.) The skin or cutis.

Doradil'la. A name for the *Asplenium ceterach*, or spleenwort.

Dorcad'izans. (Δορκαδίζω, to bound like an antelope.) Leaping, as in some forms of madness.

Dore, Mont. See *Mont Dore.*

Do'rea. Old name by Rhazes for one who sees by day and not by night.

Dore'ma. (Δώρημα, a gift.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Umbelliferæ.*

D. ammoni'acum, Don. The plant which affords ammoniacum, or gum ammoniac; it is a native of Persia, a robust perennial plant, above seven feet high and four inches in circumference at the lower part of the stem. Leaves large, compound, with broad lobes. See *Ammoniacum* and *Burg-furing mushk.*

D. armeni'acum. The *D. ammoniacum.*

D. auche'ri, Boiss. A plant inhabiting Persia, from which good ammoniacum is derived.

D. au'reum, Stocks. Hab, Beloochistan. *Furnishes a bitter white gum like ammoniacum.*

D. hirsu'tum, Loftus. (L. *hirsutus,* shaggy.) The *D. ammoniacum.*

D. panicula'tum, Kar. The *D. ammoniacum.*

D. robus'tum, Loftus. (L. *robustus,* strong.) A plant producing a gum resin, resembling, but differing from, ammoniacum.

Dorf'bad. Switzerland; near Appenzell. A mineral water containing a little calcium and magnesium carbonate.

Dorfgeis'mar. Germany; near Fritzlar. A mineral water containing small quantities of sodium, calcium, and magnesium sulphate, and calcium and magnesium carbonate, with free carbonic acid.

Dor'gali. Sardinia; near Benetutti. Sulphur waters, of a temperature of 44° C. (111·2° F.)

Do'ria's wound-wort. The *Senecio doria.*

Do'ridis hu'mor. (L. *Doris,* daughter of Oceanus; *humor,* fluid,) An old term for sea-water.

Do'ris. (L. *Doris.*) A Genus of the Sub-order *Nudibranchiata,* Order *Opisthobranchiata,* Class *Gasteropoda,* Some species of this Genus are dried and used for making soup.

Dor'mant. (F. *dormant,* part. of *dormir,* to sleep; from L. *dormio,* to sleep.) Sleeping, at rest.

D. bud. A bud which remains, it may be for years, undeveloped on a plant stem.

Dormita'tio. (L. *dormitatio,* from *dormito,* to be sleepy.) Sleepiness; drowsiness.

Dormit'io. (L. *dormitio,* from *dormio,* to sleep.) Sleep.

D. lucumoria'na. (L. *lux,* light; *moror,* to delay.) Protracted sleep.

Dor'mitive. (L. *dormio.*) A substance which produces sleep.

Dor'na-Kandre'ny. Austria; in Galicia. Mild, cold, chalybeate waters.

Doron'icum. (Arab. *doronigi.* G. *Gemswurz.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ,* A name for leopard's bane.

D. ar'nica, Desf. The *Arnica montana,*

D. austri'acum, Jacq. Used as *D. pardalianches.*

D. corda'tum, Lamb. (L. *cor,* the heart.) The *D. pardalianches.*

D. germa'nicum. A name for the *Arnica montana.*

D. grandiflo'rum, Lamb. (L. *grandis,* great; *flos,* a flower.) The *Aronicum scorpioides.*

D. helve'ticum, Mill. (L. *helveticus,* Swiss.) The *Senecio doronicum.*

D. mi'nus. (L. *minor,* less.) The *D. plantagineum.*

D. monta'num, Lamb. The *Arnica montana,* Linn.

D. officina'lë. (L. *officina,* a shop.) The *D. pardalianches.*

D. oppositifo'lium, Lam. (L. *oppositus,* placed over against; *folium,* a leaf.) The *Arnica montana.*

D. pardalian'ches, Linn. (Παρδαλιαγχές; from πάρδαλις, a panther; ἄγχω, to strangle. F. *mort aux panthères;* G. *Gemswurzel.*) The Roman leopard's bane; also called *D. romanum.* The root, in an overdose, is an acrid poison, but in smaller quantities it is said to have been efficacious in vertigo and epilepsy.

D. plantagin'eum, Linn. (L. *plantago,* the plantain.) Hab. Europe, Used as *D. pardalianches.*

D. plantag'inis fo'lio. (L. *plantago,* plantain; *folium,* a leaf.) The *Arnica montana.*

D. procur'rens, Dumort. (L. *procurro,* to extend.) The *D. pardalianches.*

D. radi'cë dul'ci. (L. *radix,* a root; *dulcis,* sweet.) The *Aronicum scorpioides.*

D. roma'num. A name for the *D. pardalianches;* the Roman leopard's bane.

D. scorpioï'des, Willd. Used as *D. pardalianches.*

Dor'sad. (L. *dorsum,* the back.) An adverbial term, applied by Dr. Barclay, to indicate the same relation as is conveyed by his use of the word *Dorsal aspect;* towards the back.

Dor'sal. (L. *dorsum,* the back; G. *rückenständig.*) Of, or belonging to, the back.

D. aor'ta. See *Aorta, dorsal.*

D. aponeuro'sis. A synonym of *Aponeurosis, vertebral.*

D. ar'tery of clit'oris. See *Clitoris, artery of, dorsal.*

D. ar'tery of foot. See *Dorsalis pedis artery.*

D. ar'tery of fore-fin'ger. See *Dorsalis indicis radialis artery.*

D. ar'tery of in'dex-fin'ger. See *Dorsalis indicis radialis artery,*

D. ar'tery of intercos'tal ar'tery. The posterior branch of each intercostal artery.

D. ar'tery of lum'bar ar'tery. The posterior branch of each lumbar artery.

D. ar'tery of pe'nis. See *Dorsalis penis artery.*

D. ar'tery of thumb. See *Dorsalis pollicis radialis artery* and *D. pollicis ulnaris artery.*

D. ar'tery of tongue. The *Dorsalis linguæ artery.*

D. as'pect. (G, *Rückenflache.*) The upper surface of a thing.

A term applied by Dr. Barclay, of Edinburgh, in his proposed nomenclature, as meaning towards the back, when treating of the aspects of the trunk.

D. car'pal ar'tery. The *Carpal artery, posterior radial.*

D. cord. (G. *Rückensaite.*) The *Notochord.*

D. decu'bitus. See *Decubitus, dorsal.*

D. excur'sion. (L. *excursio,* a running out. G. *Streckung.*) Term applied to the backward movement of the hand beyond the middle position, in opposition to flexion; dorsal flexion.

D. face. Same as *D. aspect.*

D. fas'cia of foot. See *Fascia dorsalis pedis.*

D. fas'cia of hand. See *Fascia dorsalis manus.*

D. fin. See *Fin, dorsal.*

D. fur'row. (F. *gouttière dorsale;* G. *Rückenfurche.*) The longitudinal depression in the centre of the back caused by the projection of the back muscles on each side and the projection of the ribs.

D. gang'lia. (L. *dorsum,* the back; *ganglion,* a swelling. G. *Brustknoten.*) The ganglia of the cord of the sympathetic nerve in the dorsal region, of which there are eleven or twelve. They lie beneath the pleura and over the heads of the ribs. The uppermost ganglion is the largest. Each ganglion gives off two external, or connecting branches, which join an intercostal nerve.

The internal branches vary in size and distribution. The branches from the upper six ganglia are distributed to the aorta and the vertebræ, with their ligaments; and from the third and fourth branches twigs pass to the posterior pulmonary plexus. The internal branches from the lower six ganglia unite to form the splanchnic or visceral nerves.

D. interos'seous ar'teries of foot. See *Interosseous arteries of foot, dorsal.*

D. interos'seous ar'teries of hand. See *Interosseous arteries of hand, dorsal.*

D. lam'ina. See *Lamina dorsalis.*

D. mus'cle, large. The *Latissimus dorsi.*

D. mus'cle, long. The *Longissimus dorsi.*

D. nerve, first. (G. *erster Rückennerv.*) The anterior division of this nerve differs from that of the other *D. nerves,* in that the larger part goes to join the brachial plexus; the remainder forms the first intercostal nerve. The first dorsal nerve frequently receives a communicating branch from the second dorsal nerve.

D. nerve, last. (G. *letzter Rückennerv.*) The *D. nerve, twelfth.*

D. nerve of clit'oris. See *Clitoris, nerve of.*

D. nerve of hand. (G. *Handrückennerv.*) A branch of the ulnar nerve about 2″ to 3″ above the wrist. It divides into three branches, one to supply the inner side of the little finger, a second for the adjacent sides of the little and ring fingers, and a third which joins with a branch of the radial nerve, and supplies the adjacent sides of the ring and middle fingers; all join the anterior digital nerves.

D. nerve of pe'nis. (F. *nerf dorsal de la verge;* G. *Ruthennerv.*) A branch of the pudic nerve at the back of the ischio-rectal fossa; it accompanies the pudic artery to the dorsum of the penis, and divides into filaments at the glans which it supplies, as also the body of the penis, the constrictor urethræ, and the integument; it is joined on the dorsum of the penis by filaments from the sympathetic.

D. nerve, sec'ond. The second of the *D. nerves;* in addition to the intercostal branch, it gives off a twig to the arm. See *Intercosto-humeral nerve.*

D. nerve, twelfth. The last of the *D. nerves;* in addition to the branch which runs a similar course to that of the intercostal nerves, but below the last rib, it sends a branch to supply the integument of the buttock, as far as the great trochanter of the femur.

D. nerves. (G. *Rückennerven.*) Those spinal nerves, twelve in number on each side, which pass out of the spinal canal under each dorsal vertebra. The anterior divisions are distributed on the thoracic and abdominal walls as the intercostal nerves, with the exception of those of the first, second, and twelfth nerves; each communicates with the gangliated cord of the sympathetic by a short branch near the intervertebral foramen. The posterior divisions supply the muscles of the back, and the integument over them.

D. nerves, ante'rior divis'ions of. See *D. nerves,* and *Spinal nerves.*

D. nerves, poste'rior divis'ions of. See *D. nerves,* and *Spinal nerves.*

D. phthi'sis. See *Phthisis, dorsal.*

D. ridges. Two longitudinal ridges developed in the anterior part of the transparent area of the blastoderm a few hours after the appearance of the primitive groove; they very soon unite in front, then extend on each side of the primitive groove, and, uniting over it, form a tube, wider in front than behind, and thus form the rudimentary central nervous system.

D. scap'ular ar'tery. The *Dorsalis scapulæ.*

D. scap'ular ar'tery, infe'rior. The *Dorsalis scapulæ.*

D. shield. The upper part of the carapace of a tortoise.

D. spine. See *Spine, dorsal.*

D. su'ture. See *Suture, dorsal.*

D. vein of clit'oris. A similar, but smaller, vein in the female to the *D. vein of penis.*

D. vein of nose. A small vein composed of branches from the dorsum of the nose, which joins the angular vein.

D. vein of pe'nis. (F. *veine dorsale de la verge;* G. *Rückenblutader des Gliedes.*) A vein which is formed by the junction of two branches made up by twigs from the glans penis and the prepuce; it lies in the median groove on the upper surface of the penis between the dorsal arteries, receiving branches from the corpora cavernosa, the corpus spongiosum, and the integument, as far as the root of the penis, where it passes through an opening below the subpubic ligament, and divides into two branches, each of which joins its own side of the prostatic plexus and receives a branch from the obturator vein.

D. vein of tongue. (F. *veine dorsale de la langue.*) Arises from the dorsal lingual plexus of veins in the submucous tissue of the posterior third of the tongue, and enters the internal jugular vein or the common facial vein, either separately or by means of a common trunk.

D. veins, spi'nal. See *Spinal veins, dorsal.*

D. ver'tebra. See *Vertebra, dorsal.*

D. ves'sel. (F. *vaisseau dorsale;* G. *Rückengefass.*) The long, tubular, contractile, sacculated heart of an insect. It is situated on the dorsal aspect of the abdomen, where it is suspended by triangular muscular bands; it usually consists of eight sacs, one in front of the other, and communicating by a valvular aperture, which allows of movement towards the anterior extremity only; each sac receives blood by a pair of venous openings guarded by valves, and sends its blood into the one in front of it, and so on into the aorta, whence it is distributed to the lacunæ and back to the heart.

Dorsa'lis. Same as *Dorsal.*

D. clitor'idis ar'tery. (L. *clitoris.*) The dorsal artery of the clitoris. It has the same course and relations as the dorsalis penis. See *Clitoris, artery of, dorsal.*

D. dig'iti min'imi ulna'ris ar'tery. A small branch given off from the dorsal branch of the ulnar artery, which supplies the back of the little finger.

D. hal'lucis. (L. *hallex,* the great toe.) The first dorsal interosseous artery of the foot.

D. in'dicis radia'lis ar'tery. A small branch of the radial artery often arising in common with the dorsalis pollicis ulnaris. It supplies the first dorsal interosseous space and the abductor indicis, and runs along the radial border of the forefinger.

D. lin'guæ ar'tery. (L. *lingua,* a tongue.

F. *artère dorsale;* G. *Zungenrückenarterie.*) A branch arising from the lingual artery beneath the hyoglossus muscle, and ascending to supply the substance of the tongue and the tonsil; it communicates with its fellow of the opposite side around the foramen cæcum.

D. lon'gus mus'cle. (L. *longus*, long.) The *Longissimus dorsi.*

D. na'si. (L. *nasus*, the nose. G. *Nasenrückenmuskel.*) The *Pyramidalis nasi.*

D. na'si ar'tery. (L. *dorsum*, the back; *nasus.*) The *Nasal artery of ophthalmic.*

D. pe'dis ar'tery. (L. *pes*, a foot.) The continuation of the anterior tibial artery. It extends from the ankle to the posterior part of the first interosseous space, when it passes down between the heads of the first dorsal interosseous muscle and inosculates with the plantar arch. Its branches are the tarsal, the metatarsal, the first dorsal interosseous, and the plantar digital arteries. It supplies both sides of the great toe and the inner side of the second toe.

D. pe'nis ar'tery. (L. *penis*, the male organ. F. *artère dorsale de la verge;* G. *Rückenarterie des Ruthe.*) One of the terminal divisions of the pudic artery. It runs between the crus penis and the symphysis, and, passing through the suspensory ligament, reaches the dorsum of the penis, where it ends in branches which go to the glans and the prepuce. It supplies the integuments and the body of the penis, anastomoses there with the profunda penis and the glans, where it communicates with its fellow of the opposite side. The dorsal artery of the penis arises sometimes from the obturator artery, sometimes from an external pudic branch of the femoral, and sometimes from the deep femoral artery.

D. pol'licis radia'lis ar'tery. (L. *pollex*, the thumb.) A small branch of the radial artery arising at the base of the metacarpal bone of the thumb, and running along the radial border of the dorsal surface of the thumb-bone.

D. pol'licis ulna'ris ar'tery. (L. *pollex*, the thumb; *ulna*, the elbow; *arteria*, an artery.) A small branch of the radial artery arising near or in conjunction with the dorsalis pollicis radialis, and running along the ulnar border of the dorsal surface of the thumb-bones.

D. scap'ulæ. (L. *scapula*, the shoulder-blade.) A branch of the subscapular artery about an inch from its origin; it passes through the triangular space formed by the subscapular muscle, the teres major, and the long head of the triceps, and turns round the border of the scapula to the infraspinous fossa, where it anastomoses with the suprascapular and the posterior scapular arteries.

Also, a synonym of the posterior scapular artery.

Dorsch. Same as *Dorse.*

Dorse. The *Gadus callarias*, a source of cod-liver oil.

Dorsibranchia'ta. (L. *dorsum*, the back; *branchiæ*, the gills. F. *dorsibranche.*) An Order of the *Articulata*, in which the branchiæ are equally distributed along the dorsum of the body, or, at least, its middle portion. A synonym of *Polychæta.*

Dorsibranch'iate. (L. *dorsum; branchiæ.*) Having branchiæ or gills along the back, as in some annelids and molluscs.

Dor'si-epitrochlea'ris. See *Dorso-epitrochlearis.*

Dorsif'erous. (L. *dorsum; fero*, to bear. F. *dorsifère;* G. *rückentragend.*) Bearing on the back. Applied to ferns whose fructification is borne on the back of foliaceous organs.

Dorsifix'ed. (L. *dorsum; fixus*, fixed, fast.) Fastened by the back.

In Botany, used to describe an anther which is attached by its back to the filament; otherwise called *Adnate.*

Dorsig'erous. (L. *dorsum*, the back; *gero*, to bear.) Same as *Dorsiferous.*

Dor'sigrade. (L. *dorsum*, the back; *gradus*, a step.) A term applied to those mammals which walk on the backs of the digits.

Dor'si-lum'bar. (L. *dorsum*, the back; *lumbus*, the loin.) Relating to the back and the loins.

D. nerve. A small communicating branch between the lumbar plexus and the last dorsal nerve.

Dorsip'arous. (L. *dorsum; pario*, to produce.) A term applied to those *Batrachia* the ova of which become inserted into the skin of the back of the parent, where they develop.

Dor'si-spi'nal. (L. *dorsum; spina*, the spine.) Relating to the back and to the spine.

D. veins. A deep set of veins lying on the spinous processes and laminæ of the vertebræ. They discharge themselves into the veins lying within the spinal canal. The *Spinal veins, dorsal.*

Dors'let. The same as *Dorsolum.*

Dor'so-. (L. *dorsum.*) This word, occurring in compound names, denotes attachment to, or connection with, the back.

Dor'so-ante'rior. (L. *dorsum; anterior*, in front.) Having the back in front. Applied in midwifery to such positions of the fœtus in relation to the mother.

Dor'so-cervi'cal. (L. *dorsum; cervix*, the neck.) Relating to the back of the neck.

Dor'so-cos'tal. (L. *dorsum; costa*, a rib.) Extending between the spine and the ribs.

D. mus'cles. Chaussier's term for the *Serratus posticus superior.*

Dor'so-epitrochlea'ris. (L. *dorsum;* Gr. *ἐπί*, upon; *τροχιλία*, the roller of a windlass.) A muscle found in many mammals extending between the latissimus dorsi or infraspinatus muscle to the triceps tendon at the olecranon.

Dor'so-intesti'nal. (L. *dorsum; intestina*, the intestines.) Situate on the dorsal aspect of the intestine.

Dor'so-lat'eral. (L. *dorsum*, the back; *latus*, the side.) Belonging to the back and to the side, or to the side of the back.

D. mus'cle. The mass of muscular fibre which constitutes the upper division of the epaxial section of the muscles of the animal body; in man it consists of those back muscles which, arising from vertebræ, are inserted into other vertebræ, the skull, or the ribs. It has been divided into three sets of muscles; one, longitudinal, consisting of those which run from one part of a vertebra to a similar part of another vertebra, or from rib to rib; a second, directed obliquely upwards and outwards, running from a spine of one vertebra to the transverse process of another; and a third, directed obliquely upwards and outwards, running from a transverse process of one vertebra to the spinous

process or the lamina of another. These several parts have received different names. This muscle has a preaxial extension in the temporal, pterygoid, and masseter muscles.

Dor'solum. (L. *dorsum.*) Name by Kirby for a piece of the exoskeleton of an insect situated between the collar and scutellum, which gives insertion to the anterior organs of flight.

Dor'so-lum'bar, (L. *dorsum*, the back; *lumbus*, the loin.) Applied to regions or organs of the body occupying both the dorsal and lumbar portions of the spine.

Dor'so-occip'ital. (L. *dorsum; occiput.*) Extending between the back and the occipital bone.

D. mus'cle. A synonym of the *Complexus.*

Dor'so-poste'rior. (L. *dorsum; posterior*, hinder.) Having the back behind. Applied in midwifery to such positions of the fœtus in relation to the mother.

Dor'so-scap'ular. (L. *dorsum; scapula*, the bladebone.) Extending between the back and the shoulder-blade.

D. mus'cle. (F. *dorso-scapulaire.*) Chaussier's term for the *Rhomboid muscles.*

Dor'so-su'pra-acro'mial. (L. *dorsum; supra*, above; *acromion.* F. *dorso-susacromien.*) Extending between the dorsum and the upper part of the scapula.

D. mus'cle. Chaussier's term for the *Trapezius.*

Dor'so-trache'lian. (L. *dorsum;* Gr. τράχηλος, the neck.) Belonging to the back and the neck.

D. mus'cle. (F. *dorso-trachèlien.*) Chaussier's term for the *Splenius colli.*

Dorste'nia. (*Dorsten*, a German botanist. F. *dorstène;* G. *Contrayerva.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Moraceæ.*

D. brazilien'sis, Lamb. Hab. Brazil; there it is called *Caa apia;* one of the species which supplies *Contrayerva.*

D. contrayer'va, Linn. (F. *contrayerva;* G. *Contrayerva.*) Hab. Peru and other parts of the Spanish West Indies; one of the species which supplies *Contrayerva.*

D. cordifo'lia, Swartz. (L. *cor*, the heart; *folium*, a leaf.) The *D. braziliensis.*

D. Drake'na, Mill. The *D. contrayerva*, or a variety, so called because it was first brought to England by Sir Francis Drake.

D. Housto'nii, Mill. Name for a species, in honour of Dr. Houston. Root similar to *D. contrayerva.*

D. opif'era, Mart. (L. *opifer*, aid-bringing.) Root like *Contrayerva.*

D. placentoi'des. (L. *placenta*, a cake; Gr. εἶδος, likeness.) The *D. braziliensis.*

D. tubici'na, Hook. The *D. braziliensis.*

D. tubici'na, Ruiz and Pavon. (L. *tubicen*, a trumpeter.) Root similar to *Contrayerva.*

D. viteli'la. (L. dim. of *vitis*, a vine.) The *D. braziliensis.*

Dorsua'lis. Same as *Dorsalis.*

Dor'sum. (L. *contr.* from *deorsum*, turned down. F. *dos;* G. *Rücken, Rückenseite.*) The back of man or beast.

Also, the vertebral column.

Applied to the superior surface of other parts, as the dorsum, or upper part, of the foot or hand.

Also, the surface of a shell opposite to its opening.

In Botany, that part of a seed which looks away from the axis of the fruit or the placenta.

D. ephip'pii. (L. *ephippium*, a horse cloth.) The same as *D. sellæ.*

D. lin'guæ. (L. *lingua*, the tongue. G. *Zungenrücken.*) The upper surface or back of the tongue.

D. ma'nus. (L. *manus*, the hand. G. *Handrücken.*) The back of the hand.

D. na'si. (L. *nasus*, the nose. G. *Nasenrücken.*) The bridge of the nose.

D. os'sis il'ii. (L. *os*, a bone; *ilium.*) The outer surface of the ilium.

D. pe'dis. (L. *pes*, a foot. G. *Fussrücken.*) The upper surface or back of the foot.

D. pe'nis. (L. *penis*, the male organ; G. *Ruthenrücken.*) The upper surface of the penis.

D. sel'læ. (L. *sella*, a saddle. G. *Sattellehne.*) The ridge which bounds the sella turcici posteriorly and terminates laterally in the two posterior clinoid processes.

Dor'ton. Buckinghamshire. A chalybeate water, containing twelve grains of iron sulphate to the pint.

Do'ry. (Corrupted from F. *doré*, golden.) The *Zeus faber*, a fish used as food.

Doryc'nium. (Δορύκνιον, a poisonous plant of the convolvulus tribe.) The *Convolvulus cneorum.*

Also, a Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ.*

D. hirsu'tum, Ser. (L. *hirsutus*, hairy.) Hab. South Europe. Seeds used for piles.

D. suffrutico'sum, Will. (L. *sub*, under; *frutex*, a shrub.) Hab. South Europe. Seeds used for piles.

Doryph'ora. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Atherospermaceæ.*

Also, a Family of tetramerous *Coleoptera.*

D. decemlinea'ta. (L. *decem; linea*, a line.) The Colorado beetle, very injurious to potatoes.

D. sas'safras, Endl. Hab. Australia. Wood used as a carminative.

Do'sage. (*Dose.*) The determination of the proper dose of a drug.

In Chemistry, the term is sometimes used to express the determination of the quantity of each of the constituents of a compound body.

Dose. (F. *dose*, from Gr. δόσις, a portion. G. *Dosis, Portion, Gabe, Arzneigabe.*) The portion of medicine ordered to be taken at a time. The fitting dose of a medicine varies of course with age of the person to whom it is to be administered. The rule of Gaubius was that, if the dose for an adult of from twenty to sixty years of age be taken as one, a twelfth part should be given to a child under a year old; an eighth to a two-year old; a sixth part to a three-year old; a fourth to a four-year old; a third to one between four and seven years; a half between seven and fourteen years; and two thirds between fourteen and twenty years; persons above sixty require smaller doses; and females need less than men. Young's rule was that for children under twelve years of age, the doses of most medicines must be diminished in proportion to the age by the age increased by twelve, thus: at two years, 2÷2+12=one seventh; at four years, 4÷4+12=one fourth. These statements are only approximatively true, for much depends on strength, habits, temperaments, and idiosyncrasies.

D., divi'ded. (F. *dose réfractée.*) A term applied to the mode of administration of a drug when the usual dose is given, not all at once, but

in small portions, at intervals of a few minutes, until the whole is taken.

D., max'imum. (L. *maximus*, greatest.) The German Pharmacopœia provides the following list of doses of potent drugs which a dispenser is not allowed to exceed unless the prescriber has attached a note of exclamation (!) to the amount to denote that the excessive dose ordered was intentional.

	Grammes.	
	Maximum for each dose	Maximum daily quantity.
Acetum Digitalis	2·0	10·0
Acidum arsenicosum	0·005	0·02
Acidum carbolicum	0·1	0·5
Apomorphinum hydrochloricum	0·01	0·05
Aqua Amygdalarum amararum	2·0	8·0
Argentum nitricum	0·03	0·2
Atropinum sulfuricum	0·001	0·003
Auro-Natrium chloratum	0·05	0·2
Cantharides	0·05	0·15
Chloralum hydratum	3·0	6·0
Codeïnum	0·05	0·2
Coffeïnum	0·2	0·6
Cuprum sulfuricum	1·0	—
Extractum Aconiti	0·02	0·1
Extractum Belladonnæ	0·05	0·2
Extractum Cannabis Indicæ	0·1	0·4
Extractum Colocynthidis	0·05	0·2
Extractum Digitalis	0·2	1·0
Extractum Hyoscyami	0·2	1·0
Extractum Opii	0·15	0·5
Extractum Scillæ	0·2	1·0
Extractum Strychni	0·05	0·15
Folia Belladonnæ	0.2	0·6
Folia Digitalis	0·2	1·0
Folia Stramonii	0·2	1·0
Fructus Colocynthidis	0·3	1·0
Gutti	0·3	1·0
Herba Conii	0·3	2·0
Herba Hyoscyami	0·3	1·5
Hydrargyrum bichloratum	0·03	0·1
Hydrargyrum bijodatum	0·03	0·1
Hydrargyrum cyanatum	0·03	0·1
Hydrargyrum jodatum	0·05	0·2
Hydrargyrum oxydatum	0·03	0·1
Hydrargyrum oxydatum via humida paratum	0·03	0·1
Jodoformium	0·02	1·0
Jodum	0·05	0·2
Kreosotum	0·1	0·5
Lactucarium	0·3	1·0
Liquor Kalii arsenicosi	0·5	2·0
Morphinum hydrochloricum	0·03	0·1
Morphinum sulfuricum	0·03	0·1
Oleum Crotonis	0·05	0·1
Opium	0·15	0·5
Phosphorus	0·001	0·005
Physostigminum salicylicum	0·001	0·003
Pilocarpinum hydrochloricum	0·03	0·06
Plumbum aceticum	0·1	0·5
Santoninum	0·1	0·3
Secale cornutum	1·0	5·0
Semen Strychni	0·1	0·2
Strychninum nitricum	0·01	0·02
Summitates Sabinæ	1·0	2·0
Tartarus stibiatus	0·2	0·5
Tinctura Aconiti	0·5	2·0
Tinctura Cantharidum	0·5	1·5
Tinctura Colchici	2·0	6·0
Tinctura Colocynthidis	1·0	3·0
Tinctura Digitalis	1·5	5·0
Tinctura Jodi	0·2	1·0
Tinctura Lobeliæ	1·0	5·0
Tinctura Opii crocata	1·5	5·0
Tinctura Opii simplex	1·5	5·0
Tinctura Strychni	1·0	2·0
Tubera Aconiti	0·1	0·5
Veratrinum	0·0005	0·0
Vinum Colchici	2·0	6·02
Zincum sulfuricum	1·0	—

Do'sea pow'der. See *Powder, dosia.*

Dosimet'ric. (Δόσις, a portion; μέτρον, a measure.) Relating to *Dosimetry.*

D. med'icine. A method of treating disease laid down by Professor Burggraeve, of Ghent, which has for its basis the employment of simple and active remedies, such as the alkaloids and other immediate principles, in doses that are mathematically defined and administered according to certain rules.

Dosim'etry. (Δόσις; μέτρον, a measure.) The measuring of a dose of a drug.

Dosiol'ogy. (Δόσις, a portion, a dose; λόγος, a discourse.) That branch of medicine which treats of the amounts or doses in which drugs should be given.

Do'sis. (Δόσις, a portion; from δίδωμι, to give. F. *dose;* G. *Dose, Dosis, Gabe.*) A dose; the determinate quantity in which a medicine is prescribed, or given.

Dosol'ogy. Same as *Dosiology.*

Dos'sil. (Old F. *dosil*, a spigot.) An elongated cone of lint for introduction into a wound or sinus.

Do'tage. (From Eng. verb *dote;* Mid. E. *dotien;* with F. suffix *age.*) Feebleness of mind in an old person, or in one rendered prematurely old by disease or excess.

Dothidea'ceæ. A Family of the Suborder *Pyrenomycetes.*

Doth'ien. (Δοθιήν, a boil. F. *furoncle;* G. *Eiterstock.*) Ancient name, used by Galen, *Meth. Med.* ii, 2, for *Furunculus*, or a boil.

Dothienenteri'a. Same as *Dothinenteritis.*

Dothienenteri'tis. A better form of *Dothinenteritis.*

Dothienophy'ma. (Δοθιήν, a boil; φῦμα, an inflamed swelling.) A boil.

Dothinenteri'a. Same as *Dothinenteritis.*

Dothinenteri'tis. (Δοθιήν, a boil; ἔντερον, an intestine.) A term applied to inflammation and ulceration of the small glandular follicles of the intestinal canal and Peyer's patches. Used by Bretonneau and Trousseau to signify typhoid or enteric fever. It should have been *Dothienenteritis.*

Doth'ion. Same as *Dothien.*

Dot'ted. (E. *dot*, from Dut. *dot*, a little bundle of spoiled wool or flax good for nothing.) Having small spots.

D. cells. Same as *Cells, pitted.*

D. ves'sels. Same as *Vessels, dotted.*

Dou'ai. France; Département du Nord. An alkaline iron spring.

Doub'le. (F. *double*, from L. *duplus*, twice as much. *G. doppelt.*) Twofold; in pairs; twice as much.

D. affin'ity. See *Attraction, elective, double.*

D. a'qua for'tis. (L. *aqua*, water; *fortis*, strong.) A term for nitric acid of a sp. gr. 1·36.

D. bel'lows sound. See *Murmur, bellows, double.*

D. bla'ded. Having two blades.

D. bla'ded knife. Same as *Valentine's knife.*

D. circula'tion. (L. *circulo*, to encircle.) A term applied to the circulation of the blood in the higher Vertebrata, in reference to the pulmonary and to the systematic circulation as connected with two separate and distinct sides of the heart.

D. con'sciousness. See *Consciousness, double.*

D. con'tour. (F. *contour*, an outline.) Having a double outline or boundary.

D. decomposit'ion. See *Decomposition, double.*

D.-edg'ed. Having both edges sharp.

D.-edg'ed knife. A knife with two cutting edges, back and front.

D. eye. A term for the condition which occurs in a fish, the *Anableps*, in which the appearance of two eyes, one above another, is produced by the presence of an opaque horizontal band across the cornea, with a pupil above and below it.

D. flow'er. See *Flower, double.*

D. flu'id se'ries. A term applied to Radiata and Articulata by Williams, because they possess both blood and chylaqueous fluid.

D. hear'ing. The hearing of the same sound by each ear at different times, or the hearing of the last notes or tones repeated.

D. incli'ned plane. A term applied to a form of splint for the treatment of fractures of the thigh. Essentially it consists of two pieces of wood joined at an angle, so that if placed on a bed, and the limb made to lie on it and be fixed to it, the femur would be flexed on the trunk and the leg on the femur, and the tendency to shortening be counteracted. The same principle is carried out in the *Fracture bed.*

D. joint. See *Joint, double.*

D. leaf. The *Ophrys ovata.*

D. mon'sters. See *Monsters, double.*

D. nose-piece. See *Nose-piece, double.*

D. pulse. See *Pulse, double.*

D.-rank'ed. See *Distichous.*

D. refrac'tion. A property possessed by many crystals, by which a single incident ray passing through them is divided into two, the ordinary and extraordinary ray, so that an object seen through them appears double. In Iceland spar the angle between the ordinary and extraordinary rays is 6° 12′.

D. salt. A salt containing two bases and one acid only; or in which two equivalents of hydrogen of an acid are replaced by two distinct metals.

D. stain'ing. In Histology, the employment of two staining reagents to demonstrate special details of structure. Thus the tissue may first be stained with silver nitrate or gold chloride, and then with hæmatoxylon, carmin, or anilin. Other combinations are: Picrocarmin and hæmatoxylin; rosin and hæmatoxylin; rosin and anilin green; picrocarmin and anilin; anilin rose and anilin green; Bismark brown and anilin green.

D. tongue. The *Ruscus hypoglossum.*

D. touch. Term for a mode of exploration wherein vaginal and rectal examination is combined, so that the index finger being placed in the rectum, and the thumb in the vagina, any intervening morbid growth may be embraced between them.

D. vis'ion. The impression that two objects are present when only one is before the eyes. It is attributed to a want of harmony in the muscles of the eye, so that the images received by the two eyes do not fall on corresponding points of the retina.

Doubles. (Same etymon.) Same as *Epsom salts, double.*

Doub'let, Wol'laston's. See *Wollaston's doublet.*

Doub'ling Gap. United States; Pennsylvania, Cumberland County. Mineral waters containing hydrosulphuric acid, carbonates of soda and magnesia, and chloride of sodium.

A chalybeate spring contains carbonate of iron, sulphate and carbonate of magnesia, and chloride of sodium. (Dunglison.)

Doubt'ing. (E. part. of *doubt*, from Old F. *douter* or *doubter*; from L. *dubito*, to be of two minds.) The being of uncertain mind.

D. mad'ness. See *Madness, doubting.*

Douche. (F. *douche*, a shower-bath; from I. *doccia*, a gutter; from *docciare*, to pour.) A column, or stream, or jet of hot or cold liquid, or of a gas, directed against some part of the body with more or less force, obtained by elevation of the receptacle, or the use of a pump.

D., air. A douche in which a current of hot air replaces the stream of water.

D., al'ternating. A douche in which a hot and a cold stream of water are alternately and repeatedly at definite intervals, and for a definite time, directed against the affected part.

D., ascend'ing. (L. *ascendo*, to climb up.) A douche in which the stream of water is propelled from below to the part.

Also, a term applied to a form of enema in which strong and graduated pressure may be used; the rectal tube being attached to an elevated reservoir of water.

D., au'ral. (L. *auris*, the ear.) A method of applying a stream of water to the external auditory meatus; it consists of a receptacle for warm water placed at a greater or less height above the head, from which an india-rubber tube, with or without a nozzle, leads to the ear.

D., auric'ular. (L. *auricula*, the external ear.) Same as *D., aural.*

D., bell. (F. *douche en cloche.*) A douche which is effected by means of a bell-shaped nozzle, with a fissure for the escape of the water along its circumference.

D., capil'lary. (L. *capillus*, a hair.) A synonym of *Aquapuncture.*

D., carbon'ic ac'id. A stream of carbonic acid gas applied to a part; it is said to relieve the pain of open cancer.

D., cir'cular. A douche from an apparatus composed of a series of perforated tubes, each extending partly around the body; the perforations are small.

D., cold. (F. *douche froide.*) A douche in which cold water is used.

D., colum'nar. A douche in which the stream of water is round and large.

D., concen'tric. (F. *concentrer*, to join in one centre.) A douche through an expanded nozzle having linear concentric fissures or openings.

D., descend'ing. (L. *descendo*, to go down.) A douche in which the stream of water falls from above on to the part.

D., horizon'tal. Same as *D., lateral.*

D., hot. (F. *douche chaud.*) A douche in which hot water is used; it produces relaxation and engorgement of the capillaries, with some anæsthesia when long continued; but it is a stimulant when it is of short duration.

D. in cir'cles. See *D., circular.*

D., lance-sha'ped. A douche through a nozzle with a long linear opening.

D., lat'eral. (L. *latus*, the side.) A douche propelled from the same level as the part to which it is applied.

D., na'sal. (L. *nasus*, the nose.) A douche of water applied by a tube to the interior of the nostrils.

Specially applied to a mode of washing out the nostrils, suggested by Weber, and improved by Thudicum, and based upon the fact that when one side of the nasal cavity is filled with fluid by hydrostatic pressure, while the patient is breathing through the mouth, the fluid escapes by the other nostril. The necessary apparatus consists of a reservoir for water, elevated above the patient, to which is attached an elastic tube terminating in a nozzle, which accurately plugs the nostril.

D., oc'ular. (L. *oculus*, the eye.) Same as *Eye douche.*

D., rain. A douche effected by means of a nozzle with a flat end, perforated by many fine holes.

D., Scotch. A douche of hot water, at first of a temp. of 40° C. (104° F.), gradually increased to 45° C. (113° F.) or 50° C. (122° F.), and followed immediately by short use of quite cold water. It is used as a revulsive.

D., sheet. A douche in which the water escapes from the aperture to fall on a surface which causes it to spread out in a sheet; it is a form of affusion.

D., steam. A douche in which the steam of water is projected against the part; it is used in chronic thickenings of joints.

D., transi'tion. (L. *transitio*, a going over.) Same as *D., Scotch.*

D., u'terine. (L. *uterus*, the womb.) A douche applied by means of a vaginal tube to the cervix uteri.

D., vagi'nal. (*Vagina.*) A douche applied by means of a tube passing into the vagina.

D., va'pour. The use of a vapour or gas, as steam or carbonic acid, as a douche.

Doug'las, James. A Scotch obstetric physician and anatomist, born 1675, died 1741.

D.'s cul-de-sac. (F. *cul*, bottom; *de*, of; *sac*, bag.) Same as *D.'s pouch.*

D.'s fold. The lower border of the posterior wall of the sheath of the rectus; it is semilunar in outline, the concavity looking downwards, and is situated about half way between the umbilicus and the os pubis.

D.'s pouch. The pouch of peritoneum, between the uterus and the rectum, formed by the reflection of the membrane from the upper part of the vagina to the rectum.

D.'s semilu'nar fold. (L. *semi*, half; *luna*, the moon.) Same as *D.'s fold.*

Doum palm. The *Hyphæne thebaica;* the fruit tastes like ginger-bread, and is esculent. Its rind is used, in infusion, as a refrigerant and laxative.

Dou'ma. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Palmaceæ.*

D. theba'ica, Poir. The *Hyphæne thebaica.*

Dou'rine. The Arabic name of *Mal de coït.*

Dour'ra. Same as *Durra.*

Dovado'la. Italy, in Tuscany, near Castro-Carlo. Saline mineral waters, of which there are several springs, one of which contains potassium iodide 2, sodium chloride 840, magnesium chloride 50, and calcium chloride 40 grains, in 25 ounces; another is very similar, but with only one grain of potassium iodide, and contains a grain of carbonate of iron, very little salt, and much free carbonic acid, in 25 ounces.

Dove. (Sax. *dúfa.* F. *colombe;* G. *Taube.*) The birds of the Genus *Columba.*

D.'s foot. The *Geranium columbinum,* and the *G. molle,* from the shape of the leaf.

D.'s foot, blue. The *Geranium sylvaticum.*

Do'vë. A German physicist of the present century.

D.'s law. A statement concerning the rotation of winds; that they have a very great tendency to veer in the line of the sun's motion, passing from north, through north-east, east, south-east, to south, and on through west to north, so as to make a complete circle.

Do'ver, Thomas. An English physician, graduated as M.B. at Cambridge in 1687, died probably in or about the year 1741.

D.'s pow'der. (G. *Dower'sches Pulver.*) Four parts of potassium nitrate, fused with four parts of potassium sulphate, are finely powdered, and mixed with one part each of ipecacuanha, opium, and liquorice.

Also, a synonym of *Pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus,* B. Ph., which is a substitute for it.

Down. (A Scand. word; Icel. *dúnn.*) The soft fluffy covering of the skin of birds under the feathers.

Also, a growth of very fine hair.

In Botany, the fine hairy substance attached to seeds and fruits, also called *Pappus.*

Down-bear'ing. See *Bearing down.*

Down'y. (*Down.*) Having fine, closely-set, short, soft hairs.

Doy'ëre. A French anatomist of the nineteenth century.

D.'s em'inence. Same as *D.'s papilla.*

D.'s papil'la. (L. *papilla*, a small teat.) The small conical eminence at the point where the cylinder axis of a nerve filament penetrates the sarcolemma of a muscular fibre to form a *Motorial end-plate.*

D.'s prom'inence. Same as *D.'s papilla.*

Dra'ba. (Δράβη, Arabian mustard.) Whitlow grass. A Genus of the Tribe *Alyssineæ,* Nat. Order *Cruciferæ.*

D. mura'lis, Linn. (L. *muralis*, belonging to a wall.) Wall whitlow-grass. Herb aperient, detersive; seeds used instead of pepper.

D. ver'na, Linn. (L. *vernus*, belonging to spring.) Whitlow-grass. The seed is hot and stimulating, and is used like pepper. The *Erophila verna.*

Dracæ'na. (Δράκαινα, the she-dragon. F. *dragonier*; G. *Drachenbaum, Drachenblume.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Liliaceæ.*

D. dra'co, Linn. (F. *draco*, a dragon. F. *dragonier*; G. *gemeiner Drachenbaum.*) The dragon tree of Teneriffe, the juice of which affords a resin similar to dragon's blood, called Canary dragon's blood.

D. fer'rea, Linn. (L. *ferreus*, pertaining to iron.) The *D. terminalis.*

D. om'bet, Kotschy. Probably the same as *D. draco.* It supplies Socotra dragon's blood.

D. reflex'a. (L. *reflexus*, part. of *reflecto*, to turn back.) Name of a species growing in the Isle of France and Madagascar; the young shoots are said to be emmenagogue and abortive.

D. termina'lis, Blume. (L. *terminalis*, belonging to boundaries; so called because it is planted to mark the boundaries of estates in India and China.) The root is used in dysentery, and when baked is eaten as food; a fermented liquor is made from the juice.

Dracæ'neæ. (*Dracæna.*) A Tribe of the Subfamily *Asparagaceæ*, Family *Liliaceæ.*

Drac'anth. Same as *Tragacanth.*

Dra'chion. An old synonym of *Pugillus.*

Drachm. (Δραχμή, an Attic weight, from δράσσομαι, to grasp with the hand. F. *drachme, dragme*; G. *Drachme.*) A weight of 60 grains, or 3 scruples; the 8th part of an apothecaries' ounce; it is equivalent to 3·888 grammes. The drachm avoirdupois weight, sixteen of which make an ounce, contains only 27·34 grains.

D., flu'id. An eighth part of an ounce; it contains sixty minims.

Drach'ma. (Δραχμή.) An Attic weight, weighing about 66·5 grains.

Dra'cic ac'id. A synonym of *Anisic acid.*

Dra'cin. Same as *Draconin.*

Dra'co. (Δράκων, probably from δέρκομαι, to flash; because of the reputed glaring brightness of its eyes. F. *dragon*; G. *Drache.*) The name of the fabled monster, the dragon. A term applied to various objects, and to some animals, from their fancied resemblance.

D. her'ba. (L. *herba*, springing vegetation.) A name for the *Artemisia dracunculus* of Linnæus.

D. mitiga'tus. (L. *mitigo*, to make mild.) Ancient term for calomel, *Hydrargyri subchloridum.*

D. sylves'tris. (L. *silvestris*, belonging to a wood.) A name for the *Achillea ptarmica.*

D. vo'lans. (L. *volo*, to fly.) An old term for corrosive sublimate, *Hydrargyri perchloridum.*

Dracoceph'alum. (Δράκων, a dragon; κεφαλή, a head.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Labiatæ.*

D. canarien'së. Used as *D. moldavicum.*

D. molda'vicum, Linn. (*Moldavia*, a Danubian principality. F. *mélisse de moldavie*; G. *Drakenkopf, Türkische Melisse.*) Canary balsam. A species which yields, by distillation, a fragrant essential oil, called in Germany *Oleum syriæ*; also called *Melissa turcica.* The whole herb is aromatic, tonic, and antispasmodic.

D. Roylea'num, Wallich. Hab. India. Seeds used to make mucilaginous drinks.

Dra'col. A synonym of *Anisol.*

Dracon'ic ac'id. A synonym of *Anisic acid.*

Dra'conin. (Δράκων, a dragon.) Name given to a red substance said to be alkaline, found in the *Sanguis draconis*, or dragon's blood.

Draco'nis san'guis. (L. *draco*, a dragon; *sanguis*, blood.) See *Dragon's blood.*

Draconthæ'ma. (Δράκων; αἷμα, blood.) A name for dragon's blood.

Draconti'asis. (*Dracunculus.*) The morbid conditions produced by the *Dracunculus medinensis.*

Dracontiso'ma. (Δράκων; σῶμα, the body.) A genus of single celosomian monsters, thus named on account of their likeness to the lizards of the Genus *Iguana*, called dragons.

Dracon'tium. (Δράκων, a dragon; because its roots were supposed to resemble the tail of one.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Acoraceæ.*

Also, U.S. Ph., the rhizome and roots of *Dracontium fœtidum.*

Also, a name of the *Arum dracunculus.*

Also, a name of the *Dracunculus medinensis.*

D. angustispa'thum. (L. *angustus*, narrow; *spathe.*) The narrow-spathed skunk cabbage. Properties the same as *D. fœtidum.*

D. fœ'tidum, Linn. (L. *fœtidus*, stinking. F. *pothos fétide*; G. *stinkende Drachenwurz.*) The skunk cabbage, the rhizome and roots of which are used (U.S. Ph.) as an antispasmodic and expectorant; it exhales a very fœtid odour. Locally it is an irritant; and in larger doses produces vertigo, nausea, and vomiting. Dose, 10 to 20 grains.

D. pertu'sum, Willd. (L. *pertusus*, perforated.) Hab. West Indies. The fresh leaves are used by the Indians to cover dropsical parts, where they produce vesications, and an oozing of serum.

D. polyphyl'lum, Linn. (Πολύς, many; φύλλον, a leaf.) Purple-stalked dragon. Hab. South America, Hindostan. The root is regarded as an antispasmodic in India, and as a remedy in asthma; when boiled it is eaten as food. The fresh juice of the root is a vesicant.

Dra'conyl. A synonym of *Anisyl.*

Also, C_8H_8, a solid white hydrocarbon obtained from dragon's blood; identical with *Styrol.*

Draconyl'ic ac'id. A synonym of *Anisic acid.*

Dracuncula'ceæ. (*Dracunculus.*) A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Araceæ*; having the stamens and pistils numerous, with interposed rudimentary organs, spadix naked at the end, and the cells of the anthers larger than the connective.

Dracun'culus. (L. dim. of *draco*, a dragon.) A Genus of the Family *Filaridæ*, Order *Nematoda*, Class *Nemathelmintha.*

Also, a Genus of the Nat. Order *Araceæ.*

Also, the *Artemisia dracunculus.*

Also, a term for *Comedones.*

Also, the same as *Dracontium.*

D. esculen'tus. (L. *esculentus*, edible.) The *Artemisia dracunculus.*

D. horten'sis. (L. *hortensis*, belonging to a garden.) The *Artemisia dracunculus.*

D. lo'a, Cobbold. The *Filaria loa.*

D. medinen'sis, Cobbold. (*Medina*, where it was common. F. *dragonneau, veine de Médine, ver de Guinée*; G. *Fadenwurm, Haarwurm, Medinawurm.*) The Guinea worm. A nematoid worm, the female only of which is known. It is common amongst the inhabitants of the borders of the Red Sea and Persian Gulf, in Upper Egypt and Abyssinia, and on the banks

of the Ganges; also in some of the West Indian islands. It penetrates the skin and leads to the formation of a painful abscess. The female is two feet or more in length, and is about 1 mm. thick. It is quite cylindrical, and terminates posteriorly by a short recurved point. The anterior extremity is rounded, and presents a small depression surrounded by an elliptical chitinous plate, at the margin of which are two papillæ at the bend of the lateral lines, and two other pairs of papillæ are seen on each side of the lateral line. There is no mouth or anus; the intestinal canal is reduced to a flattened band. The female organs consist of an ovary and of a uterus filled with cylindrical embryos, which on their escape are said to inhabit the Cyclops or other minute Crustacean, where they complete their larval state. By most writers, with the exception of Cobbold, this worm is regarded as a *Filaria*.

D. oc'uli, Diesing. (L. *oculus*, the eye.) A synonym of *Filaria loa*.

D. persa'rum, Kämpfen. The same as *Filaria medinensis*, Gmelin.

D. polyphyl'lus. (Πολύς, many; φύλλον, a leaf.) The *Arum dracunculus*.

D. praten'sis. (L. *pratensis*, growing in meadows.) The *Achillea ptarmica*, or sneezewort.

D. vulga'ris, Schott. The *Arum dracunculus*, the roots of which were formerly official as *Radix dracunculi*, or *R. serpentariæ majoris*.

Dra'cyl. C_7H_8. A dark-red oil obtained from dragon's blood; identical with *Toluol*.

Dragacan'tha. Same as *Tragacantha*.

Dragan'tin. Same as *Adraganthin*.

Drage. (F. *dragée*, a sugar plum; from Gr. τραγήματα, dried fruits.) A sugar plum or sweetmeat in the centre of the substance of which is a drug; intended for the more pleasant administration of medicinal substances.

Drag'ma. (Δράγμα, as much as one can grasp; from δράσσομαι, to grasp.) A handful.

Drag'mis. (Δραγμίς, a small handful.) A pinch; the same as *Pugillus*.

Dragomërfal'va. Hungary, Marmaros County. A water containing hydrogen sulphide and naphtha, with carbonate of lime, chloride of sodium, and a little iron.

Drag'on. (F. *dragon;* from L. *draco;* from Gr. δράκων.) A fabulous animal in form of a long-tailed lizard with wings.

The word has been used in French to express hypochondriasis; and has also been applied to opacities of the cornea and to cataract.

D.'s blood. (F. *sang-dragon;* G. *Drachenblut.*) The resin obtained from the fruit of *Calamus draco*, Willd. It occurs commercially in irregular grains or masses or cakes and in sticks. It is dark red, brighter and glossier internally, breaks with an irregular resinous fracture, is tasteless, has a slight smell of benzoin when heated, and is soluble in alcohol and ether. When the pure resin is extracted its composition is $C_{20}H_{20}O_3$. It is a slight astringent, and is used in tooth powders.

Also, the concrete juice of the *Pterocarpus draco*.

Also, the resin obtained from *Croton draco*.

Also, the resin obtained from *Dracæna draco* is sometimes thus called.

D.'s blood, Cana'ry. The resin of *Dracæna draco*.

D.'s blood, East-In'dian. The produce of *Dracæna draco*.

D.'s blood, Soco'tra. Supplied by *Dracæna ombet*.

D.'s blood, West In'dian. The resin of *Pterocarpus draco*.

D.'s claw, sca'ly. The *Pterospora andromedea*.

D., green. The *Arum dracontium*.

D.-root. A name for the *Arum triphyllum*, and also for the *Pterospora andromedea*.

D. tree. (F. *dragonier;* G. *Drachenbaum.*) The *Dracæna draco*.

D. tur'nip. The *Arum triphyllum*.

D.'s wort. The *Arum dracunculus*.

Draho'wa. Hungary, Neutra County. An iron water containing carbonic acid.

Drahtschmied'libad. Switzerland, at the junction of the Sihl and the Limmat. A saline chalybeate water.

Drain. (Sax. *drehnigean*, to strain. G. *Drainirung.*) A channel by which a fluid is carried off. To empty of liquid by a channel.

D. gas. See *Sewer gas*.

Drai'nage. (*Drain.*) The gradual flowing of a liquid from some thing, or substance, or structure. The arrangements by which the slops, cleansings, and excreta of a house are removed.

D. an'chor. (F. *ancre;* from L. *ancora;* from Gr. ἄγκυρα, an anchor.) Davy's name for an india-rubber filament with laterally projecting arms, which is introduced within a cannula into the cavity of an abscess; it serves for drainage, and is kept in position by the expansion of the arms on the removal of the cannula which compressed them.

D., capil'lary. (L. *capillus*, a hair.) The gradual removal of an effused fluid, as that of hydrothorax, by the introduction of a small cannula, as that of *Southey's trochar*.

D., sur'gical. The use of a *D. tube*, or of strands of horse-hair, silk, or other material, rendered aseptic by carbolic acid or other disinfectant, in a wound or suppurating cavity for the purpose of removing the fluids therein contained.

D. tent. See *Tent, drainage*.

D. tube. A small single or double india rubber or coiled wire or other tube, with lateral perforations. When used, the tube may be passed through a cannula into the abscess or cavity to be drained, leaving one end hanging out, the cannula then being withdrawn; or the tube, attached to a probe, is drawn through the abscess by a counter-opening, and the ends tied. Employed in empyema, large wounds, and abscesses to promote the escape of pus and the contraction of the walls of the cavity. Drainage tubes have also been made of other structures as, for instance, of the decalcified long bone of the bird.

D. tube, decal'cified. (L. *de*, from; *calx*, lime.) A chicken, or other long thin, bone which has had its calcareous matter removed by soaking for a few days in dilute hydrochloric acid and is rendered aseptic by carbolic acid. Used for the drainage of abscesses or wounds.

Drait'schbrunnen. Germany; near to Godesberg on the Rhine. A mineral water, containing magnesium and sodium carbonate, with free carbonic acid.

Drake. Same as *Dravick*.

Drake. (A contraction of *ened-rake* or *end-rake*, a masc. form from Sax. *ened*, a duck, with the suffix *rake*, denoting the male sex.) The male of the duck species.

Drake'na ra'dix. (In honour of Sir Francis *Drake*, who first brought it from Peru;

L. *radix*, a root.) A name for the *Dorstenia contrayerva*.

Dram. Same as *Drachm*.

Drank. (According to Prior, a misspelling of *Drauk* or *Dravick*.) The *Bromus sterilis*, and also the *Avena fatua*.

Dras'tic. (Δραστικός, active; from δράω, to do. F. *drastique*; I. *drastico*; G. *drastisch, kräftig wirkend*.) A medicine which is prompt, powerful, and effective in operation; usually applied to a purgative, but also to an emetic and to remedies having other actions.

Dras'tics. (Δραστικός.) A term now usually applied to irritant and powerful purgatives, such as scammony and gamboge.

Draught. (Sax. *dragan*, to draw.) A potion, or what a person drinks at once.

In Pharmacy (F. *potion*; G. *Tränkchen*), a single dose of a liquid medicine put up in a bottle.

Also, a term used to express the sensation caused in the breast of a nursing woman when the capillaries become dilated at the sight or thought of her child, and the secretion of milk becomes more active.

D., black. The *Mistura sennæ composita*.

Drauk. Same as *Dravick*.

Dra'vick. (Dut. *dravig*, darnel, weeds in general.) The *Bromus sterilis*, and also the *Avena fatua*. (Prior.)

Draw. (A variant of E. *drag*, from Sax. *dragan*.) To pull along after one.

Applied in popular language to the action of a blister; and also to that of a poultice in promoting the maturation and pointing of an abscess.

D.-tube. The sliding tube of the body of a microscope which, on being pulled out, lengthens the body, increases the distance between the eye-piece and the object-glass, and thus increases the magnifying power.

Draw'ing. The act of pulling. See *Draw*.

Drax. (Δραξ.) Same as *Dragma*.

Dream. (Sax. *dreám*, a sweet sound. F. *rêve*; L. *somnium*; I. *sogno*; S. *sueño*; G. *Traum*; Gr. ὄναρ.) A train of thought, usually more or less disconnected and incongruous, excited by external or internal stimuli in the brain, when this organ is in a state of partial inactivity.

D., wa'king. An hallucination or illusion.

D., wet. A term applied to the involuntary emission of semen during sleep.

Dregs. (Scand., as Ice. *dregg*. F. *lie*; G. *Satz*.) The sediment of waste stuff in a liquid; waste substance; refuse.

Also, applied to the sequelæ of a disease.

Drench. (Sax. *drencan*.) To make to drink; to administer a liquid, especially a purge, by force.

Drepa'nium. (Δρέπανον, a scythe. G. *Sichel*.) Eichler's term for a sickle-shaped cyme; one in which the lateral axes are all in the median plane and spring from the upper side of the curved axis.

Drep'anoïd. (Δρέπανον, a scythe or curved sword; εἶδος, likeness.) Scythe- or sickle-shaped.

Dress. (Old F. *dresser*, to arrange; from the supposed Low L. *directio*, to make straight; from L. *directus*, straight.) To put in order; to put on clothes.

In Surgery, to put plasters or other application on to wounds or ulcers.

Dres'ser. (*Dress*.) An assistant in a hospital whose duty it is to dress wounds.

Dres'sing. (*Dress*.) An application of lint, plaster, or other substance, to a wound or ulcer.

Also, the act of putting on an application.

D., absor'bent. (L. *absorbeo*, to suck up.) Applications, such as chalk or fuller's earth, applied to a suppurating or discharging surface, in order to dry it up.

D., alcohol'ic. Wine was employed as a dressing to wounds by Hippocrates, and in later times by Paracelsus the Less. It is regarded as a coagulant and astringent, and is said to favour primary adhesion. It also stimulates granulations, and acts as a disinfectant.

D., antisep'tic. See *Wounds, antiseptic treatment of*.

D., dry. Dressing composed of some absorbent material, such as cotton and lint, which is often impregnated with some antiseptic substance, as boracic or salicylic acid or iodoform. It is usually applied where quick healing is anticipated, but not in lacerated, contused, or punctured wounds.

D., earth. The earth, originally employed by Dr. Addinell Hewson, who first wrote on the subject in 1872, was dried, yellow, ferruginous clay, which had been finely sifted. It is applied directly, and is said to exclude air, absorb discharges and gases; it acts as a deodorizer, prevents putrefaction, and arrests or retards inflammatory action. It should be removed daily if there be much discharge.

D., evap'orating. (L. *evaporo*, to disperse in vapour.) An application to a wound or inflamed surface of some easily volatilisable substance, as dilute alcohol or dilute vinegar.

D., fix'ed. Term applied to dressings which are retained in position by being soaked or coated with plaster of Paris, starch, potassium silicate, chalk and gum, glue, oxide of zinc and glue, or paraffin.

D., per'manent. (L. *permaneo*, to stay to the end.) Same as *D., fixed*.

D., Scott's. See *Scott's dressing*.

D.s, sur'gical. Term applied to various materials adapted to protect wounds, absorb discharges, serve as vehicles for applying remedial agents to wounds or diseased structures, and aid in retaining injured parts in position. The substances usually employed for these purposes include lint, charpie, tow, oakum, cotton, paper lint, and earth.

D., wa'ter. The application of lint or other material kept moistened with water.

Drey'kirchen. Austria; in the Tyrol. An alkaline saline water.

Dri'as. The name in Cyrene of the *Thapsia silphium*.

Dri'burg. Germany; in Westphalia, in a pretty hill-enclosed valley, 700′ above sea level. A chalybeate water, containing also a little manganese, with bicarbonate of lime, sodium and magnesium sulphate, and a trace of arsenious acid. Peat baths are employed.

Dri'ed. (*Dry*.) Having lost its moisture.

D. al'um. Same as *Alumen exsiccatum*.

D. i'ron sul'phate. See *Ferri sulphas exsiccata*.

D. so'dium car'bonate. See *Sodii carbonas exsiccata*.

Driff. A name by Van Helmont for a stone which was supposed to be an antidote to disease by virtue of some occult influence.

Drill. (Du. *drillen*, to bore.) To pierce

through; to bore by turning round and round, and hence to train soldiers.

An instrument by the rotation of which a hole may be bored, as in Dentistry, to prepare a cavity in a tooth for stopping. Drills are of various shapes.

D. bone. A triangular bony deposit found in the left deltoid muscle of some soldiers; it is produced by pressure of the rifle.

D., cut'ting. A dentist's drill with teeth cut at the extremity and also for some distance along the shaft.

D. hol'der. A stem for the dentist's drill; it may be made with a crutch-like extremity, with circular motion, to rest in the angle between the thumb and finger, while the centre of the stem is grasped by the tips of these digits, and rotation effected while pressure is made on the crutch.

D., rose-head. A dentist's drill with a rounded file-like extremity; various sizes are used.

Dril'ling, opera'tion of. A method of treating cataract suggested by Tyrrell. It consists in passing a fine straight needle through the cornea at the outer part, and penetrating the anterior capsule of the lens close to the inner margin of the pupil, taking care not to injure the iris. The needle is made to enter the lens to a depth of 1-16th inch, then rotated between the forefinger and thumb, and finally withdrawn. The operation is repeated every three, four, or five weeks, till the whole lens is absorbed, the capsule being punctured in a fresh place at each operation.

Dri'mia. (Δριμύς, sharp.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Liliaceæ*.

D. cilia'ris, Jacq. (L. *cilium*, an eyelash.) Hab. South Africa. Called there Jeukbol. The juice of the bulb is very irritant, and is used as an emetic, diuretic, and expectorant.

Drimyph'agy. (Δριμυφαγία, from δριμύς, sharp; φαγεῖν, to eat.) A diet of stimulating foods.

Drimyrrhi'zeæ. (Δριμύς, sharp; ῥίζα, a root.) A synonym of *Amomeæ*.

Dri'mys, Forster. (Δριμύς, sharp.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Magnoliaceæ*, characterised by its pluriovulated carpels.

D. aromat'ica. (L. *aromaticus*, fragrant.) The *D. Winteri*.

D. axilla'ris, Forster. (L. *axilla*, the under part of the arm.) A tree of New Zealand. Properties similar to those of *D. Winteri*.

D. chilen'sis, De Cand. (*Chili.*) A variety of *D. Winteri*.

D. granaten'sis, Linn. A variety of *D. Winteri*.

D. lanceola'ta. (L. *lanceolatus*, armed with a point.) A tree of Australia. The fruit is employed as a substitute for pepper.

D. mexica'na, De Cand. (*Mexico.*) A variety of *D. Winteri*.

D. Winte'ri, Forster. (G. *Gewürzrindenbaum.*) The Winter's bark tree. See *Wintera*.

Drink. (Sax. *drincan*. Gr. πόσις; L. *potus*; F. *boisson*; I. *bevanda*; S. *bebida*; G. *Getränk.*) A liquid to be swallowed.

D., di'et. See *Diet drink*.

D., impe'rial. See *Imperial drink*.

Drink'ing. Participle of the verb to *Drink*.

D. wa'ter. See *Water, drinking*.

Dri'pax, Noronh. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Violaceæ*, having emetic properties.

Driv'elling. (Mid. E. *drinelen*, for *dranelen*, for *drebbelen*, from Ir. *drab*, a spot.) An involuntary flow of the saliva, as in old age, infancy, and idiotcy; slavering.

Drize. Switzerland; near Geneva. A chalybeate spring.

Droho'bycz. Austria; in Galicia, at the foot of the Carpathian Mountains. A strong salt water used for bathing. There is also a chalybeate water containing carbonic acid.

Droit'wich. Worcestershire. Concentrated baths of common salt in water; containing about 23 per cent. They are used in chronic rheumatism and gout and in scrofula and chlorosis.

Dro'ma. Old name for a certain plaster.

Dromæog'nathæ. The same as *Dromæognathidæ*.

Dromæognath'idæ. (Δρομαῖος, swift; γνάθος, a jaw.) Term applied to carinate birds, somewhat grouse-like in habit, with fairly well-formed wings and broad coalescing vomers, which in front join the broad maxillo-palatines and behind receive the hinder end of the palatines and the anterior ends of the pterygoids. The head of the quadrate bone is single. So called because they have a vomer like that of the ostrich. Ex. the Tinamidæ or Tinamous.

Dromæog'nathous. Presenting the characters of the *Dromæognathidæ*.

Drom'edary. (Old F. *dromedaire*, from Low L. *dromedarius*, from L. *dromas*, from Gr. δρομάς, running. F. *dromadaire*; I. *dromedario*; G. *Dromedar, Trampelthier.*) The *Camelus dromedarius*; used as the *Camel*.

Drom'ograph. (Δρόμος, a course; γράφω, to write.) An instrument, by Chauveau, for measuring the velocity of the blood current. It consists essentially of a needle, the broad end of which is passed through the coats of the vessel, and is influenced by the current of blood. The extent of movement of the opposite end of the needle is read off from a graduated arc, and furnishes the data for determining the velocity of the current of fluid within the vessel.

Dromograph'ic. (Δρόμος; γράφω.) Relating to the *Dromograph*.

D. curve. (G. *Geschwindigkeitscurve.*) The tracing obtained by the dromographic indicator. It shows a primary elevation which corresponds to the systole of the heart and a secondary elevation.

Droop'ing. (Mid. E. *drupen*, from Ice. *drúpa*, to droop.) Bending downwards, as if feeble.

Drop. (Sax. *dropa*. L. *gutta*; F. *goutte*; I. *goccia*; S. *gota*; G. *Tropfen.*) The smallest quantity of a liquid, which detaches itself in spherical form from the edge of its containing receptacle. The size of a drop of different liquids varies much. According to Durand, 150 drops of ether, 138 of rectified spirit, 90 of sulphuric acid, 54 of hydrochloric acid, and 45 of distilled water each measure a fluid drachm.

D., a'gue, ta'steless. The *Liquor arsenicalis*, from its use and property.

D.s, antivene'real. (Ἀντί, against; *venereal* disease.) An old Dutch medicine containing perchlorides of iron and mercury.

D., black. See *Black drop*.

D. bot'tle. An apparatus used in chemical operations, consisting of a bottle half filled with

water and closed with a cork, through which is passed a fine glass tube; when inverted and warmed by the hand the air expands and forces out the water by drops.

D.s, Dutch. The *Balsam, sulphur, terebinthinated.*

D.s, fit. The *Tinctura fuliginis.*

D.s, Jes'uits'. The *Tinctura benzoini composita.*

D. sere'ne. See *Gutta serena.*

D.s, soot. The *Tinctura fuliginis.*

D.s, War'burg's. See *Warburg's tincture.*

D.-wort. See *Dropwort.*

Dro'pacism. (Δρωπακισμός; from δρωπακίζω, to draw out hairs by pitch plasters.) Old term for the application of the *Dropax.*

Dro'pax. (Δρῶπαξ, a pitch plaster; from δρέπω, to pluck.) Old term for a form of rubefacient medicine, sometimes soft like a poultice, sometimes more dry and firm like a plaster; sometimes composed of pitch and oil, and sometimes containing various stimulants or irritants. It was applied to the skin and then forcibly pulled off again, this procedure being frequently repeated; it was used to produce redness and attraction of fluids to the skin; and also, when stiff, to pull out the hairs from the part to which it was applied.

D. compos'itus. (L. *compositus*, compound.) A dropax composed of various irritants in addition to the pitch and oil, such as pepper, pyrethrum, or bitumen, to produce redness of skin; sulphur, salt, or wood ashes to produce desiccation; and euphorbium to produce a blister.

D. sim'plex. (L. *simplex*, simple.) A dropax consisting of pitch and oil alone.

Drop'ped. (*Drop.*) Fallen down.

D. hand. A nervous disorder consequent on paralysis of the extensors of the forearm. It is a common result of chronic lead poisoning, and generally comes on consecutively to colic. The paralysed muscles atrophy, and, while retaining their electro-insensibility, lose more or less completely their electro-contractility. Cutaneous sensibility is not impaired. The order in which the muscles are liable to be attacked, according to Duchenne, is extensor communis digitorum, ext. indicis, ext. minimi digiti, ext. secundi internodii pollicis, ext. carpi radialis brevior, ext. carpi radialis longior, ext. carpi ulnaris, ext. ossis metacarpi pollicis, and ext. primi internodii pollicis.

D. lid. Same as *Ptosis.*

Drop'ping. Separating, or causing to separate, in a *Drop.*

D.-bot'tle. A bottle having a perforated stopper, the lower end of which is a fine tube reaching nearly to the bottom of the bottle, and the upper end of which is funnel-shaped; over this end a piece of thin vulcanised indiarubber is tied. By pressure on this the tube may be filled or emptied drop by drop.

Also, the same as *Drop bottle.*

D.-tube. The tubulated stopper of the *D.-bottle.*

Drops. (Plural of *Drop.* F. *gouttes;* G. *Tropfen.*) A term employed in Pharmacy for liquid medicines which are ordered to be taken in drops or minims.

D.s, Dutch. See *Dutch drops.*

D.s, Haar'lem. Same as *Dutch drops*

D.s, Jes'uits'. See *Jesuits' drops.*

Drop'sical. Having, or relating to, the *Dropsy.*

D. effu'sion. (L. *effusus*, part. of *effundo*, to pour out.) The accumulation or the pouring out of the fluid which constitutes dropsy.

Also, the effused fluid itself.

D. flu'id. (L. *fluidus*, fluid.) The watery fluid which constitutes dropsy. It is a derivative from the serum of the blood, and is, at least at first, the accumulated fluid which in very minute quantity is normally contained in serous cavities and in the meshes of areolar tissue. It varies greatly according to its cause and to its locality. It is usually limpid and colourless, or of a pale straw colour, and commonly contains leucocytes and sometimes red blood-corpuscles. It is generally alkaline in reaction, but is sometimes slightly acid. It consists in large part of water, about 95 per cent., holding solids in solution. Albumin is always present and fibrinogen, though fibrin as such is only occasionally found; colouring matters of the blood and bile, urea, uric acid, and lactic acid occur; xanthin, creatin, and creatinin are occasionally present; biliary salts and bilirubin are found when there is causative liver disease; the fats are increased, especially cholesterin, in old dropsies; sodium chloride and the other salts of the blood serum are found abundant in proportion to the newness of the exudation; carbonic acid gas, oxygen, and nitrogen are present in small quantity. The proportionate composition varies in the different forms of dropsy.

D. infiltra'tion. (F. *infiltrer*, to creep in.) The charging of the tissues of a part with dropsical fluid; a term which includes *Œdema* and *Anasarca.*

Drop'sied. Same as *Dropsical.*

Drop'sy. (Short for *hydropsy;* from Old F. *hydropisie;* from L. *hydropisis;* from late Gr. ὑδρώπισις, from Gr. ὕδρωψ, dropsy; from ὕδωρ, water. F. *hydropisie;* I. *idropisia;* S. *hydropesia;* G. *Hydropsie, Wassersucht.*) A morbid condition characterised by the accumulation of watery fluid in one or more of the natural serous cavities of the body, or in the meshes of the connective tissue of the body or of an organ. It depends either upon some obstruction to the flow of blood through the veins, or to the flow of lymph through the lymphatic vessels or glands, whereby their absorbing power is diminished or arrested; or upon the presence of inflammatory or other analogous processes at the seat of the dropsy; or upon some morbid condition of the blood or of the blood-vessels, whereby the more fluid parts of the blood escape; or upon an excessive amount of the natural exudation into a serous cavity or into the areolar tissue of a part or organ. According to its cause it varies in position and extent, being local or general; and it varies in the character of the effusion, which may be watery or fibrinous.

D., abdom'inal. (L. *abdomen*, the belly.) The same as *Ascites.*

D., ac'tive. Dropsy depending on excessive exhalation of serous fluid into a cavity or tissue.

Also, a synonym of *D., inflammatory.*

D., acu'te. (L. *acutus*, sharp.) Same as *D., febrile.*

D., amniot'ic. See *Amnion, dropsy of.*

D., anæ'mic. (Ἀν, neg.; αἷμα, blood.) Dropsy, at first usually subcutaneous, resulting from an impoverished condition of the blood from deficiency of albumen, and a feeble heart

with relaxed vascular tissue; it is especially frequent in chlorosis. In those cases of anæmia which are caused by kidney disease and cancer, and in which dropsical effusion occurs, it is at first confined to the subcutaneous areolar tissue, but subsequently extends to the serous cavities and to the lungs or brain.

D., atmospher'ic. (Ἀτμός, vapour; σφαῖρα, a sphere.) A term applied to some forms of acute dropsy, occurring in tropical climates, which are supposed to be caused either by a sudden arrest of perspiration by cold or by some morbid influence of the atmosphere.

D., cachec'tic. (Καχεξία, a bad habit of body.) Dropsy depending on a morbid or abnormal condition of the blood, either essential or depending on some other structural disease; and generally expressed in deficiency of the red corpuscles and albumin, with excess of leucocytes and water.

D., car'diac. (Καρδία, the heart.) Dropsy dependent on disease of the heart which obstructs the current of venous blood, such as one producing regurgitation through the tricuspid valve, itself induced by mitral disease or pulmonary mischief. Cardiac dropsy generally appears first as anasarca about the ankles, and is usually accompanied by a reddish or purplish colour of the face. Simple weakness of cardiac muscle will also produce it.

D., cel'lular. See *Hydrops cellularis.*

D., cer'ebral. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) An accumulation of fluid in the cavities of the brain, or in the arachnoid or subarachnoid cavity. See *Hydrocephalus.*

D., chron'ic. (Χρονικός, long lasting.) Slowly progressing dropsy, such as the common forms of cardiac and renal dropsy.

D., essen'tial. Same as *D., idiopathic.*

D. ex vac'uo. See *Œdema ex vacuo.*

D., false. Same as *D., spurious.*

D., fe'brile. Dropsy accompanied by a heightened temperature and a dry skin; usually a form of renal dropsy in which there is some congestion or inflammation of the kidney, as in scarlet fever.

D., fi'brinous. (*Fibrin.*) Dropsy in which the effused fluid contains fibrin; it is generally the result of some inflammatory process in the part affected.

Also, Vogel's term for *D., inflammatory.*

D., free. A term for serous effusion into a cavity as distinguished from œdema.

D., gen'eral. The same as *Anasarca.*

The term is also applied to a dropsical condition of the subcutaneous cellular tissue or anasarca when accompanied by effusion into one or other of the serous cavities, and caused by some central morbid condition, as disease of the heart.

D., hepat'ic. (Ἡπατικός, of the liver.) Dropsy depending on liver disease.

D., hydræ'mic. (Ὕδωρ, water; αἷμα, blood.) Dropsy depending on a watery condition of the blood, from a diminution of the normal amount of albumin and fibrin, or from arrest of the watery part of a secretion.

D., idiopath'ic. (Ἴδιος, peculiar; πάθος, suffering.) The class of dropsies which occur without any known cause, such as kidney or heart disease, or obstruction.

D., inflam'matory. (*Inflammation.*) The class of dropsies which result from inflammation of the part which is the seat of the effusion. Inflammatory dropsy may be acute or chronic; it may be caused by inflammation of the serous sac which pours out the fluid, or of the organ which it encloses, as witness hydrothorax, hydropericardium, and hydrocephalus.

D., lo'cal. (L. *localis*, belonging to a place.) A collection of fluid in a limited portion of the body, as in one leg, arm, or eyelid; or in one serous cavity.

D., lymphat'ic. (*Lymph.*) Infiltration of a limb or of a part with lymph or a lymph-like fluid from obstruction of one or more lymphatic vessels. The affected structure is tense and pale.

D., mala'rial. (*Malaria.*) The dropsical effusion occurring in cases of malarial cachexia; it has various causes, the anæmia which is generally present, chronic nephritis, and atrophy of the liver being among them.

D., mechan'ical. (*Mechanical.*) Dropsy arising from a mechanical impediment to the centripetal current of blood or lymph.

D. of preg'nancy. Dropsical effusions in pregnant women are mostly œdema of the lower limbs from obstruction to the return of blood by the veins. Occasionally it is caused by acute parenchymatous nephritis.

D. of the am'nion. See *Amnion, dropsy of.*

D. of the an'trum. Distension of the antrum of Highmore in the maxillary bone with a more or less viscous or a serous fluid.

D. of the are'olar tis'sue. Same as *Œdema.*

D. of the are'olar tis'sue, subcuta'neous. (L. *sub*, under; *cutis*, the skin.) A term for *Anasarca.*

D. of the bel'ly. (F. *ascite*; G. *Bauchwassersucht.*) The disease *Ascites.*

D. of the bile-ducts. A term applied to a condition which follows occlusion of the bile-duct, in which the ducts behind the seat of arrest become dilated, sacculated, and filled with a colourless, mucoid, thin fluid, without any trace of bile.

D. of the brain. (F. *hydrocéphale, hydropisie de la tête*; G. *Wasserkopf, Wassersucht des Haupts.*) The disease *Hydrocephalus.*

D. of the cap'sule of Te'non. (F. *Hydropsie de la bourse fibreuse de Tenon*; G. *Wasseraussammlung in der Tenonische Kapsel.*) Fluid collected in the connective tissue behind the insertion of the recti muscles into the globe of the eye.

D. of the cel'lular mem'brane. The disease *Anasarca.*

D. of the chest. (F. *hydrothorax*; G. *Brustwassersucht.*) The disease *Hydrothorax.*

D. of the ear. (F. *hydrotite*; G. *Ohrwassersucht.*) The disease *Hydrotitis.*

D. of the eye. Same as *Hydrophthalmia.*

D. of the Fallo'pian tube. See *Fallopian tube, dropsy of.*

D. of the flesh. (F. *anasarque, hydrosarque*; G. *Anasarka, Hautwassersucht.*) The disease *Anasarca.*

D. of the gall-blad'der. See *Gall-bladder, dropsy of.*

D. of the head. Same as *Hydrocephalus.*

D. of the integ'uments. The disease *Anasarca.*

D. of the joints. (F. *hydropisie articulaire*; G. *Gelenkwassersucht, Gliedwassersucht.*) The disease termed *Hydrops articuli.*

D. of the kid'ney. See *Kidney, cysts of.*

D. of the lach'rymal sac. Anel's term for *Lachrymal hernia.*

Also, applied to *Lachrymal fistula.*

D. of the la'rynx. See *Larynx, œdema of.*

D. of the low'er bel'ly. The disease *Ascites.*

D. of the lung. See *Lung, œdema of.*

D. of the op'tic sheath. (G. *Hydrops der Opticusscheide.*) Effusion of fluid into the loose connective tissue surrounding the optic nerve and intervening between the neurilemma and the dense outer sheath of the nerve; the sheath is seldom congested. The fluid is clear, and is probably either derived from that filling the subarachnoid space, or is due to the retention of the normal lymph. It may or may not be associated with optic neuritis.

D. of the o'vary. (F. *hydro-ovaire;* G. *Eistockwassersucht.*) See *Ovarian dropsy.*

D. of the o'vum. See *Ovum, dropsy of.*

D. of the pericar'dium. See *Hydropericardium.*

D. of the peritonæ'um. Same as *Ascites.*

D. of the pleu'ra. Same as *Hydrothorax.*

D. of the skin. (F. *anasarque, hydrosarque;* G. *Anasarka, Hautwassersucht.*) The disease *Anasarca.*

D. of the spine. (F. *hydrorachis;* G. *Rückgratswassersucht.*) The disease *Hydrorachis.*

D. of the tes'ticle. (F. *hydrocèle;* G. *Wasserbruch.*) The disease *Hydrocele.*

D. of the tu'nica vagina'lis tes'tis. (L. *tunica,* a coat; *vaginalis,* sheathing; *testis,* a testicle.) A term for *Hydrocele.*

D. of the tym'panum. (F. *hydropisie de tympan;* G. *Paukenwassersucht, Trommelwassersucht.*) The disease otherwise named *Hydromyringa.*

D. of the u'terus. (F. *hydromètre;* G. *Gebärmutterwassersucht.*) The disease *Hydrometra.*

D. of the vit'reous hu'mour. An accumulation of fluid in the seat of the vitreous humour. The vitreous is usually fluid, the anterior chamber shallow, the globe enlarged, and its tension augmented. See *Hydrophthalmia.*

D. of the womb. Same as *Hydrometra.*

D., omen'tal. (*Omentum.*) Distension of the omental cavity with fluid.

D., ova'rian. See *Ovarian dropsy.*

D., passive. Dropsy depending on diminished absorption of the fluid of a serous cavity or areolar tissue, the result of over-distension of the veins or lymphatics.

Also, Breschet's term for *D., cachectic.*

D., pericar'dial. (Περί, around; καρδία, the heart.) The same as *Hydropericardium.*

D., plethor'ic. (Πλησθώρα, fulness.) Stoll's term for *D., inflammatory.*

D., pleu'ral. (Πλευρόν, a rib.) The same as *Hydrothorax.*

D., pul'monary. (L. *pulmo,* the lung.) The same as *D., pulmonic.*

D., pulmon'ic. (L. *pulmo,* the lung.) Dropsy resulting from obstruction of the flow of blood through the lungs.

D., re'nal. (L. *ren,* the kidney.) Dropsy resulting from disease of the kidneys. It is characterised by a waxen, pallid, puffy face, and by the presence, in general, of albumen in the urine. It is by some thought to be due to increased tension in consequence of imperfect elimination of water by the diseased kidneys; by others to great increase of blood pressure in the arteries from thickening of the structure of the extreme vessels.

D., scarlati'nal. See *Scarlatinal dropsy.*

D., spi'nal. See *Hydrorachis.*

D., spu'rious. (L. *spurius,* false.) A term applied to collections of fluid like hydrophthalmia and hydrocele, which own a different origin to true dropsy.

D., sthen'ic. (Σθένος, strength.) Brown's term for *D., inflammatory.*

D., subchoroi'dal. (L. *sub,* beneath; *choroid,* the membrane of that name.) A collection of fluid between the adherent sclerotic and choroid on the one side and the retina on the other. The pressure of the fluid is apt to cause absorption of the vitreous and co-arctation of the retina.

D., subsclerot'ic. (L. *sub,* beneath; *sclerotic,* the membrane of that name.) Fluid collected between the choroid coat of the eye and the sclerotic. It is usually seen in atrophied eyes.

D., true. The condition described under the chief heading.

D., tu'bal. See *Fallopian tube, dropsy of.*

D., u'rinal. (L. *urina,* urine.) A term for *Diabetes.*

D., wind. A term for *Emphysema.*

Drop'wort. The *Spiræa filipendula,* from its small tubers hanging by slender threads, according to Turner.

D., hem'lock. The *Œnanthe crocata.*

D., wa'ter. The plants of the Genus *Œnanthe;* especially the *Œ. fistulosa,* from its growth in wet places or from its use in stillicidium.

D., wa'ter, com'mon. The *Œnanthe fistulosa.*

D., wa'ter, five-lea'ved. The *Œnanthe phellandrium.*

D., wa'ter, pars'ley. The *Œnanthe pimpinelloides,* and also the *Œ. peucidanifolia.*

D., wes'tern. The *Gillenia trifoliata.*

Drosa'tum. Perhaps a corruption of *Rosatum,* or wine in which roses have been infused.

Dros'era. (Δροσερός, dewy.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Droseraceæ.* The sun-dew, so called because its leaves are set with glands like dew drops.

D. commu'nis. (L. *communis,* common.) Hab. Brazil. Said to be poisonous to sheep.

D. longifo'lia, Hayne. Used as *D. rotundifolia.*

D. pelta'ta, Smith. (*Peltate.*) Hab. India. Leaves, bruised and mixed with salt, used as a vesicant.

D. rotundifo'lia, Linn. (L. *rotundus,* round; *folium,* a leaf. F. *rossolis, rosée du soleil;* G. *Sonnenthau.*) The sun-dew; also called *Ros solis* and *Rorella.* The juice contains malic acid, or a special acid according to Lugan, and a greenish-brown, acrid resin; the glands exude a neutral viscous substance. It is said to be so acrid as to ulcerate the skin and remove warts and corns, and to excite in sheep, who eat it, a fatal coughing and delirium. It has been used in chronic bronchitis, asthma, and hooping cough; and was formerly employed also in tuberculosis and dropsy.

Drosera'ceæ. (*Drosera.*) A Nat. Order of thalamifloral Exogens of the Berberal Alliance. Sundews. Flowers regular and symmetrical;

placentæ parietal; stamens alternate with the petals, and twice as many.

Drosis'ticon. A variety of *Bosa* made from the fruit of *Solanum lycopersicum*.

Dro'sium. The *Drosera rotundifolia*.

Drosobot'anum. (Δρόσος, dew; βοτάνη, a herb. F. *bétoine commune*.) The *Betonica officinalis*, so called because it was said to be covered with an aromatic dew.

Also, a synonym of *Drosera rotundifolia*.

Drosom'eli. (Δρόσος, dew; μέλι, honey.) A synonym of *Aëromeli*.

Drosom'eter. (Δρόσος, dew; μέτρον, a measure. F. *drosomètre*; G. *Thaumesser*.) An instrument proposed for measuring the dew.

Drown'ing. (Sax. *druncinan*, to drown; from *druncen*, part. of *drincan*, to drink. F. *action de noyer*; G. *Ertränkung*.) Death from immersion in water, or other liquid.

D., death by. The cause of death in drowning is essentially asphyxia by means of exclusion of air from, and admission of fluid into, the lungs; but in a considerable proportion of cases syncope from cardiac shock, congestion of the brain, and the depression produced by cold, promote the occurrence. It is probable that complete insensibility occurs in from one to two minutes, or in some cases earlier, after submersion, and that death occurs in from two to five minutes. The presence of paleness of the surface, of cutis anserina, of substances grasped in, or excoriations of, the hands, of water in the stomach, and of mucous froth in the air-passages and lungs and on the lips and nostrils, are the signs generally relied on as indicative of death by drowning.

D., restora'tion from. The chief modes of restoring the natural breathing are described under *Artificial respiration*.

Drow'siness. (Sax. *drúsian*, to be sluggish.) Sleepiness; occurring as a morbid condition in some diseases.

Drow'sy. (Sax. *drúsian*.) Sleepy; heavy with sleep.

Drug. (F. *drogue*, perhaps from Du. *droog*, dry. I. *droga*; S. *droga*; G. *Arzneiwaare, Apothekerwaare*.) An original, simple, medicinal substance, organic or inorganic, either used in its natural condition or prepared by art or mixed with other substances to form a medicament or medicine. The term arose doubtless because the medical substances called drugs were mainly dry plants and roots. Generally, the word is used for all medicinal substances.

D.s, antagonis'tic. ('Ανταγωνιστής, an adversary.) Lauder Brunton gives the following table of the names of the chief antagonistic drugs, with the lethal and antagonistic doses in grains per pound weight of animal.

i	ii	Lethal dose of i.	Lethal dose of ii.	Dose of i.	Antidotal dose of ii.	Remarks.
Aconitin and	Atropin	1/900	7	1/750	1 3/5	Within 15 minutes
„ „	Digitalin	1/900	1	1/600	2/5	Not less than 5 hours before.
„ „	Strychnin	1/900	1/288	1/750	1/125	
Alcohol and	Strychnin		1/288			
Atropin and	Aconitin	7	1/900			
„ „	Chloral	7	7			
„ „	Hydrocyanic acid	7				
„ „	Jaborandi	7				
„ „	Muscarin	7				Amount of antagonism uncertain.
„ „	Morphin	7	3	..	..	
„ „	Pilocarpin	7				
„ „	Phytolaccin	7				
„ „	Physostigmin	7	1/25			
„ „	Quinine	7	1 1/4			
Bromalhydrate and	Atropin	1/900	7			
Chloral and	Atropin	7	7			
„ „	Picrotoxin	7				
„ „	Physostigmin	7	1/25			
„ „	Strychnin	7				
Chloroform and	Nitrite of Amyl	7		7	1/300	
Digitalin and	Aconitin		1/288			
„ „	Muscaria		1/900			
„ „	Saponia					
Gelsemium and	Opium	1/6	1/20	9/56	1/20	
„ „	Atropin	3	7	3	3/7	
Morphin and	Caffein	1/3	1 3/4	1/3		
„ „	Chloroform					
Muscarin and	Atropin					
Opium and	Atropin		7			
„ „	Gelsemium		7			
„ „	Veratrum Viride					

D. disea'se. Any morbid condition produced by a drug; especially a morbid condition resulting from the long continued and excessive use of a drug.

D.-smo'king. A mode of administration of a drug by soaking paper, of which the best is, according to Reginald Thompson, Swedish filter-paper, in a weak solution of nitre and a tincture

or solution of the drug, drying it, rolling it into the shape of a cigarette, lighting it and smoking it, with inhalation of the smoke into the lungs. Opium, stramonium and other drugs have been used in this way for the relief of asthma, pain from laryngeal ulceration, and other diseases.

Drug'gist. (Belg. *drooghist.* F. *droguiste;* G. *Droguist.*) A dealer in drugs.

Drum. (Probably an imitative word. F. *tambour;* G. *Trommel.*) A musical instrument in the form of a short cylinder, with each end covered with tightly stretched vellum or dry skin.

D. membrane. The *Membrana tympani.*

D. membrane, artific'ial. See *Membrana tympani, artificial.*

D. of the ear. The *Tympanum.*

Drum'gorn. Ireland; Co. Fermanagh. A sulphur water.

Drum'mond light. The light from a piece of quicklime or other substance raised to a white heat in the oxyhydrogen flame.

Drum'sna. Ireland; Co. Leitrim. A sulphur water.

Drunk'ard. (E. *drunk*, base of part. *drunken;* F. *ard*, an intensive suffix. F. *ivrogne;* I. *ubbriacone;* S. *borrachon;* G. *Trunkenbold.*) One who is habitually or frequently under the intoxicating influence of some alcoholic liquor.

D.s, civ'il responsibil'ity of. In civil matters an amount or persistence of drunkenness which produces temporary loss or permanent enfeeblement of the mental powers is regarded as presumption of irresponsibility.

D.s, crim'inal responsibil'ity of. Drunkenness is not admitted as a ground of irresponsibility for a crime, but is of importance in determining the question of intent.

D.'s liv'er. A term applied to cirrhosis of the liver in reference to its frequent cause.

D.'s pan'creas. A term applied by Friedreich to a general, chronic, interstitial pancreatitis, the result of chronic alcoholism; it is of the same nature as cirrhosis of the liver.

Drunk'enness. (E. *drunken*, part. of *drink.* F. *ivresse;* G. *Trunkenheit.*) The state of being drunk or intoxicated with alcohol.

Drunk'wort. The tobacco plant, *Nicotiana tabacum.*

Dru'pa. See *Drupe.*

Drupa'ceæ. (*Drupe.*) A Suborder of the Nat. Order *Rosaceæ*, or a Nat. Order of the Alliance *Rosales*, having the ovary single, free, containing two ovules placed side by side, a filiform terminal style, regular polypetalous flowers, and drupaceous fruit; such are Prunus, Amygdalus, Cerasus.

Drupa'ceous. (L. *drupa*, a drupe. F. *drupacé;* G. *steinfruchtartig.*) Having, or bearing, or resembling, a drupe.

Drupe. (F. *drupe;* from L. *drupa*, an over ripe olive; from Gr. δρύπα; from δρυπετής, ripened on the tree; or δρυπετής, falling from the tree. F. *drupe;* G. *Steinfrucht.*) A stone-fruit; being a superior, one-celled, one- or two-seeded, indehiscent fruit, proceeding from a single carpel, and becoming differentiated during growth into a delicate membranous epicarp, a fleshy or pulpy sarcocarp, and a hard, strong, or crustaceous endocarp enclosing the seed; such are the plum and olive.

The term is also, but erroneously, applied to such fruits as the walnut; but these are formed from more than one carpel.

Dru'pel. (Dim. of *drupe.*) A little drupe.

Dru'pelet. (Dim. of *drupe.*) A little drupe; such are the individual fruitlets which go to form the blackberry.

Dru'peola. (L. dim. of *drupe.* F. *drupéole;* G. *Steinfruchtchen.*) Name for a drupe smaller than a pea. Same as *Drupelet.*

Dru'peolate. (F. *drupéolé.*) Like a *Drupeola.*

Drupe'tum. (*Drupe.*) Dumortier's term for a collection or aggregation of drupelets, as the blackberry.

Drupif'erous. (L. *drupa; fero*, to bear. F. *drupifère;* G. *steinfruchttragend.*) Bearing drupes.

Druskiemni'ki. Poland; near Grodno. A strong salt bath.

Dry. (Sax. *dryge.* Gr. ξηρός; L. *siccus;* F. *sec;* I. *sicco;* G. *trocken.*) Without moisture.

D. asth'ma. See *Asthma, dry.*

D. bel'lyache. (F. *colique de plomb;* G. *Bleikolik.*) The vulgar term for the disease *Colica pictonum.*

D. catarrh'. See *Catarrh, dry.*

D. col'ic. See *Colic, dry.*

D. cup'ping. See *Cupping, dry.*

D. di'et. See *Diæta sicca.*

D. distilla'tion. See *Distillation, dry.*

D. fruits. See *Fruits, dry.*

D. gan'grene. See *Gangrene, dry.*

D. la'bour. A labour in which little or no liquor amnii escapes during its course.

D. nurse. A nurse who takes care of, but does not suckle, a child.

D. pile. See *Pile, dry.*

D. pleu'risy. See *Pleurisy, dry.*

D. rhon'chus. See *Rhonchus, dry.*

D.-rot. A destructive process occurring in wood, whether dead or alive, and caused by the growth within it of the mycelium of some fungus varying according to the character and nature of the wood; *Merulius lacrymans* is the most common form in England, *M. destructor* in Germany, and *Polyporus hybridus* in oak-built ships. Prior suggests that dry-rot is a corruption of tree-rot.

D. scall. See *Scall, dry.*

D. synovi'tis. See *Synovitis, dry.*

D. wine. See *Wine, dry.*

Drya'deæ. Same as *Potentilleæ.*

Dryad'idæ. (L. *Dryas.*) A Subfamily of snakes, Family *Colubridæ.* Body not much compressed; tail long, not distinct from trunk; head distinct from neck, loreal often absent; eye large, pupil round; posterior frontals truncated behind.

Dryan'dra. (*Dryander*, a Swedish botanist.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Euphorbiaceæ.*

D. cordata, Thunb. The same as *Aleuritis cordata,* Mull.

D. vernic'ia, Correa. The *Elæococca verrucosa.*

Dry'as. (Δρῦς, an oak.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rosaceæ*, so called from the oak-like character of its foliage.

D. octopet'ala, Linn. (Ὀκτώ, eight; πέταλον, a leaf.) Leaves employed as tea; it is said to be an astringent and tonic.

Dryi'na. (Δρῦς, an oak.) Same as *Quercin.*

Dry'ing. (*Dry.*) The act of losing or removing moisture. Same as *Desiccation.*

Drymirrhi'zeæ. See *Drimyrrhizeæ.*

Dryna'ria. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Polypodiaceæ.*

D. quercifo'lia. The *Polypodium quercifolium.*

Dry'ness. (*Dry.*) The condition of having no moisture. Used to denote a special characteristic of a respiratory sound as distinguished from a moist sound.

D. of eye. See *Xerosis.*

Dryobal'anops. (Δρῦς, the oak, any timber tree; βάλανος, an acorn. G. *Flügeleiche.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Dipteraceæ.*

D. aromat'ica, Gärt. Fil. (L. *aromaticus,* fragrant.) Same as *D. camphora.*

D. cam'phor. The produce of the *D. camphora.* The camphor is found in longitudinal fissures in the wood; it is of fine quality. Also called *Borneol.*

D. cam'phora, Colebr. (F. *le camphrier de sumatra, le camphrier de Borneo.*) Hab. Sumatra, Borneo, and Lebanon. A tree growing to the height of 150 feet without a branch, then forming a crown with aromatic white flowers. From its stem a liquid oil of camphor, and a crystalline solid camphor, are obtained. See *Camphor, oil of,* and *Borneol.*

Dryobalanop'seæ, Baillon. A Suborder of the Nat. Order *Dipteraceæ.* The receptacle slightly concave; stamens indefinite; ovary free, plurilocular, each loculus containing two ovules.

Dryoph'idæ. (Δρῦς, an oak; ὄφις, a snake.) A Family of *Opisthoglypha.* Tree snakes. Usually green; very long and slender; head long; snout moveable; eyes small.

Dryoph'ilous. (Δρῦς, an oak; φιλέω, to love. F. *dryophile.*) Living in forests.

Dryop'teris. The *Polypodium dryopteris.*

Dry'pa. Same as *Drupa.*

Dryp'sela. (Δρύψελα.) Scrapings.

Dry'sdale's cells. Granular cells said to be found in the fluid of ovarian dropsy; they are said to differ from pus cells in that acetic acid does not remove the granular appearance. They are not generally admitted.

Drysom'eli. (Δρῦς, an oak; μέλι, honey.) The *Fraxinus ornatus.*

Dsu'dam. A name for *Elephantiasis arabum.*

Dtho'kë. A term given by the natives of the Fiji Islands to a disease resembling yaws.

Du'alin. Nitroglycerin mixed with nitrated sawdust.

Du'alism. (L. *dualis,* that which contains two. F. *dualisme.*) A system in which is explained all the phenomena of nature by means of two principles which are the origin and cause of all.

In Chemistry, a synonym of the *Binary theory.*

D., chan'crous. A term applied in Pathology to the doctrine that there are two forms of chancre, infecting and non-infecting, or hard and soft.

Du'alist. (L. *dualis.*) A term especially applied to those who believe in the doctrine of chancrous dualism.

Dualis'tic. (L. *dualis.*) Relating to two.

D. the'ory. Same as *Dualism, chancrous.*

Also, the same as *Binary theory.*

Dual'ity. (F. *dualitas,* the condition of two. G. *Zweiheit.*) The quality of being double.

Also, applied to *Dualism, chancrous.*

D. of brain. See *D. of mind.*

D. of mind. Applied to a theory that the two hemispheres of the brain are distinct organs, capable of acting independently of each other, and hence called the duality of the mind, as if each individual really possessed two distinct minds.

Du'bogrädsk. Russia. In this government are four saline springs, two of them containing chiefly magnesium sulphate and two sodium sulphate.

Du'bois, An'toine. A French surgeon born 1756; died 1837.

D.'s opera'tion for cal'culus in female. This consisted in dilatation with partial slitting up of the urethra, the incision being made vertically upwards.

D.'s pow'der. The *Pulvis escharoticus debilis,* Fr. Codex.

Dubois'ia. (After *Dubois.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Solanaceæ.*

Also, a term for the leaves of the *D. myoporoïdes.*

Also, a synonym of the alkaloid *Duboisin.*

D. Hopwood'ii, Müller. Hab. New South Wales. Supplies *Pituri.*

D. myoporoi'des, R. Br. A pretty tree, from 12—15 feet high. Hab. Australia, New Caledonia. Supplies *Duboisin.*

Dubois'in. $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$. An alkaloid obtained from *Duboisia myoporoides.* It is an active poison; it first increases, then lessens arterial blood pressure, it quickens the pulse, dilates the pupil, dries the mouth by stopping the salivary secretion, stops perspiration, produces a scarlatinoid eruption, headache, drowsiness, and tetanus. Its action is very like that of atropin, but it is more powerful, or, according to some, like that of hyoscyamin, with which it is said to be identical. It produces dilatation of the pupil when dropped into the eye in eight minutes, which lasts four days, and serious poisonous symptoms have resulted from its absorption; it has been used hypodermically to restrain the perspirations of phthisis.

Duboisi'num. Same as *Duboisin.*

D. broma'tum. Bromide of duboisin. Used as the alkaloid.

D. sulphu'ricum. Sulphate of duboisin. Used as the alkaloid.

Dubo'va-Sau'erbrunn. Hungary; County Arva-Turocz. A carbonated alkaline water.

Dubra've. Hungary; County Zips. A carbonated alkaline water.

Du'cha. A Hottentot name for Indian hemp.

Duchen'ne. A French physician of the present century.

D.'s disea'se. A synonym of *Paralysis, pseudohypertrophic.*

D.'s paral'ysis. Same as *D.'s disease.*

D.'s sign. The sinking in of the epigastrium during inspiration, which sometimes occurs when there is considerable effusion into the pericardium, or in other cases where there is impeded or arrested movement of the diaphragm from pressure or paralysis.

Duck. (Mid. E. *duke,* a diver; from *duken,* to dive. Gr. νῆσσα; L. *anas;* F. *canard;* I. *anitra;* S. *anade;* G. *Ente.*) The birds of the Linnæan Genus *Anas.*

D.-bill'ed. Having the shape of a duck's bill.

D.-bill'ed spec'ulum. See *Speculum, duck-billed.*

D. foot. Same as *Flat foot.*

D.'s foot. The *Podophyllum montanum.*

D.-leg'ged. Having unnaturally short legs.

D.'s meat. The *Lemna minor,* because ducks like it.

D.-weed. See *Duckweed.*

Duck'weed. The plants of the Genus *Lemna*, because ducks feed on them.

D., great'er. The *Lemna polyrrhiza.*

D., les'ser. The *Lemna minor.*

Duct. (L. *ductus*, part. of *duco*, to lead. F. *canal, conduit ;* I. *dutto, condotto ;* S. *conducto ;* G. *Röhre, Gang.*) A canal or tube for the transit of fluid.

In Anatomy, the word is applied in a generic sense to many structures, for which see subheadings.

In Botany, applied to the individual vessels of the vascular tissue of plants.

D., aber'rant. See *Aberrant duct of testis* and *A. ducts of liver.*

D., acces'sory pancreat'ic. The *Ductus pancreaticus minor.*

D., alimen'tary. Same as *Alimentary canal.*

Also, a term for the *Ductus thoracicus.*

D., Bar'tholin's. See *Bartholin's duct.*

D.s, Belli'ni's. See *Bellini, ducts of.*

D., bile, com'mon. The *Ductus choledochus communis.*

D.s, bil'iary. (L. *bilis*, the bile. G. *Gallengänge.*) The channels which, commencing between the cells of the lobules of the liver, unite repeatedly till they form the right and left biliary ducts. They are believed to be formed by the close apposition of the biliary cells at first, and only subsequently on leaving the lobule to obtain an independent wall.

D.s, Cu'vier's. See *Ductus Cuvieri dexter, D. Cuvieri sinister*, and *Cuvier's duct.*

D., cys'tic. See *Ductus cysticus.*

D., ejac'ulatory. See *Ductus ejaculatorius communis.*

D.s, galactoph'orous. See *Galactophorous ducts.*

D., Gärt'ner's. A fine, slightly undulating canal running from the parovarium through the broad ligament, by the side of the uterus, to the vagina, where it is lost. It is larger in some of the lower animals, such as the Ruminants. It is the remains of the middle part of the Wolffian duct.

D., gen'ital. The same as *D., Müllerian.*

D., gut'tural. (L. *guttur*, the throat.) A synonym of the *Eustachian tube.*

D., hep'ato-cys'tic. See *Ductus hepatocysticus.*

D., intercel'lular. (L. *inter*, between; *cellula*, a cell.) The air-spaces of the parenchyma of plants.

D., lach'rymal. (L. *lachryma*, a tear.) The *Nasal duct.*

D.s, lactif'erous. See *Ductus lactiferi.*

D., Ley'dig's. (*Leydig*, a German anatomist.) The same as *D., Müller's.*

D., lymph. The *Ductus lymphaticus dexter.*

D., lymphat'ic. (*Lymph.*) The *Ductus thoracicus.*

D., lymphat'ic, left. The *Ductus thoracicus.*

D., lymphat'ic, right. The *Ductus lymphaticus dexter.*

D., mam'mary. (L. *mamma*, the breast.) See *Galactophorous ducts.*

D., Mül'ler's. The same as *D., Müllerian.*

D., Müller'ian. (*Müller.*) This is composed of the anterior undivided extremity of the segmental duct, the pore of which opens into the abdominal cavity, and of the inferior or ventral division of the posterior part of the segmental duct, which opens on each side into the general cloaca. In the female the Müllerian duct becomes the oviduct or Fallopian tube, which opens anteriorly by a fimbriated extremity and posteriorly opens into the uterus. In the male it atrophies in the normal condition ; sometimes it is persistent, and then is called Rathke's duct.

D., na'sal. See *Nasal duct.*

D. of coch'lea. A term for the *Canalis cochlearis.*

D. of Cow'per's gland. It proceeds from the union of smaller ducts in the gland, perforates the lower wall of the membranous portion of the urethra, and opens either into the fore part of the bulbous portion or into the cavernous portion of the urethra.

D., om'phalo-mesenter'ic. See *Ductus omphalo-mesentericus.*

D., pancreat'ic. See *Ductus pancreaticus.*

D., parot'id. See *Ductus parotideus.*

D., Pec'quet's. See *Pecquet's duct.*

D., prim'itive. (L. *primitivus*, the first of its kind.) The same as *D., segmental.*

D., Rath'kē's. (*Rathke*, a German anatomist. G. *Rathkische Canal.*) A name applied to the Müllerian duct when it is persistent in the male.

D., segmen'tal. (L. *segmen*, what is cut off.) Term applied by Balfour to the duct of the pronephros or Wolffian body ; it forms the basis for the generative and urinary ducts. It is developed at a very early period of embryonic life from a column of cells in the intermediate cell mass of mesoblast, on the outer side of the protovertebræ, and near the hind end of the heart. It soon acquires an opening into the abdominal cavity anteriorly, and becomes connected with the segmental tubes laterally. It then divides longitudinally at its lower part to form the Wolffian and Müllerian ducts, the former lying dorsally to the other.

D.s, sem'inal. See *Seminal ducts.*

D., sem'inal, com'mon. See *Ductus seminalis communis.*

D., spermat'ic. (Σπερματικός, relating to seed.) The *Vas deferens.*

D., Ste'no's. See *Steno's duct.*

D., Sten'son's. See *Stenson's duct.*

D., thorac'ic. The *Ductus thoracicus.*

D., vitel'line. See *Vitelline duct.*

D., Whar'ton's. See *Wharton's duct.*

D., Wir'sung's. See *Wirsung's duct.*

D., Wolf'fian. (*Wolff.*) A tube resulting from the longitudinal division of the posterior part of the segmental duct. It is that part which remains attached to the segmental tubes.

Duc'tile. (F. *ductile ;* from L. *ductilis*, easily lead. I. *duttile ;* S. *ductil ;* G. *dehnbar, zäh.*) That which can be drawn out and lengthened.

Ductil'ity. (F. *ductilité ;* from L. *ductilis*, that may be drawn ; from *duco*, to draw. I. *duttilita ;* S. *ductilidad ;* G. *Zähigkeit, Dehnbarkeit, Geschmeidigkeit, Streckbarkeit.*) The property by virtue of which bodies can be elongated by drawing with diminution of their diameter, but no separation of their parts. The order of tenacity of ductile metals is gold, silver, platinum, iron, copper, zinc, tin, and lead the least.

Duct'less. Possessing no *Duct.*

D. glands. Term applied to several bodies which present the general character of glands, but possess no excretory ducts. They are the thymus and thyroid bodies, the spleen, adrenals, and the vascular, carotic, coccygeal, and pituitary bodies.

Duc'tor. (L. *ductor*, a leader. G. *Leiter, Führer.*) The same as *Director.*

D. canalicula'tus. (L. *canaliculatus*, channelled.) A term for the *Gorget.*

D. uri'næ. (L. *urina*, urine.) The *Ureter.*

Duc'tus. (L. *ductus*, a leading; from *duco*, to lead. F. *canal, conduit;* G. *Canal, Gang, Röhre.*) A canal or duct.

D. ad na'sum. (L. *ad*, to; *nasus*, nose.) The nasal duct which extends from the lower part of the lachrymal sac to the inferior meatus of the nose, where it opens by a slit-like opening.

D. adipo'si. Same as *Sacculi adiposi.*

D. aquo'si. (L. *aquosus*, watery. F. *vaisseaux lymphatiques;* G. *Wasserröhrchen.*) The watery ducts; a term for the lymphatic vessels.

D. Aran'tii. See *Arantii ductus.*

D. arterio'sus. (L. *arteria*, an artery. F. *canal artériel;* G. *Botallischer Gang.*) The continuation in the embryo of the common pulmonary artery after it has given off the right and left pulmonary arteries to the lungs; it joins the arch of the aorta, opening into the latter just beyond the origin of the left subclavian artery. In the fœtus, at the age of six months, each pulmonary artery has a diameter of 4 mm., whilst the ductus arteriosus has a diameter of 5·6 mm., and transmits therefore as much blood as the other two put together, and it is under a less pressure. The blood is impure, being chiefly blood from the superior vena cava which has passed through the head, and is on its way to the placenta to be purified. The lumen of the tube is generally closed about the eighth day; but according to some it frequently remains patent to a much later period. In the adult the duct is reduced to a short ligamentous cord; occasionally by a malformation it remains open. In mammals the common pulmonary artery, with its right and left branches, is developed as a branch in connection with the fifth branchial arch of the left side, which itself becomes the ductus arteriosus. In birds and reptiles the right and left pulmonary arches are developed respectively from the right and left branchial arches, and so there are two ductus arteriosi in the fœtus of these animals; in the adult bird they become obliterated, but in some reptiles they remain patent during life.

D. arterio'sus Botal'li. · (*Botal.*) The *D. arteriosus.*

D. arterio'sus, pa'tency of. (L. *pateo*, to stand open.) The continuing open after birth of the canal of the ductus arteriosus; it causes cyanosis and an early death, though some have lived to fifteen years, and a few to forty years and upwards. It is probably denoted by hypertrophy of the right ventricle, and a prolonged diastolic or a double murmur over the second left costal cartilage, which is not transmitted downwards.

D. au'ris palati'nus. (L. *auris*, the ear; *palatus*, the palate.) An epithet for the Eustachian tube.

D. Bartholinia'nus. (F. *conduite sublinguale;* G. *Bartholinischer Gang.*) See *Bartholin's duct.*

Also called *D. sublingualis minor.*

D. Bellinia'ni. See *Bellini, ducts of.*

D. bilia'rii. See *Duct, biliary.*

D. bilia'ris commu'nis. The *D. communis choledochus.*

D. bilif'eri. (L. *bilis*, the bile; *fero*, to carry.) The same as *D. biliarii.*

D. Botal'li. (*Botalli.*) The *D. arteriosus.*

D. chole'dochus. Same as *D. choledochus communis.*

D. chole'dochus commu'nis. (Χολη-δόχος, containing bile; L. *communis*, common. G. *gemeinschaftlicher Gallenausführungsgang.*) The tube which results from the junction of the hepatic duct with the cystic duct. It runs downwards to the left and backwards, at first lying between the layers of the gastrohepatic omentum, on the right side of the portal vein, and then behind the descending portion of the duodenum, in close contact with, or surrounded by, the lobules of the head of the pancreas, and for a short distance by the right side of the pancreatic duct. It then perforates the muscular coat of the duodenum and runs between it and the mucous coat, which it raises into a fold for a space of 14 mm.; it then becomes narrow, and opens on the mucous surface of the intestine in common with the pancreatic duct about 3·5″ below the pylorus. Sometimes it opens separately from the duct of the pancreas. The opening is 2 mm. in diameter. The length of the duct is 68 mm. and its width from 5·6—7·5 mm.

D. chylif'erus. (L. *chylus*, chyle; *fero*, to bear.) A synonym of *D. thoracicus.*

D. ciba'rius. (L. *cibarius*, relating to food.) The *Alimentary canal.*

D. cochlea'ris. The *Canalis cochlearis.*

D. commu'nis chole'dochus. See *D. choledochus communis.*

D. Cuvie'ri dex'ter. (*Cuvier*, a French naturalist; L. *dexter*, right hand.) A vessel which, when it first appears in the fœtus, is a short trunk receiving the blood of the jugular vein from the right side of the head and of the cardinal vein from the postaxial part of the trunk. At a later period it receives the blood from the subclavian and superior vertebral veins in addition, and if ultimately forms the right superior vena cava, as in birds, or by joining with the left superior vena cava by a cross-branch named the left innominate, as in mammals, the single or common superior vena cava. It discharges its blood into the sinus venosus. It does not receive any of the blood coursing through the inferior cava or portal system of vessels.

D. Cuvie'ri sinis'ter. (*Cuvier; sinister*, left handed.) A vessel formed similarly to the *D. Cuvieri dexter*, but by veins on the opposite side of the body. The part near the heart in mammals ultimately atrophies, the blood being conducted to the superior vena cava by the left innominate vein.

D. cys'ticus. (Κύστις, the bladder. G. *Gallenblasengang.*) The duct of the gall-bladder which is given off from the common hepatic duct at an acute angle about 4 mm. from its commencement. It runs towards the right side and a little forward, and then bends suddenly to the gall-bladder. Its length is 2 cm., and its diameter 2 mm.

D. de'ferens. Same as *Vas deferens.*

D. de'ferens sem'inis. (L. *defero*, to bear away; *semen*, seed.) A synonym of *Vas deferens.*

D. ejaculato'rius. Same as *D. ejaculatorius communis.*

D. ejaculato'rius commu'nis. (L. *ejaculor*, to shoot out; *communis*, common. F. *conduit éjaculateur;* G. *Ausspritzungskanal.*) The common ejaculatory duct; a name for a duct formed by the union of the vas deferens with the

duct of the vesicula seminalis of the same side at the base of the prostate gland.

D. endolymphat'icus. (*Endolymph.*) Hasse's name for the aquaductus vestibuli. A tubular outgrowth from the primitive auditory vesicle found in all Vertebrata from the Cyclostomi upwards. It grows from the inner wall of the sacculus, and, perforating the inner wall of the auditory capsule, indents the dura mater, terminating in a blind enlargement, the sacculus endolymphaticus. In Selachii it extends beneath the skin, and in some lizards runs towards the occipital region, and after communicating with the one of the opposite side extends to the pharyngeal and oral mucous membrane, expands intercranially between the bone and dura mater on the median side of the auditory capsule, stretches between the musculi pterygoidei, and even projects in a lobed form into the orbit. The whole of this system is filled with white otolith pap. In birds it appears as a prolongation of the internal wall of the sacculus opening into the epicerebral cavity. In mammals it terminates in the fibrous tissue of the dura mater.

D. excreto'rii. (L. *excerno*, to separate. G. *Ausführungsgänge.*) The channels by means of which the products of the secretion of glands are conducted to their destination. The finer ones are generally composed of epithelium and a basement membrane, but may be columnar or spheroidal or flattened; the larger ducts have often, in addition, a coat of smooth muscular tissue, outside of which is a tunica adventitia composed of connective tissue, the whole supplied with nerves and blood-vessels.

D. excreto'rius glan'dis Cowpe'ri. (L. *excerno*, to separate; *gland; Cowper*, an anatomist.) See *Duct.*

D. excreto'rius tes'tis. (L. *excretus*, part. of *excerno*, to separate by sifting; *testis*, the testicle.) The *Vas deferens.*

D. Ferrein'ii. See *Ferrein, tubes of.*

D. galactoph'ori. (Γαλακτοφόρος, giving milk. F. *canaux lactifères;* G. *Milchführendgänge, Milchgänge.*) See *Galactophorous ducts.*

D. hemithorac'icus. (Ἡμι, half; θώραξ, the chest.) A lymphatic trunk which, running parallel with the vena azygos minor, joins the thoracic duct about the level of the seventh dorsal vertebra.

D. hepat'icus. (Ἧπαρ, the liver. G. *Lebergang.*) The duct resulting from the junction of the right and left branches, which result from the gathering together of the biliary ducts. It is 4·5 to 5·6 mm. in diameter and 50 mm. long. It unites with the cystic duct to form the *D. choledochus communis.*

D. hepat'icus me'dius. (L. *medius*, in the middle.) A duct sometimes proceeding from the lobus quadratus and joining the *D. choledochus communis.*

D. hepatocys'ticus. (Ἧπαρ; κύστις, a bladder.) A canal, or several, passing directly from the liver to the gall-bladder. These ducts occur occasionally in man, constantly in many animals.

D. hygrobleph'arl. (Ὑγρός, moist; βλέφαρον, the eyelid. F. *canaux hygroblépharigues.*) A name for the Meibomian glands, from their office.

D. hygrophthal'mici. (Ὑγρός, moist; ὀφθαλμός, the eye. F. *canaux hygrophthalmiques.*) A term for the Meibomian glands, from their office.

D. incisi'vus. (L. *incido*, to cut into.) A canal on each side of the middle line in the fore part of the palatine plate of the superior maxillary bone. The two canals open by a common aperture into the cavity of the mouth below. They contain the right and left nasopalatine nerves with the ganglion of Cloquet.

Also, called *Canal, palatine, anterior.*

D. inciso'rius. (L. *incisor*, from *incido.*) The *D. incisivus.*

D. interlobula'res. (L. *inter*, between; dim. of *lobus.*) The minute ramifications of the bile ducts situated between the lobules of the liver.

D. intestina'lis. (L. *intestina*, the intestines.) The alimentary canal exclusive of the stomach.

D. lacrima'lis. (L. *lacrima*, a tear.) The *Nasal duct.*

D. lacruma'lis. (L. *lacruma*, a tear.) The *Nasal duct.*

D. lacryma'lis. (L. *lacryma*, a tear.) The *Nasal duct.*

D. lac'tei. (L. *lacteus*, milky.) The *Galactophorous ducts.*

D. lac'teus. (L. *lacteus.*) The *D. thoracicus*, from its white contents.

D. lactif'erl. (L. *lac*, milk; *fero*, to bear. F. *conduits galactophores;* G *Milchgänge.*) The ducts of the mammary gland. They vary in number from ten to fourteen. The *Galactophorous ducts.*

D. lumbothorac'icus. (L. *lumbus*, the loin; Gr. θώραξ, the chest.) A synonym of the *D. thoracicus.*

D. lymphat'icus commu'nis sinis'ter. (*Lymph;* L. *communis*, common; *sinister*, on the left.) A synonym of *D. thoracicus.*

D. lymphat'icus dex'ter. The *D. thoracicus dexter.*

D. Meibomia'ni. The *Meibomian glands.*

D. mesera'icus. (Μέσος, middle; ἀραιά, the small intestines.) The *Vitelline duct.*

D., mesoneph'ric. (Μέσος, in the middle; νεφρός, the kidney.) A synonym of the *Wolffian duct.*

D. Müller'i. The *Duct, Müllerian.*

D. nasa'lis. (L. *nasus*, the nose. F. *conduit nasal.*) The nasal duct, or that conveying the tears from the lachrymal sac to the nose. See *Nasal duct.*

D. naso-lacryma'lis. (L. *nasus*, the nose; *lacryma*, a tear. G. *Thränennasengang.*) The nasal duct.

D. na'so-palati'nus. (L. *nasus*, the nose; *palatum*, the palate. G. *Nasengaumengänge.*) A synonym of *D. incisivus.*

D. na'so-pharynge'us. (L. *nasus; pharynx.* G. *Nasenrachengang.*) Kölliker's term for the upper or respiratory division of the primitive buccal cavity of the embryo.

D. ni'gri. (L. *niger*, black.) An old term for the black radiating lines, from adhesion of choroidal pigment, seen on the surface of the enclosing membrane of the vitreous body when separated from the ciliary processes.

D. Nuckia'ni. (*Nuck*, an anatomist. G. *Nuckische Gänge.*) The three or four small excretory ducts of the glandula orbitalis so largely developed in some Carnivora. They coalesce to form a single duct, which opens into the oral cavity opposite the last molar tooth of the upper jaw.

D. nutrit'ii. (L. *nutritius*, that which

nourishes.) The canals which lead the blood-vessels into the interior of a bone.

D. om'phalo-enter'icus. (Ὀμφαλός, the navel; ἔντερον, an intestine. F. *canal omphalo-enterique;* G. *Nabelblasen-Darmgang.*) The *Vitelline duct.*

D. om'phalo-mesenter'icus. (Ὀμφαλός, the navel; μεσέντερον, the mesentery.) The *Vitelline duct.*

D. pancreat'icus. (Πάγκρεας, the sweetbread. F. *canal pancréatique;* G. *der Bauchspeicheldrüsengang.*) The pancreatic duct, or excretory duct of the pancreas, by which its secretion is conveyed to the duodenum. The duct is very thin walled, and, commencing at the left extremity of the gland, runs towards the right. It opens into the intestine at the lower end of the plica longitudinalis duodeni either immediately below the opening of the ductus choledochus communis or in common with it. Its diameter is 2·3 mm.

D. pancreat'icus accesso'rius. (L. *accedo*, to approach.) A duct proceeding from the head of the pancreas or from the lesser pancreas. It opens into the duodenum a short distance from the pancreatic duct. According to Meckel, the pancreatic duct is double in the fœtus, the two canals communicating by a cross branch and opening separately into the duodenum; the lower one is the pancreatic duct of the adult, and the upper one, when persistent, is the accessory pancreatic duct, but most commonly the part between the communicating branch and the duodenum is obliterated.

D. pancreat'icus az'ygos. (Ἄζυγος, unpaired.) The same as *D. pancreaticus accessorius.*

D. pancreat'icus mi'nor. (L. *minor*, less.) The *D. pancreaticus accessorius.*

D. pancreat'icus recur'rens. (L. *recurro*, to run back.) The *D. pancreaticus accessorius.*

D. pancreat'icus Santori'ni. The *D. pancreaticus accessorius.*

D. pancreat'icus secunda'rius. (L. *secundus*, second.) The same as *D. pancreaticus accessorius.*

D. pancreat'icus supe'rior. (L. *superior*, upper.) The same as *D. pancreaticus accessorius.*

D. parotide'us. (*Parotid* gland. G. *Ohrspeichelgang.*) The duct of the parotid gland. It emerges from the anterior border of the gland about 14 mm. below the lower border of the zygomatic arch, and runs nearly horizontally forwards on the outer surface of the masseter to the inner border where, surrounded by fat, it turns inwards and perforates the buccinator muscle and mucous membrane obliquely opposite the crown of the second molar tooth of the upper jaw.

D. Pecque'ti. See *Pecquet's duct.*

D. pneumat'icus. (Πνευματικός, relating to wind.) A short tube by which the air-bladder communicates with the œsophagus in physostomous fishes.

D., prone'phric. A synonym of the *Segmental duct.*

D. prostat'ici. (*Prostate* gland.) The ducts of the prostatic gland. They are about thirty in number, and open on the floor of the urethra, on either side of the verumontanum.

D. puncto'rum lacryma'lium. (L. *punctum*, a point; *lacrymalis*, belonging to a tear.) The *Puncta lachrymalia.*

D. Rathke'i. See *Duct, Rathke's.*

D. reces'sus vestib'uli. (L. *recessus*, a nook; *vestibulum*, entrance.) The same as *D. endolymphaticus.*

D. Rivia'ni. (*Rivinus.*) The same as *D. sublinguales minores.*

D. Rivinia'ni. (*Rivinus.*) The same as *D. sublinguales minores.*

D. rorif'erus. (L. *ros*, dew; *fero*, to bear. F. *conduit* or *canal thoracique;* G. *der Brustgang.*) The dew-bearing duct; an epithet for the thoracic duct, so called by Bilsius because the chyle is distilled by it like dew into the receptaculum chyli.

D. saliva'les. (L. *saliva*, spittle.) The ducts of the salivary glands.

D. saliva'lis infe'rior. (L. *inferior*, lower. F. *canal de Wharton.*) A term for the duct of the submaxillary gland; also called *D. Whartonianus.*

D. saliva'lis supe'rior. (L. *superior*, upper. F. *canal de Stenon.*) A term for the parotid duct. See *Steno's duct.*

D. Santori'ni. (*Santorini.*) The *D. pancreaticus accessorius.*

D. sëmicircula'res. (L. *semicirculus*, a half-circle.) The *Canals, semicircular.*

D. semicircula'res membrana'cei. The *Canals, semicircular, membranous.*

D. semicircula'res os'sei. The *Canals, semicircular, osseous.*

D. semina'les. (L. *seminalis*, belonging to seed.) The *Seminal ducts.*

D. semina'lis commu'nis. The *D. ejaculatorius communis.*

D. seminif'eri. (L. *semen*, seed; *fero*, to bear.) The *Seminal ducts.*

D. sero'si. (L. *serum*, the watery part of a thing.) The lymphatic vessels.

D. spermat'icus. (L. *spermaticus*, seminal.) A synonym of *Vas deferens.*

D. spira'les coch'leæ. (L. *spiralis*, winding; *cochlea.*) The scala of the cochlea.

D. Stenonia'nus. See *Steno's duct.* A synonym of *D. parotideus.*

D. Stensonia'nus. See *Stenson's duct.*

D. sublingua'les mino'res. (L. *minor*, less.) The smaller ducts of the sublingual gland, which number from twelve to twenty. They open separately into the floor of the mouth near or on the caruncle. They are also called *Rivini's ducts;* one of them, larger than the others, is called *Bartholin's duct.*

D. sublingua'lis ma'jor. (L. *sub*, under; *lingua*, the tongue; *major*, the greater.) The principal duct of the sublingual gland. It either opens into the duct of the submaxillary gland or separately on the caruncula sublingualis.

D. submaxilla'ris. (L. *sub*, under; *maxilla*, the jaw. G. *Unterkieferspeichelgang.*) The duct of the submaxillary gland, which proceeds from the anterior and upper part of the gland; it lies on the hyoglossus muscle, beneath the mylohyoid muscle and gustatory nerve, and opens on the side of the frænum in the centre of an eminence, the caruncula sublingualis.

D. thorac'icus. (Θώραξ, the breast. G. *Milchbrustgang.*) The duct by which the lymphatic and lacteal fluids of the lower half of the body including the abdominal viscera except part of the upper surface of the liver, and of the left side of the upper half of the body is transmitted into the blood. It begins in the abdomen by an enlargement named the re-

ceptaculum chyli, which rests on the first or second lumbar vertebra, and receives the lymphatics of the parts below. It enters the thorax through the same opening as the aorta, lying on the right side of that vessel; continuing to ascend in the posterior mediastinum, it passes beneath the arch of the aorta opposite the fourth dorsal vertebra, and is in contact with the left side of the œsophagus, and is conducted to the neck under the left subclavian artery, where it opens into the left subclavian vein at its angle of junction with the internal jugular vein. In the thorax the duct sometimes divides and reunites, and it is occasionally branched near its termination. It is provided with many double valves, and has a double valve at its termination in the vein. Its length is from 15″ to 18″; it is ·25″ wide at its lower part, narrows to ·17″ at the fifth dorsal vertebra, and slightly enlarges again towards its termination.

D. thoracicus dex'ter. (L. *dexter*, right. G. *rechter Saugaderstamm.*) A short trunk which receives in general the lymphatics of the right side of the head and neck, of the right side of the chest, of the right upper limb, of the right lung, of the right side of the heart, and of part of the upper surface of the liver. Not infrequently, however, some or other of these open into a neighbouring large vein. It is about half an inch in length, and opens into the angle of junction of the right subclavian and jugular veins.

D. thoracicus sinis'ter. The *D. thoracicus.*

D. thy'mici. (*Thymus.*) Two large lymphatic ducts that commence at the upper extremity of the lobes of the thymus, and pass downwards to terminate at the junction of the jugular and axillary veins on each side.

D. umbilica'lis. (L. *umbilicus*, the navel, the navel string. F. *ombilic;* G. *Nabel.*) A term for the umbilical cord.

D. uri'næ. (L. *urina*, urine.) The *Ureter.*

D. urina'rius. (L. *urina*, urine.) The *Urethra.*

Also, a term applied to the ureters, bladder, and urethra conjointly.

D. urinif'eri Belli'ni. (L. *urina; fero*, to bear; *Bellini.*) The *Uriniferous tubules*, especially the straight part near the opening on the papilla.

D. u'teri varico'sus. (L. *uterus*, the womb; *varicosus*, full of dilatations.) A term for the *Fallopian tube.*

D. veno'sus. (L. *venosus*, veiny. F. *canal veneux;* G. *der venöse Gang.*) A large vessel situated on the under surface of the liver of the fœtus. It is originally constituted by the posterior part of the trunk resulting from the union of the two omphalo-mesenteric veins, and after this trunk has given off the venæ advehentis hepatis and has joined with the umbilical vein, at a later period, it appears as that one of the two branches of the umbilical vein of the fœtus at the transverse fissure of the liver, which continues the course of the trunk and joins the vena cava through one of the hepatic veins. It is obliterated after birth, generally within the first six weeks, and remains as a slender cord.

D. veno'sus Aran'tii. (*Arantius.*) The *D. venosus.*

D. vitella'rius. (L. *vitellus*, the yolk of an egg.) The *D. vitello-intestinalis.*

D. vitelli'nus. (L. *vitellus.*) The *D. vitello-intestinalis.*

D. vitel'lo-intestina'lis. (L. *vitellus*, yolk of egg; *intestina*, the intestines. G. *Dottercanal.*) A short canal connecting the vitellus or umbilical vesicle with the intestine, and by means of which the yolk is absorbed. Some remains of it may occasionally be found in the form of a diverticulum of the ileum. See *Vitelline duct.*

D. Waltheria'nus. (*Walther*, an anatomist.) Same as *D., Wharton's.*

D. Whartonia'nus. (*Wharton*, an anatomist.) A synonym of the *D. submaxillaris.*

D. Wirsungia'nus. (*Wirsung*, an anatomist.) The same as *D. pancreaticus.*

D. Wirtsun'gi. The *D. pancreaticus.*

D. Wolff'ii. See *Duct, Wolffian.*

Du'daim. The mandrake, *Mandragora officinalis*, is considered to be the dudaim of Scripture.

Du'elech. (Arab.) See *Dulech.*

Duel'la. (Arab.) Ancient weight of eight scruples; the third part of an ounce, equal to 145·56 troy grains.

Duel'lum. (Lat.) The original form of *Bellum*, war; or a combat between two.

D. vene'reum. (L. *venereus*, belonging to Venus.) Sexual connection.

Du'enec. (Arab.) Alchemical term for the *Mercurius philosophorum.*

Du'enech. (Arab.) Old name for antimonium or antimony. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Du'enez. (Arab.) Old name for the *Limatura ferri*, or steel filings. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Duf'fin bean. The *Phaseolus lunatus.*

Dug. (Allied to Swed. *dagga;* Dan. *dægga*, to fondle.) A nipple.

Du'gong. (G. *Seekuh.*) The species of the Genus *Halicore.* Their flesh is delicate and agreeable as food; they supply *D. oil.*

D. oil. The oil obtained by boiling the subcutaneous fat of the *Halicore dugong, H. australis*, and other species. It is a bland, sweet, not unpalatable oil, and has been used as a substitute for cod-liver oil.

Dulcac'idum. (L. *dulcis*, sweet; *acidus*, sour.) Anything that is both sweet and sour, as oxymel.

Dulcama'ra, B. Ph. (L. *dulcis*, sweet; *amarus*, bitter; because the stalks have a slightly bitter taste, followed by a remarkable sweetness resembling liquorice. F. *tiges de douce-amère;* G. *Bittersüss-Stengel.*) The dried young branches of bitter-sweet, *Solanum dulcamara.* They are light, hollow, cylindrical, or slightly angular, ·25″ or less in diameter, with an unpleasant smell, and a bitter, then sweet, taste. They contain an alkaloid, *Dulcamarin;* a glucoside, *Solanin;* gummy, resinous, and waxy substances. Dulcamara is said to produce depression of the heart, twitching of the eyelids and lips, and tremulousness of the limbs; it has been used in skin disorders, chronic rheumatism, and chronic coughs in decoction.

D. flexuo'sa, Mönck. (L. *flexuosus*, full of turns.) The *Solanum dulcamara*, Linn.

Dulcamare'tin. $C_{16}H_{26}O_6$. A brown, resinous, tasteless substance obtained from dulcamarin, along with glucose, by the action of dilute acids.

Dulcama'rin. (L. *dulcis*, sweet; *amarus*, bitter.) $C_{22}H_{34}O_{10}$. An alkaloid contained in *Dulcamara.* It is a yellowish powder, of bitter, then sweet, taste, soluble in alcohol and

water, insoluble in ether, and converted by dilute acids into dulcamaretin and glucose.

Dulcama'rum. Same as *Dulcamara.*

Dul'carin. Same as *Dulcamarin.*

Dulce. See *Dulse.*

Dulce'do. (L. *dulcedo*, from *dulcis*, sweet, pleasant.) Sweetness; delightfulness.

D. amo'ris. (L. *amor*, love. F. *clitoris;* G. *Klitoris, Kitzler, Schamzüngelchen.*) A former name for the clitoris. Bartholin, i, 34.

D. satur'ni. (L. *Saturnus*, an old name for lead. F. *céruse;* G. *Bleiweisse.*) Old epithet for cerussa, or white lead. Ruland and Libavius, *Syt. Arc. Chym.* vii, 36.

D. sputato'rum. (L. *sputator*, one who spits much.) Same as *D. sputorum.*

D. sputo'rum. (L. *sputum*, spittle.) A term applied to an unnaturally copious secretion of a sweet-tasting saliva.

Dulcichi'num. The *Cyperus esculentus.*

Dulcifica'tion. (L. *dulcis*, sweet; *facio*, to make. F. *dulcification;* G. *Versüssung.*) The act of rendering mild or sweet. An old term for the mixing of alcohol with the mineral acids to make them more mild.

Dul'cify. (L. *dulcis; facio.* I. *dolcificare;* G. *versüssen.*) To soften, to dilute with a milder liquid.

Dul'cin. Same as *Dulcite.*

Dul'cinan. The same as *Dulcitan.*

Dul'cis ama'ra. (L. *dulcis*, sweet; *amarus*, bitter.) Same as *Dulcamara.*

D. ra'dix. (L. *radix*, a root.) Liquorice root, from its sweet taste.

Dulcit'amine. $C_6H_{15}NO_5$. A base obtained by acting on chlorhydric ethers of dulcite with alcohol saturated with ammonia. It is a syrupy liquid.

Dul'citan. $C_5H_{12}O_5$. Obtained by heating dulcite with hydrochloric acid, or by saponifying a dulcitanide.

Dulcit'anides. Ethers formed by heating dulcite with an organic acid, analogous to mannitanides.

Dul'cite. (L. *dulcis*, sweet.) $C_6H_{14}O_6 = C_6H_8(OH)_6$. A sugar, isomeric with mannite, obtained from an unknown substance from Madagascar, and from *Melampyrum nemorosum, Scrophularia nodosa, Enonymus europæus*, and other plants. It differs from mannite in being a monoclinic prism when crystalline, and in melting at 182°C. (359·6°F.) Also called Madagascar manna.

Dul'citose. (L. *dulcis*, sweet.) $C_6H_{12}O_6$. A fermentable substance.

Dul'cose. Same as *Dulcite.*

Dulech. (Arab.) An old term for a species of tartar, or spongy stone in the human body, causing great danger and pain; but Paracelsus, *de Morb. Tartareis, c.* xi, distinguishes it from tartar, stating that it is intermediate between it and calculus.

Dulesh. (Arab.) The *Rhodymenia palmata.*

Dull. (Sax. *dol.*) Stupid, heavy, not bright, not clear.

Dul'ness. (*Dull.* G. *Dämpfung.*) The condition of being dull.

Applied to the percussion note as a quality.

D., car'diac. See *Cardiac dulness.*

D., wood'en. (G. *brettähnliche Dämpfung.*) A term applied to the percussion note over the lung when it gives a sound and a resistance, as when percussing over wood.

Du'long and Pe'tit's law. That the product of the specific heat of any solid element into its atomic weight is a nearly constant number.

Dulse. (Gael. *duilliasg;* Ice. *duilleasg.*) The *Rhodymenia palmata.* A seaweed with a reddish-brown or purplish frond, which is used as an article of food in Scotland, Ireland, and Iceland.

A fermented liquor is made from it in Kamtschatka.

Also, the *Schizymenia edulis.*

D., pep'per. The *Laurencia pinnatifida*, so called from its somewhat biting taste. Also used as food in Scotland and Ireland.

D., red. The *Schizymenia edulis.*

Dul'wich. A southern suburb of London. There were formerly mineral waters here containing sodium chloride and magnesium sulphate.

Du'mal. Same as *Dumose.*

Du'masine. (*Dumas.*) $C_{10}H_{16}O$. An empyreumatic oil produced at the same time as acetone in the distillation of acetate of lime.

Dumb. (Sax. *dumb.* G. *stumm;* L. *mutus;* F. *muet;* I. *muto;* S. *mudo;* Gr. *ἄφωνος, κωφός.*) Unable to make articulate sounds, speechless.

D. a'gue. An ague in which the paroxysms are obscure.

D.-bell. See *Dumb-bell.*

D. cane. The *Dieffenbachia seguina*, from its supposed property of producing dumbness when applied to the lips.

Dumb-bell. A metal weight consisting of two ball-shaped pieces connected by a short rod for the hand. One is held in each hand and swung to and fro for the purpose of exercising the muscles.

D. crys'tals. A term for microscopic crystals of oxalate of lime of this shape; they are seen in the urine.

Dum'blane. Scotland; on the Allan, near Stirling. Waters the same as those of *Airthrey.*

Dumb'ness. (Sax. *dumb*, silent. F. *mutism;* G. *Stummheit.*) The condition of a person unable to speak or make articulate sounds. It may arise from defective mechanism, such as malformation or injuries of the tongue, palate, or other structure; from defective innervation, the result of idiocy, or other causes, central or peripheral, of well-made structures; from deafness or very defective hearing; and from intellectual disorders or emotional disturbances.

D. for words. One of the forms of aphasia in which, without any affection of the organ of hearing, and without loss of intelligence, words cannot be well understood.

Du'metose. (L. *dumetum*, a thorn hedge.) Growing in the fashion of a thicket.

Dumo'sæ. (L. *dumus*, a bush.) A Nat. Order of plants, according to Linnæus, of which Viburnum and Rhus are examples.

Du'mose. (L. *dumus*, a bush. G. *buschartig, dornig.*) Bush-like in growth; full of bushes, bushy.

Dune. (Sax. *dún.*) A low, long sandhill on the sea coast.

Dung. (Sax. *dung.*) Ordure; filth; excrement.

Dungan'non. Ireland. A chalybeate spring rises near the town.

Dunse-down. (Dut. *dons*, down.) The *Typha latifolia;* so called from its soft spikes.

Duo'bus, sal de. See *Sal de duobus.*

Duodecim'fid. (L. *duodecim*, twelve; *findo*, to cleave. F. *duodécimfide.*) Having twelve divisions.

Duodecimlo'bate. (L. *duodecim,*

twelve; λοβός, the lobe of the ear.) Having twelve lobes.

Duode'nal. (*Duodenum.*) Connected with, or pertaining to, the duodenum.

D. ar'tery, infe'rior. (L. *inferior*, lower. G. *untere Zwölffingerdarmschlagader.*) The inferior pancreatico-duodenal artery.

D. diges'tion. In the duodenum the chyme, as it leaves the stomach, is submitted to the action of the pancreatic and biliary secretions and to the secretion of the glands of Brunner and the Lieberkühnian follicles. Its acid reaction is neutralised or rendered alkaline; the actions by which the starches are converted into sugar, fats are emulsified and converted into fatty acids and glycerine, and the partially digested proteids are converted into peptones, are commenced in the duodenum. The parapeptones found during gastric digestion are probably in part precipitated. See also *Digestion, duodenal.*

D. divertic'ula. (L. *diverticulum*, a by-road.) Same as *Cæca, pyloric.*

Also, a term applied to blind pouches consisting of all the coats of the intestine occasionally found in man.

D. dyspep'sia. See *Dyspepsia, duodenal.*

D. glands. Same as *Brunner's glands.*

Duodeni'tis. (*Duodenum.*) Inflammation of the duodenum; a catarrhal condition of the intestine produced by chill or the irritation of acrid bile. There is tenderness and a sense of discomfort in the right hypochondrium, and sometimes, from extension into the bile ducts, jaundice, when chronic thickening and contraction of the walls of the intestine may result.

Duodenos'tomy. (*Duodenum*; στόμα, a mouth.) The opening of the duodenum through the abdominal walls and its attachment to them so as to make an artificial mouth or entrance for food, as in cancer of the pylorus.

Duodenot'omy. (*Duodenum*; τομή, section.) The opening of the duodenum through the abdominal parietes, as in cancer of the pylorus, to introduce nutriment.

Duode'num. (Late L. *duodenum*; from *duodeni*, twelve apiece. F. *duodénum*; I. *duodeno*; G. *Zwölffingerdarm, Gallendarm*; L. *ventriculus succenturalis*; Gr. δωδεκαδάκτυλον.) The first part of the small intestine immediately below the stomach, about 10″ in length and 1·5″ to 2″ in diameter, with a sacciform dilatation at its origin. It is bent into a horse-shoe shape, with the concavity upwards and to the left, enclosing the head of the pancreas. The first or superior portion extends from the pylorus to the gall-bladder at the level of the first lumbar vertebra; the second or descending portion extends from the gall-bladder to the second or third lumbar vertebra in front of the right kidney; and the third or oblique portion continues the intestine to the left, and, turning forwards, ends in, or becomes, the jejunum at the left side of the first lumbar vertebra. The biliary and pancreatic ducts open into the second part. It derives its blood supply from the duodenal branches of the gastro-duodenalis, and pancreatico-duodenalis vessels, and its nerves from the sympathetic plexuses surrounding the gastro-duodenalis and pancreatico-duodenalis arteries. It is fixed in its position by the hepato-duodenal ligament, by areolar tissue attaching it to the inferior vena cava and to the aorta, and by the suspensory muscle. The name is derived from its being about twelve fingers' breadth long in those animals in which its early describers first examined it.

D., ar'teries of. The duodenum receives branches from the superior pancreatico-duodenal branch of the gastro-duodenal artery and from the inferior pancreatico-duodenal branch of the superior mesenteric artery.

D., inflamma'tion of. See *Duodenitis.*

D., nerves of. These are sympathetic nerves from the solar plexus.

D., suspen'sory mus'cle of. Treitz's term for a slender fasciculus of unstriped muscular tissue arising from the areolar tissue surrounding the cœliac axis and from the left crus of the diaphragm, and inserted among the longitudinal fibres of the third portion of the duodenum.

D., ulcera'tion of. A condition which occurs most frequently in the course of burns and scalds in the stage of reaction. The ulceration is usually found in the first portion of the duodenum, and has sharp cut sloping edges and a non-suppurating base consisting of the muscular or the serous coat; it may end in perforation or in cicatrisation, with resulting stricture of the intestine, or obliteration of the bile ducts. The cause is supposed to be a hæmorrhagic infarctus, which becomes in consequence capable of solution and disintegration by the gastric juice.

D., veins of. The veins of the duodenum correspond to and accompany the arteries. They discharge themselves into the gastro-duodenal and superior mesenteric veins, and form part of the portal system of veins.

Duoster'nal. (L. *duo*, two; *sternum*, the breast-bone.) Beclard's term for the second of the six pieces into which he divided the sternum.

Du'play. A French surgeon of the present century.

D.'s acous'tic sound. ('Ακούω, to hear.) An instrument for detecting foreign bodies in a canal. It consists of a tube tipped with a silver olive-shaped bulb, and having at its upper end an expanded resonance chamber, from which an india-rubber tube passes to the ear of the observer.

Du'plex. (L. *duo*, two; *plico*, to fold. F. *double*; G. *doppelt, zweifach.*) Folded into two; twofold; double. Applied to leaves and perianths.

Duplica'na. (L. *duplex*, double.) A term for a double tertian ague.

Du'plicate. (L. *duplicatus*, part. of *duplico*, to double. F. *double*; G. *verdoppelt.*) Double; duplicate. Applied to flowers having a double row of petals.

D. ra'tio. The ratio of the squares of two numbers; thus, the duplicate ratio of 3 and 4 is the ratio of 9 to 16.

Du'plicated. (L. *duplicatus.* G. *verdoppelt.*) Doubled. Applied to intermittent fevers in which two paroxysms occur during the time in which one only is usual; the two paroxysms being unlike to each other, but each like the corresponding one of the following period.

Duplica'tion. (L. *duplicatio*, from *duplico*, to double.) A doubling.

In Teratology, applied to parts which are in duplicate.

D. of fœ'tus. A term applied to spontaneous evolution of the fœtus or child when it becomes, as it were, folded on itself.

Du'plicative. (L. *duplico.*) Having the quality of doubling.

Duplica'to-den'tate. (L. *duplicatus*, doubled; *dentatus*, toothed. G. *doppelt-gezähnt.*)

A term applied to a dentate leaf when its teeth are themselves dentate.

Du'plicato-pin'nate. (L. *duplicatus; pinnate.* G. *doppelt-gefiedert.*) Having the leaflets of a pinnate leaf themselves pinnate.

Duplica'to-ser'rate. (L. *duplicatus; serratus*, toothed like a saw. G. *doppelt-gesägt.*) Applied to a serrate leaf the serrations of which are themselves serrate.

Duplica'to-ter'nate. (L. *duplicatus; terni*, three each. G. *doppelt-dreizählig.*) Applied to a ternate leaf, the leaflets of which are themselves ternate.

Du'plicature. (L. *duplico*, to double. F. *duplicature;* G. *Verdoppelung.*) A fold; a reflection of a substance upon itself.

Duplicidenta'ta, Ill. (L. *duplex*, double; *dentatus*, toothed.) An Order of *Rodentia.* Dental formula i. $\frac{2}{1}$; the second pair small and external; alisphenoid canal absent, optic foramina confluent, fibula ankylosed below to the tibia and articulating with calcaneum; a hairy patch within the cheek, testes external. A highly generalised form of rodent.

Duplicipen'nate. (L. *duplex*, double; *penna*, a wing.) Having the wings folded longitudinally when in repose.

Duplic'itas. (L. *duplicitas*, from *duplex*, twofold. G. *Zweifaltigkeit.*) The condition of being doubled.

D. monstro'sa. (L. *monstrosus*, strange, preternatural.) The condition of a double monster, or of a monstrosity with some parts double.

Dupon'dium. An old measure equivalent to four drachms.

Du'puytren, Guil'laume, Bar'on. A French surgeon, born at Pierre Buffière in 1777, died in Paris in 1835.

D.'s classifica'tion of burns. This classification rests on the depth of the burn, from the slightest to the most severe; he makes the following divisions:—erythema, or simple reddening of the skin; vesication; incomplete destruction of the skin; complete destruction of the skin, involving also the subcutaneous connective tissue; charring and disorganisation of the whole substance of the burnt part.

D., compres'sor of. Name given to an instrument, invented by Dupuytren, for compressing the femoral artery, consisting of a semicircle of steel having a pad at each end, and which, pressing only upon the vessel and the opposite point of the thigh, has the advantage of not impeding the collateral circulation like the common tourniquet.

D.'s contrac'tion. The fixed flexion of one or more of the fingers from thickening and contraction of the palmar fascia; so called from its earliest describer.

D.'s en'terotome. An instrument for the closure of the opening in artificial anus. It consists of a serrated forceps worked by a screw crossing the end of the handle. The septum between the upper and lower openings of the bowel is grasped and compressed between the blades, and the pressure is daily increased, by turning the screw, until the blades meet, and the intervening septum has sloughed away.

D.'s opera'tion of lithot'omy. The same as *Lithotomy, bilateral.*

D.'s splint. A short straight splint, applied to the inner side of the leg from the knee to the foot. The pad should be doubled opposite the inner malleolus, and a roller wound round the foot and splint in a figure-of-8 form, so as to draw the foot inwards over the pad as a fulcrum, and the roller may then be continued upwards to the knee to steady the splint. Employed in cases of Pott's fracture to prevent eversion of the foot.

Du'ra ma'ter. (L. *durus*, hard; *mater*, mother. F. *dure mère;* I. *dura madre;* G. *die dicke Hirnhaut, hartes Hirnfell.*) The external membrane which envelopes the brain and spinal cord; so called because of its hard, tough quality, and because it was supposed to give origin to all other membranes of the body. The dura mater is a dense, inelastic, fibrous membrane, thin and very tough, closely adherent to the bones of the cranium, loosely attached to the vertebral canal. It consists of bands and layers of white fibrous and elastic tissue, which cross each other in the cranial part, but are nearly parallel in the spinal division; the interspaces communicate with each other, and contain connective-tissue corpuscles and lymph. Both the outer and the inner surfaces are covered with a layer of flattened epithelial cells, those of the latter being formerly described as the parietal layer of the arachnoid membrane. Through the foramina in the bones the dura mater becomes continuous with the periosteum, and where nerves pass through it becomes continuous with their areolar sheath. See subheadings.

D. ma'ter, ar'teries of. The arteries in the anterior fossa of the skull are derived from the internal carotid and from the anterior and posterior ethmoidal of the ophthalmic: those in the middle fossa are the middle meningeal entering through the foramen spinosum and the small meningeal through the foramen ovale, and branches from the ascending pharyngeal entering through the foramen lacerum medium; those in the posterior fossa are meningeal branches from the ascending pharyngeal through the jugular foramen, other branches from the same artery through the anterior condyloid foramen, branches from the occipital artery entering through the jugular foramen; and branches from the vertebral through the foramen magnum.

D. ma'ter cer'ebri. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) The *D. mater of brain.*

D. ma'ter encepha'li. (Ἐγκέφαλος, the brain.) See *D. mater of brain.*

D. ma'ter, fun'gus of. (L. *fungus*, a mushroom.) A soft sarcomatous or carcinomatous pulsating growth from the upper surface of the dura mater, which produces from pressure, on the one side thinning and perforation of the skull bone, and on the other brain symptoms, such as epilepsy, paralysis, and coma.

D. ma'ter, inflamma'tion of. See *Meningitis* and *Pachymeningitis.* Simple inflammation of the dura mater is uncommon, except as a result of injury.

D. ma'ter, lat'eral pro'cesses of. The *Tentorium cerebelli.*

D. ma'ter medul'læ spina'lis. (L. *medulla*, marrow; *spinalis*, spinal.) The same as *D. mater of spinal cord.*

D. ma'ter of brain. (F. *dure-mère cranienne;* G. *harte Hirnhaut.*) The dura mater which encloses the encephalon. It is continuous with the dura mater of the spinal cord through the occipital foramen, and is firmly attached to the inner surface of the cranial bones, forming their internal periosteum. The adhesion is particularly close at the base of the skull, and at the several sutures, and at the margins of the

openings, as of the foramen magnum, the foramen ovale, and foramen lacerum posterius. It may be split into two layers, which at certain points separate and leave interspaces named *sinuses*, which are filled with venous blood. From its inner surface processes are given off, which form the falx cerebri, falx cerebelli, tentorium cerebelli, and a fold to enclose the pituitary body. It receives blood from the *meningeal arteries*, and nerve filaments from the fifth and twelfth cranial nerves, and from the sympathetic nerve.

D. ma'ter of spi'nal cord. (G. *harte Rückenmarkshaut.*) The portion of the dura mater which surrounds the spinal cord. It differs from the *D. mater of brain*, of which it is a prolongation, in forming a loose sheath round the cord, which is not adherent to the bones. The bones have an independent periosteum. The space between the wall of the vertebral canal and the dura mater contains loose fat, areolar tissue, and a plexus of spinal veins; opposite each intervertebral foramen it presents two openings for the roots of the spinal nerves. The spinal dura mater blends with the sheath of the nerves. Its inner and outer surfaces are lined with epithelial cells, as the *D. mater of brain*.

D. ma'ter tes'tis. (L. *testis*, the testicle.) The *Tunica albuginea*.

D. ma'ter, veins of. The veins of the dura mater accompany the corresponding arteries, and probably discharge themselves into the sinuses; one only, the middle meningeal, has received a name, and joins the internal maxillary vein.

D. me'ninx. (Μῆνιγξ, a membrane.) The hard membrane; another name for the *D. mater*.

Dura'men. (L. *duramen*, hardness. F. *cœur du bois;* G. *Kernholz.*) Dutrochet's term for the perfect wood or heart-wood of an exogenous stem; in which the wood cells have become hard-walled and thickened.

Duran'de. A French physician of the end of the eighteenth century.

D.'s rem'edy for gall-stones. Turpentine and sulphuric ether.

Dura'tion. (L. *duratus*, part. of *duro*, to last.) Length of time, continuance in time.

D. of life. See *Life, duration of.*

D. of preg'nancy. See *Pregnancy, duration of.*

Du'renhof. Russia; in Livonia. A sulphur spring.

Dur'heim. Germany; in Baden. A strong salt water.

Du'rian. The Malay name of the fruit of *Durio zibethinus*.

Du'rio. (*Duryon*, or *Durian*, the Malay name of the tree.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Sterculiaceæ*.

D. zibethi'nus. (Arab. *zabâd*, civet. G. *Zibethbaum.*) Bears a large fruit, called Durian, of unpleasant odour, but agreeable taste.

Dürk'heim. Germany; in Rhenish Bavaria. A saline spring, 360′ above sea level, from seven sources. They contain a considerable quantity of sodium and calcium chloride, with small quantities of iron, iodine, and bromine, and some free carbonic acid. They are used as baths, and also internally, in chronic rheumatism and scrofulous conditions. Sool baths are used, and the whey and the grape cures are employed.

Du'ro-arachni'tis. A term which has been applied to conjoint inflammation of the dura mater and of the arachnoid.

Dur'ra. The name in India for the grain of *Holcus sorghum*.

Durrwang'en. Germany; in Würtemberg. A sulphur water containing also sodium chloride and carbonate.

Dur'tal. France, Département Maine et Loire, near Angers. A chalybeate spring.

Durvil'læa. (*D' Urville*, a French naturalist.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Algæ*.

D. u'tilis, Bory. (L. *utilis*, useful.) Is used for food by the poorer inhabitants on the West Coast of South America.

Dus'kiness. (E. *dusk;* perhaps from same root as Sw. *duskug*, misty.) A condition of partial darkness, slight lividity of complexion.

Dus'ky. (Same etymon.) Rather dark, somewhat livid.

Dust. (Sax. *dust.*) Fine dry powder. Applied to anything of this nature.

D. fun'gi. The fungi of the Class *Myxogastres*.

D.-lung. A lung diseased from the inhalation of fine dust, as in many handicrafts. The dust probably finds its way into the interstitial tissue of the lung by means of the leucocytes, which, from the irritation produced by the breathing of the dust, gather in the air cells, and thence by the lymphatics, or through the interstices of the connective tissue, convey the dust particles into the substance of the lung.

Dust'ing-bag. A muslin bag, hanging in the mouth of a wide-mouthed bottle, to let only very fine particles pass into the interior.

Dutch. (G. *Deutsch.*) Belonging to Holland.

D. cam'phor. See *Camphor, Dutch.*

D. drops. A common name for the balsam of turpentine; also applied to a preparation made of oil of turpentine, tincture of guaiac spirit of nitric ether, and oils of amber and cloves

D. gold. An alloy of copper and zinc.

D. liq'uid. The chloride of olefiant gas, *Ethylene chloride;* also called *D. oil.*

D. mad'der. See *Madder, Dutch.*

D. med'lar. The *Mespilus germanica*.

D. myr'tle. The *Myrica gale*, or sweet willow.

D. oil. The chloride of olefiant gas, *Ethylene chloride;* also called *D. liquid.*

D. rush'es. The *Equisetum hyemale.* Imported from Holland.

D. turn'sole. A term for *Litmus.* See also *Tournesol.*

Dutch'man. A native of Holland.

D.'s laud'anum. The *Murucuja ocellata.*

D.'s pipe. The *Aristolochia hirsuta.*

Duthier'sia. A Genus of parasitic worms of the Family *Bothriocephalidæ* having large, coral-like suckers. They are found in reptiles.

Du'tray. (F. *pomme épineuse;* G. *Stechapfel.*) Old name for the *Datura stramoniun*, or thorn-apple.

Dutro'a. Same as *Dutray.*

Du'trochet, René Jo'achim Hen'ri. A French physiologist and natural philosopher; born 1776, died 1847.

Duüm'virate. (L. *duumviri*, a Roman court consisting of two persons.) A government of two. Applied by Van Helmont to the vital principle belonging in common to the stomach and the spleen, and influencing all the organs of the body.

Duvau'a. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Anacardiaceæ*.

D. depen'dens, De Cand. (L. *dependeo*, to hang down.) The *Schinus molle.*

Duver'ney, Jo'seph Guis'chard. A French physician; born 1648. Date of death unknown.

D.'s endosmom'eter. See *Endosmometer.*

D.'s gland. A synonym of the *Harderian gland*, which Duverney discovered in 1641.

Also, a synonym of *Bartholin, gland of.*

Dwale. (Sax. *dwala*, error. F. *belladonne;* G. *Tollkirsche, Tollkraut, Wolfskirsche.*) A common name for the *Atropa belladonna*, or deadly nightshade, because its berries cause stupefaction.

Dwarf. (Sax. *dweorg.*) Low in stature.

D. el'der. (F. *l'hyèble;* G. *Attich, Niederholder, Zwerghollunder.*) The *Sambucus ebulus.*

D. flag. The *Iris lacustris.*

D. male. (G. *Zwergmännchen.*) A term applied to the small male plant or antheridium of few cells, in which the antherozoids are found, which arises from a zoogonidium developed in connection with the oogonium of the female of Œdogonium and its allies.

D. shoots. The small shoots which occur on many trees in which the internodes are very short; such are the axillary shoots of the larch which occur on an ordinary shoot of the same year, and the flower- and fruit-bearing shoots of the apple tree.

Dwarf'ing. (Same etymon.) The act of making, or becoming, or being short in stature or bulk.

Dwarf'ish. (Same etymon.) Rather short in stature.

Dy'ad. (Δυάς, the number two.) A pair, a couple.

In Chemistry, an element each atom of which has divalent powers, that is, which requires two monad atoms, or another dyad, for saturation. Also called *D. radicle.*

D. el'ements. See under *Dyad.*

D. rad'icle. (*Radicle.*) See under *Dyad.*

Dyad'ic. (Δυάς.) Pertaining to the number two, or to a *Dyad.*

Dychophy'ia. See *Dichophyia.*

Dycle'sium. See *Diclesium.*

Dye. (Sax. *deágan*, to dye; *deág*, colour.) To stain with a colour; a colouring substance.

D., hair. See *Hair dye.*

Dy'enhyl. Lœvig's term for the group of chemical compounds consisting of acetyl, formyl, and such like.

Dy'er. (Sax. *deagan*, to dye.) One who dyes or stains materials.

D.'s al'kanet. The *Anchusa tinctoria.*

D.'s ber'berry. The *Berberis tinctoria.*

D.'s broom. (F. *genet des teinturiers.*) The *Genista tinctoria.*

D.'s green'weed. The *Genista tinctoria.*

D.'s mad'der. The *Rubia tinctorum.*

D.'s oak. The *Quercus infectoria.*

D.'s rocel'la. The *Rocella tinctoria.*

D.'s saff'ron. (F. *carthame des teinturiers;* G. *Safflor, wilder Saffran.*) The *Carthamus tinctorius.*

D.'s spir'it. A solution of chlorides of tin used in calico printing; it is very poisonous.

D.'s weed. The *Reseda luteola.*

Also, the *Genista tinctoria.*

D.'s woad. The *Isatis tinctoria.*

Dy'ing. Participle of the verb to *Die.*

D., modes of. See *Death, modes of.*

Dynactinom'eter. (Δύναμις; ἄκτιν, a ray; μέτρον, a measure.) An instrument for measuring the intensity of the actinic power in light.

Dy'nam. (Δύναμις.) A foot pound, being a unit of work, equal to one pound weight, raised through one foot in one second of time.

Dynam'eter. See *Dynamometer.*

Dyna'mia. (Δύναμις, power. F. *dynamie; Krafte.*) Term for the vital power or strength.

Dynam'ic. (Δυναμικός, powerful; from δύναμις, power. F. *dynamique;* G. *dynamisch.*) Relating to strength or force, or to the forces of nature, or to *Dynamics.*

In Medicine, used in the same sense as *Sthenic.*

Lobstein's term for all the morbid phenomena due to an exaggeration of the organic or vital properties of the tissues.

D. absorp'tion. (L. *absorbeo*, to suck up.) The same as *D., chilling.*

D. chil'ling. The reduction of temperature which occurs when a tube full of gas or vapour is rapidly exhausted; it is owing to the loss of heat in the production of motion.

D. disea'se. Same as *Disease, functional.*

D. electric'ity. See *Electricity, dynamic.*

D. heat'ing. The increase of temperature which occurs when a gas or vapour is allowed to enter an exhausted tube; it is owing to the development of heat in the collision of the molecules of the gas against the sides of the tube.

D. mur'murs. See *Murmurs, dynamic.*

D. radia'tion. (L. *radius*, a ray.) The same as *D. heating.*

D. school. A name given to the school of the Stahlians, or followers of Stahl, in attributing the vital phenomena to the operation of an internal force or power (δύναμις) acting for the most part independently of external causes; which power was supposed to be the rational soul.

D. state. De Blainville's term for the condition of an organism in reference to its physiological activity.

D. the'ory. Kant's theory to explain the nature and mode of origin of matter, which he attributed to the mutual antagonistic action of two motions, attraction and repulsion.

Dynam'ical. (Δύναμις.) Same as *Dynamic.*

D. the'ory of gas'es. Same as *Gases, kinetic theory of.*

Dynamic'ity. (Δύναμις.)

Dynam'ics. (Δύναμις, power. F. *dynamique;* G. *Dynamik, die Lehre von der Kraft.*) Term for the science of the power or force of bodies in relation to each other.

D., vi'tal. See *Vital dynamics.*

Dyn'amide. (Δύναμις.) Berzelius's generic term for caloric, light, electricity, and magnetism, in substitution for that of fluid, which had been applied to them.

Also, a term applied by Redtenbachen to a mass formed by a ponderable atom, with a supposed investment of ether; these masses strive to approximate, owing to the attraction of the ponderable atoms to each other, but are kept apart by the repulsive force of the ether atoms to each other.

Dynamiom'eter. See *Dynamometer.*

Dyn'amis. (Δύναμις.) A faculty or power of action. Anciently applied to the pro-

perty of the whole substance or essence of a medicine. Galen, *Comm. in Epid.* vi, 5.

Dynamisa'tion. (*Δύναμις.*) A term used by the homœopathists to denote the accession or freeing of active powers produced in a medicine by pounding it or shaking violently the bottle in which it is contained.

Dyn'amism. (*Δύναμις.*) A term applied to the theory of the origin of disease from change or alteration of vital force.

Dyn'amite. (*Δύναμις.*) A dilution of nitroglycerine with siliceous earth, charcoal, sand, or other inert matter. It has been used for suicidal purposes, by putting it into the mouth and exploding it. It is poisonous by virtue of the *Nitroglycerin*. The symptoms are headache, colic, burning sensations over the whole body, bloody evacuations, and great stupor. Post-mortem examination shows congestion and ecchymosis of the lungs, brain, and mucous membrane of the stomach.

Dyn'amo-electric'ity. See *Electrodynamics*.

Dynam'ograph. (*Δύναμις*; *γράφω*, to write.) An instrument which records the evidences of muscular power; consisting of a dynamometer, to which is attached a mode of registration, as in the sphygmograph.

Dynamol'ogy. (*Δύναμις*; *λόγος*, a discourse.) A treatise on forces.

Dynamom'eter. (*Δύναμις*, power; *μέτρον*, a measure. F. *dynamomètre*; G. *Kraftmesser*.) A strength measurer; especially applied to an instrument invented by Duchenne for measuring and recording the strength of the muscular grasp of the hand, and to modifications of it. The form ordinarily used (Mathieu's) consists of an elliptical steel spring, within which is attached to one side a graduated semicircle of brass, with which is connected an index which moves in proportion to the movement towards each other of the sides of the ellipse by the pressure of the hand, and thus indicates the power exerted.

D., Hamil'ton's. A long glass tube, attached to a graduated scale, is arranged so as to dip through a tight-fitting cork into a small bottle containing mercury; into the air in the upper part of the bottle a bent tube is passed, to which an indiarubber tube, terminating in a closed indiarubber bulb, is attached. The capacity for, or strength of, muscular contraction is registered on the scale by the rise of the mercury when the ball is grasped by and squeezed in the hand.

D., Mat'hieu's. The instrument described under *Dynamometer*.

Dynamomet'ric. (*Δύναμις*; *μέτρον.*) Relating to *Dynamometry*.

D. for'ceps. See *Forceps, dynamometric*.

Dynamop'athy. (*Δύναμις*; *πάθος*, suffering.) A synonym of *Homœopathy*, in reference to the supposed *Dynamisation* of drugs.

Dynam'oscope. (*Δύναμις*; *σκοπέω*, to look at.) An instrument designed by Collongues; it consists of a stem of cork or steel, 10 to 15 centimeters long, fine at one end, and larger at the other, which is hollowed like a thimble to receive one of the finger-ends of the sick person, the narrow end being introduced into the external auditory meatus of the observer. The hollow end may be placed on any plane surface of the body of the patient, but the hand of the observer must not touch the instrument. During an observation the head of the observer should not be too low, and the subject should assume a position of muscular relaxation. See *Dynamoscopy*.

Dynamos'copy. (*Δύναμις*; *σκοπέω.*) A term applied by Collongues to a special form of auscultation by means of the *Dynamoscope*, in order to recognise and appreciate the sound called bruit rotatoire by Laennec. This bruit can be heard at any part of the body, but most distinctly at the end of the fingers. It is a continuous, hollow rumbling, like to the distant rolling of a heavy carriage, intermixed with more or less of small cracklings. The bruit is said to depend on fibrillary contraction of the muscles. Collongues describes alterations of intensity, of rhythm, and of character in the bruit, but they do not seem to be of diagnostic or practical value.

Dyne. (*Δύναμις*, force.) A term for that unit of force which, acting on a gramme for one second, generates a velocity of one centimeter per second.

Dyo'ta. See *Diota*.

Dys. (*Δύς.*) A prefix signifying difficult, evil, bad.

Dysac'oë. (*Δύς*; *ἀκοή*, hearing.) Defect or loss of hearing.

Dysæ'mia. (*Δύς*, bad; *αἷμα*, the blood. F. *dysémie.*) A morbid condition of the blood.

Dysæmorrhoi'des. (F. *dysæmorrhoides.*) The discomfort arising from suppressed hæmorrhoids.

Dysæsthe'sia. (*Δύς*, difficulty; *αἴσθησις*, a sensation. F. *dysesthesie*; G. *Unempfindlichkeit.*) A term for dulness of any of the senses, particularly touch; also for perverted sensations, such as numbness, tingling, formication, tinnitus aurium, sparks, fogs, peculiar odours, and the like. Sensation rendered difficult from disease. It is usually employed as synonymous with pain.

Also, and more frequently latterly, used to denote the painfulness of a sensation which in a normal condition is not so. Thus Charcot describes under this term a distressing pain of a vibratory character which radiates up and down from a part of a limb which is touched or to which a cold body is applied; after lasting some minutes a similar pain in the other limb may be felt.

Also, the same as *Anæsthesia*.

D. audito'ria. (L. *audio*, to hear.) Deafness.

D. gustato'ria. (L. *gusto*, to taste.) Loss or depravation of taste.

D. inter'na. (L. *internus*, within.) Loss of memory.

D. olfacto'ria. (L. *olfacto*, to smell at.) Loss of smell.

D. visua'lis. (L. *visualis*, relating to sight.) Loss of sight.

Dysæsthe'siæ. (*Δύς*; *αἴσθησις.*) An Order of the Class *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology. Diseases of the senses.

Dysæsthe'sis. Same as *Dysæsthesia*.

Dysal'thes. (*Δυσαλθής*, from *δύς*; *ἀλθαίνω*, to heal.) Difficult of cure.

Dysanago'gos. (*Δυσανάγωγος*, from *δύς*; *ἀναγωγή*, a bringing up.) Hard to expectorate.

Dysanarrhophe'sis. (*Δύς*; *ἀναρρόφησις*, a gulping down again.) A morbid difficulty of absorption.

Dys'aphë. (*Δύς*, bad; *ἁφή*, touch. F. *dysaphe*; G. *krankhaftes Gefühl.*) A morbid sensation of touch.

Dysapocatas'tasis. (Δύς; ἀποκατάστασις, complete restoration.) A feeling of morbid discontent with restlessness of mind.

Dysaponot'ocy. (Δύς; ἄπονος, without pain; τόκος, a bringing forth.) Difficult labour free from pain. (Littré and Robin.)

Dysapulo'tous. (Δύς; ἀπουλόω, to make to scar over.) Healing with difficulty.

Dysapu'lous. Same as *Dysapulotous.*

Dysar'thria. (Δύς; ἄρθρον, a joint. G. *Sprachstörungen.*) Defect of articulate speech, derangement of speech in regard to articulation.

D., ba'sal bulbar. (*Bulb.*) Defective speech from disease or disorder of the motor nuclei of the medulla oblongata or bulb, from which result wasting and paralysis of the speech muscles.

D., ba'sal kinesod'ic. (Βάσις, a base; κίνησις, motion; ὁδός, a way.) Defective speech from defect or disorder of those nerve fibres of the pons Varolii which serve to transmit the cerebral influence to the nuclei of the medulla oblongata and the speech muscles.

D., cen'tro-hemispher'ic. (Κέντρον, a centre; ἡμι, half; σφαῖρα, a globe.) Defective speech produced by disease or disorder of the conducting fibres of the central part of the cerebral hemisphere.

D., cor'tical. (L. *cortex*, rind.) Defect of articulate speech, the result of derangement of the cortical surface of the brain as far as it influences the mechanism of speech.

D. litera'lis. (L. *litera*, a letter.) Derangement of the speech from defective pronunciation of some letter or letters.

D. syllaba'ris. (L. *syllaba*, a syllable.) Defective speech from difficulty of articulating a syllable, the first sound of which is repeated many times before the next sound can be accomplished; stuttering.

Dysarthri'tis. (Δύς; ἀρθρῖτις, gout. F. *dysarthrite.*) Anomalous arthritis, or gout, when it is difficult of development and is of long duration.

Dysarthro'sis. (Δύς; ἄρθρωσις, a jointing.) A faulty formation of a joint.

Also, a congenital dislocation.

Also, a disorder of the speech.

Dysblen'nia. (Δύς, bad; βλέννα, mucus. F. *dysblennie.*) A morbid formation and bad condition of the mucus.

Dysbu'lia. (Δύς; βούλομαι, to will. G. *Willenskrankheit.*) Difficulty in the exercise of the will.

Dyscardioner'via. (Δύς; καρδία, the heart; νεῦρον, a nerve.) Piorry's term for *Cardiodysneuria.*

Dyscatabro'sis. (Δύς; κατάβρωσις, an eating up. F. *dyscatabrose.*) Old term for difficult deglutition, from whatever cause.

Dyscatapo'sis. (Δύς; κατάποσις, a swallowing down. F. *dyscatapose;* G. *das erschwerte Trinken.*) Difficulty of swallowing; especially applied to fluids.

Dyscatapo'tia. (Δύς; κατάποσις.) Mead's term for *Hydrophobia*, from the great difficulty of swallowing water.

Dyschez'ia. (Δύς, difficult; χέζω, to ease oneself. F. and G. *dyschézie.*) A difficult and painful evacuation of the fæces.

Dyschimo'sis. See *Dyschymosis.*

Dyschol'ia. (Δύς; χολή, bile.) A morbid condition of the bile.

Dyschræ'a. Same as *Dyschroia.*

Dyschroi'a. (Δύς, bad; χροιά, colour of the skin. F. *dyschrée;* G. *Dyschröe.*) Morbid discoloration of the skin.

Dyschro'ic. (Δύς; χροιά.) Relating to or having a bad coloured skin.

Dyschro'ma. (Δύς; χρῶμα, the complexion.) Discoloration of the skin.

Dyschroma'sia. (Δύς; χρῶμα, the complexion.) Same as *Dyschroia.*

The term has also been erroneously used for *Dyschromatopsia.*

Dyschroma'siæ. (Δύς; χρῶμα. G. *Missfärbungen.*) The more or less uniform alterations or discolorations of the skin which occur in disease, such as the waxy paleness of chlorosis, the yellowness of jaundice, and the blueness of cyanosis.

Dyschromatoder'ma. (Δύς; χρῶμα; δέρμα, the skin.) Discoloration of the skin.

Dyschro'matope. (Δύς; χρῶμα; ὄψις, sight.) One who is the subject of *Dyschromatopsia.*

Dyschromatop'sia. (Δύς; χρῶμα; ὄψις, sight.) Difficulty of distinguishing colours.

D., chromat'ic. (Χρῶμα, colour.) The form in which some of the colours can be distinguished, but not the various shades.

D., dichromat'ic. (Δίς, twice; χρῶμα.) The form in which two colours only are perceived, all clear tints being seen white, and all coloured tints black.

Dyschro'matous. (Δύς; χρῶμα.) Having a bad colour.

D. dermato'ses. (Δέρμα, the skin.) Alibert's term for skin diseases characterised by change of colour.

Dyschro'os. (Δύς; χροός, colour of the skin.) Same as *Dyschroic.*

Dyschylagog'ia. (Δύς, bad; χυλός, juice, chyle; ἄγω, to lead. F. *dyschylagogue.*) A wrong direction of the chyle, as through the kidneys.

Dyschy'lia. (Δύς; χυλός. F. *Dyschylie.*) A morbid condition of the chyle.

Dyschy'mia. (Δύς, bad; χυμός, juice, chyme. F. *dyschymie.*) A bad condition or faulty formation of chyme.

Dyschymo'ma. (Δύς; χυμός. F. *dyschymome;* G. *Süfteverdorbenheit.*) The corruption of the chyme.

Dyschymo'sis. (Δύς; χυμός.) Same as *Dyschymia.*

Dyschy'mous. (Δύς; χυμός.) Having bad chyme; having bad juices.

Dyscine'ses. (Δύς; κίνησις, movement.) An Order of the Class *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology; being the disorders of motion.

Dyscine'sia. (Δύς; κίνησις, movement. F. *dyscinésie;* G. *Schwerbeweglichkeit, Steifigkeit.*) Term for a diminution or deprivation of the power of voluntary motion.

D., u'terine. (L. *uterus*, the womb.) Graily Hewett's term for inability to walk or move, or perform certain of the ordinary motions of the body, without producing pain referable to the uterus, and situated in the sacral region or the groin; it is, he says, a common symptom of flexion or distortion of the uterus.

Dyscœ'lia. (Δύς; κοιλία, the belly.) Difficulty and indolence in the performance of the functions of the abdominal viscera, such as want of appetite, and constipation.

Dyscœ'lious. (Δύς; κοιλία.) Having

the abdominal functions indolent and the bowels constipated.

Dyscopho'sis. (Δυσκωφός, stone-deaf.) Great deafness.

Dyscop'ria. (Δύς; κόπρος, dung. F. *dyscoprie.*) A bad condition of the fæces.

Dyscra'sia. (Δυσκρασία, bad temperament; from δύς; κρᾶσις, a mixing, combination. F. *dyscrasie.*) A faulty state of the constitution, or of the fluids, in olden medical language. Latterly restricted to a supposed morbid condition of the blood. In recent times generally used to denote a faulty condition of the blood from the presence of some general disease.

D. hæmorrhag'ica. (Αἱμορραγικός, liable to hæmorrhage.) A morbid condition of blood, formerly supposed to conduce to the formation of piles.

D. herpet'ica. (*Herpes.*) The morbid state of the blood and juices, formerly supposed to be an antecedent condition of all or most skin diseases.

D., mala'rious. The bad condition of body and state of ill-health resulting from continued exposure to the noxious influence of *Malaria.*

D. potato'rum. (L. *potator*, a drinker.) The unhealthy condition of body produced by the excessive use of alcohol. See *Alcoholism.*

D., pri'mary. (L. *primus*, first.) A morbid condition of the system which leads to the formation of special diseases.

D. pso'rica. (Ψώρα, the itch.) A morbid condition of blood, formerly supposed to be the predisposing cause of itch.

D., sanguin'eous. (L. *sanguis*, the blood.) A term anciently applied to all morbid conditions of the blood, whether by excess or defect; but latterly applied to diminution of the amount of fibrin.

D. saturni'na. (L. *Saturnus*, an old name of lead.) The morbid state of body produced by chronic lead poisoning.

D. scrofulo'sa. The unhealthy condition of body caused by, or being, *Scrofula.*

D., sec'ondary. (L. *secundus*, second.) The morbid habit of body produced by the occurrence of some infective disease, such as cancer or syphilis. Deterioration of the general health, resulting from the presence of effete and morbid products in the system derived from some disease, such as cancerous tumours, syphilis, and the like.

D., specif'ic. (L. *specificus*, particular.) The incubation stage of an acute infectious disorder.

D. tuberculo'sa. The morbid condition of body resulting in *Tuberculosis.*

Dyscrasi'acum. (Δύς; κρᾶσις.) A medicine which produces a dyscratic condition of the body; such as iodine in long-continued, large doses.

Dyscra'sic. (Δύς; κρᾶσις.) Relating to, or having the characters of, *Dyscrasia.*

D. inflamma'tion. See *Inflammation, dyscrasic.*

Dys'crasy. Same as *Dyscrasia.*

D., bil'ious. A term for jaundice.

Dyscra'tic. (Δύς; κρᾶσις.) Relating to *Dyscrasia.*

Dys'critous. (Δύσκριτος, hard to determine; from δύς; κρίνω, to pick out.) Difficult of determination or of diagnosis.

Dysdac'rya. (Δύς; δάκρυ, a tear.) A morbid condition of the tears.

Dysdacryo'sis. (Δύς; δάκρυ, a tear.) A morbid condition of the tears.

Dysdiachore'sis. (Δύς; διαχώρησις, excrement; from διαχωρέω, to go through.) A slow and difficult passage of the food through the alimentary canal.

Also, Hagen's term for the form of rheumatism which makes walking difficult.

Dysdipleu'ra. The term dipleura is employed by Häckel to designate the fundamental form or plan on which all the higher classes of animals, such as Vertebrata, Arthropoda, and Mollusca, are constructed. He divides them into *Endipleura* and *Dysdipleura.* The latter includes asymmetrical forms of authors, in which the two antimeres are developed unequally, one becoming superior, the other inferior, as regards the horizontal plane. Examples are seen in Pleuronectis and in the spiral coiling of the body of the snail.

Dysdynam'ia. (Δύς, a prefix meaning bad; δύναμις, power. F. and G. *dysdynamie.*) An abnormal quality of animal power.

Dysec'crisis. (Δύς; ἔκκρισις, secretion.) Difficult or deficient excretion of a critical secretion.

Dyseco'ia. (Δυσηκοΐα; from δύς, difficult; ἀκοή, hearing. F. *dysécie, dysecoie;* G. *Schwerhören.*) Diminished hearing; deafness. A Genus of the Order *Dysæsthesiæ*, Class *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology. Organic dysecoia arises from wax in the meatus, injuries of the membrana tympani, or inflammation and obstruction of the auditory tube.

D. aton'ica. (Ἄτονος, not stretched, languid.) Dulness of hearing from weakness of body or structure.

Dysecpneu'sis. (Δύς, bad; ἔκπνευσις, a breathing out. F. *dysecpneusis;* G. *die krankhafte Ausathmung.*) Difficulty of expiration.

Dysecpnœ'a. (Δύς; ἐκπνέω, to breathe out.) Difficulty of expiration.

Dysel'cia. (Δύς, bad; ἕλκος, an ulcer. F. *dyselcie.*) Difficulty in healing of an ulcer.

Also, a malignant condition of an ulcer or an abscess.

Dysembol'isis. (Δύς; ἐμβάλλω, to throw in.) Difficulty in the administration of an injection.

Dysem'esis. (Δύς; ἔμεσις, vomiting.) Urgent and difficult vomiting.

Dysenter'ia. See *Dysentery.*

D. æquinoctia'lis. (L. *æquinoctialis*, pertaining to the time of equal day and night.) The ordinary dysentery of the tropics.

D. al'ba. (L. *albus*, white.) Simple dysentery in which the evacuations do not contain blood, but consist chiefly of a transparent mucus.

D. bilio'sa. Same as *Dysentery, bilious.*

D. carno'sa. (L. *carnosus*, fleshy.) Dysentery accompanied by the dejection of small masses of a fleshy or sebaceous matter.

D. castren'sis. (L. *castrum*, a camp.) Dysentery occurring among troops.

D. cruen'ta. (L. *cruentus*, bloody.) Dysentery in which blood is passed.

D. epidem'ica. (Ἐπιδήμιος, prevalent among a people.) Ordinary dysentery.

D. hæmate'ra. (Αἱματηρός, bloody.) Dysentery when there is blood in the evacuations.

D. hepat'ica. (Ἡπατικός, suffering in the liver.) A synonym of *Hepatorrhœa.*

D. inflammato'ria. Same as *Dysentery, acute.*

D. intermit'tens. (L. *intermittens*, placed apart.) Dysentery accompanied by intermittent fever.

D. malig'na. (L. *malignus*, of an evil nature.) See *Dysentery, malignant.*

D. milia'ris. (L. *milium*, millet.) Dysentery accompanied with the miliary fever.

D. pu'trida. (L. *putridus*, rotten.) Same as *Dysentery, malignant.*

D. pyrec'tica. (Πυρεκτικός, feverish.) Sydenham's term for a variety of acute dysentery described by Good as marked by frequent stools, in every way diversified both in colour and consistency, severe pain in the abdomen, and considerable fever, mostly a synochus.

D. scorbu'tica. See *Dysentery, scorbutic.*

D. seve'ra. (L. *severus*, harsh, severe.) A synonym of *Dysentery, asthenic.*

D. splen'ica. (Σπλήν, the spleen.) A synonym of *Melæna* depending on splenic disease.

D. typho'des. See *Dysentery, typhoid.*

D. vermino'sa. (L. *verminosus*, full of worms.) Dysentery accompanied by intestinal worms.

Dysenter'ic. (Δυσεντερία. G. *ruhrartig.*) Relating to *Dysentery.*

D. casts. See *Dysentery, exuviæ of.*

D. diarrhœ'a. See *Diarrhœa, dysenteric.*

D. fe'ver. The same as *Dysenteria pyrectica.*

D. synovi'tis. See *Synovitis, dysenteric.*

Dysenter'ioid. (Δυσεντερία, dysentery; εἶδος, likeness.) Like unto *Dysentery.*

Dysenteris'chesis. (Δυσεντερία, dysentery; σχέσις, a checking. F. *dysentérischèse;* G. *Verhaltung der Ruhrgänge.*) Term for a stoppage of the dysenteric discharge.

Dysenter'ium. (Δυσεντέριον.) Same as *Dysentery.*

Dysenteroner'via. (Δύς, a prefix signifying evil; ἔντερον, an intestine; νεῦρον, a nerve.) A term for colic.

D. saturni'na. (L. *Saturnus*, an old name of lead.) Lead colic.

Dysenteroporphyroty'phus. (Δυσεντερία, dysentery; πορφύρεος, purple, dark; *typhus* fever. G. *Scharlachtyphus mit Durchfall.*) Petechial typhus fever with dysentery.

Dys'entery. (Δυσεντερία; from δύς, difficulty; ἔντερον, a bowel. F. *dysentérie;* I. *disenteria;* G. *Darmfäule, Ruhr.*) A disease especially prevalent in tropical climates, where it is endemic, or almost epidemic, characterised by inflammation of the solitary glands and the Lieberkühnian follicles of the large intestine; and accompanied by tormina, followed by straining and scanty mucous and bloody stools, containing little or no fæcal matters, and attended by febrile disturbance. It is prevalent wherever malarious fever prevails; and among the exciting causes are the drinking of polluted water, the eating of unwholesome food, and the too free use of alcoholic liquors, exposure to vicissitudes of temperature, and sleeping on the ground with insufficient protection or in marshy districts. It is not generally believed to be contagious, although few deny that the disorder may be propagated by the excreta, especially when patients are closely crowded.

Post-mortem examination shows the mucous membrane of the large intestine, and sometimes of the lower part of the ileum, to be intensely congested and thickened with inflammatory exudation. The solitary glands are distended with a gelatinous mucus, and burst into the canal of the intestine, or more rarely into the connective tissue; from this, ulceration commences. The surface becomes covered with a thin opaque granular film, which, if removed, brings with it casts of the Lieberkühnian follicles; sloughs form, and deep ulcers, that may remain open for months or years; hæmorrhage is of almost constant occurrence; perforation is occasionally observed, and, when cicatrisation takes place, stricture often results; as complications, enlargement of the lymphatic glands, congestion of the liver, spleen, kidney, and lungs, and hepatic abscess are met with.

D., acu'te. (L. *acutus*, sharp.) Dysentery commencing with a chill or rigor, and characterised by tormina, tenesmus, mucous or bloody stools, and a sense of heat or pain in the colon and rectum, with tenderness on pressure, and symptomatic fever; the nervous, circulating and muscular functions not indicating depression till late in the disease.

D., adynam'ic. (Ἀ, neg.; δύναμις, power.) Same as *D., asthenic.*

D., asthen'ic. (Ἀσθενης, weak.) Dysentery characterised by depression of the organic actions, of the tone of the circulating nervous and muscular functions, preceding or accompanying the occurrence of tormina and tenesmus, with mucous, bloody, and offensive stools, and giving rise to fetid exhalations, and infection in confined places and predisposed persons.

D., atax'ic. (Ἀταξία, disorder.) The same as *D., malignant.*

D., beni'gn. (L. *benignus*, kind.) Term applied by Vignes to the purely inflammatory forms of dysentery, such as the mucous and bilious.

D., bil'ious. (L. *bilis*, bile.) The form when the stools contain much bile of a greenish or yellowish colour, the tongue is furred, there is a bitter taste in the mouth, and nausea.

D., bil'ious adynam'ic. (Ἀδυναμία, want of strength.) A form of dysentery occurring sporadically in temperate and endemically in hot climates, commencing with bilious or serous diarrhœa, frontal pain, mucous yellow coating on the tongue, and chills, and apt to run into the malignant form.

D., catar'rhal. (Καταρροος.) The form of ordinary dysentery in which there is little blood and no malarious contamination.

D., choler'iform. (*Cholera;* L. *forma*, likeness.) A form of dysentery with rice-water evacuations like those of cholera.

D., chron'ic. (Χρονικός, relating to time.) A long-lasting form which sometimes follows an acute attack, especially in persons originally feeble or weakened by malarious disease. In these cases the ulcers are often extensive and long in healing; atrophy of the mucous coat may occur, and abscesses of the liver may result.

D., conta'gious. A term for *D., epidemic*, by those who believe in its contagiousness.

D., diphtherit'ic. (Διφθέρα, a piece of leather.) The form of severe dysentery in which fibrinous exudations, or diphtheritic casts as they are called, are voided with the stools.

D., epidem'ic. (Ἐπιδήμιος, prevalent among a people.) The common form of dysentery in tropical and malarious climates. Dysentery sometimes becomes epidemic in temperate climates.

D., erysipel'atous. The form in which there is extensive inflammation and infiltration of the mucous membrane.

D., exu'viæ of. The substances cast off from the bowel in dysentery; they are best examined by washing the evacuations with water so as to remove the fæcal matter. Aitken gives the following list and their indications: Ecchymosed sloughs which indicate abraded or minute ulcers; compact grey or light-yellow sloughs indicating acute phlegmonous dysentery; thick pus-infiltrated mucus indicating erysipelatous dysentery; ragged sloughs denoting gangrene; dark olive sloughs denoting secondary gangrene of the mucous coat; thin, black, plain, or tubular sloughs denoting primary gangrene of the mucous coat; shreddy sloughs denoting gangrene in either the mucous or the cellular coat; molecular substance or putrilage indicating disintegration of tissue; flaky epithelial sloughs denoting commencing gangrene of the mucous membrane; shaggy sloughs indicating violent inflammatory action; free, filamentous, simple sloughs denoting primary gangrene in the submucous tissue; free, filamentous, pus-infiltrated sloughs denoting submucous cellulitis; ring-shaped sloughs denoting ring-shaped ulceration of the mucous folds; and discoid sloughs indicating circular ulcers in ecchymosed patches.

D., hepat'ic. (Ἧπαρ, the liver.) Dysentery complicated with inflammatory disease of the liver which precedes it; this form is frequently epidemic, and is produced by endemic causes.

D., inflam'matory. The same as *D., acute.*

D., intermit'tent. (L. *intermitto*, to make to go apart.) Dysentery in which the accompanying fever assumes an intermittent character, becoming quotidian, tertian, or other.

D., mala'rious. Dysentery accompanied by the symptoms characteristic of malarious fevers. In this form liver complications are common.

D., malig'nant. (L. *maligno*, to do maliciously.) Term applied by Vignes to the typhoid, adynamic, ataxic, and complicated forms of dysentery. Forms that are common in the track of war and in overcrowded localities. The mental powers are greatly depressed, breath fetid, dark sordes on lips, stools cadaverous, thin, and bloody; the soft solids flaccid. Skin of dirty hue, patient rapidly becoming apathetic, but not delirious, or passing into stupor, till shortly before death.

D., mite of. The *Acarus dysentericus.*

D., mu'cous. (*Mucus.*) Same as *D., acute*, when the attack is not very severe, and there is no blood in the motions.

D., ner'vo-adynam'ic. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; ἀδυναμία, want of strength.) The same as *D., typhoid.*

D., non-conta'gious. A term for *D., sporadic*, in contradistinction to *D., epidemic*, which was believed to be contagious.

D., pitu'itous. (L. *pituita*, mucus.) The same as *D., mucous.*

D., pu'rulent. (L. *purulentus*, mattery.) A term for the disease called *Seringos.*

D., pu'trid. The same as *D., malignant.*

D., remit'tent. (L. *remitto*, to send back.) The form accompanied by symptoms of remittent fever.

D., rheumat'ic. Dysentery in which there is rheumatic inflammation of one or more joints, with synovial effusion passing from one to another, and interchanging with pleurodynia and catarrh of bronchial mucous membrane. The abdominal pains and tenesmus are severe.

D., scorbu'tic. (*Scorbutus.*) Dysentery, complicated with scurvy, commonly seen in sailors in long expeditions when insufficiently provided with lime juice or other antiscorbutic remedies.

D., sim'ple. The same as *D., sthenic.*

D., sporad'ic. (Σποραδικός, scattered.) Dysentery occurring in scattered cases in a community, which do not appear to have a common cause of origin. As a rule, this is not a very fatal disorder.

D., sthen'ic. The same as *D., acute.*

D., ty'phoid. (*Typhus*; εἶδος, likeness.) A form of asthenic dysentery occurring in poor and overcrowded localities, characterised by headache and vertigo, muscular pains, præcordial anxiety, stupor, dry and brown tongue, thirst, weak, quick, and irregular pulse, stools scanty, with much tenesmus, urine scanty, petechiæ on skin, with death from the 6th to the 24th day if unrelieved.

Dysepulot'icus. (Δύς, difficulty; ἐπουλόω, to cicatrise. F. *dysépulotique.*) Difficult to be healed; (Gr. δυσεπούλωτος), applied to ulcers, malignant or not, Galen, *de C. M. per Gen.* i, 18.

Dysepulo'tous. Same as *Dysepuloticus.*

Dyserethis'ia. (Δύς; ἐρεθίζω, to excite.) Defective irritability or sensibility.

Dysgalac'tia. (Δύς; γάλα, milk.) A defective condition or difficult secretion of the milk.

Dysga'lia. See *Dysgalactia.*

Dysgastroner'via. See *Gastrodysneuria.*

Dysgene'sia. (Δύς, bad; γένεσις, generation. F. *dysgénésie.*) A morbid condition of the generative faculty or organs.

Dysgen'esis. (Δύς; γένεσις.) Broca's term for a form of homogenesis in which the hybrids are sterile among themselves, but are capable of propagating with individuals of either parental race, their products, named *métis de second sang*, being sometimes sterile, so that they cannot form a new race.

Dysgeu'sia. (Δύς, bad; γεῦσις, taste. F. *dysgeusie*; G. *der krankhafte Geschmack.*) Morbid or depraved taste.

Dysgeus'tia. Same as *Dysgeusia.*

Dysgrammat'ical. (Δύς; γραμματικός, versed in one's letters.) Not according to grammar.

D. speech dera'ngements. Grammatical faults of speech arising from disease.

Dysgraph'ia. (Δύς; γράφω, to write.) Vice of configuration of an organ. (Littré and Robin.)

Dyshæ'mia. (Δύς; αἷμα, blood.) A morbid condition of the blood.

Dyshæmorrhoe'a. (Δύς, difficulty; αἱμορροΐς, the piles. F. *dyshémorrhée.*) The morbid conditions arising from the suppression of the hæmorrhage from piles.

Dyshæmorrhoïs. Same as *Dyshæmorrhœa.*

Dyshaph'ia. See *Dysaphe.*

Dysharmo'nia. (Δύς; ἁρμονία, harmony.) Want of harmony.

D., func'tional. (L. *functio*, a performing.) Disturbance of the functions of an organ, itself free from lesion, in consequence of a morbid condition affecting another organ having some intimate anatomical or physiological connection with it.

Dyshidro'sis. (Δύς; ἵδρως, sweat.) A disease of the sweat follicles, according to Tilbury Fox, characterised by the appearance of vesicles like boiled sago grains in the substance of the skin, which at first contain acid sweat and then an alkaline fluid, and are situated between the fingers and on the palms of the hands. They may dry up, or may form bulbs, or the macerated cuticle may peel off and leave a red non-discharging surface.

Dysia'lia. See *Dyssialia.*

Dysia'tous. (Δυσίατος.) Hard to cure or heal.

Dysid'ria. (Δύς, bad; ἵδρως, sweat. F. *dysidrie;* G. *ein krankhafter Schweiss.*) A morbid condition of the sweat.

Dysidro'sis. See *Dyshidrosis.*

Dysi'drous. (Δυσίδρως, hardly perspiring.) Perspiring little or with difficulty.

Dyskine'sia. See *Dyscinesia.*

Dysla'lia. (Δύς, difficulty; λαλία, speech. F. *dyslalie;* G. *der erschwerte Sprechen.*) Old term for difficult or indistinct articulation.

In modern medical language the term is confined to those defects of speech which are caused by organic changes in the external apparatus of speech, the muscles and the motor nerves, or other mechanism.

D. denta'lis. (L. *dens*, a tooth.) Defect of speech produced by deficiency or malposition of the teeth.

D. labia'lis. (L. *labia*, the lip.) Defective speech from imperfection of the lip, such as a hare-lip.

D. laryngе'a. (Λάρυγξ, the larynx.) Defective speech from disease or disorder of some part of the larynx.

D. lingua'lis. (L. *lingua*, the tongue.) Imperfect speech caused by congenital or acquired defect or absence of the tongue.

D., mechan'ical. Imperfect speech depending upon defects of the external apparatus of articulation.

D. nasa'lis. (L. *nasalis*, belonging to the nose.) Defective speech arising from imperfect closure or opening of the posterior nares at the proper time. Called by Kussmaul *Rhinolalia.*

D. palati'na. (L. *palatum*, the palate.) The form of *D. nasalis*, or *Rhinolalia*, which is caused by defective action of the soft palate.

Dysloch'ia. (Δύς, difficulty; λοχεία, the discharge consequent on child-birth. F. *dyslochie;* G. *die fehlerhafte Kindbettreinigung.*) Term for the partial or total suppression of the lochial discharge.

Dyslog'ia. (Δύς; λόγος, a word.) A defect of speech in which the individual words are correctly formed, but are so put together as to express a disturbance of thought.

Dyslog'ical. (Δύς; λόγος.) Relating to *Dyslogia.*

D. paragraph'ia. See *Paragraphia, dyslogical.*

Dys'lysin. (Δύσλυτος, that which can scarcely be dissolved.) $C_{24}H_{36}O_3$. A whitish or yellowish powder obtained by boiling cholic acid with hydrochloric acid, and purified by dissolving in ether and precipitating with alcohol. It fuses at 140° C. (284° F.), is insoluble in water and in alcohol, soluble in ether. It is produced when choloidic acid is heated to 300° C. (572° F.)

Dysmase'sis. (Δύς, bad; μάσησις, a chewing. F. *dysmasèse.*) Difficult mastication.

Dysme'nia. Same as *Dysmenorrhœa.*

Dysmenorrhœ'a. (Δύς, difficulty; μήν, a month; ῥοία, a flow. F. *dysménie, dysménorrhée;* G. *Dysmenie, Dysmenorrhöe, Menstrualkolik.*) Difficult and painful menstruation.

The term was formerly applied also to complete suppression of the menstrual discharge.

D., conges'tive. Painful menstruation caused by a condition in which the uterus is large and heavy from too much blood, or from some deposit in its structure, or from subinvolution after pregnancy, or from general plethora.

D., endometrit'ic. (*Endometritis.*) The painful menstruation which frequently accompanies endometritis.

D., inflam'matory. Painful menstruation produced by or accompanying inflammatory thickening of the uterine walls or mucous membrane.

D., interme'diate. (L. *intermedius*, that which is in between.) Same as *D., intermenstrual.*

D., intermens'trual. (L. *intermenstruus*, between two months. G. *Mittelschmerz.*) A term applied by Priestly to eases in which pain in one or both ovarian regions commences in the mid-period but ceases before menstruation sets in, and attributed by him to a commencing ovulation-process in an ovary having a thickened peripheral stroma.

D., mechan'ical. The form which depends either on an obstruction to the menstrual flow at some part of its course, which may be at the os externum, along the canal of the cervix from imperfect development, at the os internum, or in the body from flexure, according to different authors; or on an obstruction caused by altered condition of the menstrual fluid whereby it clots; or on an obstruction produced by shreds of membrane secreted by, or being exfoliations of, the uterine mucous membrane.

D. membrana'cea. See *D., membranous.*

D., mem'branous. (L. *membrana*, thin skin.) The form of painful menstruation in which a membranous substance, of greater or less size, is discharged along with the menstrual fluid. In a large number of instances the membrane consists of the exfoliated uterine mucous membrane, either entire or in shreds containing glands; in some the membrane appears to be of a fibrinous nature, and in others it may be a tough secretion from the cervix, decolorised fibrinous coagula, or shreds of disintegrating tissue from a cancer.

D., neural'gic. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; ἄλγος, pain.) Painful menstruation in which no organic mischief or other definite cause can be found.

D., obstruc'tive. The same as *D., mechanical.*

D., ova'rian. (L. *ovarius*, an egg-keeper.) Painful menstruation connected with difficulties about ovulation. It is accompanied by pain and

tenderness in one or both iliac regions, where, and also from the vagina and rectum, the ovary may be felt enlarged and tender; sometimes the uterus leans to the affected side, and generally there are hysterical symptoms.

D., sympathet'ic. (Συμπαθητικός, affected by like feelings.) Same as *D., neuralgic.*

D., tu'bal. (L. *tuba*, a tube.) Painful menstruation from narrowing or obstruction of the Fallopian tube.

D., u'terine. (L. *uterus*, the womb.) Painful menstruation caused by some disturbance of the natural conditions of the womb, such as inflammation of its lining membrane, narrowing of the cervix, or flexure of the body.

Dysmenorrhœ'al. Relating to *Dysmenorrhœa.*

D.mem'brane. See under *Dysmenorrhœa, membranous.*

Dysmenorrhœ'ic. (Same etymon.) Relating to *Dysmenorrhœa.*

Dysmne'sia. (Δύς, prefix meaning bad; μνήσιος, of memory. G. *Gedächtnissschwäche.*) Weakness or defect of memory.

Dysmor'phē. Same as *Dysmorphia.*

Dysmor'phia. (Δύς; μορφή, form. F. *dysmorphie;* G. *Missgestaltung.*) A misshaping.

Dysmorpho'ma. (Δύς; μορφή. F. *dysmorphôme;* G. *Missgestalt.*) A monstrosity.

Dysmorpho'sis. (Δύς; μορφή.) The formation of *Dysmorphoma.*

Dysmorphosteopal'inklast. (Δύς; μορφή, form; ὀστέον, a bone; πάλιν, again; κλάω, to break.) A term for an apparatus used to break through the ossified callus of a crookedly-united fractured bone, so that the limb may be restored to its straight condition.

Dysmorphosteopal'inklastty. (Same etymon.) The use of the *Dysmorphosteopalinklast.*

Dysmor'phous. (Δύς; μορφή. G. *missgestaltet, ungestaltet, häszlich.*) Misformed, misshapen.

Dysnephroneu'ria. See *Nephrodysneuria.*

Dysneu'ria. (Δύς, a prefix meaning bad; νεῦρον, a nerve. F. *dysneurie.*) A failing condition of the senses, weakness of mind.

Dysnu'sia. (Δύς; νοῦς, mind. G. *Verstandesschwäche.*) Weakness of mind.

Dyso'des. (Δυσώδης, from δύς, bad; ὄζω, to smell.) Smelling badly; fetid. Old term applied by Hippocrates, *Aph.* iv, 47; *Coac. Prænot.* 292, to a fetid disorder of the small intestines, according to Foësius. (Quincy.)

An old epithet of a malagma for a pleurisy, according to Galen. (Hooper.)

Also, applied to a certain acopon, by Paulus Ægineta, vii, 19, Dr. Adams's Transl. vol. iii, p. 584.

Dyso'dia. (Δύς; ὄζω, to smell. F. *dysodie;* G. *übler Geruch, Gestank.*) Term (Gr. δυσωδία), used by Hippocrates, *Coac. Prænot.* 406, for a bad smell or stench; fœtor.

Applied by Sauvages and others, as the name of a genus of diseases, including those characterised by fœtor.

Also, any fœtid exhalation from the body, such as bad-smelling breath, offensive eructations, fœtor of the sweat, and such like.

Dysod'mia. (Δυσοδμία, an evil smell.) Same as *Dysodia.*

Dysodonti'asis. (Δύς, difficult; ὀδοντίασις, dentition. F. *dysodontiase;* G. *das schwere Zahnen.*) A term for difficult dentition.

Dysodyn'ia. (Δύς; ὀδύνη, pain.) Nägele's term for difficulty and ineffectiveness of labour pain.

Dysoëco'ëa. See *Dysecoia.*

Dysonei'ros. (Δυσόνειρος; from δύς; ὄνειρος, a dream.) Having bad dreams.

Dysoötoc'ia. (Δύς, prefix meaning with difficulty; ᾠοτοκέω, to lay eggs; from ᾠόν, an egg; τόκος, a bringing forth.) Barnes's term for difficult and painful ovulation by the ovary, as distinguished from the coincident or sequent painful condition of menstruation attributable to the uterus.

Dysophyl'la. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Labiatæ.*

D. auricula'ria, Blum. (L. *auricula,* the outer ear.) Hab. Hindostan. Used as a stimulating application in deafness.

Dyso'pia. (Δυσωπία.) Shamefacedness, shyness.

Also (δύς, prefix meaning bad; ὤψ, the eye), the same as *Dysopsia.*

D. dissito'rum. (L. *dissitus,* lying apart.) A synonym of *Myopia.*

D. proximo'rum. (L. *proximus,* the nearest.) A term for *Presbyopia.*

Dysop'sia. (Δύς; ὄψις, vision. F. *dysopsie;* G. *Gesichtsfehler.*) Term for painful or defective vision; bad sight. A Genus of the Order *Dysæsthesiæ,* Class *Locales,* of Cullen's Nosology.

D. latera'lis. (L. *lateralis,* belonging to the side.) Clear sight only when the object is looked at out of the side of the eye, as when there is a central opacity of the cornea.

D. lu'minis. (L. *lumen,* the light. F. *nyctalopie;* G. *Nachtsehen, Nyktalopie, Tagblindheit.*) A term for day-blindness, or night-sight. See *Nyctalopia.*

D. tenebra'rum. (L. *tenebræ,* darkness. F. *héméralopie;* G. *Hemeralopie, Nachtblindheit.*) A term for night-blindness, or day-sight. See *Hemeralopia.*

Dysop'sy. Same as *Dysopsia.*

Dysora'sis. (Δύς; ὅρασις, seeing. F. *dysorase;* G. *das erschwerte Sehen.*) Difficult or weak sight.

Dysorex'ia. (Δύς; ὄρεξις, appetite. F. *dysorexie;* G. *die verminderte Esslust.*) Term for a depraved appetite. Applied to an Order of the Class *Locales,* of Cullen's Nosology.

The term was formerly used by Blancardus for diminished appetite, as distinguished from *Anorexia,* or abolished appetite.

Dysorex'y. Same as *Dysorexia.*

Dysos'mia. (Δύς; ὀσμή, odour. F. *dysosmie.*) A bad or foul odour. The same as *Dysodia.*

Also, enfeeblement of the sense of smell.

Dysosphra'sia. Same as *Dysosphresia.*

Dysosphre'sia. (Δύς, bad; ὄσφρησις, the sense of smell. F. *dysosphrésie.*) A term for an impaired condition of the sense of smell.

Dysosto'sis. (Δύς; ὀστέον, a bone.) Faulty formation of a bone.

Dysovariner'via. Same as *Ovariodysneuria.*

Dyspareu'nia. (Δυσπάρευνος, ill-mated; from δύς; πάρευνος, a bed-fellow.) Barnes' term for the condition of difficult or painful performance of the sexual function.

Dys'pathes. (Δυσπαθής, feeling to ex-

cess, also hardly feeling.) Seriously or severely ill.

Also, taking a disease with difficulty.

Dyspathi'a. (Δύς, difficult; πάθος, disease, or affection.) Old term (Gr. δυσπάθεια), used by Galen, *de Usu Part.* i, 15, and ii, 7, 8, for indisposition to, or non-susceptibility of, a disease.

Also, a severe disease.

Dyspep'sia. (Δυσπεψία; from δύς, prefix meaning with difficulty; πέπτω, to digest. F. *dyspepsie;* I. *dispepsia;* G. *Unverdaulichkeit, Schwerverdaulichkeit.*) Difficult digestion.

Also (G. *Verdauungsschwäche*), weakness of digestion.

The term is used generally to denote any imperfection in the digestion of food which makes itself known by signs chiefly referable to the stomach, whether the cause be in the nature of the food, or in the performance of the gastric functions.

D., ac'id. Indigestion accompanied or caused by an excessive secretion of gastric acid, or by the formation of acid products of digestion; the morbid product is commonly lactic acid.

D., alcohol'ic. (*Alcohol.*) The chronic gastritis produced by excessive drinking of alcoholic liquors shown by a pallid, flabby tongue, morning vomitings and loss of appetite. Ulceration is a not infrequent sequel.

D., apyret'ic. ('A, neg.; πυρετός, fever.) Same as *D., atonic.*

D., arthrit'ic. ('Αρθρῖτις, gout.) Same as *D., gouty.*

D., asthen'ic. (Ασθενικός, weakly.) Same as *D., atonic.*

D., aton'ic. ('A, neg.; τόνος, tone.) The form of indigestion in which there is no feverishness and little pain, but a sense of epigastric weight and languor after meals, and probably emaciation and weakness.

The term has also been applied to sudden arrest of digestion, as from a nervous shock.

Also, by some used to denote the form of indigestion caused by deficiency of the gastric juice.

D., bil'iary. Defective digestion having its origin in deficiency or faulty constitution of the bile; so that the fatty matters may not be rendered possible of absorption, and the chyme and fæcal matters may undergo putrefaction.

D., bouli'mic. (Βουλιμία, ravenous hunger.) Indigestion accompanied by a frequent craving for food. It is often accompanied by constipation, and occasionally by diarrhœa.

D., catar'rhal, acu'te. The catarrhal form of *D., gouty.*

D., chem'ical. Indigestion produced by defect of the gastric juice so that the chemical process of solution of the food in the stomach is imperfectly performed; this may arise from absolute deficiency of the hydrochloric or lactic acids, or of the pepsin of the gastric juice, or of the natural secretion of the gastric mucous membrane, or from the presence of abnormal ferments which produce putrefaction.

D. chloro'sis. A synonym of *Chlorosis* in reference to its supposed origin.

D., climacter'ic. (Κλιμακτήρ, the step of a ladder.) A term applied to the form of indigestion occurring at the time of, and supposed to be caused by, the climacteric changes, such as the occurrence or the cessation of menstruation.

D., diabe'tic. (*Diabetes.*) Digestion troubles due to the existence of diabetes.

A term also applied to the disturbances of the digestive process which in some cases of diabetes are the cause of the disease; such as those connected with pancreatic or hepatic mischief.

D., duode'nal. (*Duodenum.*) Indigestion supposed to depend on congestion or inflammation of the mucous membrane of the duodenum. There is commonly pain over the duodenum, and there may be jaundice from implication of the opening of the common bile-duct.

Also, applied to a form of dyspepsia supposed to depend upon defect of the pancreatic secretion.

D., dyscra'sic. Indigestion caused by some *Dyscrasia.*

D., flat'ulent. (L. *flatus*, a blowing.) Indigestion accompanied by a rapid and excessive development of gas in the stomach and upper part of the intestines.

D. from defect' of ac'id. This form of imperfect digestion, caused by deficiency of the acid of the gastric juice, occurs in fevers, in anæmia and chlorosis, and in dilatation of the stomach.

D. from defect' of pep'sin. (Πέπτω, to digest.) The form of indigestion in which there is a too scanty formation of pepsin, or in which it remains in its insoluble state, the propepsin of Schiff.

D., ga'seous. (*Gas.*) Same as *D., flatulent.*

D., gas'tric. (Γαστήρ, the belly, the stomach.) Indigestion depending on a fault of, or in, the stomach.

D., gout'y. Indigestion directly connected with a gouty dyscrasia; consisting either in digestive troubles, such as weight at the epigastrium, flatulence, pyrosis, and constipation preceding for some time an attack of gout; or a catarrh of the stomach accompanying a paroxysm of gout; or spasmodic pains of the stomach, heartburn, vomiting of acrid matters, with faintness or syncope, and coldness or lividity of the surface, constituting the so-called gout at the stomach, and probably depending on uric acid in the blood.

D., herpet'ic. The indigestion supposed to be caused by *Herpetism.*

D. hypochondri'asis. A synonym of *Hypochondriasis*, from its supposed cause.

D., inflam'matory, chron'ic. A term for *Gastritis, chronic.*

D., intesti'nal. (L. *intestina*, the intestines.) Dyspepsia caused by imperfection of the duodenal digestion, as in the defective transformation of sugars into glucose.

D., mo'tor. (L. *motor*, a mover.) Indigestion produced by an enfeebled condition of the muscular coat of the stomach, so that the necessary contractions are imperfectly performed.

D., mu'cous. Indigestion produced by disorder of the gastric mucous membrane.

D., ner'vo-secre'tory. (L. *nervus*, a nerve; *secerno*, to separate.) Imperfect digestion dependant on deficient gastric secretion, supposed to be caused by an interference with the functions of the sympathetic ganglia in the stomach-walls.

D., ner'vous. (Νεῦρον, a nerve.) Indigestion caused by defective nerve supply to the muscles, or the secretory apparatus of the stomach.

D., ner'vous, anæsthet'ic. (Νεῦρον; ἀναισθησία, insensibility.) The indigestion sup-

posed to be caused by imperfect innervation whereby the muscular movements become defective.

D., ner'vous, hyperæsthet'ic. (Νεῦρον; ὑπέρ, in excess; αἴσθησις, sensation.) Indigestion supposed to be caused by an exalted nervous influence provoking excessive muscular action or secretion or pain of the stomach.

D., neural'gic. (Νεῦρον; ἄλγος, pain.) A form of gastralgia supposed to be essentially in the nerves and not caused by the presence of undigested food or any irritating matter.

D., neurot'ic. (Νεῦρον, a nerve.) Same as *D., nervous.*

D., nicotia'nic. (*Nicotianum.*) The digestive troubles and weakness which proceed from the abuse of tobacco smoking or from the practice of tobacco chewing; they consist in loss of appetite, pain after food, and constipation.

D., ova'rian. (*Ovary.*) A form of indigestion produced by ovarian irritation.

D., pancreat'ic. (*Pancreas.*) Indigestion from deficiency or morbidity of the pancreatic juice, when the starchy matters, especially of the food, will to a large extent escape digestion.

D., per consen'sum. (L. *per*, by; *consensus*, agreement.) Same as *D., sympathetic.*

D., phthis'ical. The gastric phenomena which frequently precede or accompany the development of the pulmonary phthisis; there may be loss of appetite, gastralgia, vomiting, with emaciation. The term also includes the stomach troubles which occur in the later stages of the disease.

See also, *Phthisis, dyspeptic.*

D., pyret'ic. (Πυρετός, a fever.) Gendrin's term for the fevers formerly called gastric, bilious, pituitous, mucous, and such like.

D. pyro'sis. A synonym of *Pyrosis.*

D., re'flex. (L. *reflecto*, to turn back.) Stomach disturbances produced by reflex action, such as the vomiting accompanying the passage of gall-stones, or of renal calculi, or that occurring during labour.

D., sal'ivary. (L. *saliva*, spittle.) Indigestion depending on deficient or morbid secretion of the saliva.

D., scrof'ulous. (*Scrofula.*) The indigestion of scrofulous children; it is accompanied by a red tongue, a sallow complexion, perverted appetite, and irregular, pale, offensive motions.

D., stru'mous. (*Struma.*) Same as *D., scrofulous.*

D., sympathet'ic. (Συμπάθεια, like-feeling.) Same as *D., reflex.*

D., symptomat'ic. Indigestion occurring as a symptom of some other disease.

D., tuber'cular. The gastric phenomena which often precede or accompany the development of tubercle in some part of the body.

D., uræ'mic. (*Urea*; αἷμα, blood.) Disturbances of digestion produced by the presence of urea or of carbonate of ammonia in the blood, and due to its action on the secretory glands. Vomiting is a common symptom.

D., va'so-mo'tor. (L. *vas*, a vessel; *motor*, a mover.) Indigestion produced by excess or defect of blood supply to the stomach, the result of nerve disturbance produced by psychical or emotional causes.

Dyspepsiodyn'ia. (Δυσπεψία; ὀδύνη, pain. F. and G. *dyspepsiodynie.*) Dyspepsia with pain of the stomach.

Dyspep'sy. Same as *Dyspepsia.*

Dyspep'tic. (Δυσπεψία. F. *dyspeptique.*) Pertaining to, or suffering from, *Dyspepsia.*

D. asth'ma. Same as *Asthma, peptic.*

D. phthi'sis. See *Phthisis, dyspeptic.*

Dyspep'ton. (Δύς, with difficulty; πέπτω, to digest.) A doubtful substance, probably a mixture, described by Meissner as a subsidiary product of the artificial digestion of casein. It is insoluble in water and in alcohol.

Dysperistal'sis. (Δύς, difficult; περισταλτικός, clasping and compressing.) Violent or stormy contraction of the muscular walls of the alimentary canal. It may be induced by interruption of the blood-current and want of oxygen, or by direct stimulation of the intestine.

Dysperma'sia. See *Dyspermasia.*

Dyspha'gia. (Δύς; φαγεῖν, to eat. F. *dysphagie*; G. *Dysphagie, Schwerschlingen, Schlingbeschwerde.*) Term for difficulty in swallowing. A Genus of the Order *Dyscinesiæ*, Class *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

D. aton'ica. (Ἄτονος, relaxed.) Difficulty of swallowing from debility of the muscles of deglutition.

D. callo'sa. (L. *callosus*, thick-skinned.) Same as *D. constricta.*

D. constric'ta. (L. *constrictus*, part. of *constringo*, to bind together.) Difficulty of swallowing from a permanent contraction of the œsophagus.

D. globo'sa. Same as *Globus hystericus.*

D. hyster'ica. Same as *Globus hystericus.*

D. inflammato'ria. Difficulty of swallowing depending upon inflammation of the œsophagus.

D., laryngе'al. (Λάρυγξ, the larynx.) Difficulty of swallowing depending on inflammation or other disease of the larynx.

D. linguo'sa. (L. *lingua*, the tongue.) Difficulty of swallowing produced by enlargement or protrusion of the tongue.

D. luso'ria. (L. *lusus*, a sport.) A term applied to difficulty of swallowing caused by compression of the œsophagus by the right subclavian artery, when it arises from the aorta beyond the left subclavian, and passes to the right side either in front of or behind the œsophagus.

D. nervo'sa. (L. *nervus*, a nerve.) Same as *D. spastica.*

D., œsophage'al. (Οἰσοφαγός, the gullet.) Difficulty of swallowing caused by some disease or disorder of the œsophagus.

D. paralyt'ica. (Παράλυσις, paralysis.) Difficulty of swallowing, the result of paralysis of the pharyngeal muscles or of the œsophagus. It occurs in the course of many diseases of the nervous system when the medulla oblongata, the pons Varolii, and the neighbouring parts are affected. It occurs also in the course of, or as a sequel of, diphtheria; and has been supposed to be the result also of alcoholism, lead poisoning, and syphilis.

D. pharynge'a. (Φάρυγξ, the gullet.) Difficulty of swallowing caused by some disease or disorder of the pharynx.

D., pharynge'al. (Φάρυγξ, the throat.) Swallowing obstructed by a polypous excrescence in the pharynx. (Good.)

D. ran'ula. Same as *Ranula.*

D. scirrho'sa. (Σκῖρος, a hard tumour.) Difficulty of swallowing from scirrhus of the œsophagus.

D. spasmod'ica. (Σπασμός, spasm.) Same as *D. spastica.*

D. spas'tica. (Σπαστικός, drawing.) Difficulty of swallowing from spasm of the muscular coat of the œsophagus and pharynx, as in hysteria and hydrophobia.

D. tor'pida. (L. *torpidus*, benumbed.) Difficulty of swallowing produced by loss of muscular power of the pharynx or œsophagus.

D. uvulo'sa. (*Uvula.*) Difficulty of swallowing from relaxation, enlargement, or absence of the uvula.

Dysphag'ic. (Δύς; φαγεῖν.) Relating to *Dysphagia.*

Dyspha'sia. (Δύς; φάσις, speech.) Difficulty of speaking from the loss of the idea of words; derangement of the faculty of diction or the regular and intelligent arrangement of words.

Dyspho'nia. (Δύς, prefix meaning difficult, bad; φωνή, the voice. F. *dysphonie;* G. *das erschwerte Sprachen.*) Term used by Galen for a defective condition of the vocal organs; imperfect or dissonant voice.

D. clerico'rum. (L. *clericus*, a clergyman.) A term applied to granular pharyngitis when it occurs in a clergyman or one who uses his voice much.

D. immodula'ta. (L. *immodulatus*, inharmonious.) The condition in which the voice is permanently depraved or inharmonious.

D. pu'berum. (L. *puber*, adult.) The condition of the voice in males at the age of puberty, in which it is dissonant and untrue, passing abruptly and involuntarily from deep and rough to high and shrill.

D. susur'rans. (L. *susurro*, to whisper.) The condition in which the voice is weak, whispering and scarcely audible.

Dysphor'ia. (Δύς, badly, or with difficulty; φορέω, to bear. G. *Unwohlsein.*) Term, Gr. δυσφορία, used by Hippocrates, *Coac. Prænot.* 2, 265, 479, for the restlessness and anxiety which accompany many diseases.

D. anxi'etas. Same as *Anxiety.*

D. nervo'sa. (L. *nervus*, a nerve.) The same as *Fidgets.*

D. sim'plex. (L. *simplex*, simple.) The same as *Fidgets.*

Dyspho'tia. (Δύς, bad; φῶς, light.) Same as *Myopia.*

Dysphra'sia. Δύς; φράσις, speech.) Difficulty of speaking from deficient ideas; defective speech from impairment of the intellect.

Dysphre'nia. (Δύς; φρήν, the mind.) In Kahlbaum's classification (1865), disturbance of the intellect associated with special physiological or pathological condition of disease.

D. neural'gica. (*Neuralgia.*) A psychosis or disturbance of the mind associated by Schüle with neuralgia.

Dyspio'nia. (Δύς, bad; πίων, fat. F. *dyspionie.*) A morbid condition of the fat.

Dysplasmat'ic. Same as *Dysplastic.*

Dysplas'tic. (Δύς, bad; πλάσσω, to form. F. *dysplaste.*) Of bad formation; applied to diseases as tuberculosis.

Dysploc'ea. (Δύς, bad; πλοκή, a plaiting. F. *dysploce.*) A faulty condition of organic structure.

Dyspnœ'a. (Δύς, difficulty; πνέω, to breathe. F. *dyspnée;* G. *Schwerathmigkeit, Engbrüstigkeit.*) Term for difficult or laboured breathing. A Genus of the Order *Spasmi*, Class *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology.

D. aë'rea. (L. *aëreus*, belong to the air.) Dyspnœa which is increased by atmospheric changes.

D. aquo'sa. (L. *aquosus*, watery.) Dyspnœa with scarcity of urine and œdematous feet, and no other symptoms indicating dropsy in the chest.

D., car'diac. (Καρδία, the heart.) Breathlessness depending upon disease or disorder of the heart. It assumes various forms, and is of various intensity; simple sighing, transient attacks of hurried breathing, shortness of breath on exertion, and permanent and agonising breathlessness.

D. catarrha'lis. (L. *catarrhus*, a catarrh.) Difficulty of breathing accompanied with copious discharge of viscid mucus.

D. chron'ica. (L. *chronicus*, long-lasting.) Short breath; according to Good, the breathing uniformly short and heavy; mostly accompanied with a cough. It may arise from organic deformity, from lung mischief produced by the inhalation of forms of dust, from metallic or other poisonous exhalations, from a cachectic habit, or from fatness.

D. convulsi'va. (L. *convulsio*, cramp.) A synonym of *Asthma.*

D., diabe'tic. (*Diabetes.*) The difficulty of breathing which sometimes occurs in the latest stages of diabetes, the result of disturbance of the respiratory centre; it may be from aceton or other poisonous substance in the blood.

D. exac'erbans. (L. *exacerbo*, to aggravate.) Breathlessness, from whatever cause, occurring in paroxysms.

D., expi'ratory. (L. *expiro*, to breathe out.) Difficulty of breathing dependent on defect of the expiratory power of the lungs, as in emphysema, asthma, congestion, and on obstruction of the lumen of the larger air-tubes; when it is produced by catarrh of the large bronchi, the corresponding region of the chest expands little in inspiration and the other parts much, so that in them emphysema may be produced.

D. extrin'seca. (L. *extrinsecus*, from without.) Dyspnœa from evident external influences.

D., heat. A form of breathlessness supposed to depend upon the direct action of superheated blood on the nervous centres.

D. hydrothorac'ica. A synonym of *Hydrothorax.*

D., inspi'ratory. (L. *inspiro*, to breathe in.) Difficulty of breathing resulting from obstruction of the larger air-tubes, as in croup, in hydrothorax, acute œdema of the lung, and such like; it is accompanied by recession of the lower part of the fore-chest, and of the epigastrium, whistling, and short expiration, as compared with the inspiration.

D., mix'ed. Difficulty of breathing which is sometimes inspiratory, sometimes expiratory.

D. monta'na. (L. *montanus*, belonging to a mountain.) The shortness of breath caused at high altitudes by the rarefaction of the air.

D., ner'vous. Breathlessness from emotional agitation, without disease of the respiratory or circulatory organs.

D. of preg'nancy. A form of nervous breathlessness in pregnant women not dependent on pressure of the enlarged womb.

D. pinguedino'sa. (L. *pinguedo*, fatness.) Dyspnœa arising from corpulency.

D. pneumat'ica. A synonym of *Pneumothorax.*

D., pul'monary. (L. *pulmo*, the lung.) Difficulty of breathing from lung disease.

D. pyothorac'ica. A synonym of *Empyema.*

D., re'nal. (L. *ren*, the kidney.) A form of breathlessness occurring in the early course of kidney diseases.

Also, the same as *D., uræmic.*

D. sic'ca. (L. *siccus*, dry.) Dyspnœa without any considerable discharge.

D. ter'rea. (L. *terra*, earth.) Dyspnœa when earthy or calculous matters are spit up.

D. thorac'ica. (Θώραξ, the chest.) Dyspnœa from injury or deformity of the chest.

D., uræ'mic. (Οὖρον, urine; αἷμα, blood.) The form of breathlessness which is supposed to be caused by urea, or its derivative carbonate of ammonia, in the blood, and to be of nervous origin.

Dyspno'ic. (Δυσπνοϊκός. G. *engbrüstig.*) Short of breath.

Dyspno'on. The same as *Dyspnœa.*

Dysporomor'phæ. (Δύς; μόρφη, sleep.) An Order of *Carinatæ* in Huxley's classification. Large aquatic birds, with weak scapulæ; clavicles sometimes ankylosed to the sternum, a long pointed basisphenoid rostrum, but no basipterygoid process. The foot is steganate. Ex. pelican, solan goose, frigate bird, cormorant, darters, and phæthon.

Dys'potism. (Δύς; ποτίζω, to give to drink.) Difficulty in drinking.

Dys'potous. (Δύσποτος, unpalatable.) Difficult to drink from its bad taste.

Dysrachi'tis. Old name for a plaster used for fistula and callous sinus, according to Galen, *de C. M. per Gen.* v, 3.

Dyssia'lia. (Δύς, bad; σίαλον, spittle. F. *dyssialie.*) Term for faulty secretion of spittle.

Dyssite'sis. (Δύς, bad; σίτησις, an eating.) Difficulty in the taking and swallowing of food.

Dysperma'sia. (F. *dyspermasie.*) Same as *Dyspermatismus.*

Dysper'matism. See *Dyspermatismus.*

Dyspermatis'mus. (Δύς, difficulty; σπέρμα, seed. F. *dyspermasie, dyspermatisme;* G. *erschwerte Samenentleerung.*) Difficult or imperfect discharge of semen. A Genus of the Order *Epischeses*, Class *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

D. apracto'des. (Ἀπρακτος, doing nothing.) Dyspermatism from a want of vigour in the genitals.

D. cunc'tans. (L. *cuncto*, to linger.) Retardation of the emission of semen from debility until the orgasm of the female has subsided.

D. epilep'ticus. (Ἐπίληψια, epilepsy.) Dyspermatism from epileptic fits occurring during coition.

D. hyperton'icus. (Ὑπέρ, above; τόνος, tone.) Dyspermatism from excessive erection of the penis.

D. muco'sus. (L. *mucosus*, mucous.) Dyspermatism arising from obstruction of a viscid mucus.

D. nodo'sus. (L. *nodosus*, knotty.) Dyspermatism from tumour in either corpus cavernosum.

D. præpu'tialis. (L. *præputium*, the prepuce.) Dyspermatism from contracted orifice of the prepuce.

D. re'fluens. (L. *refluo*, to flow back.) The form of dyspermatism in which the semen is supposed to be thrown back into the urinary bladder, or into the vesiculæ seminales.

D. urethra'lis. (Οὐρήθρα.) Dyspermatism when the obstruction is in the urethra.

Dysper'mia. (Δύς, bad; σπέρμα, seed.) A term for a faulty condition of the semen.

Also, Good's term for *Dyspermatismus.*

D. antic'ipans. (L. *anticipo*, to take before, to anticipate.) Emission of the semen prematurely without introduction into the vagina.

D. enton'ica. (Ἔντονος, strained.) Imperfect emission of semen from priapism or too great erection of the penis.

Dysstichi'asis. (Δύς; στίχος, a row.) Irregularity in the row of the eyelashes. Same as *Distichiasis.*

Dysstœchi'asis. (Δύς, bad; στοίχος, order. F. *dystœchiase.*) A term for an irregular distribution of the hairs in the eyelids.

Dyssymmet'ria. (Δύς, bad; συμμετρία, symmetry.) A term for faulty symmetry.

Dyssyn'odus. (Δύς; σύνοδος, a coming together.) A term for difficult coitus.

Dyssynu'sia. (Δύς, bad; συνουσία, a living together.) Term for difficult coitus.

Dystax'ia. (Δύς; τάξις, order, an arranging.) Irregularity of muscular movement.

D. ag'itans. (L. *agito*, to put a thing in motion.) Sanders's term for tremor of the muscles depending on increased irritability of the motor centres of the spinal cord having an anæmic origin.

Dysteleol'ogy. (Δύς; τέλεος, perfect; λόγος, an account. G. *Unzweckmässigkeitslehre.*) Häckel's term for the study of rudimental and vanishing organs or structure, in so far as they become purposeless, such as the appendix cæci vermiformis of man.

Dysthana'sia. (Δύς; θάνατος, death.) A slow and painful death.

Dysthan'atous. (Δυσθάνατος; from δύς; θάνατος, death.) Dying hardly, or with painfulness.

Also, that which causes a hard death.

Dysthela'sia. (Δύς, bad; θηλάζω, to suck.) Term for faulty sucking, or inaptitude to give suck.

Dystherapeu'sia. (Δύς; θεραπευσία, medical treatment.) Difficulty of cure.

Dystherapeu'tos. (Δύς, difficulty; θεραπεύω, to heal.) Slow, or difficult to heal. Applied, Gr. δυσθεράπευτος, by Galen, *de C. M. per Gen.* vi, 1, to wounds and ulcers.

Dystherapeu'tus. Same as *Dystherapeutos.*

Dystherapi'a. (Δύς, bad; θεραπεία, medical treatment.) Difficulty of cure.

Dystherma'sia. (Δύς; θέρμη, heat.) Gubler's term for a deficient development of heat by the animal economy.

Dysthe'sia. (Δύς, bad; θέσις, an arranging.) A bad condition of body.

Dysthet'ica. (Δύς; θέσις.) Good's term for cachexies; diseases in which there is a morbid state of the blood or blood-vessels; alone or connected with a morbid state of the fluids, producing a diseased habit.

Dysthy'mia. (Δύς, bad; θυμός, mind. G. *Missmuth.*) Term, Gr. δυσθυμία, used by Hippocrates, *Aph.* vi, 23, for sadness of mind; melancholy; despondency.

Dystoch'ia. See *Dystocia.*

Dystoc'ia. (Δυστοκία; from δύς, difficulty; τόκος, birth. F. *dystocie;* G. *Dystokie, schwere Geburt.*) Old term, δυστοκία, used by Hippocrates, *Aph.* v, 35, for difficult labour or childbirth.

D. abortī'va. A synonym of *Abortion.*

D. dyscye'sis. Same as *Dyscyesis.*

D. dyscye'sis extrauterī'na. (L. *extra,* outside; *uterus,* the womb.) Extrauterine pregnancy.

D. fœ'tal. (L. *fœtus,* offspring.) Difficult labour from malformation or malposition of the child.

D. mater'nal. (L. *mater,* a mother.) Difficult labour caused by some defect on the mother's side.

Dystocol'ogy. (Δυστοκία, hard birth; λόγος, a discourse. F. and G. *dystocologie.*) A treatise on difficult labour.

Dystœchī'asis. See *Dysstœchiasis.*

Dyston'ia. (Δύς, bad; τόνος, tone.) A morbid tone of the body.

Dystop'ia. (Δύς; τόπος, a place.) Malposition of an organ.

Dystraum'ia. (Δύς; τραῦμα, a wound.) The condition of a wound or ulcer in which it is slow to heal.

Dystre'sia. (Δύς, bad; τρῆσις, a boring. F. *dystrésie.*) A term for imperfection of an opening.

Dystroph'ia. (Δύς, bad; τροφή, nourishment.) Term for faulty nourishment.

D. neurot'ica. (Νεῦρον, a nerve.) A term applied to disturbances of nutrition which are caused by perversion or abolition of the nervous influence, such as the corneal ulcer which follows injury of the trophic nerves derived from the Gasserian ganglion.

Dys'trophy. Same as *Dystrophia.*

Dysulo'tous. (Δυσούλωτος, hard to scar over; from δύς; οὐλόομαι, to be scarred over.) Difficult to heal.

Dysure'sia. (Δύς, bad; ὄυρησια, a making water.) A faulty secretion and excretion of the urine.

Dysu'ria. (Δύς, difficulty; οὖρον, the urine. F. *dysuresie, dysurie;* G. *Harnzwang, Harnbeschwerde.*) Difficult or painful and incomplete discharge of urine. A Genus of the Order *Epischeses,* Class *Locales,* of Cullen's Nosology.

D. ar'dens. (L. *ardeo,* to burn.) Dysuria with a sense of heat without disorder of the bladder.

D. calculo'sa. (L. *calculus,* a small stone.) Dysuria from calculus, or stone in the bladder.

D. compressio'nis. (L. *comprimo,* to press together.) Dysuria from compression of the parts.

D. irrita'ta. (L. *irrito,* to excite.) Dysuria from the irritating presence of a calculus.

D. muco'sa. (L. *mucosus,* mucous.) Dysuria from profuse secretion of mucus.

D. phlogis'tica. (Φλογιστός, inflammable.) Dysuria from violent inflammation.

D. spasmod'ica. (Σπασμός, spasm.) Dysuria from spasm.

D. spas'tica. (Σπαστικός, stretching.) Dysuria from spasm of the urethra or neck of the bladder.

Dysu'ric. (Δυσουρικός.) Relating to *Dysuria.*

Dys'ury. Same as *Dysuria.*

E.

Eagle. (F. *aigle;* from L. *aquila,* from *aquilus,* brown; in allusion to the colour of the bird. I. *aquila;* S. *aquila;* G. *Adler.*) The birds of the Genus *Aquila,* which see for an account of the ancient medicinal uses.

E.-stone. See *Aëtites, Aquilæ lapis.*

E. veins. See *Aëtioi phlebes, Aquilæ venæ.*

E. wood. A synonym of *Aloes wood;* so called by a corruption of its Malayan name *Agila* to *Aquila.*

Ear. (Sax. *eare,* from Aryan root *aw,* to be pleased with. F. *oreillo;* I. *orecchio;* S. *oreja;* G. *Ohr.*) The organ of hearing; consisting of three parts, the external, middle, and internal ear, or the auricle, tympanum, and labyrinth. Often used to denote the external ear only.

In Crustacea, it is a dermal sac, either closed, containing an otolith, or open, with a simple or complex mouth, sometimes containing a foreign body acting as an otolith. The cavity is lined with regularly disposed stiff acoustic hairs, either attached to the otolith and retaining it in place, or free at one end. The shafts are continuous with a chitinous layer lining the vesicle, and are connected to the deeper structures by their axes.

In Insects, hearing organs are not universal, but antennary rods of various lengths vibrate in response to certain musical sounds. Some have a chitinous ring, over which is stretched a drum-like membrane, and beneath this is a vesicular dilatation of a brachial tube, in connection with which is a ganglion, whose nerves end in club-like rods with fine acoustic hairs. This is placed under the knee on the outside of the front pair of legs in crickets, and on the metathorax close to the third pair of limbs in Acridiidæ, at the base of the *halteres* of Diptera, and at the base of the hind wings of beetles, the chitinous integument is porous, and beneath this area are clusters of rod-like nerve endings.

In Mollusca, the ears are paired round vesicles usually behind the eye, close to the foot ganglion. They are generally in contact with the nerve centres, and are more rarely situated on the end of a nerve. There are often many otoliths. The otocyst is ciliated within.

For ear of Vertebrates see *Hearing, organ of.*

Also, anything of the same shape or appearance as the ear of an animal.

Also (Sax. *ear,* from Aryan root *ak,* to pierce. F. *épi;* I. *spiga;* S. *espiga;* G. *Ähre*), a head or spike of corn or grass.

E.-ache. (F. *otalgie;* G. *Ohrschmerz, Otalgie.*) The common term for the disease *Otalgia.*

E., asy'lum. A synonym of *Hæmatoma auris,* from its occurrence in asylum patients.

E., blood'y tu'mour of. See *Hæmatoma auris.*

E. bones. The *Ossicula auditus.*

The term has also been applied to the concretions called *Otoliths.*

E.-cock'le. A disease of wheat and other graminaceous plants caused by the presence of vibriones in the seed.

E.-cough. A cough excited through irritation of the external ear. When a speculum is introduced into the external auditory meatus violent attacks of coughing ensue in some persons. Persistent cough has been cured by the removal of plugs of cerumen from the external ear; and foreign objects, such as beans, introduced therein have occasioned like symptoms. The explanation of these well-established occurrences is found in the nerve associations of the ear and larynx. A branch of the vagus, the auriculo-pneumogastric, is distributed to the external auditory canal, the irritation of which by a solid body is communicated to the laryngeal branches of the vagus as a motor impulse, causing the muscles of the larynx to become spasmodically contracted, and so producing the phenomenon of ear-cough. (Woakes.)

E., devel'opment of. The first rudiment of the ear appears in the chick on the dorsal surface of the head as a small depression of the epiblast on either side of the hind brain during the second day. Before the end of the third day the mouth of the pit is closed, and this becomes a closed vesicle lined with epiblast and surrounded by mesoblast. This is the otic vesicle. This soon subdivides into an upper longer segment, the recessus labyrinthi vel vestibuli, and an inferior rounder segment, from which the cochlea, vestibular sacculi and semicircular canals are developed. The tympanic cavity, with the Eustachian tube and external auditory meatus, proceed from the persistent dorsal part of the first visceral cleft. The membrana tympani is a local constriction of the same. The epiblast of the otic vesicle forms the epithelium, hair-cells and rods of Corti of the membranous labyrinth, the cavity of which, filled with endolymph, represents the original cavity of the otic vesicle. The corium of the membranous labyrinth, and all the tissues of the osseous labyrinth, are derived from the mesoblastic investment of the vesicle.

E., drum of. The *Tympanum.*

E., exter'nal. (L. *externus,* outward. F. *oreille externe;* G. *äusseres Ohr.*) The part of the organ of hearing lying on the outside of the head, and consisting of the *Pinna* and the *Meatus auditorius externus.*

E. fin'ger. The little finger, on account of it being the one chiefly used for introduction into the ear.

E., flap. See *Flap ear.*

E., fun'gi of. Low vegetable forms growing in the external meatus and on the membrana tympani. They are usually forms of *Aspergillus.* See *Otomycosis.*

E. gid'diness. (Sax. *gyddran,* to be merry.) The giddiness that is associated with disease or disorder of the ear when the semicircular canals or labyrinth are affected, as in *Menière's disease.*

E., inflamma'tion of the. (F. *otite;* G. *Ohrentzündung.*) See *Otitis.*

E., insa'ne. Same as *E., asylum.*

E., inter'nal. The *Labyrinth.*

E., mid'dle. The *Tympanum.*

E., os'sicules of. See *Ossicula auditus.*

E.-pick. (Sax. *pycan,* to pick.) A probe-shaped instrument with a small scoop at one end, used for the removal of hardened wax or foreign bodies from the external meatus.

E., pol'ypus of. See *Polypus of ear.*

E.-pow'der. Same as *Otolith.*

E.-probe. (L. *probo,* to try.) Same as *E.-pick.*

E.-sand. Same as *Otolith.*

E.-scoop. (Sw. *skopa.*) Same as *E.-pick.*

E.-sneez'ing. The occurrence of sneezing from irritation of the ear, as by a plug of wax in the meatus auditorius externus. An analogous phenomenon to *E.-cough.*

E. spec'ulum. See *Speculum auris.*

E.-spout. A trough which can be attached to the outer ear during the operation of syringing the external meatus so as to carry off the water.

E.-stone. Same as *Otolith.*

E. syr'inge. See *Syringe, ear.*

E. trum'pet. A conical, straight, or convoluted instrument, with a narrow opening for introduction into the meatus, and a wide expanded opening for collecting and so intensifying the sound waves which otherwise would diverge; used by deaf persons to improve the hearing.

E.-wax. (F. *cerumen, cire des oreilles;* G. *Ohrenschmalz.*) The secretion of follicles situated under the lining membrane of the meatus auditorius externus. See *Cerumen.*

Ear'ed. (F. *oreillé;* G. *geöhrt.*) Having ears, or ear-like appendages.

In Botany, having leaflets like ears, or the rounded lobes at the base of the leaf.

Also (G. *geöhrt*), bearing ears or spikes.

Ear'less. (E. *ear; less,* from Sax. *leas,* loose from.) Without ears.

Ear'let. (E. dim. of *ear.* G. *Ohrchen.*) An ear-like appearance produced by an indentation in the leaves of some of the foliose *Hepaticæ.*

Earn, Bridge of. See *Pitcaithly.*

Earth. (Sax. *eorthe.* F. *terre;* I. *terra;* S. *tierra;* G. *Erde.*) Soil; mould; the crust of the globe, or land; the globe itself.

In Chemistry, the word was used to designate those non-metallic substances which do not dissolve in water, and are not changed by exposure to a high temperature. Earths were believed to be elementary substances; they are alumina, zirconia, yttria, glucina, and thorina; and baryta, strontia, lithia, lime, and sometimes magnesia were formerly included until the former were classed as alkaline earths.

E., absor'bent. (L. *absorbeo,* to suck up.) An old term for chalk.

E.s, al'kaline. A term applied in Chemistry to a section of the earths because they had an alkaline reaction and neutralised acids; they are baryta, lime or calcia, lithia, and strontia.

E. al'monds. The corms of *Cyperus esculentus.*

E., alu'minous. An old term for *Alum.*

E., argilla'ceous. (Ἀργιλλος, potter's earth.) An old term for alumina.

E. ball. The truffle, *Tuber cibarium,* from its appearance and underground growth.

E. bath. See *Bath, earth.*

E., bo'lar. (F. *terre bolaire;* G. *Bolarerde.*) A name for *Bole.*

E., bone. A term for phosphate of lime.

E. clos'et. An apparatus for the reception, deodorisation, and retention of human fæces, intended as a substitute for a water-closet; it is so arranged that the excrement is surrounded by dry earth, which acts as a deodorant.

E. club. The *Orobanche americana.*

E. cur'rent. (L. *currens,* part. of *curro,* to run.) An electric current perceived in a telegraphic wire of long circuit produced by a difference of potential in the earth at the two ends of the wire.

E. dres'sing. See *Dressing, earth.*

E. eat'ing. The use of earth as food to which tribes of nations in many parts of the world are addicted. The earth used consists in some instances of minute infusoria, and in others of clay or of the earth of ant-hills. See *E.s; edible.*

As a morbid condition see *Cachexia aquosa.*

E.s, ed'ible. (G. *Erdeessbare.*) A term applied to those earths which are used as food by the inhabitants of certain countries; such are the inhabitants of the banks of the Orinoco, who bake a reddish-yellow clay with sesamum oil. Another kind is eaten in Java, which when analysed yielded in 100 parts siliceous earth 39·8, clay 25·9, iron oxide 9·8, lime carbonate 3·0, magnesia 1·3, soda 3·9, manganese protoxide 0·6, potash 0·6, water and volatile constituents, amongst which was ammonia, 14·8.

E. flax. A flax-like variety of asbestos, consisting of fine filaments.

E., ful'ler's. (L. *fullo,* a cleaner of clothes. F. *terre à foulon;* I. *creta saponacea;* S. *tierra de batan;* G. *Walkererde.*) A soft unctuous clay from the oolite and chalk systems, containing 53 per cent. of silica, 10 of alumina, and 9 of oxide of iron. It is used to remove grease from woollen fabrics in the process of fulling; and as an absorbent application to sores, excoriations, and erythema intertrigo. Also called *Cimolia terra.*

E. gall. The *Veratrum viride.*

Also, the *Erythræa centaurium* and other gentianaceous plants, from their bitter taste.

E., heav'y. (F. *terre pesante;* G. *Schwererde.*) Common name for *Baryta.*

E., Japan'. (G. *Japanische Erde.*) A synonym of *Catechu.*

E., Lem'nian. See *Terra Lemnia.*

E.'s mag'netism. See *Magnetism, terrestrial.*

E. met'als. A term applied to beryllium, yttrium, erbium, lanthanum, didymium, cerium, aluminium, zirconium and thorinum.

E. moss. The *Lycopodium clavatum.*

E.-nut. The *Bunium bulbocastanum,* the *Conopodium denudatum,* and also the *Arachis hypogæa,* and the *Cyperus rotundus.*

E.-nut, Amer'ican. The *Arachis hypogæa.*

E.-nut oil. (F. *huile d'arachide.*) The oil of the seeds of *Arachis hypogæa.* See *Arachis oil.*

E. of bones. Phosphate of lime.

E. oil. A term for petroleum.

E. peas. The seeds of *Arachis hypogæa.*

E., pon'derous. (L. *pondus,* a weight.) Baryta, so called from its weight.

E.s, prim'itive. (F. *terrains primitifs.*) The following ten oxides baryta, strontia, lime, magnesia, alumina, silica, glucina, zirconia, yttria, and thorina; as it is from their combination or intermixture, in various proportion and number, that the stony or pulverulent masses composing mountains, plains, and valleys are formed.

E., Sa'mos. See *Terra Sami.*

E.s, seal'ed. See *Terræ sigillatæ.*

E. smoke. The *Fumaria officinalis.*

E. treat'ment. The application of dried and powdered clayey loam to wounds and ulcers for the purpose of disinfection and deodorisation.

E. wax. A term for one of the native solid petroleums.

Earth'worm. (F. *lombric terrestre;* I. *lombrico;* S. *lombriz;* G. *Regenwurm.*) The *Lumbricus terrestris,* and other species of Lumbricus. The ashes, soaked in wine, were used to dissolve stone, and in oil were said to prevent grey hairs.

E. oil. See *Oleum lumbricorum.*

Earth'y. Relating to earth.

E. degenera'tion. Same as *Degeneration, calcareous.*

E. phos'phates. Phosphates of the earth-metals; usually applied to the triple phosphate of ammonia and magnesia, the basic phosphate of ammonia and magnesia, and the phosphate of lime found in urine.

E. springs. The mineral water sources which contain calcium carbonate, chloride and sulphate with free carbonic acid; they are usually hot. Such are Bath, Leuk, and Lucca.

Ear'wig. (Sax. *eor-wiga.* F. *perce-oreille;* I. *formica pinzajuola;* S. *tijerata, cuchichero;* G. *Ohrwurm.*) The insects of the Family *Forficulidæ,* especially *Forficula auricularia,* so called because it was supposed to produce disease or death by crawling into the ear.

Ear'wort. The *Dysophila auricularia,* from its use.

East. (Sax. *eást.* F. *est;* I. *oriente, levante;* S. *oriente, este;* G. *Ost.*) The part of the heavens where the sun rises.

East In'dia ar'rowroot. See *Arrowroot, East India.*

E. In'dia gin'ger. See *Ginger, East India.*

E. In'dia ki'no. See *Kino, East India.*

E. In'dia myrrh. See *Myrrh, East India.*

East'bourne. Hampshire, on the sea coast. There is an earthy spring here of little moment.

East'ern buck'wheat. Common name of the *Polygonum divaricatum.*

Eas'ton, Dr. A Glasgow physician of the present century.

E.'s syr'up. Dissolve sulphate of iron five drachms, in boiling water an ounce; also dissolve phosphate of soda an ounce, in boiling water two ounces; mix the solutions, and wash the resulting precipitate of phosphate of iron till the washings are tasteless. Dissolve sulphate of quinine 192 grains, with a few drops of dilute sulphuric acid in two ounces of water; precipitate the quinine with ammonia water and wash it. Dissolve the phosphate of iron, the quinine, and strychnia six grains, in dilute phosphoric acid fourteen ounces, and dissolve without heat. Each drachm contains about a grain of phosphate of quinine, and a thirty-second of a grain of phosphate of strychnia.

Eat. (Sax. *etan;* from Aryan root *ad,* to eat. L. *edo;* Gr. ἔδω; F. *manger;* I. *mangiare;*

S. *comer;* G. *essen.*) To chew up and swallow, to devour, to consume, to corrode.

Eat'ing. (E. part. of *eat.*) Consuming, corroding.

E. hive. An Irish name of *Pemphigus gangrænosus.*

Eau. (F. *eau*, water; from L. *aqua*, water.) Water.

E. d'arquebusa'de. (F. *arquebuser*, to shoot.) The *Alcoolatum vulnerarium*, Fr. Codex.

E. de Cologne. (*Köln*, or *Cologne*, the city where it was first made. G. *Kölnisches Wasser.*) An aromatic spirituous fluid made from various receipts, for some of which see *Aqua coloniensis.*

E. de gou'dron. (F. *goudron*, tar; from Ar. *kattrân.*) The *Aqua picis.*

E. de Javel'le. See *Aqua javelli.*

E. de Lab'arraque. The *Liquor natrii chlorati.*

E. de Luce. The *Spiritus ammoniæ succinatus.*

E. de Ra'bel. The *Acidum sulphuricum alcoolisatum* of the French Codex, which is coloured by the petals of *Papaver rhœas.*

E. de Saint Jean. Sulphate of zinc 3 grammes, sulphate of copper 1, camphor in spirituous solution ·5, saffron ·25, distilled water 700 grammes. Used in spasms and in fœtid suppurations.

E. de vie. (F. *vie*, life.) French epithet for brandy; the water of life.

E. des Carmes. (F. *Carme*, a Carmelite friar.) The *Alcoolatum melissæ compositum*, Fr. Codex; so called because it was first made at the Carmelite monastery in the Rue de Vaugirard, Paris, in 1614.

E. lax'ative de Vi'enne, Fr. Codex. The *Infusum sennæ compositum*, Aust. Ph.

E. veg'eto-min'erale. The *Lotio plumbea*, Fr. Codex; so called because it is made of a vegetable product, vinegar, and a mineral product, lead.

Eaux-Bonnes. France; Département des Basses-Pyrénées, in a beautiful narrow gorge 2450′ above sea level, with a mild but variable climate. Mineral waters from six springs, of temperature 25° C.—33° C. (77° F.—91·4° F.), and from one cold spring. The water contains sodium chloride 2·6 grains, calcium sulphate ·85, organic sulphur-holding matter ·81, and a very little iron, with some hydrogen sulphide, carbonic acid, and nitrogen. The hot springs are used for baths and inhalations, the cold for drinking. Used in atonic phthisis, laryngeal diseases, clergyman's sore throat, and such like.

Eaux-Chaudes. France; Département des Basses-Pyrénées, in a narrow, gloomy, but picturesque gorge, 2200′ above sea level, with a rough climate. Mineral waters, of temperature 25° C.—33° C. (77° F.—91·4° F.), containing sodium sulphide ·0087 gramme in 1000 grammes, and iron sulphide ·005. Used in rheumatic complaints and in chlorosis.

Ebar'bulate. (L. *e*, neg.; *barbula*, a little beard. F. *ébarbulé.*) Applied to feathers which are without barbules.

E'bed. Hungary, County Gran. A warm sulphur water of temp. 24° C. (75·2° F.).

E'bel. Old name for the seeds of sage or juniper. (Quincy.)

Ebena'ceæ. (Ἔβενος, ebony. G. *Ebenholzgewächse.*) A Nat. Order of epipetalous corollifloral Exogens, or a Family of the Order *Diospyrinæ*, having no stipules, and a simple, sessile, radiating stigma.

Eb'enads. The plants of the Nat. Order *Ebenaceæ.*

Ebenox'ylon ve'rum. (Ἔβενος, ebony; ξύλον, wood; L. *verus*, true.) The *Diospyros ebenum*, or black ebony tree.

Eb'enum. (Ἔβενος.) Same as *Ebony.*

Eb'enus. (Ἔβενος.) Same as *Ebony.*

E. æthiop'ica. The *Cocos fusiformis.*

E'berbach. Germany, in Württemberg, near Altshausen. A saline spring.

Ebes'mech. (Arab.) Old name for *Hydrargyrum* or quicksilver.

Ebis'cus. Same as *Hibiscus.*

Eb'lanin. A synonym of *Pyroxanthin.*

Eb'nigen. Germany, in Württemberg, district of Bahlingen. A mineral spring containing sodium chloride, sodium and calcium carbonate, free carbonic acid and hydrogen sulphide.

E'boë nuts. The fruit of *Dipteryx eboënsis.*

Eb'onite. Same as *Vulcanite.*

Eb'ony. (F. *ebene;* from L. *ebenus;* from Gr. ἔβενος; from Heb. *hobnim*, ebony; from *eben*, a stone, from its hardness. G. *Ebenholz.*) The wood of several species of *Diospyros.*

E. tree. The *Diospyros melanoxylon.*

E. tree, black. The *Cocos fusiformis.*

Ebract'eate. (L. *e*, neg.; *bract.* F. *ébractété;* G. *deckblattlos.*) Without a bract.

Ebract'eated. Same as *Ebracteate.*

Ebract'eolate. (L. *e*, neg.; *bracteole.* F. *ébractéolé.*) Deprived of bracteoles.

Eb'riach. Austria, in Carinthia, near Kappel. An alkaline saline chalybeate water.

Ebrieca'tum. (L. *ebrio*, to make drunk.) A Paracelsian term for the affection of the mind produced by drunkenness.

E. cœles'të. (L. *cœlestis*, from *cœlum*, heaven.) Term applied by Paracelsus to those excited by religious enthusiasm.

Ebri'ety. (L. *ebrietas*, from *ebrius*, drunk. F. *ivresse, ivrognerie;* G. *Trunkenheit.*) The state of intoxication or drunkenness.

Ebrios'ity. (L. *ebriosus*, given to drinking. G. *Trunksucht.*) Drunkenness, especially when habitual or frequent.

Ebse'mech. See *Ebesmech.*

Ebshamen'sis sal. (L. *sal*, salt.) A synonym of *Magnesium sulphate.*

Ebul'lioscope. (L. *ebullio*, to bubble up; Gr. σκοπέω, to observe.) An instrument for the purpose of determining the amount of alcohol in a liquid by ascertaining its boiling point, and based on the principle that the more the spirit the lower the boiling point.

Ebullit'io. See *Ebullition.*

E. san'guinis. (L. *sanguis*, blood.) The condition of an organ called *Orgasm.*

E. stom'achi. (Στόμαχος, the stomach. G. *Sodbrennen.*) Heartburn.

Ebullit'ion. (L. *ebullio*, to bubble up. F. *ébullition;* I. *ebollizione, ebullicion;* G. *Aufkochen, Aufsieden, Aufwallung.*) Same as *Boiling.*

Also, occasionally used in the same sense as *Effervescence.*

Eb'ulus. (F. *l'hyèble;* G. *Attich, Zwerghollunder, Niederholder.*) The dwarf elder, *Sambucus ebulus.*

E'bur. (L. *ebur*, from Sans. *ibha*, an elephant. F. *ivoire;* G. *Elfenbein.*) Ivory.

E. den'tis. (L. *dens*, a tooth.) A term for the *Dentine.*

E. fos'silë. (L. *fossilis*, dug up.) An old term for fossil bones of large animals, which were thought to be astringent and diaphoretic.

E. us'tum ni'grum. (L. *ustus*, burnt; *niger*, black. G. *gebranntes Elfenbein, Beinschwarz, Knochenkohle.*) The substance called ivory black.

E'burin. (L. *ebur.*) A substance obtained by subjecting a mixture of ivory or bone dust with albumen or ox blood to great pressure at a high temperature. It is very hard, and is a non-conductor of electricity.

Eburna'tion. (L. *ebur*, ivory. F. *éburnification.*) The act or process of becoming hard and dense like ivory.

Applied to the incrustation of tumours with lime salts.

Also, applied to the condition of interstitial hypertrophy which occurs in arthritis deformans and other bone diseases in which the bone becomes very dense, porcelain-like, and polished, and the Haversian canals smaller from deposit of bone within the canals.

Also, applied to the ossification of articular cartilages.

Ebur'neous. (L. *ebur.* F. *eburné;* G. *elfenbeinartig, elfenbeinern.*) Having the appearance or characters of ivory, yellowish white.

Eburnifica'tion. (L. *ebur; fio*, to become.) The conversion into a substance like ivory. Same as *Eburnation.*

Ecal'carate. (L. *e*, neg.; *calcar*, a spur.) Without a spur or horn.

Ecalyp'trate. (L. *e*, neg.; *calyptra*, a veil. F. *écalyptré.*) Having no calyptra.

Ecalyptrocar'pous. (L. *e*, neg.; *calyptra;* Gr. καρπός, fruit. F. *écalyptrocarpe.*) Having the fructification uncovered with a calyptra, as in some *Muscæ* and *Hepaticæ.*

Ecar'dines. (L. *e*, without; *cardo*, a hinge.) A Subdivision of the *Brachiopoda*, including those in which the shell has no hinge.

Also, a Group of *Sarcobranchiata*, without a joint, intestine long, rectum opening on the right side.

Ecastaphyl'lous. (Ἕκαστος, each; φύλλον, a leaf. F. *écastaphylle.*) Having simple leaves.

Ecauda'ta. (L. *e*, without; *cauda*, a tail.) A synonym of the *Anoura.*

Ecau'date. (L. *e*, neg.; *cauda*, a tail. F. *écaudé;* G. *unbeschwänzt, schwanzloss.*) Without a tail.

Ecba'lia. Same as *Ecballium.*

Ecba'lii fruc'tus, B. Ph. (L. *fructus*, fruit.) The fruit of the squirting cucumber, *Ecballium officinarum.* It is about 2″ long by 1″ thick, oblong, pale green, with fleshy prickles, three-celled, and having a watery juice, which contains elaterin, resin, gum, and according to some, prophetin, elateric acid, hydro-elaterin, and elaterid. The sediment from the juice is *Elaterium.*

Ecba'lin. (*Ecbalium.*) A synonym of *Elaterin*, and also of *Elateric acid.*

Ecba'lium. The form of spelling of *Ecballium* adopted in the British Pharmacopœia.

E. elate'rium. A synonym of *Ecballium officinarum.*

Ecbal'lium. (Ἐκβάλλω, to cast out.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cucurbitaceæ*, so called from the habit of the fruit, which, when ripe, suddenly breaks from the stalk and expels the seeds and juice from a basal opening.

E. agres'të, Richard. The *E. officinarum.*

E. officina'rum, Rich. (L. *officina*, a workshop. F. *concombre sauvage, c. d'ane;* I. *cocomaro asinio;* G. *Eselskürbis, Springgurke, wilde Gurke.*) The squirting cucumber. Hab. South Europe, Eastern Asia; cultivated in England, France, and Germany. Supplies *Ecbalii fructus.*

Ecblaste'sis. (Ἐκ, out; βλάστησις, a budding.) The production of buds within flowers or on inflorescences in consequence of monstrous development. Engelmann's term for axillary proliferation in plants.

Ecbleph'aros. (Ἐκ, out; βλέφαρον, the eyelid.) A form of artificial eye, consisting of a piece of leather or of metal, on which the semblance of an eye is painted, for introduction under the eyelid.

Ecblo'ma. (Ἐκβάλλω, to cast out.) The embryo or fœtus which has been expelled in abortion.

Ec'bolë. (Ἐκβολή, a throwing out; from ἐκβάλλω.) An abortion.

Also, a dislocation or displacement of a bone.

Ecbol'ia. (Ἐκβόλιον, a drug for causing abortion.) Same as *Ecbolics.*

Ecbol'ic. (Ἐκβάλλω, to cast out. F. *ecbolique;* G. *austreibend, fruchtabtreibend.*) Having power to cast out, or to produce abortion.

Ecbol'ics. (Ἐκβολή, a throwing out; from ἐκβάλλω.) Medicines which have power to induce abortion, or increase the contractions of the womb.

Ec'bolin. (Ἐκβολή; from ἐκβάλλω.) An alkaloid obtained from ergot. It is amorphous, brown, slightly bitter; easily soluble in water and spirit of wine, insoluble in ether and chloroform; it is probably the same as *Ergotin* of Wenzelt. It produces contraction of the muscles. It is supposed to exist in combination with ergotic acid.

Ecboli'na. Same as *Ecbolin.*

Ecbras'mata. (Ἐκβρασμα, that which is thrown out by boiling.) Old term for an eruption of fiery pimples. (Quincy.)

Ecbras'mus. (Ἐκβράσσω, to cast out.) Fermentation.

Ecbyrso'ma. (Ἐκ, out of; βύρσα, the skin.) Old term for a protuberance of a bone at the joints appearing through the skin; (Gr. ἐκβύρσωμα) used by Galen, *de Artic.* iv, 34.

Eccan'this. (Ἐκ, out of; κανθός, the corner of the eye. F. *eccanthis.*) A fleshy growth in the eyelid.

Eccathar'sis. (Ἐκ, out of; κάθαρσις, a cleansing.) A complete cleansing, with expulsion of the impure stuff. Similar to *Catharsis.*

Eccathar'tic. (Ἐκκαθαίρω, to purge outwards. G. *ausreinigend.*) Having power to evacuate outwards. Applied formerly to medicines which open the pores of the skin; also, to expectorant and to purgative medicines (Gr. ἐκκαθαρτικός), used by Galen, *de Simp. Fac.* v, 12.

Ecce'ma. A false spelling of *Eczema.*

Eccen'tric. (Ἐκ, out of; κέντρον, the centre of a circle. F. *excentrique;* G. *ekcentrisch.*) Not in the centre, not taking origin from the centre, not related to the centre.

E. convul'sions. Convulsions depending on some cause outside the central nervous system.

E. em'bryo. (Ἐν, in; βρύω, to bud forth.) In Botany, an embryo which is sensibly distant from the centre of the perisperm within which it is entirely contained, and not in the axis of the seed.

E. hyper'trophy. See *Hypertrophy, eccentric.*

E. mo'tion. Motion directed from the centre to the circumference, as from the centre of the body to the skin.

E. o'vary. (L. *ovarius*, an egg-keeper.) Applied to the ovary when not in the centre of the flower, but on the side of the placenta.

Eccentric'ity. (Ἐκ; κέντρον.) Deviation from a centre, or from what is customary; oddity.

Maudsley in describing the difference between eccentricity and insanity says that a truly eccentric man has a strong individuality, but little vanity; he has broad and original views, and great moral courage; he is emancipated from vulgar prejudice, and heeds not much the world's blame or censure. Eccentricity differs from monomania in that it is not a change of character but a persistence of an odd habit, and in that it is under the control of the will.

Eccentropie'sis. (Ἔκκεντρος, out of the centre; πίεσις, a pressing.) Pressure from within outwards.

Eccen'trotes. (Ἐκκεντρότης.) Eccentricity.

Eccephalo'sis. (Ἐκ, out; κεφαλή, the head.) A synonym of *Excerebration.*

Eccesis'ma. A false spelling of *Eczema.*

Ecchel'ysis. (Ἐκ, out; χελύσσομαι, to expectorate. F. *ecchélyse;* G. *Aushusten.*) A term for the act of expectoration.

Ecchondro'ma. Same as *Ecchondrosis.*

Ecchondro'sis. (Ἐκ, out; χόνδρος, cartilage.) One of Virchow's divisions of *Chondroma*, the other being *Enchondroma.* Ecchondrosis is an homologous tumour, an outgrowth from a normal cartilage; it not infrequently ossifies.

E. sphe'no-occipita'lis. (*Sphenoid* bone; *occipital* bone.) A small tumour lying on the clivus Blumenbachii, and sometimes attached to the basilar artery, arising from a piece of cartilage which has escaped ossification with the remainder when the basilar processes of the sphenoid and occipital bones have become attached to each other by bone. The matrix of the cartilage undergoes mucoid softening, and the corpuscles become vesicular; sometimes it ossifies.

Ecchore'sis. (Ἐκχώρησις, a going out.) A synonym of *Defecation.*

Ecchylo'ma. (Ἐκ, out of; χυλός, juice.) Old name for expressed juice, an extract.

Ecchylo'sis. Same as *Enchylosis.*

Ec'chyma. (Ἔκχυμα, that which is poured out.) Old term for *Eczema.*

Ecchymo'ma, (Ἐκχύμωμα, from ἐκχυμόομαι, to extravasate blood under the skin.) A tumour formed by an *Ecchymosis.*

Alibert includes vascular nævi also under this term.

E. arterio'sum. (L. *arteria*, an artery.) Old term for a false aneurism.

E. cap'itis recen'tum nato'rum. (L. *caput*, the head; *recens*, fresh; *natus*, born.) A synonym of *Cephalhæmatoma.*

E. hypon'ychon. Same as *Hyponychon.*

E. lymphat'ica. (*Lymphatic.*) A synonym of the condition called *Phlegmasia dolens*, from the implication of the lymphatics.

E. melas'ma. Same as *Melasma.*

Ecchymo'sis. (Ἐκχύμωσις, from ἐκχυμόομαι. F. *ecchymose;* I. *ecchimosi;* G. *Unterlaufung.*) A bluish, reddish, or yellowish blotch caused by extravasation of blood into the superficial vascular layer of the corium, or into the subcutaneous or submucous connective tissue, the result of rupture of small vessels or capillaries from a blow or other injury. Ecchymosis may be produced by violence inflicted on a recently dead body.

E., cadaver'ic. (L. *cadaver*, a dead body.) A term for *Sugillation.*

E., cap'illary. (L. *capillus*, a hair.) Minute extravasations of blood from the capillary blood-vessels.

E., post-mor'tem. (L. *post*, after; *mors*, death.) A term for *Sugillation.*

Ecchymot'ic. (Same etymon.) Of the nature or appearance of an *Ecchymosis.*

Ec'chysis. (Ἔκχυσις, from ἐκχέω, to pour out. F. *ecchyse;* G. *Ausgiessen.*) A pouring out or an effusion.

Eccleg'ma. Same as *Ecleigma.*

Ec'clisis. (Ἔκκλίνω, to bend out of the regular line.) Old term (Gr. ἔκκλισις), used by Hippocrates, *de Artic.* iv, 4, for a dislocation.

Also, the separation from one another of the ends of a broken bone.

Ec'clysis. (Ἐκ, out of; κλύσις, a washing out. F. *ecclyse;* G. *Auswaschen.*) Evacuation by clysters; washing out by injections.

Ec'copē. (Ἔκκοπή, a cutting out; from ἐκκόπτω, to cut out. F. *eccope;* G. *Aushauung, Ausschneidung.*) Old term, used by Galen in *Def.*, for the cutting out of any part.

Also, an oblique incision of a bone or other part which does not remove a section.

Eccop'eus. (Ἐκκόπτω, to cut out.) Old term for an instrument used in trepanning; the raspatory.

Eccoprosiæsthe'sis. (Ἐκκόπρωσις, a cleansing from dung; αἴσθησις, a sensation.) The sensation of desire to evacuate the bowels.

Eccopro'sis. (Ἐκκόπρωσις. G. *Kothausleerung.*) The act of emptying the bowels.

Eccoprot'ic. (Ἐκ, out of; κόπρος, dung. F. *eccoprotique;* G. *Kothausleerend.*) Evacuating; emptying. Applied to medicines that merely evacuate the contents of the bowels, without causing any liquid discharge; such is the case with rhubarb and aloes.

Eccoprot'ics. (Ἐκ; κόπρος. G. *Abführmittel.*) Medicines having the action called *Eccoprotic.*

Eccorthat'ic. (Ἐκ, out; κόρθυς, a heap.) A term applied to medicines which were supposed to disperse collections of humours. (Dunglison.)

Eccrinol'ogy. (Ἐκκρίνω, to secrete; λόγος, an account. F. *eccrinologie;* G. *Aussonderungslehre.*) Term for the doctrine of, or a treatise on, the secretions.

Eccrisiol'ogy. (Ἔκκρισις, secretion; λόγος, an account.) Same as *Eccrinology.*

Eccrision'omy. (Ἔκκρισις; νόμος, a law.) The laws of excretions and evacuations.

Eccrision'osi. (Ἔκκρισις; νόσος, disease.) Diseases caused by defects of excretion.

Eccrisios'chesis. (Ἔκκρισις; σχέσις, retention.) Retention of an excretion or a critical discharge.

Ec'crisis. (Ἔκκρισις, from *ἐκκρίνω*, to excrete.) Old term for an excretion or expulsion, whether a normal secretion or a product of disease; also the thing excreted.

Eccrit'ica. (Ἐκκριτικός, from *ἐκκρίνω*, to excrete.) Of, or belonging to, excretion. A class in Good's Nosology, being diseases of the excernent function, and divided into *Mesotica*, *Catotica*, and *Acrotica*.

Eccritocrit'ica. (Ἔκκρισις, secretion; *κριτικός*, fit for discerning.) Critical signs which indicate the renewal of, or need of, an arrested excretion.

Eccye'sis. (Ἐκ, out of; *κύησις*, gestation.) A term for extra-uterine fœtation, or imperfect fœtation in some organ exterior to the uterus.

E. abdomina'lis. (L. *abdomen*, the belly.) Extra-uterine pregnancy when occurring in the cavity of the abdomen; either from rupture of the ovarian capsule, or of the Fallopian tube, or of the uterine walls in which the impregnated ovum may have been arrested; or from the impregnated ovum dropping out of the mouth of the Fallopian tube into the abdominal cavity.

E. ova'ria. (L. *ovarius*, an egg-keeper.) Extra-uterine pregnancy occurring in the structure of the ovary.

E. tuba'lis. (L. *tuba*, a straight trumpet.) Extra-uterine pregnancy when occurring in the Fallopian tube.

Eccylio'sis. (Ἐκ, out; *κυλίω*, to roll along.) A disease or disturbance of development.

Eccys'tis. (Ἐκ; *κύστις*, the bladder.) Extroversion of the urinary bladder.

Ecdar'sis. (Ἐκ, out; *δάρσις*, excoriation. G. *Schinden.*) An extensive removal of the skin by means of a wound or other cause.

Ecdem'ic. (Ἐκδημος, from home.) A term applied, in contradistinction to epidemic and endemic, to diseases which originate in a cause away from the locality in which they are found, and which do not spread among the people.

Ecdemoma'nia. (Ἐκδημος, from home; *μανία*, madness. G. *Reisesucht.*) A form of insanity in which there is a morbid desire for travelling about.

Ecdemion'osus. (Ἐκδημος; *νόσος*, disease.) Same as *Ecdemomania*.

Ecdermopto'sis. Same as *Exdermoptosis*.

Ec'deron. (Ἐκ, out; *δέρος*, skin.) The outer part of the skin and skin-like structures, the epidermis and the epithelium.

Also, the outer layer of the *Ectoderm* of *Cœlenterata*.

Ec'dora. (Ἐκδορά; from *ἐκδέρω*, to strip the skin off. F. *ecdore;* G. *Enthautung.*) Old term for excoriation, especially when it occurs in the urethra.

Ecdor'ious. (Ἐκδορά. G. *hautanfressend.*) Having power to excoriate. Applied to that which causes excoriation, as caustic applications (Gr. *ἐκδόριος*), used by Dioscorides, iii, 70.

Ec'dysis. (Ἔκδυσις, a getting out; from *ἐκδύω*, to strip.) Stripping or moulting of the skin, as in serpents and caterpillars, or of the chitinous integument, as in Crustacea.

Also, extensive desquamation of the skin in disease.

Ec'gonin. (Ἔκγονος, born of.) $C_9H_{15}NO_3+H_2O$. A crystalline base, occurring in colourless prisms, obtained, along with benzoic acid and methylic alcohol, when cocaïn is heated with hydrochloric acid; it has a sweetish bitter taste, and is soluble in water, but insoluble in alcohol.

Ecgoni'na. Same as *Ecgonin*.

Echallot'te. Same as *Eschalot*.

Echecol'lon. (Ἔχω, to have; *κόλλα*, glue.) Old term for any gluey or adhesive remedy. (Gorræus.)

Echecol'lum. Same as *Echecollon*.

Echeneïboth'rium. (Ἐχενηΐς, ship-holding, the remora; *βόθρος*, a pit.) A Genus of cestoid worms, Family *Tetraphyllidæ*. Head with a crown of four leaf-like suckers, which have transverse ridges.

E. affi'nĕ, Olsson. (L. *affinis*, that is neighbouring.) Found in the intestine of *Raja batis*.

E. du'bium, v. Beneden. (L. *dubius*, moving in two directions.) Found in the intestine of *Raja batis*.

E. min'imum, Van Beneden. (L. *minimus*, least.) Found in the intestine of *Trygon pastinaca*.

E. myliob'atis aq'uila, Wedl. Found in the intestine of *Myliobatis aquila*.

E. sphæroceph'alum, Diesing. (Σφαῖρα, a ball; *κεφαλή*, the head.) Found in the stomach of *Raja clavata*.

E. tumid'ulum, v. Beneden. (L. *tumidulus*, swollen.) Found in the intestine of *Raja batis*.

E. variab'ilĕ, van Beneden. (L. *variabilis*, variable.) Found in the intestine of *Raja asterias*.

Echene'is. (Ἐχενηΐς, holding ships back.) A Genus of the Division *Acanthopterygii*, Order *Teleostei*, Class *Pisces*. So called because the ancients believed that they held fast to ships by the sucker on the upper surface of the head.

Also, a synonym of the *Remora Hildani*.

Echetro'sis. (Ἐχέτρωσις.) A name for the *Bryonia dioica*, or white bryony.

Echia'les. (*Echium.*) An Alliance of perigynous Exogens, according to Lindley, having dichlamydeous, monopetalous flowers, nucamentaceous fruits, a large embryo, and no albumen.

Echicaout'chin. $C_{25}H_{40}O_2$. A substance, elastic at ordinary temperatures, obtained by means of petroleum and ether from Dita bark. It is slightly soluble in boiling alcohol, easily in benzine, chloroform, and ether. It is not acted on by concentrated solution of potash.

Echicer'ic acid. (*Echicerin.*) $C_{30}H_{46}O_4$. An amorphous acid substance obtained by the action of sodium on echicerin. It melts at 100° C. (212° F.) It is found in the juice of *Galactodendron utile* and of *Tabernæmontana utilis*.

Echic'erin. $C_{30}H_{48}O_2$. A substance accompanying echitin in Dita bark. It crystallises in stellate or nodular needles, which melt at 157° C. (315° F.)

Echid'na. (Ἐχιδνα, a viper.) A genus of serpents now usually included in other genera.

Also, a Genus of the Order *Monotremata*.

E. ar'ietans, Meir. See *Clotho arietans*.

E. at'ropos. (Ἄτροπος, one of the Parcæ.) Hab. Cape of Good Hope. Poisonous.

E. gabon'ica. Hab. Gaboon. Poisonous.

E. inorna'ta. (L. *inornatus*, unadorned.) Hab. South Africa. Venomous.

E. hys'trix, Cuv. (Ὑστριξ, a porcupine.) An animal indigenous to New South Wales, of the size of a hedgehog; skin with spines. Used as food.

E. mauritan'ica. (L. *mauritania*, the modern Morocco and Fez.) A poisonous species found in Algeria and the neighbouring countries.

E. ocella'ta. (L. *ocellatus*, marked with spots like little eyes.) Hab. Peru. A very poisonous species.

E. seto'sa, Cuv. (L. *seta*, a bristle.) An animal indigenous to Van Dieman's Land; skin with hairs concealing the spines. Used as food.

Echid'nin. (Same etymon.) The active part of viper's poison. It is obtained by coagulating the poison by alcohol, washing on a filter with alcohol, and then with water. It is neutral, inodorous, colourless, tasteless, and transparent; is precipitated by alcohol, but redissolved by water; it is distinguished from the ptyalin of saliva, which it resembles, by being precipitated by ferric sulphate.

Echina'cea. (Ἐχῖνος, the hedgehog.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*, so called from the prickly disk.

E. heterophyl'la, Don. (Ἕτερος, other; φύλλον, a leaf.) Hab. Mexico. Used in dysentery and as a vulnerary.

E. purpu'rea. (L. *purpureus*, purple.) Purple coneflower. Hab. America. Root aromatic and carminative. (Dunglison.)

Echi'nate. (Ἐχῖνος, the hedge-hog. F. *échiné*; G. *stachelig, igelstachelig.*) Beset with prickles like the hedge-hog.

Echi'nated. Same as *Echinate.*

Echi'ni. (L. pl. of *echinus*, a hedgehog.) The spines on the surface of the pileus of fungi.

Echini'des. (Ἐχῖνος, an urchin.) Term employed by Hippocrates for the means he employed for purging or cleansing the womb.

Echinoboth'rium. (Ἐχῖνος; βοθρος, a pit.) A Genus of the Family *Diphyllidæ*, Order *Cestoda*; larvæ found in Crustaceans and Molluscs.

E. affi'në, Diesing. (L. *affinis*, allied.) Found in the large intestine of *Raja aspera*, Will.

E. levicol'lë, Lespés. (L. *levis*, smooth; *collum*, a neck.) Found in capsules in the liver of *Nassa reticulata.*

E. ty'pus, v. Bened. (L. *typus*, an image.) Found in the intestines of *Raja clavata*, Rondelet.

Echinocac'teæ. (Ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog; κάκτος, the cactus.) A Group of gamophyllous *Cactaceæ.* The tube of the calyx prolonged more or less beyond the ovary; it includes Melocactus, Mamillaria, Echinocactus, Cereus, Epiphyllum, and Phyllocactus.

Echinocar'pous. (Ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog; καρπός, fruit. F. *echinocarpe*; G. *igelfruchtig.*) Having the fruit rough, with rigid points.

Echinoceph'alus. (Ἐχῖνος, an urchin; κεφαλή, the head.) A sexually mature form of nematoid worm.

E. uncina'tus. (L. *uncinatus*, barbed.) Found in the large intestine of *Trygon brucco.*

Echinococ'cifer, Weinland. (*Echinococcus*; L. *fero*, to bear.) A Genus of the Family *Tæniadæ.*

E. echinococ'cus, von Siebold. The *Tænia echinococcus.*

Echinococ'cus, Rudolphi. (Ἐχῖνος; κόκκος, a grain or berry. F. *échinocoque*; I. *echinococco*; G. *Hülsenwurm, Saugrüsselblasenwurm, Blasenstachelwurm.*) The scolex or higher larval form in man, quadrumana, and other animals, of the *Tænia echinococcus* of the dog. It is developed in considerable numbers from the inner surface of the *E. brood-sac*, or hydatid cyst, and is when mature an ovoid, clear, vesicular body, ·17″ to ·01″ in diameter, and consisting of two unequal segments separated by a slight constriction; an anterior part, smaller, bearing the rostellum and the suckers; and a posterior, larger, and attached to the brood-sac by a pedicle. The rostellum consists of an oval projection, which is capable of retraction within the body of the parasite, and carries a double circle of hooklets as well as, in its hinder segment, four suctorial eminences. The hooklets are arranged in two rows, one of which consists of somewhat longer ones than the other, being from 1-550th″ to 1-1000″ in length. They are curved somewhat like the claw of a cat, have a broad, oblique base with a bifid extremity. It possesses a water vascular system at a very early stage. For an account of the early stage of development see *Tænia echinococcus.*

The term was formerly, and is still sometimes, used as a synonym of *Hydatid.*

See also *Hydatid* and *Acephalocyst.*

E. altricipa'riens. (L. *altrix*, a female nourisher; *pario*, to produce.) The second of Küchenmeister's three varieties of hydatid cyst in which there are developed from the inner surface of the primary vesicle brood capsules with one scolex, or with secondary fertile brood capsules.

E. brood-cap'sule. (L. *capsula*, a small box.) Same as *E. brood-sac.*

E. brood-sac. (G. *Echinococcus-Mutterblase.*) The vesicles projecting from the inner surface of the germinal membrane of an hydatid cyst in which echinococcus heads are developed.

E. cyst. (Κύστις, a bag.) An hydatid cyst containing *Echinococci.*

E. em'bryonal sac. (Ἔμβρυον, the embryo.) The primary hydatid cyst, being the development of the first scolex from the egg.

E. endog'enus, Kuhn. (Ἔνδον, within; γένναω, to produce.) The form of hydatid cyst in which the secondary cysts are developed from the inner surface of the parent cyst; being a synonym of *E. altriciparíens.*

E. exog'enus. (Ἔξω, outside; γένναω, to produce.) The form of hydatid cyst in which the secondary cysts are developed from the outer surface of the parent cyst, being a synonym of *E. scoleciparíens.*

E. gallopavo'nis, Siebold. Found in the lungs of *Meleagris gallopavo.*

E. gou'ræ corona'tæ, Crisp. (L. *corona*, a crown.) Found in the liver of *Goura coronata.*

E. granula'ris. Same as *E. granulosus.*

E. granulo'sus. (L. *granula*, a small grain.) Leuckart's term for *E. scoleciparíens*, on account of the bud or granule-like appearance of the scolices.

E. head. The scolex of the *Tænia echinococcus* described under the chief heading.

E. hom'inis, Rudolphi. (L. *homo*, man.) The scolex of *Tænia echinococcus.*

E. huma'nus. (L. *humanus*, human.) Same as *E. hominis.*

E. hydatido'sus, Leuckart. (*Hydatid.*) The same as *E. altriciparíens.*

E. maca'ci, Cobbold. Found in the cavity of the thorax of *Macacus*.

E. melea'gridis ocella'tæ, Crisp. (L. *ocellus*, an eyelet.) Found in *Meleagris ocellata*.

E. moth'er-sac. (G. *Echinococcus mutterblase*.) The same as *E. embryonal sac*.

E. multilocula'ris. (L. *multus*, many; *loculus*, a cell.) The third of Küchenmeister's three varieties of hydatid cyst in which a number of small secondary exogenous vesicles have been produced, and which are frequently separated from each other by trabeculæ of connective tissue; this condition occurs most frequently in the liver.

E. par'di, Huxley. (L. *pardus*, a male panther.) Found in *Felis mitis*.

E. polymor'phus, Diesing. (Πολύς, many; *μορφή*, form.) Found in the viscera and especially the liver of *Homo sapiens*. The same as *Tænia echinococcus*, v. Siebold.

E. scolecipa'riens. (*Scolex;* L. *pario*, to bring forth.) The first of Küchenmeister's three varieties of hydatid cyst in which there are developed from the outer layer of the primary vesicle brood-capsules with one scolex, or with secondary fertile brood-capsules; or the whole of the brood-capsules may be infertile, forming acephalocysts.

E. sim'iæ, Rudolphi. (L. *simia*, an ape.) The scolex of *Tænia echinococcus* when occurring in a monkey.

E. veterino'rum, Rudolphi (L. *veterinus*, belonging to beasts.) The scolex of *Tænia echinococcus* when occurring in cattle.

Echinoder'mal. Relating to the *Echinodermata*.

Echinoder'mata. (Ἐχῖνος; *δέρμα*, skin. G. *Stachelhäuter, Igelhäuter*.) A Subkingdom of animals having a more or less radiated structure, a calcareous dermic skeleton often furnished with spines, a distinct vascular and an alimentary system, with generally an anal aperture, a nervous system, and an ambulacral or water-vascular system.

Echinoder'matous. (Ἐχῖνος; *δέρμα*.) Relating to the *Echinodermata*.

Echinoder'mi. (Ἐχῖνος; *δέρμα*. G. *Stachenschweinmensch*.) Persons with papillary, horny, skin.

Echinoglos'sum. (Ἐχῖνος; *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.) The *Ophioglossum vulgatum*.

Echinoï'dea. (Ἐχῖνος; *εἶδος*, likeness.) A Class of the Subkingdom *Echinodermata*. They are rounded or discoidal forms of various colours enclosed in a shell or perisome of spine-bearing, 4—6 angled, calcareous plates; some of which are perforated for the ambulacral feet. The sexes are distinct.

Echinomelocac'tus. (Ἐχῖνος, a hedge-hog; *μῆλον*, an apple; *κάκτος*, a cactus.) The *Melocactus communis*.

Echinopæ'dium. (Ἐχῖνος; *παῖς*, a child.) The bilaterally symmetrical larva of the Echinodermata.

Echinoph'ora. (Ἐχῖνος; *φορέω*, to bear.) The prickly parsnip. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates two species and one variety.

Also, a name of some species of parsley.

Echinoph'oræ. (Ἐχῖνος; *φορέω*.) A Division of the Nat. Order *Umbelliferæ*, according to Baillon; fruit unilocular, by abortion of one of the carpels; primary ridges only present, and but slightly developed.

Echinoph'orous. (Ἐχῖνος; *φορέω*, to bear. G. *stacheltragend*.) Bearing spines like a hedgehog.

Echinophthal'mia. (Ἐχῖνος; *ὀφθαλμία*, inflammation of the eye. F. *échinophthalmie*.) Old term for inflammation of the edge of the eyelids, so that the hairs project like the quills of a hedge-hog.

Or, according to some, an ophthalmia in which the conjunctiva is rough and granular.

Echinopod'ium. (Ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog; *πούς*, a foot.) A species of broom, supposed to be the *Spartium scoparium*, because its flowers resemble the foot of the hedge-hog.

Echi'nops. (Ἐχῖνος; *ὤψ*, aspect or appearance. G. *Kugeldistel*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

E. max'imus, Siev. (L. *maximus*, greatest.) The *E. sphærocephalus*.

E. multiflo'rus, Lamb. (L. *multus*, many; *flos*, a flower.) The *E. sphærocephalus*.

E. pauciflo'rus, Lamb. (L. *paucus*, few; *flos*, a flower.) The *E. ritro*.

E. ri'tro, Linn. The ritro or little globe thistle. Hab. South Europe. Root astringent.

E. sphæroceph'alus, Linn. (Σφαῖρα, a ball; *κεφαλή*, the head.) The globe thistle. Its root and seeds are moderately diuretic.

E. strigo'sus, Linn. (L. *strigosus*, full of wrinkles, lean.) Hab. Spain. The down of the flower and leaves, called Spanish tinder, is used as amadou.

Echino'pus. The *Echinops sphærocephalus*.

Echinorhyn'chus. (Ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog; *ῥύγχος*, a beak. F. *échinorrhynque;* G. *Dornrüssel, Stachelschwang, Kratzer*.) A Genus of the Order *Acanthocephala*, Class *Nemathelmintha*, Subkingdom *Vermes*. The embryo is a small elongated body, with temporary hooklets at the anterior end, and a central granular embryonic nucleus; it is enclosed in the fusiform egg before leaving the body of the parent, is then swallowed by some Amphipod, or Isopod, or other Crustacean, becomes free in the digestive tube, perforates the wall of the intestine, and is transformed, after having lost its temporary hooklets, into a small oblong gregariniform worm, which remains in the visceral cavity of its host, where it develops; it then escapes, is eaten by some fish or aquatic bird, and, attaining in its new abode full sexual maturity, breeds. For an account of the adult, see *Acanthocephala*.

E. acanthoso'ma, Westrumb. (Ἄκανθος, a thorn; *σῶμα*, body.) Found in the intestines of *Atherina hepsetus*.

E. a'cus, Rud. (L. *acus*, a needle.) Found in the intestines of *Gadus luscus* and *G. morrhua*.

E. æqua'lis, Zed. (L. *æqualis*, equal.) Found in the intestine of *Ægolius otus*.

E. ag'ilis, Rud. (L. *agilis*, nimble.) Found in the intestine of *Mugil auratus*.

E. amphipach'us, Westrumb. (Ἀμφί, on both sides; *παχύς*, thick.) Found in the mesentery of *Erinaceus europæus*.

E. angusta'tus, Rudolphi. (L. *angustus*, narrow.) In the intestines of the perch, trout, and other fresh-water fish; embryo fills the visceral cavity of the water-slater, *Asellus aquaticus*.

E. anthu'ris, Dujardin. Found in the intestines of *Triton tæniatus*.

E. anula'tus, Molin. (L. *anulatus*, ringed.)

Found in abdominal cavity of *Merlucius vulgaris*.

E. appendicula'tus, Westrumb. (L. *appendicula*, a small appendage.) Found in the intestines and mesentery of *Crocidura aranea*.

E. arcua'tus, Diesing. (L. *arcuatus*, from *arcuo*, to bend like a bow.) Found in the liver of *Macrodon trahira*.

E. ar'deæ al'bæ, Rud. (L. *albus*, white.) Found in the intestines of *Ardea alba*.

E. areola'tus, Rud. (L. *areola*, a small open place.) Found in the intestines of *Sylvia atricapilla*.

E. argenti'næ, Rudolphi. (L. *argentum*, silver.) Found in the abdomen of *Scopelus Humboldtii*.

E. auranti'acus, Risso. (L. *aurantia*, an orange.) Found in the intestines of *Trachypterus falx*.

E. bacilla'ris, Zed. (L. *bacillum*, a small staff.) Found in the intestines of *Mergus albellus*.

E. balanoceph'alus, Owen. (Βάλανος, an acorn; κεφαλή, the head.) In some whales.

E. brevicol'lis, Molin. (L. *brevis*, short; *collum*, a neck.) Found in the intestines of *Balænoptera rostrata*.

E. campanula'tus, Diesing. (Low L. *campanula*, a little bell.) Found in the intestines of *Felis concolor*.

E. campylu'rus, Nitzsch. (Καμπύλος, curved; οὐρά, a tail.) Found in the intestines of *Lestris catarrhactes*.

E. cauda'tus, Zed. (L. *cauda*, a tail.) Found in the intestines of *Circus rufus*.

E. cinc'tus, Rud. (L. *cingo*, to surround.) Found in the peritoneum of *Vipera Redii*.

E. circumflex'us, Molin. (L. *circumflecto*, to bend about.) Found in the intestines of *Talpa europæa*.

E. cla'væceps, Zed. (L. *clava*, a club.) Found in the intestines of *Cyprinus carpio*.

E. cla'vula, Dujardin. (L. *clavula*, a little twig.) Found in the intestines of *Gobius niger*.

E. compres'sus, Rud.. (L. *comprimo*, to squeeze.) Found in the intestines of *Corvus corniz*.

E. contor'tus, Bremser. (L. *contorqueo*, to turn.) Found in the intestines of *Lanius collurio*.

E. contor'tus, Molin. (L. *contorqueo*, to turn.) Found in the intestines of *Strix flammea*.

E. crassicol'lis, Villot. (L. *crassus*, thick; *collum*, a neck.) Found in the intestines of *Calidris arenaria*.

E. crot'ali, Humboldt. (*Crotalus*.) The *Pentastoma moniliforme*, Diesing.

E. cunic'uli, Bellingham. Found in the intestines of *Lepus cuniculus*.

E. cylindra'ceus, Schrank. (L. *cylindrus*, a cylinder.) Found in the intestines of *Dendrocopus major*.

E. decip'iens, Dujardin. (L. *decipio*, to ensnare.) Found in the intestines of *Troglodytes parvulus*.

E. dendro'copi, Westrumb. Found in the intestines of *Dendrocalaptes albicollis*.

E. depres'sus, Nitzsch. (L. *deprimo*, to press down.) Found in the duodenum of *Mustela foina*.

E. dimorphoceph'alus, Westrumb. (Δίμορφος, two-formed; κεφαλή, the head.) Found in the intestines of *Muscicapa collaris*.

E. echinodis'cus, Diesing. (Ἐχῖνος, a hedgehog; δίσκος, a quoit.) Found in the intestines of *Myrmecophaga tetradactyla*.

E. el'egans, Dies. (L. *elegans*, elegant.) Found in capsules beneath the skin in *Hapale chrysoleuca*.

E. emberi'zæ, Rudolphi. (L. *emberiza*, a bunting.) Found in the intestines of *Fringilla citrina*.

E. enterode'lus, Weinland. (Ἔντερον, an intestine; δῆλος, conspicuous.) In the intestine of *Emys rubriventris*.

E. eperla'nis, Rudolphi. Found in the abdomen and intestines of *Osmerus eperlanus*.

E. falca'tus, Frolich. (L. *falcatus*, scythe-shaped.) Found in the intestines of *Salamandra atra*.

E. fascia'tus, Westrumb. (L. *fascia*, a band.) Found in the omentum of *Sylvia atricapilla*.

E. filicol'lis, Rud. (L. *filum*, a thread; *collum*, a neck.) Found in the intestines of *Anas boschas domestica*.

E. fla'vus, Molin. (L. *flavus*, yellow.) Found in the intestines of *Pagellus erythrinus*.

E. Frasso'nii, Molin. Found in the intestines of *Numenius arquata*.

E. fusifor'mis, Zed. (L. *fusus*, a spindle; *forma*, shape.) Found in the intestines of *Trutta fario*.

E. gal'bulæ, Westrumb. Found in the intestines of *Alcedo galbula*.

E. gibbo'sus, Rud. (L. *gibbosus*, hump-backed.) Found in the liver and coats of the intestines in capsules in *Platessa flesus*.

E. gi'gas, Göze. (L. *gigas*, a giant. G. *Riesenkratzer*.) In the small intestine of swine; the tapeworms found in the human animal which were thought to be *E. gigas* have been shown to be of some other species. Male 3″, females sometimes 20″ long. Embryo probably in the larvæ of the cockchafer, *Melolontha vulgaris*; or, according to some, in land snails.

E. globicol'lis, Creplin. (L. *globus*, a sphere; *collis*, a neck.) Found in the intestines of *Larus maximus*.

E. globocauda'tus, Zed. (L. *globus*, a sphere; *cauda*, a tail.) Found in the intestine of *Ulula aluco*.

E. globulo'sus, Rud. (L. *globulus*, a globule.) Found in the intestine of *Acerina cernua*.

E. grac'ilis, van Beneden. (L. *gracilis*, thin.) Found in the intestines of *Mugil chelo*.

E. grac'ilis, Rudolphi. (L. *gracilis*, thin.) Found in the intestines of *Coracias garrula*.

E. gru'is, v. Linstow. Found in the intestines of *Grus cinerea*.

E. hæru'ca, Rud. In the frog; embryo in *Asellus aquaticus*.

E. Haliaë'ti, Rud. Found in the intestines of *Pandion haliaëtos*.

E. hamula'tus, Leidy. (L. *hamulus*, a small hook.) Found in the intestines of *Emys insculpta*.

E. hepat'icus, Molin. (Ἧπαρ, the liver.) Found in the abdominal cavity and liver of *Pica caudata*.

E. hexacan'thus, Dujardin. (Ἕξ, six; ἄκανθός, a thorn.) Found in the intestines of *Mugil labeo*.

E. hirun'dinum, Rudolphi. (L. *hirundo*, a swallow.) Found in the intestines of *Cypselus apus*.

E. hom'inis, Lambl. (L. *homo*, a man.) A term applied to the Echinorhyncus found in boy by Lambl; the species is a doubtful one. Some have, erroneously, thought it to be *E. gigas;* Leuckhart asserts its great similarity to *E. angustatus.*

E. hys'trix, Brems. (Ὑστριξ, a porcupine.) Found in the large intestine of *Mergus merganser.*

E. impudi'cus, Diesing. (L. *impudicus*, shameless.) Found in the intestines of *Doras niger.*

E. inæqua'lis, Rud. (L. *inæqualis*, unequal.) Found in the stomach of *Buteo vulgaris.*

E. incrassa'tus, Molin. (L. *incrassatus*, fattened.) Found in the intestines of *Gobius paganellus.*

E. infla'tus, Creplin. (L. *inflatus*, blown into.) Found in the intestines of *Hæmatopus ostralegus.*

E. inflex'us, Cobbold. (L. *inflecto*, to bend.) Found in the intestines of *Halichelys atra.*

E. inscrip'tus, Westrumb. (L. *inscriptus*, inscribed.) Found in the intestines of *Turdus albicollis.*

E. la'bri, Rudolphi. Found in the intestines of *Crenilabrus tinca.*

E. lagenæfor'mis, Westrumb. (L. *lagena*, a flask; *forma*, shape.) Found in the intestines of *Circus cyaneus.*

E. lamel'liger, Diesing. (L. *lamella*, a plate; *gero*, to bear). Found in pyloric appendix of *Naucrates ductor.*

E. lan'cea, Westrumb. (L. *lancea*, a spear.) Found in the intestines of *Oedicnemus crepitans.*

E. lanceola'tus, Linstow. (L. *lancea*, a spear.) Found in the intestines of *Aegialites hiaticula.*

E. latera'lis, Molin. (L. *latus*, side.) Found in the intestines of *Belone acus.*

E. lesinifor'mis, Molin. Found in capsules in the peritoneum of *Rana esculenta.*

E. linea'ris, Westrumb. (L. *linearis*, linear.) Found in the intestines of *Sterna cantiaca.*

E. longicol'lis, Villot. (L. *longus*, long; *collum*, a neck.) Found in the intestines of *Strepsilas interpres.*

E. macracan'thus, Bremser. (Μακρός, long; ἄκανθος, a thorn.) Found in the intestines of *Charadrius pluvialis.*

E. macrorhyn'chus, Diesing. (Μακρός, long; ῥύγχος, a snout.) Found in the intestines of *Vastres Cuvieri.*

E. macrou'rus, Bremser. (Μακρός, long; οὖρος, wind.) Found in the intestines of *Ardea purpurea.*

E. ma'jor, Bremser. (L. *major*, greater.) Found in the intestines of *Erinaceus europæus.*

E. manifes'tus, Leidy. (L. *manifestus*, clear.) Found in the intestines of *Picus collaris.*

E. megaceph'alus, Westrumb. (Μεγᾶς, great; κεφαλή, head.) Found in the peritoneum of *Pantherophis zeæ.*

E. micracan'thus, Rud. (Μικρός, small; ἄκανθα, a thorn.) Found in the intestines of *Fringilla cœlebs.*

E. microceph'alus, Rud. (Μικρός, small; κεφαλή, head.) Found in the intestines of *Didelphys philander.*

E. milia'ris, Zenker. (L. *milium*, millet.) The embryo of *E. polymorphus* found in the intestine of *Gammarus pulex.*

E. monilifor'mis, Bremser. (L. *monile*, a collar; *forma*, shape.) Found in the intestines of *Cricetus frumentarius.*

E. mu'ris, Zeder. (L. *mus*, a mouse.) Found in the stomach of *Mus musculus.*

E. napæfor'mis, Rud. (L. *napa*, a turnip; *forma*, shape.) Found in the cæcum and under the skin of *Erinaceus europæus.*

E. nar'doi, Molin. (Νάρδος, nard.) Found in the intestines of *Belone acus.*

E. obli'quus, Dujardin. (L. *obliquus*, oblique.) Found in the intestines of *Certhia familiaris.*

E. oligacanthoï'des, Rud. (Ὀλίγος, small; ἄκανθα, a thorn; εἶδος, likeness.) Found in the intestines and mesentery in capsules in *Bothrops jararacca.*

E. oligacan'thus, Rud. (Ὀλίγος, small; ἄκανθα, thorn.) Found in the peritoneum of *Elaphis quadrilineata.*

E. ori'oli, Rud. Found in the intestines of *Icterus cristatus.*

E. o'tidis houba'ræ, Miescher. Found in the intestines of *Otis houbara.*

E. ova'tus, Leidy. (L. *ovatus*, egg-shaped) Found in the small intestines of *Felis pardus.*

E. pachyso'mus, Creplin. (Παχύς, thick; σῶμα, the body.) Found in the stomach of *Trutta salar.*

E. pa'ri, Rud. Found in the intestines of *Parus major.*

E. pellu'cidus, Leuckart. (L. *pellucidus*, transparent.) Found in the intestines of *Delphinus delphis.*

E. plagiceph'alus, Westrumb. (Πλάγιος, aslant; κεφαλή, a head.) Found in the intestines of *Acipenser glaber.*

E. plates'see, v. Bened. Found in the intestines of *Platessa vulgaris.*

E. pleuronec'tes max'imi, Müller. Found in the intestines of *Rhombus maximus.*

E. pleuronec'tes platessoï'dis, Rud. Found in the intestines of *Platessa flesus.*

E. polymor'phus, Brems. (Πολύς, many; μορφή, form.) A parasite of the ducks and other birds.

E. por'rigens, Rudolphi. (L. *porrigo*, to spread out.) In whales.

E. prætex'tus, Molin. (L. *prætexo*, to border.) Found in the intestines of *Triton lobatus Bonaparte.*

E. pris'tis, Rud. (Πρίστις, a sea monster.) Found in the intestines of *Scomber colias.*

E. propin'quus, Duj. (L. *propinquus*, near.) Found in the intestines of *Gobius niger.*

E. pro'teus, Westrumb. (L. *proteus*, changeable.) In the intestines of many freshwater fishes; the embryo form lives in the freshwater shrimp, *Gammarus pulex.*

E. puto'rii, Molin. Found in the coats of the abdominal arteries of *Fœtorius putorius.*

E. pyrifor'mis, Bremser. (L. *pyrus*, a pear; *forma*, shape.) Found in the intestines of *Turdus merula.*

E. reticula'tus, Westrumb. (L. *reticulum*, a net.) Found in the intestines of *Rallus nigricans.*

E. rhopalorhyn'chus, Diesing. (Ῥόπαλον, a club; ῥύγχος, a snout.) Found in the intestines of *Jacare nigra.*

E. ricinoï'des, Rud. (L. *ricinus*, a tick;

Gr. εἶδος, form.) Found in the mesentery and intestines of *Upupa epops.*

E. ro'seus, v. Bened. (L. *roseus*, rosy.) Found in the intestines of *Labrus tumaculatus.*

E. ro'seus, Molin. (L. *roseus*, rosy.) Found in the stomach of *Cantharus vulgaris.*

E. rubicun'dus, Molin. (L. *rubicundus*, ruddy.) Found in the liver of *Platessa passer.*

E. scia'næ, Rudolphi. Found in the mesentery of *Sciæna aquila.*

E. sigmoï'des, Westrumb. (Σίγμα, the letter S; εἶδος, form.) Found in the intestines of *Oriolus galbula.*

E. sim'plex, Rudolphi. (L. *simplex*, simple.) Found in the intestines of *Trigla gurnardus.*

E. solita'rius, Molin. (L. *solitarius*, solitary.) Found in the stomach and intestines of *Conger vulgaris.*

E. sphæroceph'alus, Bremser. (Σφαῖρα, a ball; κεφαλή, a head.) Found in the intestines of *Hæmatopus ostralegus.*

E. spi'ra, Diesing. (L. *spira*, a coil.) Found in the intestines of *Sarcorhamphus papa.*

E. spira'lis, Rudolphi. (L. *spiralis*, from *spira*, a coil.) Found in the intestines of *Ardea minuta.*

E. spi'rula, Olfers. (L. *spirula*, a small coil.) Found in the small intestines of *Inuus ecaudatus*, and other monkeys.

E. stella'ris, Molin. (L. *stellaris*, star-shaped.) Found in and upon the intestines of *Anas boschas.*

E. stria'tus, Goeze. (L. *strio*, to striate.) Found in the intestines of *Megaceryle torquata.*

E. strumo'sus, Rudolphi. (L. *strumosus*, scrofulous.) Found in the small intestine of *Halichoerus grypus.*

E. subula'tus, Zed. (L. *subula*, an awl.) Found in the intestines of *Alosa vulgaris.*

E. tænioï'des, Diesing. (Ταινία, a band; εἶδος, form.) Found in the intestines of *Dicholophus cristatus.*

E. tan'agræ, Rud. Found in the intestines of *Oriolus.*

E. tar'dæ, Rud. Found in the intestines of *Otis tarda.*

E. tere'bra, Rud. (L. *terebra*, a borer.) Found in the intestines of *Pelamys sarda.*

E. te'res, Westrumb. (L. *teres*, rounded.) Found in the intestines of *Corvus monedula.*

E. tereticol'lis, Cobbold. (L. *teres*, rounded; *collum*, a neck.) Found in the intestines of *Pholis lævis.*

E. transver'sus, Rud. (L. *transversus*, turned across.) Found in the intestines of *Lusciola luscinia.*

E. trito'nis, Westrumb. Found in the peritoneum of *Triton alpestris.*

E. tu'ba, Rud. (L. *tuba*, a trumpet.) Found in the intestines of *Nyctale tengmalmi.*

E. tubero'sus, Zed. L. *tuberosus*, full of lumps.) Found in the intestines of *Perca fluviatilis.*

E. tu'midus, Rud. (L. *tumidus*, swollen.) Found in the intestines of *Crotophaga ani.*

E. turbinel'la, Diesing. (L. *turbo*, a top.) Found in the intestines of *Hyperoodon rostratum.*

E. ur'niger, Dujardin. (L. *urniger*, urn-bearing.) Found in the intestines of *Solea vulgaris.*

E. vagina'tus, Diesing. (L *vagina*, a sheath.) Found in the intestines of *Rhamphastus culminatus.*

E. varia'bilis, Diesing. (L. *variabilis*, *changeable.*) Found in capsules in and upon the intestines of *Monochir maculipinnis.*

E. vasculo'sus, Rud. (L. *vasculum*, a small vessel.) Found in the intestines of *Lepidopus argyreus.*

E. ventrico'sus, Rud. (L. *venter*, a belly.) Found in the intestines of *Fœtorius putorius.*

E. Vesia'nii, Molin. Found in the intestines of *Gobius paganellus.*

E. wach'niæ, Tilesius. Found in the intestines of *Gadus wachnia*, Pallas.

Echinos'tomum, v. Beneden. (Ἐχῖνος; στόμα, a mouth.) A genus of cestoid worms.

E. gado'rum, v. Beneden. (L. *gadus*, a codfish.) A species found in the cod.

Echinotæni'idæ, v. Beneden. (Ἐχῖνος; ταινία, a band. G. *Stachelbandwürmer.*) A Family of *Tæniadæ*, including those provided with hooklets.

Echinozo'a. (Ἐχῖνος; ζῷον, an animal.) A synonym of *Echinodermata.*

Echi'nulate. (Ἐχῖνος.) Beset with small bristles; a diminutive of *Echinate.*

Echi'nus. (Ἐχῖνος, the hedge-hog. G. *Igel.*) The hedge-hog, *Erinaceus europæus.*

Also, a Genus of the Class *Endocyclica*, Order *Echinoidea;* many of the species are used as food. See *E. esculentus*, *E. granularis*, *E. lividus*, *E. melo*, and *E. sphæra.*

Also, a Genus of the Nat. Order *Euphorbiaceæ.* See *E. philippinensis* and *E. scandens.*

Also, in Botany, the prickly head of a plant.

Also, a term for the rough stomach of a ruminant, the rumen.

Also, a term for the rough and muscular gizzard of graminivorous and gallinaceous birds.

E. esculen'tus, Linn. (L. *esculentus*, eatable.) Used as food.

E. granula'ris, Lamk. (L. *granula*, a small grain.) Eaten in Southern Italy.

E. liv'idus, Lam. (L. *lividus*, dusky.) Used as food.

E. me'lo, Lamk. (L. *melo*, a melon.) Hab. shores of the Mediterranean, where it is used as food.

E. philippinen'sis, Baill. The *Rottlera tinctoria.*

E. scan'dens. (L. *scando*, to climb.) The *Allamanda cathartica.*

E. sphæ'ra. (Σφαῖρα, a globe.) The sea urchin. Used as food, especially in late summer when full of ova.

Echioï'des. (Ἔχιον, the bugloss; εἶδος, likeness.) A term applied to some plants from their likeness to an echium.

E. praten'sis. The *Myosotis pratensis.*

Echir'etin. $C_{35}H_{56}O_2$. An amorphous tasteless resin accompanying ditaïn in Dita bark.

Ech'is. (Ἔχις, a viper.) A Genus of the *Viperidæ.* Scales on the under surface of the head smooth, body round.

E. carina'ta, Merr. (L. *carina*, a keel.) A poisonous African snake.

Echit'amin. $C_{22}H_{28}N_2O_4 + 4H_2O$. An alkaloid found in Dita bark; it crystallises in brilliant prisms.

Echit'ein. $C_{42}H_{70}O_2$. A substance remaining in the alcoholic solution from which echicerin and echitin have been separated. It crystallises in delicate long prisms, melts at

195° C. (383° F.), and sublimes at a higher temperature.

Echi'tes. (Ἔχις, the viper. G. *Klammerstrauch.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Apocynaceæ*, so called from its twisting habits.

E. acumina'ta, Ruiz and Pavon. (L. *acuminatus*, pointed.) Supplies a thin bark; pale grey on the outside; the *Condurango de plátano.*

E. antidysenteri'ica, Roxb. The *Wrightia antidysenterica*, Br.

Also, the term for *Holarrhena antidysenterica*, Wall.

E. caryophylla'ta, Roxb. (Καρυόφυλλον, the clove tree.) Leaves used in rheumatic febrile affections.

E. curu'ru, Mart. Bark used in diarrhœa and dysentery.

E. diffor'mis. The *Forsteronia difformis.*

E. frutes'cens, Roxb. The *Ichnocarpus frutescens*, R. Brown.

E. hirsu'ta, Ruiz and Pavon. (L. *hirsutus*, hairy.) Supplies a bark with a soft, pale yellow corky layer; the *Condurango de paloma* from Zaruma.

E. insig'nis, Spr. (L. *insignis*, remarkable.) Bark used in diarrhœa and dysentery.

E. longiflo'ra, Desf. (L. *longus*, long; *flos*, a flower.) Bark used in diarrhœa and dysentery.

E. malabar'ica, Lam. Hab. Hindostan. Root used as febrifuge, leaves applied to carbuncles.

E. pubes'cens, Buck. (L. *pubesco*, to be downy.) Bark used in diarrhœa and dysentery.

E. salicifo'lia, Willd. (L. *salix*, a willow; *folium*, a leaf.) The *Allamanda cathartica*, Linn.

E. schola'ris, Linn. The *Alstonia scholaris.*

E. spino'sa, Burm. (L. *spina*, a thorn.) The *Carissa carandas*, Linn.

E. suberec'ta. (L. *sub*, under; *erectus*, upright.) A species said to be one of those the juice of which goes to form curare.

E. syphilit'ica, Linn. Hab. Surinam. Used in syphilis.

E. tetrago'nus, De Cand. (Τετράς, four; γωνία, an angle.) Supplies a dark grey bark; the *Condurango de paloma* from Malacatos.

E. veneno'sus, Roxb. (L. *venenum*, poison.) Hab. Mexico. A poisonous species producing inflammation of the mucous membranes, delirium, coma, and death.

Ech'itin. $C_{32}H_{52}O_2$. One of the crystalline constituents of *Dita bark*; it forms white anhydrous scales, which melt at 170° C. (338° F.)

Ech'ium. (Ἔχις, a viper. G. *Natterkraut, Natterkopf.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Boraginaceæ*; so called because the different species were supposed to be useful in the bite of a viper. Several species are used in India under the name Gouzabám.

E. ægypti'acum. (*Egypt.*) The wall bugloss, the root of which is used as sudorific, and, with oil, as a dressing for wounds; also called *Lycopsis.*

E. cre'ticum, Pall. (*Crete.*) The *E. rubrum.*

E. ital'icum, Gmel. (*Italy.*) The *E. rubrum.*

E. plantagin'eum. (*Plantago.*) A species used in Brazil as a pickle.

E. ros'sicum, Gmel. (Mod. L. *rossicus*, Russian.) The *E. rubrum.*

E. ru'brum, Jacq. (L. *ruber*, red.) Alkanet. Hab. Hungary. Bark of the root supplies a red dye. Used as a colouring matter in pharmacy.

E. vulga'rë, Linn. (L. *vulgaris*, common. F. *vipérine commune*; G. *Natterkopf.*) Viper's bugloss. Hab. Europe. Root aperient, and then slightly astringent.

Echnid'nin. A term erroneously put for *Echidnin.*

Ech'o. (Ἠχώ, a returned sound. F. *écho*; G. *Wiederhall.*) The repetition of a sound reflected by a body; also, the place where the repetition is heard.

E., amphor'ic. Same as *Amphoric resonance.*

E., metal'lic. A term applied to the amphoric resonance of the cough in hydropneumothorax, which partakes of the character of an echo.

Echolal'ia. (Ἠχώ; λαλιά, talking. G. *Echosprache.*) Romberg's term for the disturbance of speech in certain nervous disorders and in some insane persons when they repeat the words and tones of the person speaking to them.

Echom'eter. (Ἦχος; μέτρον, a measure.) Same as *Metronome.*

Ech'os. (Ἦχος, a sound.) A term for ringing in the ears.

Ech'oscope. (Ἦχος; σκοπέω, to examine.) A stethoscope.

Echoscopemphrag'ma. (Ἦχος; σκοπέω; ἔμφραγμα, a barrier.) The plug which was formerly introduced into the expanded end of a stethoscope.

Echoscop'ia. (Ἦχος; σκοπέω, to examine. F. *Echoscopie*; G. *Schallprüfen.*) Term for auscultation or exploration of sound.

Echoscop'ium. (Same etymon.) Same as *Sonometer.*

Also, a synonym of *Stethoscope.*

Echthysterocye'sis. (Ἐκτός, without; ὑστέρα, the womb; κύησις, pregnancy. F. *échthysterocyèse*; G. *Unterleibshohlenschwangerschaft.*) Extra-uterine pregnancy.

Echthys'terous. (Ἐκτός, without; ὑστέρα. F. *echthystere*; G. *ausserhalb der Gebärmutter.*) Extra-uterine.

Ech'zell. Germany, in Hesse, near Neuschwalheim. A sulphuretted mineral water.

Ecil'iate. (L. *e*, out; *cilium*, an eyelash. G. *wimperlos.*) Without eyelashes, without cilia.

Eck'artsbrunn. Germany, in Nassau, not far from Dinkholder, 150 feet above sea level. A chalybeate water containing iron carbonate 5·6 grains in 72 ounces, besides calcium, magnesium, and sodium carbonates.

Eck'er, Alexander. A German anatomist of the present century; professor of comparative anatomy at Freiburg in Baden.

E., yolk-plug of. A term for the central mass of large white cells in the lower segment of the egg of Amphibia in the early stage of segmentation. See *Rusconi.*

Eclactis'ma. (Ἐκλάκτισμα, a dance in which the legs are thrown up behind; from ἐκλακτίζω, to kick out.) A synonym of *Epilepsy.*

Eclamp'sia. (Ἐκλάμπω, to shine forth, to burst forth violently. F. *éclampsie*; I. *eclampsia*; G. *Eklampsie.*) A term generically

applied to epileptiform convulsions dependent on some actual disturbance of the nervous centres caused by anatomical lesion from injury or disease; by a deficient supply of blood; by introduction of poisonous matter, as urea, lead, strychnia, or hydrocyanic acid, into the blood; by the structural changes induced by the commencement of a febrile disease; or by the reflex irritation of intestinal worms, or of teething. The term was originally restricted to the convulsions of children, and of puerperal women; and the name had reference to the suddenness of the attack.

E. gravida'rum. (L. *gravida*, a pregnant woman.) Same as *Puerperal convulsions.*

E. infant'um. (L. *infans*, a young child.) Same as *Convulsions, infantile.*

E. nu'tans. (L. *nuto*, to nod the head.) A peculiar bowing forward and downward of the head, in some cases even so as to touch the knees, while in others it is rather a quick nodding repeated sometimes as often as 150 times in succession; also called *Salaam convulsion.*

E. parturient'um. (L. *parturio*, to bring forth.) Same as *Puerperal convulsions.*

E. puerpera'lis. Same as *Puerperal convulsions.*

E. typho'des. (Τύφος, stupor; εἶδος, likeness.) A synonym of the disease called by Linnæus *Raphania.*

Eclamp'sic. Relating to *Eclampsia.*

E. id'iocy. See *Idiocy, eclampsic.*

Eclamp'sy. Same as *Eclampsia.*

Eclamp'tic. (Same etymon. F. *èclamptique.*) Relating to *Eclampsia.*

Eclec'tic. (Ἐκλεκτικός, from ἐκλέγω, to pick out, to select. F. *éclectique;* G. *eclektisch.*) Selecting or choosing from among others; anciently applied to doctrines or principles professed by certain physicians, who took from all other sects what appeared to them to be the best and most rational.

Eclec'ticism. (Ἐκλεκτικός.) The doctrine and practice of an *Eclectic.*

In Medicine, as in Philosophy, the system which assumes to take the good and the true from all other systems, and to leave the bad and the false.

Also, applied to the doctrines of a school of physicians founded by Agathinus, but they are not well known.

Eclec'tics. (Ἐκλεκτικός.) The followers or professors of *Eclecticism.*

Also, a term applied to certain medical practitioners in America, without much apparent object beyond the distinguishing themselves as a class.

Eclec'tism. Same as *Eclecticism.*

Eclec'tos. The same as *Ecleigma.*

Ec'legm. Same as *Ecleigma.*

Eclegʹma. Same as *Ecleigma.*

Eclelg'ma. (Ἔκλειγμα, from ἐκλείχω, to lick up. F. *eclegme;* G. *Lechsaft.*) Old term for a linctus, or form of medicine of a semifluid consistence, which is licked off the spoon.

Also called *Looch.*

E. al'bum. Same as *Looch album.*

E. gummo'so-oleo'sum. (L. *gummi*, gum; *oleum*, oil.) The *Looch album.*

Eclep'sis. (Ἐκλέπτσις, a taking off the shell; from ἐκ, from; λεπίς, a scale. G. *Abschälen.*) A synonym of exfoliation or desquamation, as of a piece of dead bone, or of the epidermis.

Eclepisitrep'anum. Same as *Eclepisitrypanon.*

Eclepisitryp'anon. (Ἐκλεπίζω, to free from shell; τρύπανον, a trephine. G. *Entblätterungstrepan, Abblätterungstrepan.*) A trephine for the removal of exfoliating bone.

Eclig'ma. Same as *Ecleigma.*

Ecli'mia. (Ἔκλιμος, starved out. G. *Heisshunger.*) A synonym of *Boulimia.*

Ecli'pha. (Ἐκλείπω, to leave out.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ.*

E. adpres'sa, Mönch. (L. *adpressus*, from *adprimo*, to press toward.) The *E. erecta.*

E. erec'ta, Linn. (L. *erectus*, upright.) Hab. Asia, West Indies. Juice used to dye the hair black.

E. prostra'ta, Linn. (L. *prostratus*, spread out.) Hab. India. Root purgative and emetic; used in diseases of the liver and spleen and the consecutive dropsy. Probably a variety of *E. erecta.*

Eclip'sis. (Ἔκλειψις, a failing; from ἐκλείπω, to leave out.) A synonym of *Fainting.*

Eclithot'omy. Same as *Lithectomy.*

Ec'lyses. (Ἔκλυσις, weakness.) Adynamic diseases.

Ec'lysis. (Ἐκλύω, to dissolve.) Old term (Gr. ἔκλυσις), used by Hippocrates, Lindenus, Sylvius, Willis, for a universal faintness.

E. pneumocardi'aca. (Πνεύμων, the lung; καρδία, the heart.) A synonym of *Asphyxia.*

Ecmyze'sis. (Ἐκμύζησις, a sucking out.) The action of sucking.

Ecnœ'a. (Ἔκνοια; from ἐκ, out of; νόος, mind. G. *Verstandeslosigkeit.*) Madness, insanity.

Econom'ic. (L. *œconomia*, economy. F. *économique.*) Of, or belonging to, economy, or the useful distribution and application of things.

Econ'omy. (Old F. *oeconomie;* from L. *œconomia;* from Gr. οἰκονομία; from οἶκος, a house; νόμος, a usage.) The management of a household; the arrangement of work.

Also, used to denote the collection of organs or parts forming a living thing.

E., animal. A term used first by Charlton in 1658 to designate the laws which govern the actions of living things, vegetable as well as animal. It was employed by Haller, and is now used to indicate the totality of the parts of a living thing.

E., med'ical. The rules which govern the practice of medicine.

Ecornic'ulate. (L. *e*, out; *cornu*, a horn. G. *ungehörnt.*) Without a horn, hornless.

Ecor'ticate. (L. *e*, out; *cortex*, bark. G. *rindenlos, unberindet.*) Without bark, deprived of bark.

Ecos'tate. (L. *e*, neg.; *costa*, a rib. G. *ungerippt, rippenlos.*) Having no costa or vein or rib; applied to leaves.

Ecphlo'giæ. (Ἐκφλογίζω, to set on fire. F. *ecphlogie;* G. *Pocken.*) A synonym of *Smallpox.*

Ecphlogio'des. Same as *Ecphlogiois.*

Ecphlogio'is. (*Ecphlogiæ;* εἶδος, likeness.) Same as *Variolois.*

Ecphlogis'con. (Dim. of *ecphlogia.*) The same as *Varicella.*

Ecphlogo'sis. (Ἐκφλόγωσις, a conflagration.) Inflammation.

Ecphlydi'asis. (Ἐκφλύζω, to burst forth. F. *ecphlydiase;* G. *Pockenkrankheit.*) Name for pustular disease.

Ec'phlysis. (Ἐκφλύω, to burst forth.) A vesicular eruption confined in its action to the surface, in contradistinction to *Emphlysis*.

Also, Good's term for blains, being orbicular elevations of the cuticle, containing a watery fluid.

E. ec'zema. Heat eruption. Good's term for *Eczema*.

E. her'pes. Tetter. Good's term for *Herpes*.

E. her'pes circinna'tus. Same as *Herpes circinnatus*.

E. her'pes exe'dens. Same as *Herpes exedens*.

E. her'pes milia'ris. Same as *Herpes miliaris*.

E. her'pes zos'ter. Same as *Herpes zoster*.

E. pom'pholyx. Water blebs. Good's term for *Pompholyx*.

E. rhy'pia. (Ῥύπος, filth.) Sordid blain. Good's term for *Rupia*.

E. vaccin'ia. Same as *Vaccinia*.

Ecphorerysip'elas. (Ἐκφορά, a passage outward; ἐρυσίπελας, erysipelas.) A form of erysipelas in which there is much elevation of the skin.

Ecphrac'tic. (Ἐκφρακτικός, from ἐκφράσσω, to remove obstructions. F. *ecphractique*; G. *auflösend, eröffnend, ausleerend*.) Aperient; also, the same as *Deobstruent*.

Ecphrax'is. (Ἐκφράσσω, to remove obstructions.) Term (Gr. ἔκφραξις), used by Galen, *Meth. Med.* xi, 13, for the removal of obstructions or the opening of obstructed pores of the body.

Ecphro'nia. (Ἔκφρων, out of one's mind.) Old term for insanity or craziness.

Also, a Genus of Good's Order *Phrenica*; in which there is diseased perception, with little derangement of the judgment, occasionally shifting into diseased judgment with little derangement of the perception; disturbing the mind generally; diminished sensibility; irregular remissions.

E. ma'nia. (Μανία, madness.) Madness; according to Good, the discrepancy between the perception and the judgment general; great excitement of the mental, sometimes of the corporeal, powers.

E. melanchol'ia. (Μελαγχολία.) Melancholy; according to Good, the discrepancy between the perception and the judgment limited to a single object, or a few connected objects or trains of ideas; the will wayward and domineering.

Ec'phyas. (Ἐκφυάς, an outgrowth.) An appendix or excrescence. Old term, used by C. Hoffmannus, *Comm. in Galen, de Us. Part. n.* 258, for the *Appendix vermiformis*.

Ecphy'ma. (Ἔκφυμα, an eruption of pimples. F. *ecphyme*; G. *Auswuchs*.) Old term for a cutaneous excrescence.

According to Good, a superficial, permanent, indolent exuberance; mostly circumscribed.

E. cal'lus. A callosity. See *Callus*.

E. carun'cula. A *Caruncle*.

E. cla'vus. A corn. See *Clavus*.

E. œdemat'icum. (Οἴδημα, a swelling.) A synonym of *Œdema*.

Also, a synonym of *Phlegmasia dolens*.

E. physco'nia. (Φύσκων, fat-paunch.) Pendulous abdomen.

E. tricho'ma. (Τρίχωμα, a growth of hair.) A synonym of *Plica polonica*.

E. verru'ca. Same as *Verruca*.

Ecphy'mata. (Same etymon.) Measles.

Ecphyse'ma. (Ἐκ, out of; φύσημα, that which is blown. F. *ecphysème*; *Ausgeblasene*.) A pustule.

Ecphyse'sis. (Ἐκφύσησις, emission of the breath; from ἐφυσάω, to breathe out.) Old name for a quick expulsion of air from the lungs, hurried breathing.

Ec'physis. (Ἐκφύω, to beget. F. *ecphyse*; G. *Auswuchs*.) Old term (Gr. ἔκφυσις), used by Galen, *Adm. Anat.* ii, 5, for an apophysis, appendix or process of any kind; the same as *Ecphyas*.

E. ventric'uli. (L. *ventriculus*, the stomach.) A term applied to the duodenum, *de Us. Part.* v, 3.

Ecpies'ma. (Ἔκπιεσμα, that which is squeezed out; from ἐκπιέζω, to express juice. F. *ecpiesme*; G. *Ausgepresste*.) Old term for the expressed juice of plants.

Formerly applied (Gr. ἐκπιέσμα), by Galen, *Def. Med.* 2, to a fracture of the skull into many pieces.

Ecpies'mos. Same as *Ecpiesmus*.

Ecpies'mus. (Ἐκπιεσμός, a squeezing out; from ἐκπιέζω, to press out. F. *ecpiesme*.) Old term, used by Celsus, for a disorder of the eye in which the globe is pressed out of its cavity, so that it appears prominently extruded.

An old name for *Exophthalmus*.

Ecplero'ma. (Ἐκπλήρωμα, to fill. F. *ecplérome*; G. *kleines Kissen, Polster*.) Old name (Gr. ἐκπλήρωμα), used by Hippocrates, *Mochlic.* viii, 17, for a small ball or pad of leather, or other hard substance to fill up a hollow for the better application of a bandage; or for such materials adapted to the arm-pit, so that by the pressure of the heel upon them a luxated os humeri may be returned to its place; also called *Supplementum*.

Ecpletopseudomorpho'sis. (Ἐκπίμπλημι, to fill up; ψευδής, false; μορφή, form.) The assumption of a particular crystalline form, owing to the substance setting or being deposited in a cavity or mould previously occupied by some other crystal which has been dissolved out.

Ecplex'ia. Same as *Ecplexis*.

Ecplex'is. (Ἐκπλήσσω, to terrify or amaze. F. *ecplexie*; G. *das Erstarren von Schrecken*.) Old term (Gr. ἔκπληξις), used by Galen, *Comm. in Hipp. Aph.* vii, 14, for stupor or astonishment, the patient remaining with open eyes, speechless as a machine.

Ecpneumato'sis. (Ἐκπνευμάτωσις, a breathing out.) Expiration.

Ecpneu'sis. (Ἔκπνευσις, a breathing out.) Expiration.

Ec'pnoë. (Ἐκπνέω, to breathe out. F. *ecpnoé*; G. *Ausathmen, Ekpnoe*.) Old term (Gr. ἐκπνοή), used by Galen, *de Musc.* ii, for *Expiration*.

Ecpno'ic. (Same etymon.) Relating to expiration.

Ecpto'ma. (Ἔκπτωμα, from ἐκπίπτω, to fall out. F. *ecptome*; G. *Herausfallen*.) Old term for a falling down of any part; and thus applied to a luxation, the expulsion of the placenta, the falling off or detachment of gangrenous parts, scrotal hernia, and prolapsus uteri.

Ecpto'sis. (Ἔκπτωσις.) The development of an *Ecptoma*.

Ecpyc'tic. (Ἐκ, utterly; πυκάζω, to make close.) A doubtful term for the rendering of the fluids more solid, according to Hooper.

Ecpye'ma. (Ἐκ, utterly; πύον, pus. F. *ecpyème*.) Old term (Gr. ἐκπύημα), used by Hippocrates, *Aph.* vii, 20, for a collection of pus, or for a part in complete suppuration.

Ecpye'sis. (Ἔκπύησις, from ἐκπυέω, to suppurate. F. *ecpyésis*; G. *Vereiterung*.) Old term for the process of suppuration.

Humid scall, according to Good, being an eruption of small pustules distinct or confluent; hardening into crustular plates.

E. ecthy'ma. Good's term for *Ecthyma*.

E. impeti'go. Good's term for *Impetigo*.

E. porri'go. Good's term for *Porrigo*.

E. sca'bies. Good's term for *Scabies*.

Ecpye'tic. (Ἐκπυητικός, bringing to suppuration. F. *ecpyétique*.) Of, or belonging to, *Ecpyesis*; suppurative; causing to suppurate.

Ecra'sement. (F. *écraser*, to crush.) The operation of removing a part by means of the *Écraseur*.

Ec'raseur. (F. *écraser*, to crush.) Name by M. Chassaignac for an instrument consisting essentially of a sort of blunt chain-saw, or a single or twisted wire cord, which is tightened by a screw or by a rack and pinion, for removing piles, polypi, cancers of the tongue, or such erectile or malignant growths as could not be removed by the knife without a probability of dangerous hæmorrhage.

E., chain. An instrument in which a chain noose is gradually tightened by a rack and pinion, or by a screw, so as to strangulate and crush off any part around which it is cast. It is used for the removal of the tongue, penis, vascular growths and tumours.

E., galvan'ic. An ecraseur connected with a galvanic battery so that the wire may be made red-hot.

E., wire. An instrument resembling the chain ecraseur in principle, but in which the chain is replaced by a wire.

Ecreg'ma. (Ἐκρήγνυμι, to break out.) Old term (Gr. ἔκρηγμα), used by Galen, *de Artic.* iv, 63, for a segment, or rough fragment; also, an eruption or pustule. (Castellus.)

Also, a rupture. (Turton.)

Ecrex'is. (Ἐκρήγνυμι, to break out.) Old term (Gr. ἔκρηξις), used by Hippocrates, *de Steril.* iii, 1, for a rupture or laceration of the vulva or of the womb.

Ecrhyth'mos. Same as *Ecrhythmous*.

Ecrhyth'mous. (Ἐκ, neg.; ῥυθμός, rhythm. F. *ecrhythme*.) Old term (Gr. ἔκρυθμος), applied by Galen, *de diff. Puls.* i, 9, to the pulse, and meaning irregular or unrhythmical.

Ec'roë. (Ἐκρέω, to flow out.) Old term for an efflux or flowing out, or evacuating of any humour which requires purging.

Ecrusta'ceous. (L. *e*, neg.; *crusta*, a shell.) Applied to lichens which have no thallus.

Ec'rysis. (Ἐκρύω, to flow out.) Old term for an efflux of the semen before it receives the conformation of a fœtus, and so distinguished from *Abortion*; such was the idea of Hippocrates. (Hooper.)

Also the same as *Ecroë*.

Ecsarco'ma. (Ἐκ, out; σάρξ, flesh. F. *ecsarcome*; G. *Fleischwucherung*.) Old term for a fleshy excrescence, especially that which is called proud flesh. (Gorræus.)

Ecsarcosiotrau'ma. (Ἐκσαρκόω, to make to grow to flesh; τραῦμα, a wound.) A wound with proud flesh.

Ecsarco'sis. The development of an *Ecsarcoma*.

Ecses'ma. A false spelling of *Eczema*.

Ecstal'tic. (Ἐκ, out; στέλλω, to place.) A term by Marshall Hall to denote the proceeding from or out of the spinal cord by virtue of its own powers, and not by transmission.

Ec'stasis. Same as *Ecstasy*.

E. morien'tium. (L. *moriens*, dying.) The excitement of mind which occasionally manifests itself immediately before death in persons who have been in a stupor or coma.

Ec'stasy. (F. *extase*; from L. *ecstasis*, a trance; from Gr. ἔκστασις, distraction, a trance; from ἐξίστημι, to put out of its place. G. *Ekstase*.) A state of total suspension of sensibility, voluntary motion, and often of mental power; the body remaining motionless and either flaccid or inflexible, the pulsation feeble, and the breathing slow; the soul or mind removed, as it were, from the body.

Ecstomo'sis. (Ἐκ, out of; στόμα, a mouth. F. *ecstomose*; G. *Ausmundung*.) An opening on the surface of the body.

Ecstroph'ius. (Ἐκστρέφω, to invert.) Old term (Gr. ἐκστρόφιος), applied by Galen, *de C. M. sec. Loc.* ix, 7, to any medicine which had power to cause blind piles to appear outwardly.

Ec'strophy. (Ἐκστρέφω, to turn out of. G. *Auswärtsdrehung*.) A turning out or eversion of a part.

E. of blad'der. Same as *Extroversion of bladder*.

Ecta'sia. (Ἐκτείνω, to stretch out.) A dilatation. A synonym of *Aneurysm*.

E. vena'rum. (L. *vena*, a vein.) A synonym of *Varix*.

Ectasimom'eter. (Ἔκτασις, extension; μέτρον, a measure. F. *ectasimometer*; G. *Dehnbarkeitsmesser, Metallductilitätsmesser*.) An instrument for ascertaining the ductility of metals.

Ec'tasis. (Ἔκτασις, extension; from ἐκτείνω, to stretch out. G. *Ausdehnung*.) Extension, expansion; any morbid condition characterised by a state of dilatation.

E. æquatoʻrialis corʻporis ciliaʻris. (*Equator*; L. *corpus*, the body; *ciliary*.) The same as *Staphyloma corporis ciliaris*.

E. annulaʻris. (L. *annulus*, a ring.) The same as *Staphyloma annulare*.

E., capʻillary. (L. *capillus*, a hair.) Dilatation of the capillaries.

E., capʻillary, ampulʻlar. (L. *ampulla*, a vessel with a narrow neck and swollen belly.) Same as *E., capillary, varicose*.

E., capʻillary, simʻple. A general and uniform dilatation of the capillary blood-vessels.

E., capʻillary, varʻicose. (L. *varix*, a dilated vein.) A bead-like dilatation of a capillary blood-vessel of a limited character, either affecting the whole or a part only of the circumference.

E. corʻneæ. (L. *corneus*, horny.) Distension and projection of the cornea, usually the result of inflammatory processes, which weaken its structure and dispose to yield to the intraocular pressure.

E. intercalaʻris. (L. *intercalaris*, inter-

calate.) Staphyloma of the sclerotic, occurring between the attachment of the iris and the ciliary processes.

E. i'ridis. (*Iris.*) The extension of the iris which produces a small pupil.

E. posti'cum. (L. *posticus.*) The same as *Staphyloma posticum.*

E. scle'ræ. (Σκληρός, hard. G. *Ausbuchtung der Sklera.*) A thinning and projection of the sclerotic coat of the eye. It may be partial or complete.

Ec'tasy. Same as *Ectasis.*

Ectaterythe'ma. (Ἐκτατός, capable of extension; *erythema.*) Diffuse erythema; the opposite of *Periphracterythema.*

Ectat'ic. (Ἐκτατός, capable of extension.) Relating to *Ectasis.*

Ectatocacopneumo'nia. (Ἐκτατός; κακός, bad; *pneumonia.*) Diffuse *Pneumonosaprosis.*

Ectatopneumonosapro'sis. (Ἐκτατός.) Diffuse *Pneumonosaprosis.*

Ectatoproth'ylë. (Ἐκτατός; πρῶτος, first; ὕλη, matter.) A term applied to a supposed primary expansive substance, and therefore to hydrogen.

Ec'teron. Same as *Ecderon.*

Ecteth'moid. (Ἐκτός, outward; *ethmoid* bone.) A term for the prefrontal of the fish, or of the lateral ethmoidal mass, with upper and middle turbinals in man.

Ectex'is. (Ἐκτήκω, to liquefy or consume.) Old term for emaciation. (Quincy.)

Also, applied to thin or watery blood, or colliquation of that fluid.

Ecthelyn'sis. (Ἐκθηλύνω, to soften or effeminate. G. *Verweichlichung.*) Old term (Gr. ἐκθήλυνσις), applied by Hippocrates, *Aph.* v, 16, to the skin and flesh when loose and soft.

Also, formerly applied to bandages when not sufficiently tight.

Ecthetobrephotrophi'um. (Ἔκθετος, exposed; βρέφος, a fœtus; τρέφω, to bring up.) A foundling hospital.

Ecthetotrophi'um. (Ἔκθετος; τροφεῖον, a small room; from τρέφω.) A foundling hospital.

Ecthlim'ma. (Ἐκθλίβω, to press.) Old term (Gr. ἔκθλιμμα), used by Hippocrates, for excoriation, ulceration of the skin, caused from violent pressure. Galen, *in Comm. de Fract.* ii, 65.

Ecthlip'sis. (Ἐκθλίβω, to press out.) Ancient term (Gr. ἔκθλιψις), used by Hippocrates, *Coac. Prænot.* 218, for elision or expression; a bursting or dashing out, as of the eyes.

Ecthoræ'um. (Ἐκ, out; θοραῖος, containing the seed.) The thread of a *Nematocyst.*

Ecthy'ma. (Ἔκθυμα, a pustule; from ἐκθύω, to break out. F. *ecthyme;* G. *Ekthyma, Eiterblasen, Schmutzflechte.*) Term for an eruption of large phlyzacious pustules arising from red, raised, hardish bases, at some distance from each other, and not very numerous, unattended with fever, and not contagious. By some it is looked upon as the same as *Impetigo.*

E. acu'tum. (L. *acutus*, sharp.) The form which commences with some fever and sore throat; reddish points with hard bases appear, which speedily become pustular, and are often of large size; they then discharge, and dry into a dark-coloured crust, which leaves, when it falls off, a deeply congested stain, and sometimes an ulcer. It has been thought to be the result of syphilis.

E. cachec'ticum. (Καχεξία, a bad habit of body.) A form of chronic ecthyma occurring in persons of a cachectic habit of body, in which the pustule contains a dark-bloody purulent fluid, and leaves, on bursting, a thick, dark-coloured crust, which often falls and exposes an ill-conditioned ulcer.

E., chron'ic. (L. *chronicus*, lasting.) Ecthyma of slow progress, unaccompanied by fever, and generally produced by some superficial irritation.

E., conta'gious. (L. *contactus*, a touching.) A doubtful form of ecthyma which is supposed to be propagated by contagion.

E. febri'lë. (L. *febris*, a fever. G. *Menschenblattern.*) A synonym of *Variola.*

Also, a term for *Urticaria.*

E. gangræno'sum. (Γάγγραινα, gangrene.) A synonym of *Rupia escharotica.*

E. infan'tilë. (L. *infantilis*, belonging to infants.) A form of chronic ecthyma occurring in unhealthy and dirty children.

E. lu'ridum. (L. *luridus*, sallow, lurid.) A form of chronic ecthyma occurring in elderly persons, in which the pustules are large, their contents puriform or bloody, and the surrounding areola purplish or livid.

E. syphilit'icum. (*Syphilis.*) A form of skin affection in constitutional syphilis characterised by scattered, indolent pustules, with a copper-coloured base or areola; the resulting crusts are brownish or blackish, and cover ulcers with purplish indurated margins and greyish bases. It occurs chiefly on the legs.

E. vulga'rë. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) A synonym of *E. acutum.*

Ecthymat'ic. (Ἔκθυμα, a pustule.) Pustular. Used synonymously with *Exanthematous.*

Ecthymat'iform. (*Ecthyma;* L. *forma*, likeness.) Resembling *Ecthyma.*

E. syph'iloderm. (*Syphilis;* Gr. δέρμα, the skin.) Term applied to the large flat pustular syphiloderm, and to that form of syphiloderm commonly called *Rupia.*

Ecthymato'des. (Ἔκθυμα; εἶδος, likeness. G. *pustelartig, blatterähnlich.*) Like to, or relating to, a pustule.

Ecthymo'sis. Same as *Ecthyma.*

Ecthysterocye'sis. (Ἐκτός, outside; ὑστέρα, the womb; κύησις, pregnancy.) Extra-uterine pregnancy.

Ectillot'ic. (Ἐκτίλλω, to pull out. F. *ectillotique.*) Having power to pull out. Applied to that which eradicates corns or destroys superfluous hair; depilatory.

Ectil'mus. (Ἐκτίλλω.) The act of plucking out, evulsion.

Ectme'sis. (Ἐκτέμνω, to cut out.) A synonym of *Excision.*

Ec'to. (Ἐκτός, without.) A prefix signifying out, outside.

Ec'toblast. (Ἐκτός; βλαστός, a bud.) A term for the wall or outer envelope of a cell.

Also, a term for the membrane of the yelk.

Ectocar'dia. (Ἐκτός; καρδία, the heart.) Alvarengo's term for displacement or malposition of the heart.

E. abdomina'lis. (L. *abdomen*, the belly.) Displacement of the heart through a deficient diaphragm into the abdominal cavity.

E. cervica'lis. (L. *cervix*, the neck.) Displacement of the heart into the neck.

E. extrathorac'ica. (L. *extra*, on the outside; *thorax*, the chest.) Displacement of the heart out of the cavity of the chest, as when it lies in the abdomen from defect of the diaphragm.

E. intrathorac'ica. (L. *intra*, within; *thorax*, the chest.) Displacement of the heart within the thorax, as when it occupies the right side of the chest.

E. pectora'lis. (L. *pectus*, the breast.) Displacement of the heart within the chest.

Ectocar'peæ. (Ἐκτός; καρπός, fruit. G. *Aussenfrüchtige.*) A Family of *Phæosporeæ*. Small conferva-like plants, living in the open sea, and rarely attached to rocks, but growing on larger sea-weeds. Thallus jointed, more or less branched, often consisting of simple cell threads. Sporangia occurring in the form of short club-like lateral branches, sessile or stalked, simple or multiple, in some instances producing resting-spores, in others swarm-spores; germination occurring soon after escape from the sporangia, or even before.

Ectocar'pidæ. (Ἐκτός; καρπός.) A Tribe of the Suborder *Vaucheriæ*, Nat. Order *Fucaceæ*, with threads jointed, consisting of a single row of cells, variously branched; vesicles derived from one joint, either at the end of the branches or of the laterals. (Lindley.)

Ectocli'næ. (Ἐκτός; *clinode.*) A Division of *Clinosporeæ*, having a fleshy clinode covering all or part of the surface of the receptacle.

Ectocu'neiform. (Ἐκτός; *cuneiform* bone.) The external cuneiform bone.

Ec'tocyst. (Ἐκτός; κύστις, a bag.) The outer chitinous or calcareous covering of the *Polyzoa*. It consists of indistinct epithelial cells and of hollow fibres, which often become calcified.

Ec'toderm. (Ἐκτός, outside; δέρμα, the skin.) The outer layer of the blastoderm; also called *Epiblast*.

Also, a term applied to the outer layer of the body of the *Cœlenterata*.

Ectoder'mal. (Ἐκτός; δέρμα.) Relating to the *Ectoderm*.

Ectoder'mic. (Ἐκτός; δέρμα.) Relating to the cuticle, or to the *Ectoderm*.

E. cells. The cells forming the *Ectoderm*.

E. sphere. The larger and more transparent of the two spheres into which the mammalian ovum divides after impregnation; also called *Epiblastic sphere* and *Ectomere*.

Ectodysæsthe'sia. (Ἐκτός; δυσαισθησία, insensibility. F. *ectodysæsthésie.*) Term for dulness of the external senses.

Ectog'enous. (Ἐκτός, outside; γένναω, to produce.) Originating from without.

Ec'tomē. (Ἐκτομή; from ἐκτέμνω, to cut out.) Excision; castration.

Ec'tomere. (Ἐκτός, outside; μέρος, a part.) The larger and clearer of the two daughter cells into which the mammalian ovum first divides after fertilisation.

Ectom'ia. Same as *Ectome*.

Ectom'ias. (Ἐκτομίας.) One who is castrated.

Ec'tomon. (F. *hellébore noir*; G. *schwarze Nieswurz.*) Old term (Gr. ἔκτομον), interpreted by Galen, *in Lex. Hippocr.* as Ἑλλέβορον μέλανον, the *Helleborus niger*, or black hellebore.

Ec'tomous. (Ἐκτομή, a cutting out.) Castrated.

Ectœsoph'agus. (Ἐκτός, without; *œsophagus.*) Name of an instrument by Vaccà-Berlinghieri for displacing some portion of the œsophagus for œsophagotomy.

Ectop'agus. (Ἐκτός, without; πάγος, from πήγνυμι, to make fast.) A twin monstrosity with lateral union between the two chests as far as the umbilicus, which is common in both.

Ectopar'asite. (Ἐκτός; παράσιτος, a parasite. G. *Aussenschmarotzer.*) An external parasite, or one which lives on the surface of a living body.

Ectophlœ'odous. (Ἐκτός, without; φλοιός, bark. F. *ectophléode.*) Applied to the lichens which grow on the exterior surface of other plants.

Ec'tophyte. (Ἐκτός; φυτόν, a plant.) A vegetable parasite of the exterior of the body; an epiphyte.

Ectop'ia. (Ἔκτοπος, displaced. F. *ectopie*; G. *Ektopie, Ortsveränderung, Lageveränderung.*) Protrusion or displacement; an anomaly of situation or relation.

E. a'ni. Same as *Prolapsus ani*.

E. bul'bi. (L. *bulbus*, a bulb.) The same as *E. oculi*.

E. cer'ebri. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) Same as *Encephalocele*.

E. cor'dis. (L. *cor*, the heart.) Displacement or malposition of the heart.

E. hernio'sa. Same as *Hernia*.

E. intestino'rum. (L. *intestina*, the intestines.) A hernia which contains intestine.

E. len'tis. (L. *lens*, a lentil.) Displacement of the crystalline lens of the eye.

E. len'tis congen'ita. (L. *congenitus*, born with.) Displacement of the lens existing at birth.

E. oc'uli. (L. *oculus*, the eye.) Displacement of the eye, which may be either congenital or traumatic, or the result of disease. See *Exophthalmos*.

E. oc'uli congen'ita. (L. *congenitus*, born with.) A condition of displacement of the eye usually associated with anencephalia, and consequent on imperfect development of the orbit.

E. pulmo'num. (L. *pulmo*, the lung.) Hernia of the lung.

E. pupil'læ. (L. *pupilla*, the pupil of the eye.) Displacement of the pupil. It results from imperfect development of the iris. See *Coloboma*.

E. sple'nis. (L. *splen*, the spleen.) Displacement or malposition of the spleen.

E. tar'si. (Ταρσός, the edge of the eyelid.) A rare affection caused by *Buphthalmus*, which turns the lid outwards, and leads in some instances to the formation of a chemotic fold of conjunctiva between the lid and the globe of the eye.

E. tes'tis. (L. *testis*, the testicle.) An abnormal descent of the testicle.

E. tes'tis crura'lis. (L. *crus*, the thigh.) The abnormal condition in which the testicle passes out of the abdomen through the femoral or crural ring.

E. tes'tis perinæa'lis. (*Perinæum.*) The abnormal condition in which the testicle after passing down the inguinal canal avoids the scro-

tum and reaches the perinæum either between the scrotum and the thigh, or by the side of the raphé in front of the anus.

E. vesi'cæ. (L. *vesica*, a bladder.) Extroversion or outward protrusion of the bladder through congenital or other deficiency of the abdominal wall.

Ectop'iæ. (Ἔκτοπος.) An Order of the Class *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Ectop'ic. (Ἔκτοπος.) Out of place.

E. gesta'tion. See *Gestation, ectopic.*

E. menstrua'tion. See *Menstruation, ectopic.*

Ectop'isis. Same as *Ectopia.*

Ectop'ium. Same as *Ectopia.*

Ec'toplasm. (Ἐκτός; πλάσμα, anything formed.) The outer hyaline non-cellular layer of the protoplasm of a vegetable cell; it is occasionally striated, either longitudinally or transversely, and sometimes presents rods.

Also, the same as the *Ectosarc* of Infusoria.

Ectopocys'tic. (Ἔκτοπος, away from a place; κύστις, the bladder.) Relating to displacement of the bladder.

Ectopocys'tis. (Ἔκτοπος; κύστις, a bag.) A displacement or malposition of the urinary bladder.

Ectopogo'nous. (Ἐκτός, without; πώγων, a beard. F. *ectopogone*; G. *aussenbärtig, aussenzähnig.*) Applied to those mosses which have the orifice of the urn garnished with double teeth or clefts, which form an external peristome.

Ec'topous. (Ἔκτοπος, away from a place.) Out of place, displaced.

Ectoproc'ta. (Ἐκτός; πρωκτός, the anus.) An Order of the Class *Polyzoa* having the anus outside the mouth-tentacles.

Ectoprot'ic. Erroneous orthography for *Ecoprotic.*

Ectopter'ygoid. (Ἐκτός, without; πτερυγοειδής, pterygoid.) A term applied to two different bones; to the transverse bones of reptiles and to the pterygoid proper of fishes, which is the equivalent of the internal pterygoid plate of man. It may be formed on cartilage in the lower types, which cartilage dies out in the higher orders, being replaced by membrane.

Ec'topy. Same as *Ectopia.*

Ector'ganism. (Ἐκτός; *organism.*) A parasitic plant or animal which lives on the outer surface of another.

Ec'tosarc. (Ἐκτός, outside; σάρξ, flesh.) The outer layer of the body of amœboid animals.

Ectospo'rous. (Ἐκτός; σπορά, spore. G. *aussensporig.*) Having spores on the outside.

Ectos'teal. (Ἐκτός, outside; ὀστέον, a bone.) Relating to, or on, the outside of a bone.

E. ossifica'tion. (L. *os*, a bone; *facio*, to make.) Same as *Ectostosis.*

Ectosteom'yces. (Ἐκτός; ὀστέον, a bone; μύκης, a fungus.) External fungus of bone; probably applied to a spongy exostosis.

Ectosto'sis. (Ἐκτός; *ostosis.*) A term applied to that form of ostosis or ossification in cartilage in which the calcareous deposit first occurs immediately under or in the perichondrium, and then proceeds inwards, replacing or surrounding the cartilage, and so becoming *Endostosis.*

Ectothe'ca. (Ἐκτός, outside; θήκη, a sheath.) The external delicate structureless investment which covers the medusiform gonophores or sporosacs of many hydroid polypes, through which the planoblasts burst as they become detached. It is absent in *Clavatella* and *Corymorpha.*

Ectozoæ'na. (Ἐκτός, without; *ozæna.* F. *ectozene.*) External ozæna; ozæna affecting the fore part of the nasal cavities.

Ectozo'a. (Ἐκτός, without; ζῷον, an animal.) A general term for those parasitic insects that, like the itch insect and the flea, infest the surface or external part of the body, in distinction from the *Entozoa.*

Ectozo'on. (Ἐκτός, outward; ζῷον, an animal.) An animal parasite of the outside of the body.

Ectrim'ma. (Ἐκτρίβω, to rub off.) Old term (Gr. ἔκτριμμα), used by Hippocrates, *de Fract.* iii, 26, for an excoriation or ulceration of the skin over the sacrum or other part in contact with the bed.

Ectrodactyl'ia. (Ἔκτρωσις, abortion; δάκτυλος, a finger.) A malformation in which one or more fingers or toes are wanting.

Ectrog'eny. (Ἔκτρωσις; γεννάω, to produce.) Serres' term for monstrosity by defect or diminution in number of organs or parts.

Ectro'ma. (Ἔκτρωμα, from ἐκτιτρώσκω, to abort or miscarry.) Old term for the product of an abortion, and sometimes for the act of abortion.

Ectrom'eles. (Ἔκτρωμα; μέλος, a limb.) A Genus of monstrosities in which the thoracic or abdominal limbs are nearly or altogether deficient from an arrest of development, as distinguished from spontaneous amputation.

Ectrom'ely. (Same etymon.) The condition of an *Ectromeles.*

Ec'tropē. (Ἐκτροπή, from ἐκτρέπω, to turn aside.) Old term for a duct by which morbid humours are diverted and drawn off.

Also, the same as *Ectropium.*

Ectro'pia. (Ἐκτροπή. G. *Auswärtswendung, Ablenkung.*) A turning or bending outwards. Same as *Ectropium.*

Ectrop'ic. (Ἔκτροπος, a turning out of the way. G. *abgewendet.*) Bending outwards.

Also, relating to *Ectropium.*

Ectro'pion. Same as *Ectropium.*

E. of blad'der. Same as *Extroversion of bladder.*

E. of os u'teri. (L. *os*, the mouth; *uterus*, the womb.) Eversion of the lips of the os uteri.

E. vesi'cæ. (L. *vesica*, a bladder.) Extroversion of the bladder.

Ectro'pium. (Ἐκτρέπω, to turn from. F. *ectropion*; I. *ectropio*; G. *Umkehrung des Augenlieds.*) An outward bending; especially applied to the condition in which the eyelid folds on itself, so that the conjunctival surface becomes external; eversion of the eyelid.

E. acu'tum. (L. *acutus*, sharp.) The same as *E. musculare spasmodicum.*

E. an'guli exter'ni. (L. *angulus*, angle; *externus*, external.) A condition of eversion of the lid which occasionally arises as the result of carious disease of the bone in this region.

E. congen'itum. (L. *congenitus*, born with. G. *angeborenes Ectropium.*) A condition noticed by v. Ammon as occasionally resulting from *Buphthalmus.*

E. factit'ium. (L. *factitius*, made by art.) The same as *E. simulatum.*

E. luxu'rians. (L. *luxurio*, to have in abundance.) A synonym of *E. sarcomatosum.*

E. mechan'icum. (L. *mechanicus*, belonging to mechanics.) The same as *E. organicum.*

E. muscula'rĕ. (L. *musculus*, a muscle.) Ectropium resulting from muscular action when the lids have been greatly swollen or extended by tumours of the orbit.

E. muscula'rĕ seni'lĕ. (L. *senilis*, belonging to age.) The same as *E. senile.*

E. muscula'rĕ spasmod'icum. (L. *spasmus*, a cramp. G. *spastisches Ectropium.*) That form of eversion of the lid which sometimes occurs in blennorrhœal affections of the conjunctiva, and is due to swelling of the lid and sudden and violent contraction of the orbicularis palpebrarum.

E. of the lips. A condition in which the upper lip, or the lower lip, or both, are more or less everted, as from the contraction of the cicatrix of a burn.

E. organ'icum. (L. *organicus*, relating to instruments.) Ectropium resulting from contraction of the external cutis.

E. pal'pebræ cicatric'eum. (L. *palpebra*, an eyelid; *cicatrix*, a scar. G. *Narbenektropium.*) Ectropium resulting from contraction of the cicatrix following a wound, and especially a burn.

E. pal'pebræ ex blepharadeni'tĕ. (Βλεφαρός, the eyelid; ἀδήν, a gland.) Ectropium resulting from the occurrence of numerous abscesses at the roots of the cilia, leading to contraction of the skin and eversion of the puncta lacrymalia. It chiefly affects the borders of the lids.

E. paralyt'icum. (L. *paralyticus*, palsied.) Ectropium resulting from more or less complete paralysis of Horner's muscle.

E. sarcomato'sum (Σάρκωμα, a fleshy excrescence.) Term applied to cases in which the eyelid or lids are first inflamed and swollen, and the orbicularis rendered paretic, and at length, either by spontaneous contraction of the orbital portion of the orbicularis, or by an effort to raise the lid with the fingers, eversion results.

E. seni'lĕ. (L. *senilis*, belonging to age.) Ectropium due to relaxation of the skin occurring in old people. There has usually been for a long period conjunctivitis, with muco-purulent secretion, which forms crusts about the roots of the cilia, and the affection generally commences at the inner angle.

E. simula'tum. (L. *simulatus*, feigned.) Eversion of the eyelids, practised by beggars to excite compassion.

E. symptomat'icum. (Σύμπτωμα, a symptom.) Ectropium resulting from the growth of a tumour.

Ectro'sis. (Ἔκτρωσις, from ἐκτιτρώσκω, to abort.) An abortion or miscarriage.

Ectrot'ic. (Ἐκτρωτικός, belonging to abortion; from ἐκτιτρώσκω, to throw out. F. *ectrotique*; G. *fruchtabtreibend.*) Throwing out. Of, or belonging to, *Ectroma* or *Ectrosis.*

Term formerly applied to medicines and agents which cause abortion of the fœtus.

Also, applied to medicines or modes of treatment which tend to produce the abortion or sudden cutting short of a disease.

E. meth'od. A term specially applied to a method of treatment of smallpox by pricking the apex of each pustule with a gold or silver needle, charged with nitrate of silver or other escharotic, in order to procure the arrest of the disease.

Ectylot'ic. (Ἐκτυλωτικος, hardening to a callus.) Making hard, developing a callus.

Also (ἐκ, out; τύλος, a callus), having the power to remove a callus, as the milder caustics.

Ectympano'sis. (Ἐκτυμπάνωσις, a swelling out like a drum.) A synonym of *Tympanitis.*

Ecyphel'late. (L. *e*, out; *cyphella.*) Without a *Cyphella.*

Ec'zema. (Ἔκζεμα, anything thrown out by heat, a heat spot; from ἐκζέω, to boil over. F. *eczème*, *darte squameuse humide*; I. *eczema*; G. *Eczem*, *nässende Flechte*, *Salzfluss.*) An acute or chronic, non-contagious, simple inflammation of the skin, characterised by the presence of itching papules and vesicles, which discharge a serous fluid, or dry up. The features of the disease vary greatly in different persons, and on different parts of the same person. It may be an erythematous swelling of the skin; or it may be papular, with or without scales; or it may consist of vesicles, which may dry up without bursting, or which may burst and discharge a sticky serum, or leave a red, excoriated, weeping surface, studded with small pustules, which in the end form yellowish or blackish crusts and scabs; or the skin may become thickened and covered with scales. Some forms of lichen and strophulus are by many believed to be papular forms of eczema. In not a few cases there is an hereditary predisposition, and in many a gouty proclivity; irritating substances, exposure to the sun, great perspiration, certain foods, errors in diet, and mental worry, may produce an attack. Some include under this head the affections by others called *Lichen* and *Strophulus.*

E. acu'tum. (L. *acutus*, sharp.) The form of eczema in which the skin inflammation is severe, quick spreading, and extensive, with more or less œdema; it is sometimes accompanied by febrile disturbance.

E. arsenica'lĕ. A vesicular eruption of the skin, which is one of the toxic effects of the long-continued use of arsenic.

E. articulo'rum. (L. *articulum*, a joint.) Eczema at the bend of the elbow, at the wrist, at the ham, or other flexure of a joint; it has a great tendency to produce fissures.

E. au'rium. (L. *auris*, the ear.) Eczema of the ear; not uncommon in elderly people. It is accompanied with much redness and swelling, often leaves thickening of the auricle and pustules, or small abscesses. It may spread to the meatus auditorius externus.

E. bar'bæ. (L. *barba*, a beard. G. *Eczem der behaarten Gesichtshaut.*) Eczema of the hairy chin; it is often followed by sycosis.

E. calor'icum. (L. *calor*, heat.) A vesicular form produced by exposure to the sun's rays.

E. capillit'ii. (L. *capillitium*, the hair.) Same as *E. capitis.*

E. cap'itis. (L. *caput*, the head. G. *Eczem der Kopfhaut.*) Eczema of the hairy scalp. It is common in young children. In its later stage it presents yellowish scales matted in the hair upon a red, cracked skin.

E., chron'ic. (L. *chronicus*, lingering.) The form in which there are many recurrences of the disease, with much thickening of the skin, with fissures, and sometimes ulceration.

E. compos'itum. (L. *compositus*, com-

pound.) Eczema with pustules and scales as well as vesicles.

E. cru'rum. (L. *crus*, a leg.) Eczema of the legs; it is generally accompanied by cutaneous infiltration, hardening, and pigmentation.

E. crusta'ceum. (L. *crusta*, rind, crust.) The form in which the exudation dries on the surface of the skin in the form of crusts.

E. crusto'sum. Same as *E. crustaceum.*

E., diabe'tic. (Διαβήτης.) A form accompanied by much itching, occurring on the pudenda and thighs of females, from the irritation of the diabetic urine, or from the growth of Saccharomyces or other fungi.

E. diffu'sum. (L. *diffusus*, spread about.) The ordinary form of eczema when attacking an extended surface.

E. digito'rum. (L. *digitus*, a finger.) A similar form to *E. manuum.*

E. epizoöt'ica. (Ἐπί, upon; ζῷον, an animal.) Foot-and-mouth disease of cattle.

E. erythemato'sum. (Ἐρύθημα, a redness of the skin.) A very mild form, in which no vesicles form, only a redness of skin, followed by slight desquamation, or thickening of the skin from infiltration of inflammatory products.

E. facie'i. (L. *facies*, the face. G. *Eczem der Gesichtshaut.*) Eczema of the face. There is generally a copious discharge, drying into large crusts, or becoming purulent in pustules; there is often accompanying conjunctivitis.

E. figura'tum. (L. *figuratus*, shaped.) The form occurring in well-defined but irregular patches.

E. fis'sum. (L. *fissus*, cleft. F. *eczema fendillé.*) The form of chronic eczema in which the raw surface of skin becomes cracked, and often bleeding.

E. fu'gax. (L. *fugax*, fleeting.) Eczema of short duration.

E. genita'lĕ. (L. *genitalis*, belonging to the genitals.) Eczema of the neighbourhood of the genital organs. It produces in the male a thickened and fissured state of the scrotum, and, often, in the female severe itching.

E. hæmorrhoïda'lĕ. (Αἱμορροΐς, liable to discharge blood.) The form of *E. perineale* in which there are pile-like swellings around the anus.

E. hu'midum (L. *humidus*, moist.) The form in which there is much discharge.

E. hypertroph'icum. (Ὑπέρ, above; τροφή, nutrition. I. *E. ipertrofico.*) The form of chronic eczema, especially that which afflicts the legs, in which, from persistent hyperæmia or congestion, the connective tissue and cutaneous structures grow and thicken.

E. ichoro'sum. (Ἰχώρ, sanies.) Chronic eczema in which, after bursting of the vesicles, a red surface is left, which exudes a copious irritating discharge.

E. impetiginoï'des. (L. *impetigo*; Gr. εἶδος, likeness.) A term applied to forms of eczema in which the vesicular contents very rapidly become purulent, and dry into thick yellow scabs, covering a red ichorous surface, as in *Grocer's itch.*

Also, applied to acute eczema complicated with impetigo.

E. impetigino'sum capillit'ii. (L. *impetigo*; *capillitium*, the hair.) The form of *E. capitis* in which some of the vesicles become pustular and pointed.

E. infan'tilĕ. (L. *infantilis*, belonging to children. I. *eczema dei bambini.*) Eczema occurring in children, often scrofulous, generally unhealthy. It begins usually in the acute form, becomes chronic, and often impetiginous; the skin is often excoriated, and the discharge purulent.

E. intertri'go. (L. *intertrigo*, a chafing.) Eczema produced by perspiration between two adjacent parts, as in the armpits or in the groins of fat persons.

E. labia'lis. (L. *labium*, the lip.) A form which is usually impetiginous.

E. lichenoï'des. (*Lichen*; εἶδος, likeness.) Same as *E. papulosum*, from its resemblance to *Lichen.*

E. lo'tricum. (L. *lotor*, a washer.) Eczema of the fingers and hands in washerwomen, produced by the irritating action of soda and other substances used in their work.

E. mad'idans. (L. *madido*, to make wet.) The form in which there is extensive epithelial denudation and copious serous discharge from the hyperæmic corium.

E. mamilla'rum. (L. *mamilla*, a teat.) Eczema of the nipple. See *Paget's disease.*

E. mam'mæ. (L. *mamma*, the breast.) Eczema of the breast, especially around the nipple in suckling women. The skin often cracks, and mammary abscess may result.

See also *E. of nipple.*

E. mamma'rum. Same as *E. mammæ.*

E. man'uum. (L. *manus*, the hand.) Eczema of the hand, characterised by toughness of the vesicles, which occasionally run into bullæ, and by the frequent cracking of the skin. It may be excited by local irritants, as in some forms of *Grocer's itch.*

E. margina'tum. (L. *margino*, to furnish with a border.) A term applied to a red, dry, scaly skin affection occurring at the inner and upper part of the thigh in sedentary men, such as shoemakers, and also in cavalry soldiers; it is said to be caused by perspiration. In many instances, at least, it is a parasitic disease, *Tinea marginata*, a variety of *T. tonsurans*; in some it is simple *Intertrigo*; and in others it may be syphilitic.

Hebra gave it this name from its centrifugal progress and simultaneous central involution; it begins as a raised red patch, which gradually spreads at its circumference, and becomes paler at its centre, and may exhibit both papules and vesicles.

E. mercuria'lĕ. A form of *E. rubrum* produced by the external use of mercury; by some it is believed to be caused also by the internal use of the drug.

E. muco'sum. (L. *mucosus*, mucous.) That form in which the skin is softened, and resembles a mucous membrane. It is chiefly seen in the axilla and fold of the groin.

E. neuro'sum. (Νεῦρον, a nerve.) The form in which there is great pain.

E. neu'ro-traumat'icum. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; τραῦμα, a wound.) Weir Mitchell's term for the vesicular eruption which occurs, after injury to a nerve, on the skin of the part to which it is distributed; the skin may in other respects be healthy, but more generally it is atrophied, shining, and painful. The eruption consists of small, scattered, acutely-pointed vesicles.

E. nummula'rĕ. (L. *nummularis*, belonging to money, and so circular like a coin.) A form which occurs in circular, coin-like patches.

E. œdemato'sum. (Οἴδημα, a swelling. I. *E. edematoso.*) The form in which the skin structure becomes infiltrated with serous fluid.

E. of face. See *E. faciei.*

E. of nip'ple. (G. *Eczem der Brustwarze.*) Ordinary eczema occurring on the nipple and areola; it usually spreads to the surrounding skin, and often arises from some local cause, as want of care in drying the surface after nursing the child.

For the form of eczema of the nipple which is very persistent, and usually assumes a malignant form of mammary disease, see *Paget's disease.*

E. of scalp. Same as *E. capitis.*

E. papulo'sum. (L. *papula*, a pimple.) The form characterised by the occurrence of small red papules, being the papillæ of the skin distended with serum or congested follicles.

According to Hebra, the same as *Lichen eczematoides.*

E. pe'dum. (L. *pes*, a foot.) Eczema of the feet, very similar to *E. manuum.*

E. perinæa'lĕ. (Περίνεος, the space between the scrotum and the anus.) The form which affects the perinæum; it often spreads to the anus, and causes much pain and swelling, with deep fissures.

E. persis'tens. (L. *persisto*, to remain.) Chronic long-lasting eczema.

E. pila'rĕ. (L. *pilus*, a hair.) Eczema of a hairy surface, especially of the hairy scalp.

E. psoriasifor'mĕ. (*Psoriasis;* L. *forma*, shape.) Same as *E. squamosum.*

E. pudendo'rum. (L. *pudenda*, the privy parts.) Same as *E. vulvæ.*

E. pustulo'sum. (L. *pustulosus*, full of pustules.) A synonym of *Impetigo.*

Also, a term applied to some of those cases of eczema in which the vesicles become turbid by the admixture of pus with the serum.

E. ru'brum. (L. *ruber*, red. I. *eczema rosso.*) The same as *Pityriasis rubra.*

Also, a term applied to the inflammatory form, or *E. acutum*, when the redness of skin is intense.

E. sclero'sum. (Σκληρός, hard.) Eczema accompanied by induration of the skin.

E. sic'cum. (L. *siccus*, dry.) The form in which there is little or no discharge.

E. sim'plex. (L. *simplex*, simple.) The milder form of the disease, consisting of discrete, but clustered, small vesicles on an erythematous skin; the fluid contents get opaque, dry, and form powdery crusts.

The term is sometimes restricted to the purely papular form; and is also called lichen or strophulus.

E. sola'rĕ. (L. *solaris*, belonging to the sun. I. *E. semplice.*) The form of *E. simplex* which is produced by exposure to the sun's rays; it is generally papular.

E. spargosifor'mĕ. (Σπάργωσις, a swelling, as of a breast with milk; L. *forma*, likeness.) Eczema with mammillary hypertrophy of the skin.

E. squamo'sum. (L. *squamosus*, scaly.) Chronic eczema, in which the epidermis is rapidly formed, and exfoliates in fine brawny or flaky scales which succeed the vesicles.

Also, the same as *Pityriasis rubra.*

E., stru'mous. (*Struma.*) Eczema occurring in scrofulous persons, especially children; it occurs most frequently about the face and head, especially near the ears, nose, and mouth; there is much discharge, and pustules are frequent.

E. sycosifor'mĕ. (*Sycosis;* L. *forma*, likeness.) A form of chronic eczema occurring on the chin and eyebrows, which is accompanied or followed by pustules of sycosis.

E. syphilit'icum. Eczema depending on syphilitic infection; the occurrence of such a condition is much doubted.

E. umbili'ci. (L. *umbilicus*, the navel.) Eczema of the navel.

E. unisquamo'sum. (L. *unus*, one; *squama*, a scale.) Eczema occurring in round, isolated, somewhat scaly patches.

E. verruco'sum. (L. *verruca*, a wart.) The form in which the skin develops elevated warty-looking papules.

E. vesiculo'sum (L. *vesicula*, a small vesicle.) The form or stage in which the eruption consists of fine vesicles containing serum.

E. vulga'rĕ, (L. *vulgaris*, common.) The same as *E. simplex.*

E. vul'væ. (L. *vulva*, the womb.) Eczema of the external organs of generation; it generally begins between the labia and the thighs, whence it spreads. In its chronic form it produces much distress, and alteration in the cutaneous and mucous structures, which become dry, hard, and often cracked, the hairs fall out, and the fat becomes absorbed.

Eczem'atoïd. (Ἔκζεμα; εἶδος, likeness.) Resembling *Eczema.*

Eczemato'ses. (Ἔκζεμα.) A family of diseases of the classification of Fuchs, consisting of morbid conditions of the cutaneous secretion.

Eczemato'sis. (Ἔκζεμα. F. *eczématose.*) The coming out of an eruption on the skin.

Eczem'atous. (Ἔκζεμα.) Of, or belonging to, or of the nature of, the disease *Eczema.*

Ec'zesis. (Ἔκζεσις, a boiling out.) Same as *Eczema.*

Also, a synonym of *Effervescence.*

Eczes'ma. (Ἔκζεσμα, a heat spot.) Same as *Eczema.*

Also, a synonym of *Lichen tropicus.*

Eczesmopygag'ra. (Ἔκζεσμα; *pygagra.* F. *eczesmopygagre;* G. *das Steissleiden mit Hautstippen.*) Term for papulous pygagra.

Eda'cious. (L. *edax*, gluttonous; from *edo*, to eat.) Voracious, greedy.

Edac'ity. (L. *edacitas*, gluttony; from *edo*, to eat. G. *Gefrässigkeit.*) Great voracity.

Ed'da. Same as *Eddoe.*

Ed'doe. The root of the yam, the *Arum esculentum*, and other species.

Edei'tis. Same as *Ædœitis.*

Ede'ma. Same as *Œdema.*

Edem'atous. Same as *Œdematous.*

Edemosarko'ma. (Οἴδημα, a swelling; *sarcoma.*) Term applied by Severino to elephantiasis of the scrotum.

E'denkoben. Bavaria; in the Haardt mountains. A sulphuretted mineral water. The grape-cure is also carried out here.

Eden'tal. Same as *Edentate.*

Eden'talous. Same as *Edentate.*

Edenta'ta. (L. *e*, neg.; *dentatus*, toothed.) An Order of the Subclass *Monodelphia*, Class *Mammalia.* Claw bearing, usually indeciduate mammals with thoracic mammæ, inguinal or abdominal testes; no median incisors nor canine teeth; and when other teeth occur, they are

without fangs and enamel, have permanent pulps, and are not preceded by deciduous teeth. Examples of the Order are Manis, Dasypus, Orycteropus, and Myrmecophaga. Also called *Bruta*.

Eden'tate. (L. *e*, neg.; *dentatus;* from *dens*, a tooth. F. *édenté;* G. *zahnlos.*) Without teeth.

Edenta'tion. (L. *e; dentatus.*) A depriving of teeth.

Eden'tuli. (L. *edentulus*, toothless.) Persons having no teeth.

Eden'tulous. (Same etymon. G. *ungezähnt.*) Having no teeth.

Edeod'yny. Same as *Ædœodynia.*

Edeog'raphy. Same as *Ædœography.*

Edeol'ogy. Same as *Ædœology.*

Edeot'omy. Same as *Ædœotomy.*

Ed'era. See *Hedera.*

E'des. (Arab.) Old term for amber. (Ruland.)

Edes'senum. Old name for a collyrium made with tragacanth, gum arabic, opium, and other things.

E'dez. See *Edes.*

Edibil'ity. (L. *edibilis*, eatable.) The quality of being eatable.

Ed'ible. (L. *edibilis*, eatable; from *edo*, to eat. F. *bon à manger;* I. *comestibile, buono a mangiare;* G. *essbar, geniessbar.*) Eatable, good for eating.

E. bird's nest. See *Bird's nest, edible.*

E. earths. See *Earths, edible.*

E. fu'cus. The *Chondrus membranifolius.*

E. hibis'cus. The *Hibiscus esculentus.*

E. moss. The *Schizymenia edulis.*

Ed'ibleness. Same as *Edibility.*

E'dic. An old term from the Arabic for iron. (Ruland.)

E'dich. Same as *Edic.*

E'dir. Same as *Edic.*

E'ditus. (L. *editus;* from *edo*, to put forth.) Dung, excrement.

E. bo'um. (L. *bos*, an ox. G. *Kuhmist.*) Cow dung.

Edoceph'alus. (Αἰδοῖον, the sexual parts; κεφαλή, the head.) Geoffroy St. Hilaire's term for a monstrosity having the ears approaching or united to each other under the head, the jaws atrophied, the mouth absent, and above the eyes an abortive nose like a penis.

Ed'ra. (Ἕδρα, a sitting place.) Old term for a fractured bone, on which there is an impression from the instrument by which it was broken.

Edriophthal'ma. (Ἕδραῖος, sitting; ὀφθαλμός, the eye.) A Subclass of the Class *Crustacea*, having sessile eyes, no carapace, branchiæ more or less connected with the legs.

Edriophthal'mous. Relating or belonging to the *Edriophthalma.*

E'duct. (L. *educo*, to draw out.) An extract; something obtained from another body, and which was previously present in it.

Educ'tum. Same as *Educt.*

Edul'corant. (L. *edulco*, to make sweet. F. *adoucissant;* G. *besänftigend.*) Sweetening. Formerly used in the same sense as absorbent; and also applied to a medicine which purified the fluids by sheathing their asperities, or, like a sponge, absorbing superfluous moisture in the body, and so acting as a dryer or a sweetener.

Edul'corate. (L. *edulco.* G. *aussüssen, auswaschen.*) To sweeten, to free from acid or salts, or acrid matters, by washing.

Edulcora'tion. (L. *edulco*, to make sweet. F. *edulcoration;* G. *Aussüssen, Versüssung, Auswaschung.*) Old term for the affusion of water or any substance to remove saline or other acrid particles, which are soluble in water.

Also, applied to the sweetening of a medicine, either liquid or dry, with sugar or honey.

Edul'corator. (L. *edulco.*) A term for a *Dropping-bottle* or a *Wash-bottle.*

Edu'lious. (L. *edulium*, something to be eaten.) Eatable.

Ed'wards, Milne. See *Milne-Edwards.*

Edwig'ia. Misspelling of *Hedwigia.*

Eel. (Sax. *æl.* G. *Aal;* L. *anguilla;* F. *anguille;* Gr. ἔγχελυς.) The fishes of the Division *Apoda*, Order *Teleostei.* The flesh of several of the species is eaten and much esteemed; by some it is said to be laxative. It contains much fat. Its composition is, nitrogenous matter 9·9, fat 13·8, saline matter 1·3, water 75·0 parts, in 100. Another analysis (Payen), nitrogenous matter 13·0, fatty matter 23·86, mineral matter 0·77, non-nitrogenous matter and loss 0·30, water 62·07 parts, in 100.

E., con'ger. See *Conger eel.*

E., elec'tric. The *Gymnotus electricus.*

E. fat. The fat obtained from eels while roasting. Used as an ointment for stiff joints.

E.-grass. The *Zostera marina.*

E.s, paste. Minute eel-like animals, found in acidifying flour paste, of the Genus *Anguillula;* the *A. glutinis.*

E., vin'egar. The *Anguillula aceti.*

Effec't. (Old F. *effect;* from L. *effectus*, from *efficio*, to bring to pass; from *ex*, out; *facio*, to make. G. *Erfolg.*) That which is produced by, or results from, the action of a cause or agent.

Ef'ferent. (L. *effero*, to bring out; from *ex*, out; *fero*, to bear.) Carrying out, discharging.

E. nerves. Those nerves which convey nerve force or nervous influence away from a nervous centre.

E. ves'sels. See *Vasa efferentia.*

Effervesce'. (L. *effervesco*, to boil over.) To be in a state of *Effervescence.*

Efferves'cence. (L. *effervesco*, to boil over. F. *effervescence;* G. *Aufbrausen.*) Term for the agitation produced in a liquid by the sudden escape of a gas from it in small bubbles when resulting from chemical action, or from the removal of pressure, and not from heat.

Also, in Pathology, an old term for the disturbance of the humours of the body, produced by heat, or by the injurious action on each other of some of the principles contained in the fluids.

E. of the blood. (F. *echanboulure.*) A disease of the horse and ox resembling urticaria, consisting in the eruption on the skin of small circular, flattened swellings the size of a nut, which do not suppurate, but from which the epidermis and hair sometimes exfoliate. It is accompanied with fever.

Efferves'cent. (L. *effervesco.* G. *aufbrausend.*) Having the capacity of *Effervescence.*

E. al'kali. A term formerly applied to all carbonates of alkalies.

Efferves'cible. (L. *effervesco.*) Capable of producing, or of undergoing, *Effervescence.*

Effe'te. (L. *effetus*, that has brought forth young, and so exhausted; from *ex*, out; *fœtus*, young. G. *entkräftet, geschwächt.*) Worn out,

exhausted, without vigour; past fruit-bearing from age.

Effic'ient. (F. *efficient*, from L. *efficiens*, part. of *efficio*, to bring to pass. G. *bewirkend.*) Producing, causing, effectual.

E. cause. (I. *causa determinante;* G. *Entstehungs-Grund.*) A cause which produces an effect.

Ef'fides. (Arab.) Old term for *Cerussa*, or white lead. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Effil'ia. (F. *ephelide;* G. *Sommersprossen, Sonnenflecken.*) Old term for *Ephelis*, or freckle. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Effla'tio. (L. *efflo*, to breathe out.) A strong expiration.

Effla'tus. Same as *Efflatio.*

Ef'fleurage. (F. *effleurer*, to touch slightly.) The form of *Massage* which consists in gently rubbing the surface with the palm of the hand, the direction being towards the centre of the body.

Efflora'tion. Same as *Efflorescence.*

Effloresce'. (F. *efflorescence;* from L. *efflоresco*, to flourish.) To burst into bloom, to become covered with a whitish powder, as some salts.

Efflores'cence. (F. *efflorescence;* from L. *efflоresco*, to flourish. G. *Aufblühen.*) Term for the blooming of flowers; the time of flowering.

Also (G. *Auswitterung, Beschlag*), the state of saline bodies when on exposure to the air they assume the form of a dry powder by losing their water of crystallisation.

Also, the white powder itself produced under such circumstances.

Also (G. *Hautblüthe*), a term for a morbid redness, or rash, of the skin.

Efflorés'cency. (L. *efflоresco.*) Same as *Efflorescence.*

Efflores'cent. (L. *efflоresco.*) A term applied to those salts which exhibit *Efflorescence.*

Efflorescen'tiæ. (L. *efflоresco.* F. *élevures.*) The exanthematous diseases which are accompanied by some distinct elevation of the skin.

Ef'fluence. (F. *effluence;* from L. *effluo;* from *ex*, out; *fluo*, to flow.) The act of flowing out; that which flows out of a body.

Ef'fluent. (L. *effluens*, part. of *effluo*, to flow out.) Flowing out. A stream which flows out of another stream, or out of a lake.

Efflu'viable. (L. *effluvium*, a flowing out.) Capable of being given off as an *Effluvium.*

Efflu'vial. (L. *effluvium.*) Relating to, or containing, *Effluvium.*

Efflu'vium. (L. *effluvium*, from *effluo*, to flow out. F. *effluve, émanation;* G. *Ausfluss.*) A something flowing out in a subtle form. Applied to the small particles emitted by bodies which, though they do not sensibly diminish them, have perceptible effects on the senses; especially to those emanations which are offensive or noxious.

The term was proposed by Lancisi, as a substitute for that of marsh miasmata.

E. capillo'rum. (L. *capillus*, a hair.) Falling off of the hair, baldness.

E., hu'man. Cullen's term for the morbid substances derived from man, which are the proximate cause of contagious and continued fevers, in contradistinction to *E., marsh.*

E. latrina'rium. (L. *latrinum*, a privy.) The air of a privy or sewer.

E., marsh. Cullen's term for the exhalations from moist, unhealthy places, which cause intermittent and remittent fevers; in contradistinction to *E., human.*

E. palus'trē. (L. *paluster*, marshy.) Marsh miasm.

Ef'flux. (L. *effluo*, to flow out. G. *Ergiessung.*) A flowing out, that which flows out.

An old midwifery term for the expulsion of a fœtus within seven days of the commencement of some disease of the mother.

E. of liq'uid. A fluid issues from a hole in the bottom or at the side of its containing vessel with equal proportionate velocity; which is a velocity equal to that which a freely-falling body would have when it reached the orifice after starting from the surface of the liquid where it was in a state of rest. When an efflux tube or *Ajutage* is adjusted to the orifice the velocity is increased.

E. tube. Same as *Ajutage.*

Efflux'ion. (L. *effluo.*) A flowing out, that which flows out.

A term applied formerly to the expulsion of the fœtus when it occurs before the third month of pregnancy, after which it was called abortion.

The term has also been used to express the expulsion of the product of conception within the first seven days of its existence.

Effodien'tia, Illiger. (L. *effodio*, to dig out.) A family of mammals having few teeth or none. A synonym of *Entomophaga.*

Effœ'tous. Same as *Effete.*

Effolia'tion. (L. *e*, neg.; *folium*, a leaf. F. *effeuillaison;* G. *Entblätterung.*) The action by which a plant is stripped of its leaves.

Ef'fort. (F. *effort;* from *efforcer*, to endeavour; from *ef*, for *ec*, from L. *ex*, out; and *forcer*, from *force*, from L. *fortia*, strength. I. *sforza;* G. *Anstrengung.*) An exercise of strength, or muscular contraction, for the purpose of resisting an external force, or procuring the expulsion of something from the body by the natural channels. Such are the actions of pushing or pulling, the attempt to effect an evacuation of the bladder or intestines when there is some obstruction, and the forcing pains of childbirth.

E., hæmorrhag'ic. Same as *Molimen hæmorrhagicum.*

Effos'sio. (L. *effossio*, from *effodio*, to dig up. G. *Ausgrabung.*) Exhumation of a dead body.

Effractu'ra. (L. *effringo*, to break down. F. *effracture.*) Old term, used by Paré, *Chir.* ix, 6, for a fracture of the cranium, in which the bone is much depressed.

E. cra'nii. (L. *cranium*, the skull.) Depressed fracture of the skull.

Effrenita'tion. (L. *effreno*, to unbridle, to let loose.) Drastic purgation, hypercatharsis.

Effulcrate. (L. *ef*, for *ex*, out; *fulcrum*, a support.) In Botany, applied to a bud from which the leaf in whose axil it grew has fallen away.

Effumabil'ity. (L. *ef*, for *ex*, out; *fumus*, smoke.) The quality of being volatile, or of evaporating.

Effu'mable. (L. *ef; fumus.*) Volatile.

Effu'se. (L. *effusus*, part. *effundo*, to pour out.) Poured out freely.

In Botany (G. *ausgebreitet, umherzerstreut*), applied to a very loosely spreading inflorescence.

Also, applied to shells in which the aperture has lips separated behind by a space.

Effu'sio. Same as *Effusion.*

E. sem'inis. (L. *semen*, seed.) Ejaculation of the semen.

Effu'sion. (L. *effusio*, from *effundo*, to pour out. F. *effusion;* G. *Ausgiessung*, *Erguss.*) The act of pouring out; that which is poured out.

The escape of any fluid out of its natural vessel or viscus and its lodgment in another cavity, in the cellular texture, or in the substance of parts.

Also, the separation of fluid from the vessels in a morbid state of parts; thus coagulable lymph is said to be effused on different surfaces.

E. of blood. See *Extravasation of blood.*

E. of gas'es. A term applied by Graham to the passage of gases into a vacuum, or, by pressure, through an aperture in a thin plate of ·033 millimetre in diameter or thereabouts. The rate of effusion is inversely as the square root of the density of the gas.

Eflag'ellate. (L. *e*, neg.; *flagellum*, a twig. F. *éflagellé.*) Having no *Sarmentum.*

Also, without a *Flagellum.*

Efunic'ulate. (L. *e*, out; *funiculus*, a slender cord.) Having no funiculus or navel-string.

Egagrop'ilus. See *Ægagropilus.*

E'gartbad. Austria; in the Tyrol, near Meran. A cold sulphur spring.

Eg'bell. Hungary, Neutra County. A sulphur spring.

E'gegh. Hungary, County Gran. A strong chalybeate water.

E'gelhof. Austria, near Windisch-Garsten. A cold sulphur spring.

Egel'idus. (L. *e*, neg.; *gelu*, frost.) Lukewarm.

Also (L. *e*, intens.; *gelu*), intensely cold.

E'gerdach. Austria; in the Tyrol. A cold alkaline carbonated water.

Eger'ies. (L. *egeries*, excrement. G. *Koth*, *Mist.*) Fæces.

Eger'minate. (L. *e*, out; *germen*, a sprout. G. *hervorsprossen*, *ausschlagen.*) To put out buds, to sprout.

Eger'sis. (Ἔγερσις, a waking. G. *Erwecken.*) Intense wakefulness.

Eges'ta. (Plural of *egestum.*) The matters cast out by the bowels.

Eges'tion. (L. *egestio*, an emptying; from *egero*, to discharge.) Old term for an excretion. Applied generally to evacuations by stool.

Eges'tive. (L. *egestivus;* from *egero.* G. *ausleerend.*) Expelling; applied to the organs and acts of organs which produce expulsion from the body; the antithesis of *Ingestive.*

Eges'tous. (L. *egestus*, part. of *egero*, to cast or carry out. G. *ausleerend.*) Cast, carried, or put out. Applied to the natural excretions or evacuations, to substances rejected by the stomach or discharged from the bowels.

Eges'tum. (L. *egestum;* from *egero*, to cast or bear out. F. *excrément;* G. *Auswurf*, *Koth.*) Ordure or dung, excrement.

Egg. (Sax. *æg.* G. *Ei;* Gr. ὠόν; L. *ovum;* F. *œuf;* I. *ovo.*) The *Ovum.* The number, size, and weight of the egg varies greatly in different animals. Thus, in regard to number, *Echinus sphæra* produces yearly 1,000,000, *Ascaris lumbricoides* 60,000,000 or more, *Carcinus mœnas* 3,000,000, river crab 200, house fly 50—70 every two or three weeks, garden snail 30—70, oyster 1,000,000, frog 2500—3800, piper 40—70, crocodile 40—70, house martin 4 or 5 eggs two or three times, mouse 20—50, fox 4—7, sheep 1—3, man 1, elephant, every three or four years, 1. The diameter of the ripe egg in Echinus is 0·1 mm., Helix 0·2, Cephalopods 8·5, in mammals usually 0·15—0·2. The weight of a single egg is, in Echinastèr, 0·0006 grm., crab 0·00004, river crab 0·01, silkworm moth 0·0007, garden snail 0·23, frog 0·003, piper 0·34, partridge 12·2, ostrich 1200 grm. The ripe ovum of mammals weighs scarcely 0·001 grm. The eggs of many birds and of some reptiles are eaten as food. An ordinary domestic hen's egg generally weighs about two ounces, of which 60 per cent. is white and 30 yolk, the remainder being shell. An egg furnishes when dried 110 grains of nitrogenous matter, and a little more than 80 grains of fatty matter.

Also, in Botany, a synonym of *Oosphere.*

E. albu'min. See *Albumin, ovum.*

E. appara'tus. The three cells at the upper or micropylar end of the embryo sac of a fertilised ovule of a plant; the two upper ones are the *Synergidæ*, the lower one the *Oosphere.*

E. ap'ple. The fruit of *Solanum melongena*, *S. ovigerum*, and other species.

E. bag. The *Ovarium.*

E. bed. The ovarium or ovary.

E. bran'dy. The *Mistura spiritus vini gallici.*

E. broth. The yolk of an egg beaten up with sugar to a cream, half a pint of boiling milk mixed with it, and half an ounce of brandy with some nutmeg.

E. flip. The *Mistura spiritus vini gallici.* Another form is three eggs mixed and well beaten, with half a pint of beer and two ounces of sugar, gently heated, but not allowed to boil, and then another half pint of beer added, with nutmeg and ginger or other spice.

E. mix'ture for in'fants. Yolk of an egg 6 grammes, lactose 100 grammes, water. In the siege of Paris, Bouchut prescribed as a substitute for milk the yolk of one egg and a little white of egg, 15 grammes of cocoa butter, beaten together with one half litre of warm sugar and water.

E., oil of. (G. *Eieröl.*) A reddish-yellow, thick, oily fluid, obtained by roasting and then pressing the yolk of eggs, or by gently heating them to drive off the water, digesting in alcohol, filtering, and distilling off the spirit; it is solidified by cooling, and quickly becomes rancid. It contains cholesterin or a similar body. It was formerly used as an emollient and to mix with mercury so as to kill it, as it was called.

E. plant. The *Solanum melongena.*

E.-plant, o'val. The *Solanum ovigerum.*

E.-sha'ped. Having the form of an egg; ovoid.

E. shell. (F. *coquille;* G. *Eierschale.*) The outermost coating of a bird's egg. It consists of a matrix of organic matter impregnated with calcareous salts, and presents two layers; the outer is the thinner, sometimes contains vertical and longitudinal markings, and is the seat of the colouring matter when there is any; the inner is the thicker, is composed of alternating horizontal laminæ of opaque and transparent substance, and presents on its inner surface rounded prominences. Canals, simple in Carinatæ, branched in Ratitæ, run between, and open on, both surfaces.

The shell of the domestic fowl's egg contains calcium carbonate 93·7 parts, magnesium carbonate 1·39, calcium and magnesium phosphate ·75, and organic matter 4·15, in 100 parts.

The shell of reptiles' eggs contains much less mineral matter, with the exception of that of the alligator. See *Testa ovi*.

E., white of. (F. *blanc d'œuf;* G. *Eiweiss.*) See *Albumen ovi*, and *Albumin, ovum.*

E., yolk of. (F. *jaune d'œuf;* G. *Eidotter, Eigelb.*) See *Yolk* and *Ovi vitellus.*

Egilops. See *Ægilops.*

Egland'ulose. Same as *Eglandulous.*

Egland'ulous. (L. *e*, neg.; *glandulæ*, glands. F. *églanduleux;* G. *drüsenlos.*) Deprived or destitute of glands.

Eg'lantine. (F. *églantine*, or *aiglantine*, from Low L. *aculentus*, prickly; from L. *aculeus*, a sting.) The sweet briar, *Rosa rubiginosa.*

Egobronchoph'ony. (Αἴξ, a goat; βρόγχος, the windpipe; φωνή, a voice.) A synonym of *Ægophony.*

Eg'oism. (L. *ego*, I. G. *Eigennutz, Selbstsucht.*) The totality of the tendencies or instincts which direct the acts of the individual to be performed with a view to his own advantage or pleasure.

E'gony. Same as *Ægony.*

Egoph'ony. Same as *Ægophony.*

Egran'ulose. (L. *e*, neg.; *granula*, a small granule.) Having no granules.

Egregor'sis. (Ἐγρήγορσις, wakefulness.) Morbid wakefulness.

Egres'sus. (L. *egressus*, from *egredior*, to go out.) An outlet.

E. ventric'uli. (L. *ventriculus*, the stomach.) A term for the pylorus.

E'gritude. (L. *ægritudo.*) Disease.

Egu'sé oil. An oil used for food in Central Africa, supposed to be obtained from some of the species of *Cucurbita.*

Egyp'tian. Relating to Egypt.

E. bean. The *Nymphæa nelumbo.*

E. bean, black. The *Lablab vulgaris.*

E. chloro'sis. (Χλωρός, greenish-yellow.) The chlorotic, anæmic condition of the subjects of *Anchylostomum duodenale.*

E. corn. The seed of *Holcus sorghum.*

E. lo'tus. See *Absus.*

E. med'icine. The deciphering of hieroglyphics has allowed of the exposition of certain medical papyri, by which some positive, but limited, information has been gained. This medicine, long before that of the Greeks, had numerous attachments to the divine powers; books and prescriptions were said to proceed from celestial personages. Incantations and magic were used. Anatomy was not known. The formulæ were generally very complicated; many contained more than ten substances borrowed from the different kingdoms of nature; plants, herbs, seeds, raw and cooked foods, blood of animals, asses' hoofs, vegetable and animal oils, urine, chips of cedar, salt, and soda. We need information in order to appreciate the degree of practical skill which the Egyptian physicians had acquired in curing the sick and the wounded; but it was in any case a purely empirical skill, without either theory or science. (Littré and Robin.)

E. musk. The *Hibiscus abelmoschus.*

E. myrob'alans. The fruit of *Balanites ægyptiaca.*

E. ophthal'mia. A synonym of *Ophthalmia, purulent*, from its frequency in Egypt.

E. o'pium. See *Opium, Egyptian.*

E. pes'sary. See *Ægyptius pessus.*

E. soap'root. The *Gypsophila struthium.*

E. ul'cers. See *Ægyptia ulcera.*

Eh'renberg. A German naturalist, b. 1795, d. 1876.

E.'s classifica'tion of an'imals. *Myeloneuria*, including Mammalia, Aves, Amphibia, and Pisces; and *Ganglioncura*, including Articulata, Mollusca, Tubulata, and Racemifera. Man stands in a class apart.

Ehrenbreit'stein. Germany, on the Rhine, opposite Coblenz. An earthy saline water is found here.

Ehre'tia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Boraginaceæ.*

E. buxifo'lia, Roxb. (L. *buxus*, the box tree; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. India. Root used as an alterative in secondary syphilis, and in cachectic conditions. It is also used as an antidote to vegetable poisons.

Ehretia'ceæ. A Nat. Order of epipetalous corolliflora Exogens of the Alliance *Echiales*, having regular, symmetrical flowers, five stamens, naked stigma, four confluent nuts, and circinnate inflorescence.

Ehre'tiads. The plants of the Nat. Order *Ehretiaceæ.*

Ehr'losen. Switzerland, Canton Zürich, near Rapperswyl, 2100 feet above sea-level. A cold sulphur spring.

Eich'horn. A German anatomist.

E.'s fi'bre. The epidermic lining of the sudoriparous glands when it is withdrawn as a fine fibre on separating the epidermis from the corium in macerated skin.

Eich'wald. Austria, near Teplitz, 1300 feet above sea-level. A water-cure resort, in a beautiful neighbourhood; pulmonary affections are treated here.

Eight. (Sax. *eahta.* G. *acht;* L. *octo;* Gr. ὀκτώ; I. *otto;* S. *ocho;* Old F. *oit;* F. *huit.*) One of the cardinal numbers.

E.-rank'ed. A variety of phyllotaxis in alternate leaves in which it requires eight leaves to complete the spiral circle of the stem, so that the first leaf is directly underneath the ninth; as in the holly.

Eighth. (*Eight.*) The one in an order corresponding to eight.

E. cra'nial nerve. The auditory nerve.

Eilam'ides. (Εἰλέω, to roll up.) Old term for the covering and enclosing the brain, as the dura mater. (Gorræus.)

Eile'ma. (Εἰλέω.) Old term (Gr. εἴλημα), used by Hippocrates, *de Flatib.* xiv, 1, for a painful convulsion of the intestines, or tormina, caused by flatulence.

Also, applied to a fixed pain in some part of the intestines, as if a nail were driven in, caused by flatus there confined within their tunics, according to Lindenus, *Sel. M. ex.* iv, 14.

Eil'eon. Old name for the *Ileum.*

Eil'eos. (Εἰλεός; from εἴλέω, to roll up.) Old name for *Ileus.*

Eiloï'des. (Εἰλέος, from εἰλέω, to roll up; εἶδος, likeness.) A hypertrophic disease of the skin in which it becomes rolled on itself or folded.

Eil'sen. Germany, in Lippe-Schaumberg, in a pleasant mild valley, 300 feet above sea-level. A cold sulphur spring; inhalations and mud baths are also employed. Used in rheumatic and gouty thickening and stiffenings of joints; and the inhalations in chronic laryngeal catarrh.

Eim'bech. Prussia. An indifferent water.

Ein'öd. Austria, in Carinthia. A chalybeate water.

Eisanthe'ma. (Εἰς, in; ἀνθέω, to blossom. F. *eisantheme.*) Term for an internal exanthema; an eruption or efflorescence on a mucous membrane.

Eis'bolē. (Εἰς, in; βάλλω, to cast.) Old term for an enema or injection.

Also (Gr. ἐισβολή), formerly used by Galen, *de Temp. Morb.* c. 6, to express the access of a disease or of a particular paroxysm.

Ei'senbach. Hungary. A thermal water, of the temp. 40° C. (104° F.) The mineral constituents are small, but it contains much free carbonic acid.

Ei'senberg. Russia, near Pätigorsk. In the neighbourhood rise thirteen chalybeate springs, of temp. varying from 14° C. (57·2° F.) to 42° C. (107·6° F.)

Eisod'ic. (Εἰς; ὁδός, a way.) Marshall Hall's term for those nerves in which the course of the nerve force is from without to within, from circumference to centre.

Eis'ol. (G. *Eis*, ice; *Öl*, oil.) Old term for anhydrous sulphuric acid.

Eisp'noë. (Εἰσπνέω, to inspire.) Old term for inspiration, a part of the process of respiration.

Ejac'ulant. (L. *ejaculor*, to cast out. G. *ausspritzend.*) Casting out; ejaculating.

Ejacula'tio. (L. *ejaculor*. G. *Herausspritzen.*) Casting out; ejaculation.

E. sem'inis. (L. *semen*, the seed.) Expulsion of the semen.

E. sem'inis impedi'ta. (L. *impeditus*, hindered.) Difficulty in the expulsion of the semen.

Ejacula'tion. (L. *ejaculor*. F. *éjaculation;* I. *ejaculazione;* G. *Ausspritzung, Aufnahme des Samens.*) The act of shooting out; the ejection of the semen. The expulsion or emission of the semen in the act of coition or otherwise. The first stage is effected by the strong muscular peristalsis of the vesiculæ seminales and the vasa deferentia, and, when the semen has entered the urethra, the emission is produced by the rhythmical contraction of the accelerator urinæ muscle. These contractions are accomplished under the influence of the ejaculation centre in the lumbar spinal cord.

E. cen'tre. See *Centre, ejaculation.*

Ejacula'tor. (L. *ejaculor*, to squirt out. F. *éjaculateur;* G. *Herauswerfer, Ausspritzer.*) A squirter out.

E. sem'inis. (L. *semen*, seed.) Term for the *Accelerator urinæ.*

E. uri'næ. The *Accelerator urinæ.*

Ejaculato'rium. (L. *ejaculor.* G. *Spritze.*) A syringe; a squirt.

Ejac'ulatory. (L. *ejaculor.* F. *éjaculatoire;* I. *ausspritzend.*) Having power to cast out.

E. canal'. Same as *Ductus ejaculatorius communis.*

E. duct. See *Ductus ejaculatorius communis.*

Ejec'tio. Same as *Ejection.*

E. fæ'cum. (L. *fæces*, excrement.) The act of expelling the fæces.

Ejec'tion. (L. *ejectus*, part. of *ejicio*, to thrust out. F. *éjection;* G. *Hinauswerfen, Ausleerung, Auswurf.*) The act or process of discharging anything from the body. A casting out of the excretions of the body.

E'julant. (L. *ejulo*, to cry out or wail.) Wailing; crying out; shrieking.

Ek'abor. A name given by Mendelejeff to the new element called *Scandium* by Niellson.

Ekalumin'ium. (Sans. *eka*, one; *aluminium.*) A name given by Mendelejeff to an element, not at the time discovered, which was needed to fill up a gap in his system of classification. The element was afterwards discovered and called *Gallium.*

Eklithot'omy. Same as *Lithectomy.*

Ekta'sia. See *Ectasia.*

Ekthy'ma. See *Ecthyma.*

El Araï'che. Morocco. A town at the mouth of the River Kos. A winter resort for pulmonary invalids.

El Mo'lar. Spain, in the Province of Madrid. A sulphuretted spring.

Elab'orate. (L. *elaboro*, to take pains with; G. *ausarbeiten, bereiten.*) To produce or prepare with care; to work out fully; to prepare a higher or more complicated or refined substance from lower and coarser material.

Elabora'tion. (L. *elaboro*, to take pains with; from *ex*, quite; *laboro*, to work. G. *Ausarbeitung, Anfertigung.*) The act of carefully finishing with accurate and minute labour.

In Physiology, applied to various processes by which a crude substance becomes formed into a higher substance, or a tissue, or a structure; as the elaboration of food into chyme, of chyle into blood, of sap into fruit.

Ela'brate. (L. *e*, priv.; *labrum*, a lip. F. *élabré;* G. *ohne Lippen.*) Having no *Labrum.*

Elacal'li. The *Euphorbia nervifolia*, Linnæus; used as cathartic.

Elæ'a. (Ἐλαία.) The olive tree.

Elæagna'ceæ. A Nat. Order of monochlamydeous Exogens of the Alliance *Amentales*, or a Family of the Order *Thymelæinæ*, having amentaceous, bracteated male flowers, definite perigynous stamens, a superior one-celled ovary with one ascending ovule, and a straight embryo with an inferior radicle.

Elæag'non. (Ἔλαιον, oil; ἁγνός, chaste.) A name for the *Vitex agnus castus*, or chaste tree.

Elæag'nus. (Ἐλαίαγνος.) The *Myrica gale;* or, according to some, the *Salix babylonica.*

Also (G. *Oleaster, Ölweide*), a Genus of the Nat. Order *Elæagnaceæ.*

E. angustifo'lia, Linn. (L. *angustus*, narrow.) Hab. Europe. A vermifuge.

E. cor'do. The *Myrica gale.*

Elæen'cephol. (Ἔλαιον, oil; ἐγκέφαλος, within the head. F. *éléencéphale;* G. *Eläenkephal.*) See *Eleencephol.*

Elæ'erin. (Ἔλαιον; ἔριον, wool.) A fatty substance, analogous to oleine, found in the greasy matter of sheep's wool.

Elæ'is. See *Elais.*

Elæocar'peæ. (Ἔλαιον, oil; καρπός, fruit.) A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Tiliaceæ*, having divided petals, and anthers opening at the apex.

Elæocar'pus. (Ἔλαιον, oil; καρπός, fruit.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Tiliaceæ.*

E. copallif'erus, Retz. (*Copal;* L. *fero*, to bear.) Said to be a source of copal. The *Vateria indica.*

E. integrifo'lius, Lamb. (L. *integer*, entire; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. India. Fruit esculent.

E. oblon'gus, Smith. (L. *oblongus*, oblong.) Hab. India. Fruit esculent.

Elæoce'rate. (Ἔλαιον, oil; L. *cera*, wax.) Same as *Cerate*.

Elæochry'sum. An erroneous spelling of *Heliochrysum*.

Elæococ'ca. (Ἔλαιον, oil; κόκκος, a kernel.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Euphorbiaceæ*.

E. corda'ta. (L. *cordatus*, heart-shaped.) The *E. montana*.

E. monta'na, Endl. (L. *montanus*, belonging to a mountain.) Hab. India, Japan. Nuts yield an oil.

E. vernic'ia. Hab. China. Nuts yield an oil.

E. verruco'sa, Juss. (L. *verrucosus*, warty.) The *E. montana*.

Elæoden'dreæ. (*Elæodendron*.) A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Celastraceæ*, with drupaceous fruit.

Elæoden'dron. (Ἔλαιον, oil; δένδρον, a tree.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Celastraceæ*.

E. ar'gan. The *Rhamnus sioulus*.

E. ku'bu. Hab. Cape of Good Hope. Fruit esculent.

E. Roxburgh'ii, Wight and Arnot. Hab. India. A poultice of the fresh bark is used as an astringent to inflamed and other swellings; and the root is believed to be an antidote in snake bites.

Elæo'dic ac'id. (Ἐλαιώδης, oily.) Same as *Ricinoleic acid*.

Elæoï'des. (Ἔλαιον, oil; εἶδος, likeness. F. *éleoïde*; G. *ölähnlich*.) Resembling oil.

Elæ'olate. (Ἔλαιον.) A medicament which has a volatile oil for its base.

Elæo'lea. (Ἔλαιον, oil. F. *éléolé*.) Applied by Béral to fat oil solutions, or medicated fatty oils, by mixing, dissolving, digesting, or boiling.

Elæol'ica. (Ἔλαιον, oil. F. *éleolique*.) Applied by Béral to combinations of fat oils generally, as in *Elæolea*, *Elæolotiva*.

Elæoloti'va. (Ἔλαιον, oil; L. *lavo*, to wash. F. *éléolotif*.) Applied by Béral to solutions of fat oil for rubbing, oil baths.

Elæomargar'ic ac'id. $C_{17}H_{30}O_2$. An acid found in the oil of the seeds of various species of *Elæococca*. It crystallises in rhomboidal plates.

Elæom'eli. (Ἔλαιον, oil; μέλι, honey.) Old name (Gr. ἐλαιόμελι), used by Dioscorides, i, 37, for a sweet purging oil, the produce of a Syrian tree.

Elæom'eter. (Ἔλαιον, oil; μέτρον, a measure. F. *éléomètre*; G. *Eleometer*, *Ölmesser*.) An instrument for determining the specific weight of oils, and so their purity.

Elæ'on. (Ἔλαιον.) Anciently written for *Oleum*.

Elæoph'anes. (Ἔλαιον, oil; φαίνομαι, to appear. F. *éléophane*; G. *ölähnlich*.) Having an oily appearance, as phosphatic urine.

Elæop'ten. (Ἔλαιον, oil; πτηνός, volatile. F. *éléoptene*; G. *Eläopten*.) Name by Berzelius for the liquid part of a volatile oil from which the solid part or stearopten has been separated by the influence of cold.

Elæosac'chara, G. Ph. (Ἔλαιον, oil; σάκχαρον, sugar.) The pharmacopœial preparations, also called oil-sugars; they are made by triturating one drop of the essential oil with two grammes of white sugar.

Elæosac'charum. (Ἔλαιον, oil; σάκχαρον, sugar. F. *éléosaccharum*; G. *Ölzucker*.) Term (Gr. ἐλαιοσάκχαρον), used by Schröderus, i, 2, for a mixture of oil with sugar, praised by Rolfinkius, *Chym.* iv, s. 6, c. 1, for the purpose of rendering the former miscible with water, to which end the sugar must exceed thirteen times the weight of oil.

Elæoseli'num. See *Eleoselinum*.

Elæostear'ic ac'id. A solid acid obtained by crystallisation from the alcoholic solution of the saponified oil from Elæococca nuts; it is probably a polymeride of *Elæomargaric acid*.

Elæothes'ion. (Ἔλαιον, olive oil; θέσις, from τίθημι, to place.) The oiling room at the baths of the Romans.

Ela'ic. Relating to *Elaïn*; same as *Oleic*.

E. ac'id. A synonym of *Oleic acid*.

Ela'idate. A salt of *Elaidic acid*.

Ela'idic. (Ἐλαία, the olive.) Of, or belonging to, elaidin.

E. ac'id. (G. *Elaidinsäure*.) $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$. A solid isomeric or allotropic modification of oleic acid, obtained by treating it with nitric acid. A synonym of *Ricinoleic acid*.

Ela'idin. (Ἐλαία, the olive.) $C_{57}H_{101}O_6$. A substance resembling stearin, produced by the action of hyponitric acid upon olive, almond, and some other oils.

Ela'ierine. Same as *Elæerin*.

Ela'in. (Ἔλαιον, oil.) A synonym of *Olein*.

Elaiod'ic. (Ἔλαιον; εἶδος, likeness.) Like to oil.

E. ac'id. A synonym of *Ricinoleic acid*.

Elai'odon. (Ἔλαιον, oil.) A name for the fluid part of volatile oils.

Elaiom'eter. Same as *Elæometer*.

Ela'is. (Ἐλαΐς, an olive tree.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Palmaceæ*.

E. butyra'cea, Kunth. The *Cocos butyracea*, Linn.

E. guineën'sis, Jacquin. (F. *palmier avoira*.) Guinea or oil palm. Hab. Guinea. Much cultivated in the West Indies; it affords palm oil; it is said to furnish the best palm wine.

E. melanococ'ca. (Μέλας, black; κόκκος, a kernel.) A species supplying palm oil, and used for making palm wine.

E. occidenta'lis. (L. *occidentalis*, western.) Supplies some palm oil.

Elaï'zon. (Ἐλαΐζω, to be olive green.) Olive colour.

Elambica'tion. Old term for a mode of analysing mineral waters, for the purpose of investigating their qualities, either by the sand bath or by heat in a glass vessel, as described by Fallopius, *de Aq. Therm.* i, 9, p. 224.

Eland. (Du. *eland*, an elk.) A South African antelope, *Oreas canna*, and other species. The flesh is good eating.

Ela'nula. Old name for a kind of very hard alum, like iron.

Elaop'ten. Same as *Elæopten*.

El'aphine. (Ἔλαφος, a stag.) Stag- or deer-like.

El'aphis. (Ἐλάφειος, deer-like.) A Genus of the Family *Colubridæ*, Suborder *Colubriformes*, Order *Ophidia*.

E. æscula'pii. The *Coluber æsculapii*.

Elaphobos'cum. (Ἔλαφος, a stag; βόσκω, to feed.) Ancient name applied to several umbelliferous plants, because deer eat them greedily; especially applied to the *Pastinaca sativa*.

Elaphom'yces. (Ἔλαφος; μύκης, a mushroom. G. *Hirschtrüffel, Hirschbrunst.*) Deer balls. A Genus of the Suborder *Tuberacei*, Order *Ascomycetes*.

E. granula'tus, Fr. (L. *granulum*, a small grain.) Deer balls. Spherical, yellowish, covered with short warts. Used, under the name *Boletus cervinus* and *Lycoperdon nuts*, as an oxytocic, galactagogue, and aphrodisiac.

E. murica'tus. (L. *muricatus*, pointed.) Used as *E. granulatus*.

Elaphoscor'odon. (Ἔλαφος, a stag; σκόροδον, garlic.) Old name for a species of *Allium*; stag's or viper's garlic.

Elaph'rium. (Ἐλαφρός, light. G. *Leichtholz.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Amyridaceæ*, so called from the lightness of the wood.

E. elemif'erum, Royle. The *Amyris elemifera*.

E. tomento'sum, Jacq. (Mod. L. *tomentosus*, woolly.) Yields the fragrant resin *Tacamahaca*. Also called *Bursera tomentosa*.

El'aphus. (Ἔλαφος.) The stag, *Cervus elaphus*.

Elap'idæ. (*Elaps.*) A Family of the Suborder *Proteroglypha*, Order *Ophidia*, with cylindrical bodies, pointed tail, lateral nostrils, and large fangs. Example, the cobra.

El'aps. A Genus of the Suborder *Proteroglypha*, Order *Ophidia*. The species are poisonous.

Elap'sus. (L. *elapsus*, from *elabor*, to slip.) A dislocation.

El'aquir. (Arab.) Old term for réd vitriol. (Quincy.)

Elas'ma. (Ἔλασμα.) Old term for *Lamina* or a plate of metal.

Also, a former name used by Lindenus, *Sel. M. ex.* iv, § 101, for a clyster-pipe.

Elas'mia. (Ἔλασμα, a plate. F. *élasmie.*) The horny transverse plates which in the whales take the place of teeth, and hang from the lateral parts of the palate.

Elasmobranch'iate. (Ἔλασμα; βράγχια, the gills.) Belonging to the *Elasmobranchii*.

Elasmobranch'ii. (Ἔλασμα; βράγχια, the gills.) Same as *Chondropterygii*.

Elastembryul'cus. (*Elastic; embryulcus.* F. *élastembryulce.*) An elastic obstetrical forceps.

Elas'tes. Same as *Elasticity*.

Elasthis'tus. (*Elastic;* ἱστός, a web.) Elastic tissue.

Elasthyphë. (*Elastic;* ὑφή, a weaving.) Elastic tissue.

Elas'tic. (Ἐλαύνω, to urge forward, to beat out. F. *élastique;* G. *elastisch, federkräftig, spannkräftig.*) Having the property of elasticity or springiness.

E. ban'dage. A bandage of india-rubber or of india-rubber woven with silk or cotton, used for application to a limb or other part so as to exert compression.

E. car'tilage. See *Cartilage, elastic.*

E. compres'sion. (L. *compressio*, a pressing together.) Compression by means of *Esmarch's bandage* or other elastic substance.

E. fi'bres. (G. *elastische Fasern.*) The fibres which form the greater part of elastic tissue, and which also occur in areolar and fibrous tissue. They are yellowish in colour when seen in a mass, transparent, with a distinct and angular outline, branching and reuniting so as to enclose larger or smaller meshes, and curling up when broken. In man they vary in diameter from 1-2400th in the vocal cords to 1-4000th of an inch, or much more, in the ligamentum subflavum. They are unaffected by acetic acid and alkaline solutions, and stain readily with magenta. They are composed chiefly of elastin. Some have described striations in them, some have seen a sheath to each, and some believe them to be tubular.

E. fluid. A term for a gas.

E. force. A term for the property otherwise called *Tension*.

E. gum. (F. *caoutchouc;* G. *Federharz.*) A name for *Caoutchouc* or Indian rubber.

E. lam'ina of cor'nea. See under *Cornea*.

E. lig'ature. See *Ligature, elastic.*

E. mem'brane. A membrane or coat formed of elastic tissue.

E. ring. The ring which surrounds the sporangium of a fern; it bursts and springs back when ripe and scatters the spores.

E. stock'ing. See *Stocking, elastic.*

E. tis'sue. The variety of connective tissue of those structures which are chiefly composed of *E. fibres*, such as the ligamentum nuchæ, the ligamenta subflava, the stylohyoid, thyrohyoid, and cricothyroid ligaments, and the vocal cords. Elastic tissue is found beneath the tracheal and bronchial mucous membranes, and in the coats of the arteries. It is composed of a ground substance or matrix, a few indistinct bundles of white fibres separating the larger and more definite bundles of elastic fibres, and sometimes penetrating them. It is very strong and elastic. White fibrous tissue is found mixed in small quantities in the elastic tissue of all structures, and flattened connective-tissue cells are also found in the ground substance lying between the fibres. It contains a few blood-vessels and some lymphatics, both running, chiefly longitudinally, between the bundles of fibres, but not penetrating them.

Elas'ticin. Same as *Elastin*.

Elastic'ity. (Ἐλαύνω, to urge forward, to beat out. F. *élasticité;* G. *Elasticität, Schnellkraft, Spannkraft.*) The property by which bodies return forcibly and of themselves to the same dimensions or form they possessed before compression or displacement by any external force, as in pulling, bending, and twisting. The elasticity of all solids has its limit.

Also, applied to the spirits when in a buoyant state; also to the perfectly healthful condition of living parts.

E., force of. The force by which the molecules of a body tend to reassume their original position after being displaced by some external mechanical influence.

E., mod'ulus of. (L. *modulus*, a small measure.) The measure of the elasticity of a body represented by the weight in units, as kilogrammes, which would be required to lengthen a unit bar, as one having a sectional area of a square millimetre, of the substance to double its length; assuming it to be perfectly elastic.

Elas'tin. The substance composing the

elastic fibres of connective tissue; it is obtained by boiling connective or elastic tissue in ether, then in alcohol, and then for a long time in water, so as to remove fatty matter and collagen; afterwards the insoluble substance left is boiled in acetic acid and caustic soda alternately. It may be dissolved by digesting with pepsin and trypsin, and it yields leucine with boiling strong sulphuric acid. According to Mulder, it consists of, about, carbon 55·47, hydrogen 7·54, nitrogen 16·09, and oxygen 20·9, in 100 parts. A similar substance has been obtained by Helger from the shell of the egg of a snake.

Elastobrephul'cus. (*Elasticus; brephulcus.*) Same as *Elastembryulcus.*

Elastocli'nē. (*Elastic; κλίνη*, a bed. F. *elastocline.*) An elastic bed.

Elat'chee. Cardamom.

El'atē. (Ἐλάτη, the pine.) The *Pinus picea.*

E. sylves'tris, Linn. (L. *sylvestris*, belonging to a wood.) Wild date tree. Hab. India. The *Phœnix sylvéstris.*

E. theleï'a. (*Θήλεια*, fem. of *θῆλυς*, female.) The *Pinus rubra.*

El'ater. (Ἐλατήρ, a driver. F. *élatere;* G. *Springfad.*) Name by De Candolle for the elastic, spiral, membranous threads which, in some *Hepaticæ*, are attached to the sporangium, and serve to disperse the contained spores when the sporangium arrives at maturity and bursts; they are elongated cells.

Similar organs form part of the spore of the *Equisetaceæ.*

Also, a synonym of *Elasticity.*

Elater'ic ac'id. An inert product, according to Buckheim, of the action of potassa on a hot alcoholic solution of elaterin.

Elat'erid. An amorphous substance found in elaterium.

Elate'rii po'ma. (*Elaterium;* L. *pomum*, an apple.) The fruit of *Ecballium officinale.*

Elat'erin. $C_{20}H_{28}O_8$. The principal constituent of *Elaterium*, occurring in colourless, shining, hexagonal scales or prisms, having an acrid bitter taste, and soluble in alcohol and chloroform. Nitric acid produces a pinkish, and, when heated, a red colour; sulphuric acid makes it deep red, changing to brown. It is the active drastic principle. Dose, ·003 to ·008 gramme.

Elateri'num, Same as *Elaterin.*

Elate'rium, B. Ph. (Ἐλατήριον, an opening medicine; from *ἐλαύνω*, to drive. F. *elaterium;* G. *Elaterium, Springgurkensaft.*) A sediment from the juice of the fruit of the squirting cucumber, *Ecballium officinarum.* The nearly ripe fruit is cut lengthwise and gently pressed; the juice thus obtained is strained through a sieve and set aside to deposit; the sediment is poured on to a linen filter and dried on a porous tile. Elaterium is in light, friable, flat, or slightly incurved fragments, having a granular fracture, a slight tea-like odour, and an acrid bitter taste. Its principal constituent is *Elaterin.* Elaterium is a drastic purgative, producing watery stools, griping, and sometimes vomiting. It does not act as a purgative to dogs and rabbits, but produces tetanic symptoms. It is used as a purgative in congestions and dropsy to produce an evacuation of watery fluid. Dose, 1-16th of a grain.

Also, a Genus of the Nat. Order *Cucurbitaceæ.*

Also, a term by Richard for the fruit of the Euphorbiaceæ which bursts with violence when ripe.

E. al'bum. (L. *albus*, white.) The substance described as *Elaterium*, B. Ph.

E. cordifo'lium, Mönch. (L. *cor*, the heart; *folium*, a leaf.) The *Ecballium officinarum*, Richard.

E., En'glish. The substance described as *Elaterium*, B. Ph.

E., French. Elaterium prepared by evaporation of the juice of the elaterium fruit; it is much less active than *E.*, B. Ph.

E. fruit. See *Ecbalii fructus.*

E. ni'grum. (L. *niger*, black.) The juice of the fruit of *Ecballium officinale* evaporated to the consistence of an extract.

Elaterom'eter. (Ἐλατήρ, a driver; *μέτρον*, a measure. F. *élatéromètre.*) An instrument for measuring the elasticity of atmospheric air, or gas, or vapour when condensed or rarified in a machine.

El'ates. (Ἐλάτης, a driver.) A term for *Elasticity.*

Elathe'ria. See *Eleutheria.*

El'athine. A clear, yellow-brown, oily liquid obtained from tar. It has a very offensive odour.

Ela'tio. Same as *Alusia elatio.*

El'atin. A name given by Paris to an alcoholic extract of squirting cucumber fruit, *Ecballium officinarum*, which is probably a mixture of elaterin and chlorophyll.

Elatina'ceæ. The water peppers. A Nat. Order of thalamifloral Exogens of the Alliance *Rutales*, having apetalous, imperfect, axillary flowers; capsular, 3- to 5-celled, many-seeded fruit, and exalbuminous seeds.

Elati'nē. See *Antirrhinum elatine.*

E. cymbala'ria. The *Linaria cymbalaria.*

E. hasta'ta. (L. *hasta*, a spear.) The *Antirrhinum elatine.*

Elatobranch'ii. (Ἐλάτη, an oar; *βράγχια*, the gills.) Applied by Menke to a Class of the *Mollusca* answering to the *Lamellibranchii* of Blainville, containing the *Acephala* with lamellated branchiæ.

El'ayl. A synonym of *Olefiant gas*, or *Ethylene.*

Elay'lē. Same as *Elayl.*

Elay'lum. Same as *Elayl.*

E. chlora'tum. (G. *Elaylchlorür.*) A term for *Ethylene bichloride.*

El'bow. (Sax. *elboga;* from *ell*, the forearm; *boga*, a bow. Gr. *κύβιτος, ἀγκών*; L. *cubitus;* I. *gomito;* S. *codo;* G. *Ellenbogen.*) The outer part of the joint between the fore and the upper arm.

Also, an angle or bend like to the elbow.

E., bend of. (F. *pli du coude.*) The flexure in front of the elbow.

E., disloca'tions of. Displacements of the radius, or of the ulna, or of both bones, either in front, or behind, or on one side of the humerus at the elbow-joint, complete or incomplete, and simple or compound, or complicated with fracture of one or both condyles of the humerus, of the olecranon, of the coronoid process, or of the head of the radius.

E. joint. (F. *articulation du coude;* G. *Ellenbogengelenk.*) The hinge-joint formed by the connection of the lower end of the humerus with the upper ends of the radius and ulna by means of ligaments; it admits of flexion and extension only.

E. joint, nerves of. These are fibres

from the perforans brachii, median and radial nerves, which enter it on the volar side; fibres from the ulnar, and from the muscular branch of the radial, supplying the external head of the triceps; sometimes also a fibre from the ramus collateralis ulnaris nervi radialis; the radio-ulnar joint receives a few fibres from the nervus interosseous antibrachii volaris.

E., lig'ament of, ante'rior. A thin expanded ligament attached above to the upper surface of the coronoid fossa of the humerus, and below to the coronoid process of the ulna and the annular ligament of the radius.

E., lig'ament of, exter'nal lat'eral. (F. *ligament lateral externe;* G. *äusseres Hülfsband.*) A band of fibres attached by its upper end to a depression below the external condyle of the humerus, and by its lower to the annular ligament of the radius and by a few filaments to the ulna.

E., lig'ament of, inter'nal lat'eral. (F. *ligament lateral interne;* G. *inneres Hülfsband.*) A fan-shaped ligament, with its anterior and posterior borders much thickened, attached above to the internal condyle of the humerus, and below to the coronoid process, to the inner border of the olecranon, and to the transverse band stretching across the notch between the two.

E., lig'ament of, poste'rior. A loose, thin ligament attached above to the upper border of the olecranon fossa of the humerus, and below to the edges of the olecranon.

E., lymphat'ic glands of. (G. *Ellenbogendrüsen.*) These are arranged in two sets, a superficial and a deep. The superficial (G. *oberflächliche Ellenbogendrüsen*), one or two in number, are placed about 4 cm. above the inner condyle of the humerus, near the vena basilica. The deep (G. *tiefe Ellenbogendrüsen*) consist of two or three small glands situated in the bend of the elbow, near the communicating trunk, between the superficial and deep veins.

E., mi'ner's. See *Miner's elbow.*

E., syno'vial mem'brane of. The lining membrane of the elbow-joint. It covers the joint ends of the bones, the olecranon and coronoid processes of the humerus and the head of the radius, and lines the ligaments of the elbow-joint and the annular ligament of the radius.

Elca'ja. The *Trichilia emetica.*

El'cicorn. Same as *Alcicornis.*

Elcid'rion. See *Helcydrion.*

Elco'sis. ("Ελκωσις, ulceration.) Old term for a disease in which large chronic ulcers appear, carious, fœtid, and attended with fever. (Quincy.)

Also, a term applied to a specially severe and deep ulceration of the cornea.

Also, ulceration in general.

Elcus'ter. ('Ελκυστήρ, an instrument for drawing.) A pair of midwifery forceps.

El'der. (Altered from Mid. E. *eller;* from Sax. *ellen;* perhaps connected with *alder.* F. *sureau;* I. *sambuco;* S. *sauco;* G. *Hollunder.*) The *Sambucus nigra.*

E., Amer'ican. The *Sambucus canadensis.*

E.-ber'ry. The fruit of the *Sambucus nigra,* and also the tree itself.

E., com'mon. The *Sambucus nigra;* and, in America, the *S. canadensis.*

E., dwarf. (F. *l'hyeble;* G. *Attich, Niederholder.*) The *Sambucus ebulus* or Danewort.

Also, the *Aralia hispida.*

E. flow'er wa'ter. The *Aqua sambuci.*

E. flow'ers. (F. *fleurs de sureau;* G. *Hollunderblüthen.*) The *Sambuci flores,* B. Ph., and the *Sambucus,* U.S. Ph.

E., moun'tain. The *Sambucus racemosa.*

E. oint'ment. The *Unguentum sambuci.*

E., pep'per. The *Piper amalago.*

E., prick'ly. The *Aralia spinosa.*

E., red-ber'ried. The *Sambucus pubens.*

E. rob. See *Roob sambuci.*

E. tree. The *Sambucus nigra.*

E., wa'ter. The *Viburnum opulus.*

E., white-ber'ried. The *Sambucus nigra,* var. *virescens.*

E., wild. The *Aralia hispida.*

E.-wort. The *Sambucus ebulus.*

El'ecampane. (F. *énulecampane,* from *L. inula;* and Low L. *campana,* a bell; or *Campania,* its place of growth. F. *aunée, aulnée;* I. *enula campana;* S. *enula campana;* G. *Alant.*) The *Inula helenium.* See *Inula,* U.S. Ph.

El'ecampin. Same as *Inulin.*

Elec't. An abbreviation, used in prescriptions, of *Electuarium,* an electuary.

Electa'rium. Same as *Electuarium.*

Elec'tary. Same as *Electuary.*

Elec'tive. (F. *electif;* from Low L. *electivus;* from *eligo,* to pick out. G. *wählend.*) Chosen by selection.

E. affin'ity. See *Affinity, elective.*

E. attrac'tion. See *Attraction, elective.*

Electiv'ity. (F. *electif;* from L. *eligo.*) The property by which some substances attach themselves to certain anatomical tissues and not to others; as when carmine stains growing tissue and avoids formed substance. The principle is at the bottom of the modern mode of microscopical investigation by the staining process. The act or property of selection.

Electrep'eter. (*Electricty;* Gr. *τρέπω,* to turn.) A machine for changing the direction of an electric current.

Elec'tric. (F. *électrique;* I. *elettrico;* S. *electrico;* G. *elektrisch.*) Relating to, exhibiting, derived from, producing, or conveying *Electricity.* For subheadings see also under *Electrical.*

Also, a body capable of exhibiting, and being a bad conductor of, electricity.

E. accu'mulator. (L. *accumulo,* to heap together.) Same as *E. condenser.*

E. anæsthe'sia. ('Αναισθησία, want of feeling.) The condition of diminished cutaneous or other sensibility produced by the passage of an electric current through a part of the body; no real anæsthesia is produced, but a gradual diminution of electric sensibility is produced.

See also *Voltaic narcotism.*

E. at'mosphere. ('Ατμός, a vapour; σφαῖρα, a globe.) The sphere or space outside themselves within which electrified bodies manifest their special properties.

E. attrac'tion. See *Electrical attraction.*

E. au'ra. (Αὔρα, a gentle air.) See *Aura electrica.*

E. ax'is. (L. *axis,* an axle-tree.) The line between the two electric poles of a crystal in which pyroelectricity has been developed.

E. bath. See *Bath, electric.*

E. bat'tery. A series of Leyden jars, the inner coatings of each of which are connected with each other by metallic rods, and the outer coatings by the tinfoil lining of the box in which they stand.

E. brush. A metallic brush charged with electricity. Employed as a counter-irritant in neuralgia.

E. but'ton. An electrode with an expanded extremity and an insulated stem for the therapeutical application of electricity to the internal organs or parts of the body.

E. cal'amine. A name given to silicate of zinc.

E. cau'tery. Same as *Galvano-cautery.*

E. chain. See *Pulvermacher's chain.*

E. charge. The quantity of electricity which is accumulated on or in an insulated substance over and above that which it contained when it was connected with the earth.

E. charge, resid'ual. L. *residuus*, remaining.) The charge which is found remaining in a Leyden jar after it has been once discharged, and which is caused by the return to the surface of the electricity which had entered the substance of the coating of the jar.

E. chore'a. See *Chorea, electric.*

E. cir'cuit. Same as *Galvanic circuit.*

E. concus'sion. (L. *concussio*, a violent shaking.) The shock given to the organism by an electric discharge.

E. conden'ser. See *Condenser, electrical.*

E. conduc'tion. (L. *conduco*, to draw together.) The act or condition of the transmitting of electricity through the substance, or along the superficies, of a body.

E. conductiv'ity. (L. *conduco*, to draw together.) The capacity for the transmission of an electric current; if the electric conductivity, at 0° C., of silver be taken as 100, copper will be 99·95, gold 77·96. zinc 29·02, tin 12·36, lead 8·32, arsenic 4·76, antimony 4·62, and bismuth 1·245. The capacity for the conduction of the electric current decreases with increase of temperature.

E. contractil'ity. (L. *contraho*, to draw together.) The capacity of a muscle to contract on the application of an electric current.

E. cur'rent. (L. *currens*, part. of *curro*, to run.) The flow of electricity through a conducting body from a high potential to a low one, or from the positive to the negative pole, such as occurs in a galvanic battery.

E. cur'rents, ac'tion on each oth'er. Parallel currents in the same direction attract each other; parallel currents in opposite directions repel each other; currents meeting at a point attract each other if they are both proceeding to it, repel each other if one is running from it and the other to it.

E. den'sity. (L. *densitas*, thickness.) A term denoting the quantity of electricity on a given area of the surface of a conductor at one moment; this varies with the shape of the conductor. If it be a sphere the density or quantity of electricity is the same for all points of the surface; if it be an ellipsoid it is greatest at the ends of the long axis, least at the ends of the short axis; and if it be a flat circular disc it is almost nothing on the surfaces, great at the edges.

E. discharge'. A term employed to denote the sudden or continuous recombination of the two forms of electricity, positive and negative, when two bodies, each charged with one of the different electricities, are approached to each other.

Also, applied to the act of producing this recombination.

E. distilla'tion. (L. *distillo*, to trickle down.) The passage of a liquid, positively electrified, over the elbow of a bent tube from one limb to a liquid in the other limb negatively electrified.

E. distribu'tion. (L. *distributio*, a division.) The mode in which the electricity is disposed, or the varying density of electricity, on a charged conductor. See under *E. density.*

E. eel. The *Gymnotus electricus.*

E. endosmo'sis. (Ἔνδον, within; ὠσμός, a thrusting in.) Same as *E. osmosis.*

E. excitabil'ity. The same as *Electric irritability.*

E. excita'tion. (L. *excito*, to put in rapid motion.) The development of electricity in glass or other substance by friction.

E. expan'sion. (L. *expando*, to spread out.) The increased capacity of a Leyden jar or such like apparatus when charged with electricity; it has been explained on the supposition that the attraction between the two electricities of the outer and inner coatings causes a rearrangement of the molecules of the glass, whereby it expands laterally at the cost of a diminution in thickness.

E. fish'es. A term applied to certain fishes which possess electrical organs; such are Torpedo, Silurus, Gymnotus.

The principal electric fishes are, amongst the Selachians, the Torpedo (G. *Zitterochen, Krampfrochen;* I. *torpedine*), of which there are several species, the Narcine of Brazil, the Astrape and Temera of the Indian Ocean, the Discopyge of Peru, and Hypnos of the Australian seas. The Gymnotus (I. *ginnoto;* G. *Zitteraal*), and Malapterurus (G. *Zitterwelsen*) of the Nile and Senegal, amongst the apodous fishes. There are two other fishes which inhabit the Nile, the Mornyrus and Gymnarchus, which possess organs the structure of which is similar to those of the true electrical fishes, but with less certainly-determined functions. In the Torpedo the apparatus is situated on either side of the head external to the gills, and is composed of six-sided prisms, which extend from the skin of the dorsal to that of the ventral surface. The prisms, 470 on each side, are separated by numerous (2000 or more) horizontal septa into a series of cells, which contain the electric plates in which the nerves entering on their ventral surface terminate in the form of a fine plexus; on the other side is a plexus of capillaries. The dorsal surface of the animal is electropositive, the ventral electronegative. The nerve-trunks supplying the organ are four, of which the most anterior is a branch of the trigeminus; and the three others spring from the vagus. The organs themselves are developed from the external investing muscles of the five or six visceral arches of the embryonic skeleton. In the Gymnotus the electric organ occupies the lateral and inferior regions of the tail. The columns resemble those of the Torpedo, except that they are arranged horizontally. The nerves are branches of the anterior roots of the spinal nerves, and are stated to be as many as two hundred. In the Malapterurus, one of the Siluridæ, the electric organ is distributed over the surface of the whole body, but is most developed over the belly. It weighs sometimes as much as three hundred grammes, or half the weight of the whole body. It is divided into two symmetrical halves by a fibrous septum. Each organ receives only one electric nerve, which springs from a giant ganglion cell

in the spinal cord on each side between the second and third spinal nerves, resembles a motor root, and consists of a single but colossal primitive fibre with a very thick sheath. This divides into numerous fibrillæ, that are distributed to the organ. In *Mormyrus longipennis* the supposed electric organs are situated in the tail. Babuchin considers that they are composed of electric elements, each of which is divisible into two. One of them originates in muscle protoplasm, and may be termed the metasarcoblastic element, the other is nervous.

E. flu'id. A term applied by Franklin to a subtle, imponderable fluid which he supposed to exist in all matter, and which acting by repulsion of its own particles, is the cause of all electrical phenomena. When a body contains its proper natural quantity it is in a state of electric equilibrium; this state may be disturbed by friction, which in some bodies produces an addition to the natural amount of electricity, when they become positively electrified; and in other bodies produces a diminution, when they are said to be negatively electrified.

Another theory, suggested by Dufay, and elaborated by Symmer, assumes the existence of two electric fluids, the positive or vitreous, and the negative or resinous; when combined in equal proportions in a body it is neutral or in a state of equilibrium; when by friction or other means the proportion is altered, the body becomes positively or negatively electrified, according as there is abstraction or repulsion of the negative or the positive fluid.

E. force. The force with which electricity tends to move matter.

E. fric'tions. (L. *frico*, to rub.) A mode of employing electricity for medical purposes, by slowly moving the bulbous-ended conductor of an electrical machine a little distance in front of the affected part, which is covered with flannel; the proceeding causes tingling, gentle heat, and slight redness.

E. glow. The noiseless discharge of electricity of great density into the air from a conductor when no other conductor is near; it appears in the dark as a pale blue luminous cloud.

E. ic'tus. (L. *ictus*, a blow.) The electric shock.

E. illumina'tion. (L. *illumino*, to light up.) The illumination of the cavities of the body by means of an electric light, for the purposes of diagnosis.

E. im'age. An electrified point, or system of points, on one side of a surface, which would produce on the other side of that surface the same electrical action which the actual electrification of that surface really does produce. (Clerk Maxwell.)

E. induc'tion. See *Induction*.

E. insula'tion. (L. *insula*, an island.) The placing of a body in such a position that it is separated from direct or indirect contact with a conducting body by means of a non-conducting substance.

E. intens'ity. The quantity of electricity which in a given unit of time flows through a given point of a circuit, and expressed by its power of overcoming resistance.

E. irritabil'ity. (L. *irrito*, to excite.) The capacity of a muscle or of a nerve to respond, each according to its kind, to the stimulus of electricity.

E. jar. The *Leyden jar*.

E. light. The bright light produced when the two poles of a voltaic battery are brought into contact or into a very close approach; the light consists in great measure of minute, intensely luminous particles of the terminals of the poles. In the light as used for illuminating purposes the luminosity is chiefly caused by the carbon points themselves, or by the incandescence of a fine infusible filament.

E. lobe. A nervous lobule of the medulla oblongata in the electric fish *Torpedo*, from whence many of the nerves to the electric organs arise.

E. mat'ter. Same as *E. fluid*.

E. mox'a. See *Moxa, electric*.

E. or'gans. See under *E. fishes*.

E. or'gans, nerves of. See under *E. fishes*.

E. osmo'sis. (Ὠσμός, impulsion.) A term applied to the transfer of a liquid from one side to the other of a porous diaphragm when a current of electricity is caused to pass through it. The process is a mechanical one, it takes place in the direction of the electric current, and is most notable in a badly conducting liquid.

E. pile. See *Pile*.

E. polar'ity. (Low L. *polaris*, from L. *polus*, the end of an axis.) The condition of a body in which opposite ends or surfaces have different electric properties; becoming electropositive and electronegative.

E. poles. The points, two in number, of the greatest intensity of free electricity in a crystal in which pyro-electricity has been developed.

E. poten'tial. See *Electrical potential*.

E. poul'tice. The application to a part of such an apparatus as a Pulvermacher's chain in a wet substance.

E. probe. (L. *probo*, to try.) A metal probe consisting of a prolongation of the two conducting wires of a galvanic battery insulated throughout their extent, except at their further ends. It is used for the detection of a bullet or other metallic foreign body in the tissues, which on being reached by the probe completes the circuit and indicates the fact by the deflection of an electroscopic needle, or by the ringing of a bell.

E. quan'tity. The amount of electricity on a given surface at a given time.

E. ray. A term applied to the fishes of the Genus *Torpedo*.

E. reac'tion. The response of muscle or nerve, according to their several functions, to the stimulus of the electric current.

E. repul'sion. See *Electrical repulsion*.

E. res'idue. (L. *residuus*, remaining.) The feebler discharge, which may be also two or three times repeated, which may be obtained from a Leyden jar or similar apparatus which has already been once discharged, if a little time is allowed to elapse, so as to permit the deeper electricity to mount to the surface.

E. resis'tance. See *Electrical resistance*.

E. sensibil'ity. The sensation of stinging or burning produced by the application of electricity to the skin; and the sensation of contraction when electricity is applied to a muscle; these sensations may be altered by disease, in the way of increase, diminution, or abolition.

E. shad. The *Malapterurus electricus*.

E. shock. The effect on the animal body

of a sudden electric discharge from a Leyden jar or an induction coil, which consists in more or less pain and more or less muscular contraction. It is caused by the high electro-motor force of the current.

E. spark. (F. *étincelle électrique.*) The luminous discharge from the conductor or from an insulated body placed in the condition of a conductor, of an electrical machine which occurs when a more or less pointed surface connected with the earth, as that of a finger, is presented to it.

E. state. The condition of a body charged with electricity.

E. stool. (F. *tabouret électrique.*) A stool with glass legs, or otherwise insulated, on which to place the person to be charged with Franklinic electricity.

E. ten'sion. (L. *tendo*, to stretch.) The strain or pressure, according to Maxwell, exerted upon a dielectric in the neighbourhood of an electrified body. Tension, strictly speaking, is not a property of the current, but of the battery by which the current is generated; it is a statical property, and is exhibited by the insulated poles of the battery.

E. thermom'eter. See *Thermometer, electric.*

E. thick'ness. Same as *E. density.*

E. tis'sue. The structure of the *E. organs.*

Elec'trical. Containing, or conveying, or relating to, *Electricity.* For subheadings see also *Electric.*

E. air. See *Aura, electric.*

E. attrac'tion. (L. *attraho*, to draw to.) The tendency which two bodies charged with opposite electricity have to touch each other and to produce neutrality.

E. attrac'tion, laws of. That the attraction between two opposite electrified bodies is in the inverse ratio to the square of the distance of their centres from each other; and that it is in the direct ratio of the quantity of the electricity with which they are charged.

E. capac'ity. (L. *capacitas*, spaciousness.) The quantity of electricity which a body can acquire when fully charged.

E. conductiv'ity. See *Electric conductivity.*

E. cur'rent of mus'cle. See *Muscle-current, electrical.*

E. cur'rent of nerve. See *Nerve-current, electrical.*

E. cur'rent of skin. See *Skin-current, electrical.*

E. flu'id. See *Electric fluid.*

E. for'mulæ. (L. *formula*, a small pattern.) Letters or symbols used for shortness-sake in describing electrical phenomena, especially in regard to medicine. The chief are:

A. Anode.

A. C. C. Anodal closure contraction, being muscular contraction produced at the anodal rheophore on the closure of the circuit.

A. O. C. Anodal opening contraction, being muscular contraction produced at the anodal rheophore on the opening of the circuit.

An. Anode.

C. Cathode.

C. C. C. Cathodal closure contraction, being muscular contraction produced at the cathodal rheophore on the closure of the circuit.

C. O. C. Cathodal opening contraction, being muscular contraction produced at the cathodal rheophore on the opening of the circuit.

Kl. Klang, the German for sound, used in electrifying the ear.

K. Kathode or cathode.

O. Opening of the circuit.

Te. Tetanic contraction.

Z. Zuckung, the German for contraction of muscle.

Z'. A higher or stronger form of contraction.

z. A lower or feebler form of contraction.

+. The anode or positive pole.

−. The cathode or negative pole.

<. Crescendo, increasing loudness.

>. Diminuendo, diminishing loudness.

E. induc'tion. See *Induction.*

E. machi'ne. An apparatus for producing and collecting frictional electricity; the chief forms being the *Cylinder machine* and the *Plate machine.* A machine has been made in which electricity is generated by the friction of a jet of steam; and others which work by the continuous inductive action of an electrified body, as the *Electrophorus.*

E. plates. The soft cellular interlamellar structure of the electrical organs in which the nerves are distributed. See under *Electric fishes.*

E. poten'tial. (L. *potentia*, power.) The capacity to do work of some kind possessed by some body in virtue of its electrical connection or relationship with some other body, and that work done in opposition to electrical force.

E. repul'sion. (L. *repulsus*, part. of *repello*, to repel.) The tendency which two bodies charged with similar electricity have to repel or drive away each other.

E. repul'sion, laws of. Same as *E. attraction, laws of.*

E. resis'tance. The opposition which a body exhibits to the passage of electricity through it; it varies with the quality of the body, it is in inverse ratio to its diameter, and increases as the length.

Electric'itas. See *Electricity.*

E. anima'lis. (L. *animal*, a breathing creature.) A term for *Galvanism.*

E. galvan'ica. Same as *Galvanism.*

E. metal'lica. (L. *metallum*, metal.) Galvanism from its mode of production.

Electric'ity. (L. *electrum*; from Gr. *ἤλεκτρον*, amber. F. *électricité*; I. *elettricita*; G. *Electricität.*) A term proposed by Gilbert, at the end of the 16th century, and used by him in reference to the attractions and repulsions of light bodies excited by the friction of certain substances, such as amber, sealing-wax, sulphur, and glass; and which, as far as concerns the attraction of silk to amber when rubbed, was probably first observed by Thales in B.C. 600. The force or agent causing these attractions and repulsions, and manifesting itself in many other ways, such as the development of heat and light, the production of chemical decomposition, and the stimulation of muscular contraction, is called electricity. According to some, this agent is a fluid, see *E. fluid*; according to others, it is a peculiar condition of the molecules of the electrified body or of the ether which surrounds them.

E., ac'tive. The condition produced by the disturbance of the natural electricity of a body; whereby its neutral condition is changed for one exhibiting the presence of negative or positive electricity.

E., an'imal. Electricity as exhibited in

animals, whether by special organs or in the ordinary actions of the different structures.

E., atmospher'ic. (Ἀτμός, vapour; σφαῖρα, a sphere.) The electric phenomena of the atmosphere.

E., bound. A term applied to a charge of electricity on the surface of a conductor which is held there by the presence of a neighbouring charge of the opposite kind. (Silvanus Thompson.)

E., chem'ical. Electricity developed by chemical action. A synonym of *Galvanism*.

E., contac'tual. (L. *contactus*, a touching.) A synonym of *Galvanism*, on the assumption that it was produced by the contact of two dissimilar metals.

E., contin'uous. The electricity developed by chemical decomposition in a galvanic battery.

E., cur'rent. (L. *currens*, part. of *curro*, to run.) The form of electricity observed in the galvanic battery.

E., disgui'sed. A term applied to the condition of the electricity of two oppositely electrified bodies which are not quite near enough to each other to cause a luminous discharge, but are within the range of the influence of their mutual induction, so that no indication is given by them to a pith ball electroscope.

E., dynam'ical. (Δύναμις, power.) A term applied to electricity in motion, as exhibited in the galvanic battery, in contradistinction to *E., statical*. It is the electricity developed by chemical action or heat.

E., Far'adic. (*Faraday*.) The electricity developed by an induction machine; it is of high intensity, and has a powerful stimulating action on muscles and nerves; the term was proposed in honour of Faraday.

E., Franklin'ic. (*Franklin*.) A term applied by Faraday to frictional or static electricity, in honour of Franklin.

E., free. A term applied to the condition of the electricity on a charged conductor when there is no neighbouring charge of an opposite kind.

E., fric'tional. (L. *frictio*, a rubbing.) The electricity set free by friction, as when sealing-wax is rubbed with flannel or glass with silk. The nature of the electricity developed, positive or negative, depends on the body rubbed, and also on the stuff with which it is rubbed.

E., galvan'ic. (*Galvani*.) The electricity of the galvanic battery; current or continuous electricity; it is of low intensity and great quantity.

E., indu'ced. Same as *E., Faradic*.

E., induc'tive. Electricity set free by *Induction*.

E., influen'tial. A term for *Induction*.

E., magnet'ic. A term for the force developed by an electro-magnetic apparatus.

E., med'ical. The application of electricity to medical uses, whether for diagnostic or curative purposes.

E., nat'ural. A term indicating the neutral electric condition of a body, in which there are no indications of negative or positive electricity.

E., neg'ative. (L. *negatus*, part. of *nego*, to deny.) A term applied by Franklin to the form of electricity produced on glass by rubbing it with silk, on the supposition that the friction abstracts from it electricity; it is denoted by a minus (—) sign.

E. of plants. An electric current has been shown to exist in plants from the transverse to the longitudinal section of a fibre. The centre is electro-negative in regard to the periphery.

E. of ten'sion. (L. *tendo*, to stretch.) Statical or Franklinic electricity; so called because it is always ready to escape.

E., organ'ic. Electricity as developed in organic structures, whether animal or vegetable.

E., par'alysed. (Παράλυσις, paralysis.) Same as *E., disguised*.

E., pos'itive. (L. *positivus*, settled.) A term applied by Franklin to the form of electricity produced on resinous bodies by rubbing them with wool or fur, on the supposition that the friction imparts to it electricity; it is denoted by a plus (+) sign.

E., res'inous. (*Resin*.) A term by Dufay for the electricity produced on amber, sealing-wax, resin, and similar bodies, by rubbing them with wool or flannel.

E., stat'ical. (Στατικός, belonging to a stand-still.) A term applied to electricity at rest, as exhibited in an insulated conductor charged from a frictional electrical machine, as distinguished from *E., dynamical*. It is the electricity developed by friction or induction.

E., the'ories of. See under *Electricity* and *Electric fluid*.

E., ther'mic. See *Thermo-electricity*.

E., u'nit of. See *Unit, electrical*.

E., veloc'ity of. (L. *velox*, swift). The velocity of frictional electricity, according to Wheatstone, is 288,000 miles in a second; that of dynamical electricity is, according to Kirchhoff, in a wire where there is no resistance, 192,924 miles in a second.

E., vit'reous. (L. *vitrum*, glass.) A term applied by Dufay to the electricity produced on glass by rubbing it with silk.

E., Volta'ic. (*Volta*.) The form of electricity developed by the chemical action produced when two metals are immersed in a liquid and connected by a conductor. It was so called in honour of Volta. It is a synonym of *Galvanism*.

Elec'trics. (Ἤλεκτρον, amber.) A term first applied by Gilbert to amber, jet, sealing-wax, glass, resin, and many other substances which behave as amber in attracting light bodies after being rubbed with flannel or silk; in contradistinction to metals or non-electrics which, when held in the hand and rubbed in like manner, do not attract bodies.

Electrifi'able. (*Electricity*; L. *fio*, to become.) Capable of being electrified; capable of being charged with or of conducting electricity.

Electrifica'tion. (*Electricity*; L. *facio*, to make.) The act of developing or producing sensible electricity in a body.

Elec'trify. (*Electricity*; L. *facio*, to make.) To communicate or to charge with electricity.

Elec'trine. (Ἤλεκτρον, amber.) Relating to, or composed of, or like, amber.

Also, composed of *Electrum*.

Electri'sable. (G. *electrisirbar*.) Able to assume or to be endowed with *Electricity*.

Electrisa'tion. (*Electricity*. F. *électrisation*; G. *Elektrisiren*.) The operation of

exciting the electric property of bodies by friction, contact, heat, or compression.

Also, the passing of a charge of Faradic electricity or of a current of Voltaic electricity into the body or into a part of it.

E., gen'eral. The medical application of electricity by passing an electric current through the whole body, or by charging the body with electricity while insulated.

E., lo'calized. (L. *locus*, a place.) Duchenne's term for the use of electricity as a remedial agent by applying it to a muscle or a nerve, or to a set of muscles or nerves, or to any special organ.

Elec'trise. Same as *Electrify*.

Elec'triser. (*Electricity.*) One who electrifies.

Also, a machine for electrifying.

Electrit'ion. (*Electricity.*) De Blainville's term for the mode of recognition by the animal body of the electrical condition of external objects, either by luminous, auditive, olfactive, or gustatory impressions; this recognition has been supposed to be effected by a special disseminated sense-apparatus.

Electrobiol'ogy. (*Electricity;* Gr. βιός, life; λόγος, an account.) The branch of electrical science which is concerned with the electrical phenomena of living beings.

Also, a term for *Mesmerism*, in allusion to the supposed influence of a form of electricity in the production of the phenomena.

Electrobios'copy. (*Electricity;* Gr. βιός; σκοπέω, to observe.) The examination of an animal body by means of a galvanic current, to determine the presence or absence of muscular contractions, and so the presence or absence of life.

Elec'tro-cap'illary. (*Electricity;* L. *capillus*, a hair.) Relating to the influence of electricity on capillary tubes under certain conditions.

E. force. The influence which causes a globule of mercury, placed in the middle of a capillary tube filled with dilute acid, to move when an electric current is passed through the tube. Electrometers have been made on this principle.

Electrochem'ic. Relating to *Electrochemistry*, or the *Electrochemical theory*.

E. indif'ference. A term applied to the condition of substances which have no tendency to combine with each other, in consequence of their not being in opposite electrical states.

Electrochem'ical. Relating to *Electrochemistry*, or to the *E. theory*.

E. decompos'ition. (F. *de*, from; *composer*, to compose.) The same as *Electrolysis*.

E. equiv'alent. (L. *equus*, equal; *valeo*, to be worth.) The amount of an electrolyte decomposed by a given current of electricity in a given time. The amount is calculated on the basis of the amount of hydrogen liberated in the electrolysis of water by the electrochemical unit called a *Coulomb* during one second of time. The unit thus determined for hydrogen is, according to Kohlrausch, ·000010521 grms., and, according to Mascart, ·000010415. The electrochemical equivalent of other bodies may be determined by multiplying their chemical equivalent by the electrochemical equivalent of hydrogen.

E. se'ries. A series of elementary substances arranged in order of electrochemical properties, the highest being electronegative to those below them, the lowest electropositive to those above them. Berzelius' list is oxygen, sulphur, selenium, nitrogen, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, phosphorus, arsenic, chromium, vanadium, molybdenum, tungsten, boron, carbon, antimony, tellurium, tantalum, titanium, silicon, hydrogen, gold, osmium, indium, platinum, rhodium, palladium, mercury, silver, copper, bismuth, tin, lead, cadmium, cobalt, nickel, iron, zinc, manganese, uranium, cerium, thorium, zirconium, aluminium, didymium, lanthanum, yttrium, glucinum, magnesium, calcium, strontium, barium, lithium, sodium, potassium.

E. the'ory. An hypothesis which assumes that chemical action depends upon electrical force, chemical combination taking place only between substances in opposite electrical states, or of differing electric polarity.

Electrochem'istry. (*Electricity; chemistry.*) The science of the application of the electric current to chemistry, divided into *Electrolysis* and *Electrometallurgy*.

Also, a synonym of the *Electrochemical theory*.

Elec'trode. (*Electricity;* Gr. ὁδός, a way.) Faraday's term for the place or surface where the electric current leaves or enters a liquid undergoing electrolysis; otherwise the poles or ends of the wires of a galvanic battery. They are the *Anode* and the *Cathode*.

The electrodes used for medical purposes are usually metallic cups or cylinders attached to the conducting wires of a battery, and provided with an insulating handle; sponges, wetted with salt and water are introduced into them for the better and more convenient action on the skin. Charcoal electrodes are also used; and a covering of wetted chamois leather is employed instead of sponge.

E., laryngeal. See *Laryngeal electrode*.

E., non-polari'sable. (L. *non*, not; *polarisation.*) An electrode which is not susceptible of polarisation. See *Polarisation of electrodes*.

In Medical electricity unpolarisable electrodes are made of zinc, with a porous stopper, containing a solution of zinc sulphate.

E., polarisa'tion of. See *Polarisation of electrodes*.

Electroden'tistry. (*Electricity;* L. *dens*, a tooth.) The application of electricity to dentistry, as in the transmission of an electric current through a tooth at the moment of its removal to destroy its sensibility.

Electro'des. (Ἤλεκτρον, amber; εἶδος, likeness.) Old term (Gr. ἠλεκτρώδης), used by Hippocrates, *Epid.* vi, xxii, 16, for alvine fæces or stools, which, shining and recent, resembled amber.

Electrodiagno'sis. (*Electricity;* Gr. διάγνωσις, a distinguishing.) The use of the electric current for the purposes of diagnosis of disease.

Electrodynam'ic. (*Electricity;* Gr. δύναμις, power.) Relating to *Electrodynamics*.

E. attrac'tion. (L. *attraho*, to draw together.) The mutual attraction exerted on each other by electric currents moving in parallel lines in the same direction.

E. induc'tion. See *Induction*.

E. repul'sion. (L. *repello*, to drive back.) The mutual repulsion exerted on each other by electric currents moving in parallel lines in opposite directions.

Electrodynam'ical. Pertaining to *Electrodynamics.*

Electrodynam'ics. (*Electricity;* Gr. δύναμις, force.) Ampère's term for the science of the influence or force which one electric current exerts upon another, and upon the magnetic current.

Electrodyn'amism. (*Electricity;* Gr. δύναμις, power. F. *électrodynamisme.*) Same as *Electrodynamics.*

Electrodynamom'eter. (*Electricity;* Gr. δύναμις, power; μέτρον, a measure.) An instrument devised by Weber to measure the electrodynamic action of electric currents on each other, and so the existence and strength of currents. It consists of a coil of wire, composed of many turns, suspended by a silken cord in the inside of a similar but much larger coil, at right angles to it. When an electric current is passed through both, the tendency of the smaller coil is to range itself parallel to the larger coil; the force of the current is indicated by the amount of the deflection of the coil, and the direction of the current by the direction in which the coil turns.

Elec'tro-galvan'ic. (F. *électro-galvanique;* G. *elektrogalvanisch.*) Applied to the electric fluid as exhibited in the voltaic pile or galvanic battery.

Elec'trogen. (Ἤλεκτρον, amber, by means of which electricity was discovered; γεννάω, to beget.) Old term for the cause of the phenomena of electricity.

Electrogen'esis. (*Electricity;* Gr. γένεσις, birth.) The produce or effect of electricity; a term given to a particular state of the spinal marrow, or of muscular nerves, observed under the following circumstances: if the spinal marrow or the lumbar nerves be denuded and insulated in the frog, and a voltaic current be passed through them for ten or twenty minutes, and the voltaic influence be then withdrawn, the lower limbs instantly pass into a continuous state of rigid tetanus or tetanoid spasm; and this is styled *Electrogenesis,* or the electrogenic state.

Electrogen'ic. (Same etymon. F. *électrogénique.*) Of, or belonging to, the state named *Electrogenesis.*

E. state. The condition described under *Electrogenesis.*

Electrog'enous. (*Electricity;* Gr. γεννάω, to beget.) Producing or developing electricity.

E. appara'tus. The *Electric organs* of certain fishes.

Electrog'eny. Same as *Electrogenesis.*

Electrokinet'ic. (*Electricity;* Gr. κίνησις, movement.) Relating to electricity in motion.

Electrolithotr'rity. (*Electricity; lithotrity.*) The breaking up of an urinary calculus by sending a galvanic current through it, in order to produce disintegration.

Electrol'ogy. (*Electricity;* λόγος, a discourse.) The section of physics treating of the phenomena and the laws of electricity.

Electroly'sable. Susceptible of *Electrolysis.*

Electrolysa'tion. The act of *Electrolysis.*

Elec'trolyse. (*Electricity;* Gr. λύω, to loose.) To decompose by electrochemical agency.

Elec'trolysed. (*Electricity;* Gr. λύω, to loose.) A term applied to bodies that are electro-chemically decomposed.

Electrol'ysis. (Ἤλεκτρον, amber, and so electricity; λύω, to loose.) The resolution of compounds into their elements under the influence of electricity. The electro-chemical decomposition of a body.

In Medicine, electrolysis has been used for the decomposition and destruction of tumours and for the solidification of aneurysms in the form of *Galvano-puncture,* and for the disintegration and solution of urinary calculi.

E., laws of. An electrolyte must be a conductor of electricity. Electrolytic action is equal in amount at all parts of the electric circuit; the amount of the product or of the ion liberated at an electrode in a given time is proportioned to the strength of the current; the amount of each ion liberated at an electrode by the same quantity of electricity is in the ratio of the chemical equivalent of the bodies.

Elec'trolyte. (*Electricity;* Gr. λυτός, loosed; from λύω, to release.) A body which can be, or is being, decomposed by *Electrolysis.* Each element or compound into which it is decomposed is called an *Ion,* and these may be electropositive or electronegative.

Electrolyt'ic. (Same etymon.) Relating to *Electrolysis.*

E. cell. The vessel in which the substance undergoing electrolysis is placed.

E. convec'tion. (L. *convectus,* part. of *conveho,* to convey.) Helmholtz's term for the partial electrolysis which occurs when an electromotive force less than that necessary for complete electrolysis is passed through an electrolyte.

E. decomposit'ion. Same as *Electrolysis.*

E. test for ar'senic. A mode of detecting arsenic by passing a galvanic current through an acidulated solution containing arsenic, when the metal, combined with hydrogen, appears at the negative electrode.

Electrolyt'ical. Same as *Electrolytic.*

Electromag'net. Sturgeon's name for a piece of soft iron surrounded by a coil of wire, which becomes magnetic whenever an electric current is passing through the wire.

Electromagnet'ic. Relating to *Electromagnetism.*

E. en'gines. Same as *Electromotors.*

E. force. The force of an *Electromagnet;* it includes the induction currents which the development and disappearance of the magnetism of the core indicates, in the surrounding spiral, the free magnetism of the core, the attractive force, and the lifting power.

E. induc'tion. See *Induction, electromagnetic.*

E. mea'sure. The mode of measuring electricity by *E. units.*

E. me'dium. A term applied to the medium filling space, and generally called ether. It is supposed that on the potential and kinetic energy of this medium the various electrical, magnetic, and luminous phenomena depend.

E. the'ory of light. See *Light, electromagnetic theory of.*

E. u'nits. See *Units, electromagnetic.*

Electromagnet'ics. The science of the mutual relations of electric currents and magnets.

Electromag'netism. (*Electricity; magnetism.*) The phenomena of the production

of magnetism by the electric current; and of the influence of a magnet on the electric current.

E., laws of. That the strength of an electromagnet is proportional to the strength of the magnetising current; that it is proportional to the number of turns of wire in its coils; that it is independent of the thickness and material of its conducting wire; that it is independent of the diameter of its coils; and that a current requires time to magnetise an iron core to the full extent of its power. (Sylvanus Thompson.)

Electromas'sage. (*Electricity; massage.*) The application of an instrument in which a small electromagnetic machine is combined with a roller, so that the kneading action is combined with the transmission of a galvanic current to the limb or part.

Electrometal'lurgy. (*Electricity;* Gr. *μέταλλον*, a metal; *ἔργον*, work.) A term applied to those applications of the electrolysis of metallic solutions which consist in the deposit of a thin metallic layer on the surface of some body, either as a firm permanent covering, as in electroplating, or as a removable mould, as in electrotyping.

Electrom'eter. (*Electricity;* Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure. F. *électrometre*; G. *Electricitätsmesser.*) An instrument, variously formed, for ascertaining the quality and quantity of electricity in an electrified body; or, in other words, for the recognition and measurement of difference of electrical potential.

E., ab'solute. (L. *absolutus*, part. of *absolvo*, to set free.) A form of *E. attracted-disc.*

E., attrac'ted-disc. An instrument consisting of a long lever supporting a disc which hangs over a fixed insulated disc, which can be charged with electricity; the movement of the lever indicates the amount of electric attraction between the discs.

E., cap'illary. (L. *capillus*, a hair.) An electrometer based on the principles described under *Electrocapillary force.*

E., quad'rant. (L. *quadrans*, a fourth.) A form consisting of a wooden pillar having a quadrant scale attached, from which hangs on a hinge a whalebone index, with a pith-ball end; when placed on a charged conductor the index rises and marks the amount of the divergence on the scale.

Electromet'ric. (*Electricity;* Gr. *μέτρον.*) Relating to *Electrometry.*

Electromet'rical. Same as *Electrometric.*

Electrom'etry. (*Electricity;* Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.) The measurement of the amount of electricity by an *Electrometer.*

Electromo'tion. (*Electricity;* L. *motus*, motion.) Mechanical motion produced by means of electricity.

Also, the action or progress of an electric current.

Electromo'tive. (*Electricity;* L. *moveo*, to move.) Relating to the movement of electricity, or to mechanical movements caused by electricity.

E. force. The force or agent which moves or tends to move electricity; its amount in an electric circuit is obtained by dividing the energy by the quantity conveyed by the current in a given time. It is the result of difference of potential.

Also, formerly, in accordance with the ideas of Volta, the force exhibited in the voltaic battery, the development of which he attributed to the mere contact of dissimilar metals.

E. force, u'nit of. See *Unit of electromotive force.*

E. se'ries of met'als. The series of metals so arranged that the most electropositive are at the beginning, the most electronegative at the end, each one being electronegative to those above, electropositive to those below it; such a series is zinc, cadmium, tin, lead, iron, nickel, bismuth, antimony, copper, silver, gold, platinum, graphite.

Electromo'tor. (*Electricity;* L. *moveo*, to move. F. *électromoteur.*) Moving or exciting electricity.

Also, a machine which is set in motion by means of electricity.

E. force. Same as *Electromotive force.*

E. met'als. See *Electromotive series of metals.*

Electromo'tors. (*Electricity;* L. *moveo.*) A term applied to machines which are set in motion by electromagnetic force.

Electromus'cular. (*Electricity;* L. *musculus*, a muscle.) Relating to the mutual influence of the electric current and muscular contraction.

E. contractil'ity. (L. *contraho*, to draw together.) The capacity of a muscle to contract when an electric current is passed through it.

E. sensibil'ity. (L. *sentio*, to feel.) The capability of perceiving the passage of a current of electricity through a sensory nerve. The contractile sensitiveness of a muscle to electricity.

Electronegative. (*Electricity;* F. *negatif;* from L. *negativus*, denying.) Relating to negative electricity, or to the negative pole of a galvanic battery.

E. el'ements. Those elements which, during decomposition by electricity, pass to the anode or positive pole of the battery.

Electro-op'tics. The science of the relations between electricity and optics.

Electro-otiat'rics. (*Electricity;* Gr. *οὖς*, the ear.) The application of electricity to the cure of auditory affections.

Electro-pathology. (*Electricity; pathology.*) The recognition of disordered conditions of the several organs of the body by means of electricity.

Elec'trophone. (*Electricity; φωνη*, the voice.) A synonym of *Telephone.*

Electroph'orus. (*Electricity;* Gr. *φορέω*, to bear. F. *électrophore;* G. *Elektricitätstrager, Electricitätsführer.*) An instrument invented by Volta for the purpose of generating statical electricity by induction. It consists of a circular cake of resinous material, about an inch thick, which fits into a wooden mould lined with tinfoil, or on to a metallic disc, the form or sole; and another metallic disc of somewhat less diameter, the cover, having a glass handle. The cake is warmed and beaten with a woollen cloth or with a cat's skin, when it becomes charged with negative electricity. The cover is then placed on the cake, where it rests only on a few points, and is touched with the finger, when on lifting it up by the handle it is found charged with positive electricity; the inductive action of the negative electricity of the cake attracts positive electricity to the lower surface of the disc, and repels negative to the upper surface, this is neutralised by the touch of the finger, and on removing the disc the positive charge is free on

the surface, and will pass to the conductor as a spark.

E., contin'uous. (L. *continuus*, unbroken.) An electrical machine or apparatus in which the operations of using the ordinary electrophorus are accomplished by mechanical means, and so are continuous.

Electrophysiolog'ical. Relating to *Electrophysiology*.

Electrophysiol'ogy. (*Electricity; physiology.*) The electrical conditions of the physiological processes. The testing of the functions of the several organs of the body by electricity.

Electropo'lar. (*Electricity;* Gr. πόλος, an axis.) A term applied to the condition of a cylindrical conductor when, on being electrified by induction, the ends become polar, one being positive, the other negative.

Electropo'sitive. (*Electricity;* F. *positif;* from L. *positivus*, settled.) Relating to positive electricity, or the positive pole of a galvanic battery.

E. el'ements. Those elements which during electrolysis pass to the cathode or negative pole of the battery.

Electropoten'tial. Same as *Electric potential*.

Electropunctura'tion. The same as *Electropuncture*.

Electropunc'ture. (*Electricity;* L. *punctura*, a pricking.) Same as *Galvano-puncture*.

Electropunc'turing. The act of *Electropuncture*.

Electropyrom'eter. See *Pyrometer, electric*.

Elec'troscope. (*Electricity;* Gr. σκοπέω, to look at. F. *électroscope.*) An instrument for ascertaining the presence and the kind of electricity. It is based on the principle of opposite electricities repelling each other. Such an instrument consists of a pair of pith balls suspended by two thin metallic wires or threads, or of two thin gold leaves attached to a metal rod and enclosed in an air-tight flask.

Electroscop'ic. (*Electricity;* Gr. σκοπέω.) Relating to, or connected with, the *Electroscope*.

Electros'copy. (*Electricity;* Gr. σκοπέω.) The science of the use of the *Electroscope*.

Electrostat'ic. (*Electricity;* Gr. στατικός, relating to a stand-still. F. *électrostatique.*) Relating to *Electrostatics*.

E. force. The force which is exerted by a charged conductor on a body close to it.

E. laws. That electric charges of similar quality repel, of opposite quality attract, each other; and that the force exerted between two charges of electricity is directly proportional to their product, and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them.

E. meas'ure. The mode of measuring electricity by *E. units*.

E. poten'tial. (L. *potentia*, power.) The potential at any point is the work that must be spent upon a unit of positive electricity in bringing it up to that point from an infinite distance. (Sylvanus Thompson).

E. u'nits. See *Units, electrostatic*.

Electrostat'ics. (L. *electricity;* Gr. στατικός, belonging to a stand-still.) The science of statical electricity or electricity at rest, consisting of the laws and phenomena of electric charges on the surface of bodies.

Electrostix'is. (*Electricity;* Gr. στίξις, a pricking. F. *électrostixis.*) Electric or galvanic acupuncture.

Electrosur'gery. (*Electricity; surgery.*) The application of electricity to surgical operations, as in the electrolysis of tumours.

Electrotherapeu'tics. (*Electricity;* Gr. θεραπεύω, to do service to.) The treatment of disease by electricity.

Electrother'apy. (*Electricity;* Gr. θεραπεύω.) Same as *Electrotherapeutics*.

Electrother'mancy. (*Electricity;* Gr. θέρμανσις, a heating.) Same as *Electrothermy*.

Electrother'mic. (*Electricity;* Gr. θερμός, heat.) Relating to *Electrothermy*.

Electrother'my. (*Electricity;* Gr. θερμός, heat.) The science of the electricity developed by heat.

Also, the science of the heat produced by electricity.

Elec'trotone. (*Electricity;* Gr. τόνος, that by which a thing is stretched, a stretching.) Same as *Electrotonus*.

Electroton'ic. (*Electricity;* Gr. τόνος.) Relating to *Electrotonus*.

Also, applied to the state of a conductor electrified by induction.

E. condi'tion. The state of *Electrotonus*.

E. mus'cle-cur'rent. A current said by some observers to occur in muscles under the same circumstances as, in nerves, produce the *E. nerve-current*.

E. nerve-cur'rent. An electric current in a nerve, different from the natural nerve-current, produced by a polarising constant current near to the part of the nerve through which this latter current is passing, or, as some say, between the electrodes also, and having the same direction as itself. Two explanations have been given of the origin of this current: the one that under the influence of the causing current the supposititious electromotive molecules of the nerve become bipolar in the direction of the current instead of peripolar; and the other, that it is an escape of the causing current itself.

Electrot'onising. (*Electricity;* Gr. τόνος.) Producing *Electrotonus*.

E. cur'rent. The constant galvanic current which produces the condition in a nerve called *Electrotonus*.

Electrot'onus. (*Electricity;* τόνος, that by which a thing is stretched.) The modified condition of a motor nerve when under the influence of a constant galvanic current. This condition consists of diminished irritability in the neighbourhood of the anode of the battery, or anelectrotonus; and of increased irritability, or catelectrotonus, in the neighbourhood of the cathode.

A similar condition is believed to be produced in muscle by the constant current.

Elec'trotype. (*Electricity;* Gr. τύπος, a model.) A model or copy of a thing formed by the electrolysis of a copper solution and the deposition of the metal upon a mould attached to the cathode of the battery.

Electrovi'tal. (*Electricity;* L. *vita*, life.) Relating to the connection of the electricity and the vital actions.

E. cur'rents. Two electric currents supposed to exist in the animal body; one passing

from the central nervous system to the extremities and periphery; the other from the central nervous system to the viscera.

Electrovi'talism. (*Electricity;* L. *vita.*) The theory of the dependence of the functions of the living organism on electricity, or on a force identical with it.

Elec'trum. (Ἤλεκτρον, amber. F. *ambre, succin;* G. *Bernstein.*) A name for amber.

E. minera'lë. Old name for the tincture of metals; made of tin and copper, to which some added gold and double its quantity of martial regulus of antimony melted together; from all which there was produced a metallic mass thus called; the mass was powdered and detonated with nitre and charcoal to a kind of scoria; it was powdered again whilst hot, and then digested in spirit of wine, whence a tincture was obtained of a fine red colour.

Electua'rium. An *Electuary.*

E. anod'ynum. (Ἀν, neg.; ὀδύνη, pain.) The *E. aromaticum cum opio.*

E. anthelmin'ticum, Belg. Ph. (Ἀντί, against; ἕλμινς, a worm.) Male fern 2 parts, valerian 2, semen contra 2, sulphate of potash 2, distilled water 8, and honey 16.

E. anthelmin'ticum Hufeland'ii. (G. *Wurmlatwerge.*) Valerian root 3 parts, jalap root 2, flores cinæ 8, tartrate of potash 6, oxymel of squills 15, syrup 20. Dose, a teaspoonful.

E. anthelmin'ticum Störck'ii. Same as *E. anthelminticum Hufelandii.*

E. ape'riens. (L. *aperio,* to open.) The *Confectio sennæ.*

E. aromat'icum. The *Confectio aromatica.*

Also, Ph. Aust., peppermint leaves, sage leaves, of each 100 parts, ginger, angelica root, of each 20, cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg, of each 10, honey a sufficiency. Dose, a teaspoonful.

E. aromat'icum cum o'pio, Aust. Ph. One part of opium mixed with 100 parts of *E. aromaticum,* Aust. Ph.

E. caryocos'tinum. See *Caryocostinus.*

E. cas'siæ. The *Confectio cassiæ.*

E. cas'siæ leniti'vum. (L. *lenio,* to make soft.) The *Confectio cassiæ.*

E. cas'siæ sen'næ. The *Confectio sennæ.*

E. cas'siæ tamarinda'tum. (*Tamarind.*) The *Confectio cassiæ.*

E. cat'echu. The *Confectio catechu composita.*

E. cat'echu compos'itum. The *Confectio catechu composita.*

E. cathol'icum. (Καθολικός, general.) The *E. de rheo compositum,* Fr. Codex.

E. cathol'icum commu'në. (L. *communis,* common.) The *Confectio sennæ.*

E. cincho'næ. The *Opiatum febrifugum.*

E. cro'ci compos'itum. See *E. de croco compositum.*

E. de al'oë. The *Opiatum mesentericum.*

E. de cro'co compos'itum, Fr. Codex. (L. *crocus,* saffron. F. *electuaire de safran composé.*) Terra sigillata, crab's eyes porphyrised, of each 80 parts, Ceylon canella 30, dictamnus of Crete, yellow sandal, red sandal, myrrh, of each 10, white honey 240, syrup of *Dianthus caryophyllus* 480, and saffron 10 parts.

E. de cro'co emenda'tum. (L. *emendatus,* perfect.) The *E. de croco compositum.*

E. de ki'na ki'na. Same as *Opiatum febrifugum.*

E. de rhe'o compos'itum, Fr. Codex. (F. *electuaire de rhubarbe composé.*) Polypody root 80 parts, root of *Cichorium intybus* 20, liquorice root 10, leaves of agrimony and scolopendrum, of each 30, white sugar 640, pulp of tamarind and cassia, of each 40, rhubarb, senna, of each 40, liquorice powder 10, fennel seeds 15, violet seeds 20, pumpkin seeds 15, water 1000 parts.

E. de sen'na compos'itum, Fr. Codex. (F. *electuaire de séné composé.*) Pearl barley 60, root of *Polypodium vulgare* 60, liquorice root 30, fresh leaves of *Scolopendrum officinale* 45, fresh leaves of *Mercurialis annua* 120, raisins 60, fruit of *Zisyphus vulgaris* 45, senna leaves 60, sugar 1200, pulp of tamarind, cassia, and prunes, of each 200, powdered pods of *Cassia acutifolia* 150, fennel and anise seeds, of each 10 parts, and water sufficient.

Also, the *Confectio sennæ.*

E. diaphœ'nix. See *Diaphœnicon.*

E. diapru'num. (Διά, through; προύνον, a plum.) The *Confectio sennæ,* in reference to the prunes which it contains.

E. diascor'dium. Same as *Diascordium.*

E. eccopro'ticum. (Ἐκκοπρωτικός, cleansing from dung.) The *Confectio sennæ.*

E. e scammo'nio. The *Confectio scammonii.*

E. e scor'dio. Same as *Diascordium.*

E. e sen'na, G. Ph. (G. *Sennalatwerge.*) Senna leaves, powdered, 10 parts, syrup 40, tamarind pulp 50 parts; mixed whilst heated in a vapour bath.

E. laxati'vum. (L. *laxo,* to unloose.) The *Confectio cassiæ.*

E. leniti'vum. (L. *lenio,* to make soft.) The *Confectio sennæ.*

E. opia'tum. The *Confectio opii.*

E. opia'tum astrin'gens. (L. *astringo,* to bind.) Same as *Diascordium.*

E. o'pii. A preparation of the old Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, containing senega in addition to the *Confectio opii.*

E. pi'peris. The *Confectio piperis.*

E. scammo'nii. The *Confectio scammonii.*

E. scor'dii. Same as *Diascordium.*

E. sen'næ. The *Confectio sennæ.*

E. sen'næ compos'itum. The *Confectio sennæ.*

E. sen'næ cum pul'pis. (L. *pulpa,* the fleshy part of fruit.) The *Confectio sennæ.*

E. soli'dum. (L. *solidus,* firm.) Same as *Tabella.*

E. stomach'icum. (Στόμαχος, the stomach.) The *E. aromaticum,* Aust. Ph.

E. sul'phuris. The *Confectio sulphuris,* B. Ph.

E. terebinthina'tum. The *Confectio terebinthinæ,* B. Ph.

E. theba'icum. (L. *thebaicus,* Theban.) The *Confectio opii.*

E. theri'aca. (L. *theriaca,* an antidote against poison.) Powdered opium 1 part, macerated in Spanish wine 3, for a day, and then angelica root 6, Virginia snake-root 4, valerian 2, squills 2, zedoary 2, cassia bark 2, cardamom 1, myrrh 1, sulphate of iron 1, and purified honey 72 added. A hundred parts contain one part of opium. Formerly in the G. Ph.

Also, a term for *Confectio opii.*

Elec'tuary. (L. *electus,* part. of *eligo,* to choose or pick out. F. *electuaire;* G. *Latwerge.*)

A confection, or conserve of soft consistence, formed of drugs, fruits, and honey or syrup.

E. len'itive. (L. *lenio*, to make soft.) The *Confectio sennæ*.

Eleen'cephol. (Ἔλαιον, oil; ἐγκέφαλος, the brain.) Name given formerly to a fat contained in the brain, and found to contain phosphorus and sulphur; it is a mixture.

Elegie'æ. A synonym of *Restiaceæ*.

Ele'idin. Term applied by Ranvier to the substance of which epidermis cells are composed.

Elelis'phacos. (Ἐλελίσφακος.) Old name for a kind of sage.

El'ement. (L. *elementum*, a first principle. F. *élément*; I. *elemento*; G. *Grundstoff, Urstoff*.) A fundamental part, a primary principle. Fire, air, earth, and water were anciently believed to be the four elements which constituted everything.

In Chemistry, a term applied to simple bodies which have not as yet been shown to be composed of more definite substances than one. See *Elementary bodies*.

Also, in Biology, applied to the ultimate microscopic structures of which an organ or tissue is composed.

E.s, anatom'ical. (Ἀνατομή, dissection.) The essential primary parts or tissues of an organ or structure.

E.s, ar'tiad. (Ἄρτιος, complete, even.) Elementary substances having an even equivaleney or atomicity; such are dyads, or bivalent substances, and tetrads, or quadrivalent substances.

E.s, histolog'ical. (Ἱστός, a web; λόγος, an account.) The elementary structural constituents of the animal and vegetable tissues, such as cells and fibres.

E., mor'bid. (L. *morbus*, a disease.) A name given to that tissue of an organ in which a disease first arises.

E.s of disea'se. The several constant phenomena which accompany a disease, such as fever, pain, or spasm, caused by dynamic disturbances of the tissue or body.

E.s, organ'ic. (*Organic.*) The conjoined molecules forming a compound organic radical.

Also, the ultimate histological elements of the living body.

E.s, per'issad. (Περισσός, beyond the regular number, uneven.) Elementary substances having an uneven equivalency or atomicity; such are monads, or univalent substances, and triads, or trivalent substances.

E.s, sar'cous. See *Sarcous elements*.

E.s, sym'bols of. (Σύμβολον, a sign by which one knows a thing.) An arbitrary designation of each of the elementary bodies, by which themselves and their combining proportions or atomic weights are shortly denoted. The list of symbols, as well as of the atomic weights, are given under *Elementary bodies*.

E.s, ul'timate. (L. *ultimus*, the last.) The last and simplest substances into which a body can be resolved.

E.s, veg'etative. See *Vegetative elements*.

Elemen'tary. (L. *elementum*. F. *élémentaire*.) Simple, primary, not compound.

E. anal'ysis. (Ἀνάλυσις, a loosening.) The analysis or resolution of a chemical compound into its simple elements.

E. bod'ies. The chemical elements or simple substances which have not been resolved into simpler or different bodies. The following is a list of those known, with their atomic weight:

	Symbol.	Atomic weight.
Aluminium	Al	27·3
Antimony (Stibium)	Sb	122·
Arsenic	As	74·9
Barium	Ba	136·8
Beryllium	Be	9·
Bismuth	Bi	210·
Boron	B	11·
Bromine	Br	79·75
Cadmium	Cd	111·6
Cæsium	Cs	133·
Calcium	Ca	39·9
Carbon	C	11·97
Cerium	Ce	141·2
Chlorine	Cl	35·37
Chromium	Cr	52·4
Cobalt	Co	58·6
Copper (Cuprum)	Cu	63·
Didymium	D	147·
Erbium	E	169·
Fluorine	F	19·1
Gallium	Ga	69·8
Gold (Aurum)	Au	196·2
Hydrogen	H	1·
Indium	In	113·4
Iodine	I	126·53
Iridium	Ir	196·7
Iron (Ferrum)	Fe	55·9
Lanthanum	La	139·
Lead (Plumbum)	Pb	206·4
Lithium	Li	7·01
Magnesium	Mg	23·94
Manganese	Mn	54·8
Mercury (Hydrargyrum)	Hg	199·8
Molybdenum	Mo	95.6
Nickel	Ni	58·6
Niobium	Nb	94·
Nitrogen	N	14·01
Osmium	Os	198·6
Oxygen	O	15·96
Palladium	Pd	106·2
Phosphorus	P	30·96
Platinum	Pt	196·7
Potassium (Kalium)	K	39·04
Rhodium	Rh	104·1
Rubidium	Rb	85·2
Ruthenium	Ru	103·5
Selenium	Se	78·
Silicon	Si	28·
Silver (Argentum)	A	107·66
Sodium (Natron)	Na	22·99
Strontium	Sr	87·2
Sulphur	S	31·98
Tantalum	Ta	182·
Tellurium	Te	128·
Thallium	Tl	203·6
Thorium	Th	231·5
Tin (Stannum)	Sn	117·8
Titanium	Ti	48·
Tungsten (Wolfram)	W	184·
Uranium	U	240·
Vanadium	V	51·2
Yttrium	Y	93·
Zinc	Zn	64·9
Zirconium	Zr	90·

E. cell. See *Cell, elementary*.

E. cor'puscle. (L. *corpusculum*, a small body.) Same as *Cell, elementary*.

E. fi'bre. See *Fibre, elementary*.

E. par'ticles. (L. *particula*, a small part.) The simpler substances into which a body is resolved by decomposition.

E. sub'stances. Same as *E. bodies.*

E. tis'sue. See *Tissue, elementary.*

E. tone. See *Tone, elementary.*

Elemen'tum. Same as *Element.*

E. acidif'icum. (L. *acidum*, an acid; *facio*, to make.) A synonym of *Oxygen.*

El'emi, B. Ph. (G. *Elemiharz.*) A concrete, resinous exudation, soft and transparent when fresh, dry, brittle, and lemon-yellow when kept, from a plant growing in Manilla, probably the *Canarium commune.* It has a strong aromatic, somewhat terebinthinate odour, and a warm, aromatic, acrid taste. It contains a colourless, fragrant, volatile oil, brein, bryoidin, breidin, and elemic acid. Used, in an ointment, as an application to indolent ulcers and issues.

E., Af'rican. The produce of *Boswellia Frereana.* It is a clear yellow or whitish resin, softening in the mouth, and having a pleasant terebinthinous odour.

E., Ben'gal. The produce of *Amyris commiphora.*

E., Brazil'ian. The produce of *Icica icicariba*, and other species; it is in soft yellowish-white, or in solid pale or greenish-yellow masses.

E., East In'dian. The produce of *Canarium commune.*

E., false. Same as *E., Brazilian.*

E., Manil'la. The official *Elemi.*

E., Maurit'ius. The produce of *Colophonia mauritiana;* it resembles the official elemi.

E., Mex'ican. The produce, probably, of *Amyris elemifera*, Royle; it is in yellowish and greenish masses, waxy and translucent, or opaque and friable.

E., orien'tal. The same as *E., African.*

E. tree. The *Canarium commune.*

E., Ve'ra Cruz. Same as *E., Mexican.*

El'emic ac'id. $(C_5H_8)_7O_4$. A substance obtained from *Elemi.*

El'emin. $C_{20}H_{32}O$. A white, opaque, crystallisable resin found in *Elemi.*

Elen'ium. The *Inula helenium.*

Eleocar'pus. See *Elæocarpus.*

Eleoch'aris. (Ἕλος, a marsh; χαίρω, to rejoice.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cyperaceæ.*

E. palus'tris, Br. (L. *paluster*, marshy.) Flowering tops, seeds, and roots used as an astringent in diarrhœa and hæmorrhage.

Eleop'ten. (Ἔλαιον, oil; πτηνός, volatile.) Term employed to designate the liquid and volatile portions of the essential oils, in opposition to stearopten, which is applied to the solid parts.

Eleoseli'num. (Ἕλος, a marsh; σέλινον, parsley. F. *ache;* G. *wilder Eppich.*) The *Apium graveolens*, or smallage.

El'ephant. (Old F. *olifant*, or *elefant;* from L. *elephas;* from Gr. ἐλέφας; from Heb. *eleph*, an ox.) The species of the Genus *Elephas;* the trunk, foot, and other parts, are used as food.

E. ap'ple. The fruit of *Feronia elephantum.*

E. creep'er. The *Argyreia speciosa.*

E.'s foot. The *Testudinaria elephantipes.*

E. grass. The *Typha elephantina.*

E. leg. The *Elephantiasis arabum.*

E. skin disea'se. A synonym of *Elephantiasis græcorum.*

Elephanta'sia. (Ἐλέφας, ivory.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Palmaceæ.*

E. macrocar'pa, Willd. The vegetable ivory tree, *Phytelephas macrocarpa.*

Elephan'tia. (Ἐλέφας, an elephant.) Old term for a kind of *Anasarca;* also for *Elephantiasis.*

E. ar'abum. Old term for *Elephantiasis arabum.*

Elephan'tiac. Relating to *Elephantiasis.*

Elephantia'sic. Relating to *Elephantiasis.*

Elephanti'asis. (Ἐλεφαντίασις, from ἐλέφας, the elephant. F. *elephantiasis;* I. *elefantiasi;* S. *elefancia;* G. *Elephantenaussatz.*) A term applied to two distinct diseases, *E. arabum* and *E. græcorum*, from the shapelessness of the limb affected, and its likeness to an elephant's leg.

Also, a term applied to a cutaneous disease of oxen, in which there is an eruption of erythematous patches, sometimes preceded by febrile symptoms, which become cracked, discharge, and end in obstinate gangrenous ulcerations.

E. alopecia'ta. (Ἀλωπεκία, a disease in which the hair falls off.) The form of *E. græcorum* in which baldness occurs from extension of the disease to the scalp.

E. anæsthet'ica. (Ἀναισθησία, want of feeling.) The form of *E. græcorum* in which the loss of sensation in the affected parts of the skin, from implication of the nerves, is a stronger feature than its tuberculated condition. It is usually considered to be synonymous with *E., non-tuberculated*, but in the *E., tuberculated* the skin is not infrequently more or less insensitive.

E. arab'ica. Same as *E. arabum.*

E. ar'abum. (L. *Arabs*, an Arab. F. *elephantiasis des Arabes;* G. *Rossbein.*) Barbadoes leg, elephant leg, elephantiasis of the Arabians, so called because the best and earliest descriptions of it were given by the Arabian physicians. It is a more or less extensive, and a more or less hard, swelling of the skin and subjacent tissue of some part of the body, resulting from, or commencing with, inflammation of the lymphatics, and, it may be, the veins; and increased by repeated attacks of this inflammation of vessels. The disease usually attacks the legs, or one of them, first; but the scrotum, pudendum, abdomen, breast, and other parts, may become implicated. At the outset there is some febrile disturbance, with an erysipelatous appearance of the skin, and some swelling; more especially is this notable over the course of the lymphatics, which feel like a knotted cord, and over the lymphatic glands, which are swollen and tender; the febrile attack lasts a few days, and leaves behind it a thickened skin and areolar tissue, and swollen glands; it recurs at irregular and not infrequent intervals, and each attack increases the swelling of the limb. The skin becomes dusky or tawny, indurated, sometimes scaly or fissured, and warty; the thickening extends to the subjacent tissues, even to the bone. The fissures grow into foul ulcerations, the lymphatics become distended into vesicles, and the general health suffers; usually the disease becomes chronic, and remains stationary for a long time; sometimes it kills at an early period. It occurs more frequently in males, commencing most often at or a little beyond puberty; it is not hereditary, neither is it contagious; its cause is unknown. Barbadoes leg is essentially an

inflammatory and obstructive disease of the lymphatics, with hyperplasia of the true skin and the connective tissues; in the interstices of which the altered lymph is found in considerable excess, yielding cells and nuclei in great number. It has been thought that the *Filaria sanguinis hominis* is a causative agent in some cases. See *E. lymphangeiectodes*.

E. ar'abum cru'ris. (L. *crus*, the leg.) The ordinary form of *E. arabum*.

E. ar'abum, fila'ria of. The *Filaria sanguinis hominis*.

E. asturien'sis. (L. *asturiensis*, belonging to Asturia or Spain.) The form of *Pellagra* which occurs in Spain.

E., bacil'lus of. See *E. græcorum, bacillus of*.

E. du'ra. (L. *durus*, hard.) The form of *E. arabum* in which the thickening of the skin is firm and dense.

E. frambæsioï'des. (F. *framboise*, a raspberry; Gr. εἶδος, likeness.) The form of *E. arabum* in which there are papillary outgrowths of the skin on the sole and on the toes, which in some sort resemble raspberries.

E. fus'ca. (L. *fuscus*, dark brown.) The form of *E. arabum* in which the skin is of a dark tawny colour.

E. gla'bra. (L. *glaber*, smooth.) The form of *E. arabum* in which the cutaneous surface is little affected.

E. greco'rum. (L. *Græci*, the Greeks. F. *elephantiasis des Grecs, lepre vrai;* I. *la lebbra, il male de fegato;* Ar. *jazam;* Hind. *rakta-piti;* Du. *Melaatscheid;* Norw. *Spedalshed;* G. *Aussatz.*) Leprosy, the elephantiasis of the Greeks, so called because the earliest and best description of it was given by the Greek physicians. A non-contagious, hereditary disease, characterised by a morbid change in the skin of the face, ears, or limbs, whereby it becomes thickened, wrinkled, dark-brown or bronzed, studded more or less closely with shining dusky-red tubercles, more or less insensitive, and exuding an offensive perspiration, or almost or quite insensitive, and atrophied, and without tubercles; in both forms, *E., tuberculated* and *E., non-tuberculated* or *E. anæsthetica*, the skin is liable to ulceration. It consists in the infiltration of a granulation tissue with leucocytes or lepra cells into the corium of the skin and mucous membranes, into the serous membranes, and into the connective tissue of other organs; and in the non-tuberculated or anæsthetic variety around the ends of the cutaneous nerves, and into the central nervous system, and the nerve trunks arising therefrom. Its cause is uncertain; hereditary taint is very frequent; it appears earlier in women, more frequently in men; a malarious climate, the use of stale fish, of unsound cereals, and other bad hygienic conditions, have been supposed to be agents of power in its production; it is largely propagated among the progeny by intermarriage with the leprous, and in some cases it is said to be produced by cohabitation and inoculation. Its geographical distribution is very extensive; it is found in the greatest abundance in India, but also very commonly in the Cape of Good Hope and Ceylon, and the chain of islands stretching between them, in China, Japan, Palestine, Syria, Persia, North Africa, West Indies, South America, the islands of the Archipelago, Salonica, Thessaly, and in many other places in Europe. For further detail see *E., tuberculated* and *E., non-tuberculated*, which two forms, although very distinct in typical cases, in many instances run into each other. See also *E. grecorum, bacillus of*.

E. græco'rum, bacil'lus of. A bacillus very like the bacillus of tuberculosis, which is now described by many observers as a constant of leprosy; the fungi are found chiefly in the exudation cells, but also in the diseased connective tissue, and sometimes in the blood-vessels; a beaded appearance, suggestive of spore formation, has been seen in them.

E. ital'ica. (L. *italicus*, Italian.) A synonym of *Pellagra*.

E. læ'vis. (L. *lævis*, light.) Same as *E. glabra*.

E. leonti'na. (L. *leo*, a lion.) The form of *E. græcorum* in which the face assumes a lion-like appearance from thickening of the skin about the eyebrows and other parts.

E. lymphangeiecto'des. (*Lymphangeiectasis;* εἶδος, likeness.) A condition of skin and subcutaneous tissue like elephantiasis arabum due to obstruction of the lymphatics, and consequent overfulness of these vessels and thickening and infiltration of connective tissue. The typical form is believed by Lewis to depend upon the obstructive presence of *Filaria sanguinis hominis*.

E. mol'lis. (L. *mollis*, soft.) A term for the form of *E. arabum* which more often attacks the scrotum and genitals, because of its soft gelatinous structure.

E. mu'tilans. (L. *mutilo*, to maim.) The form of *E. græcorum* in which the phalanges or other parts of the limbs drop off from caries and ulceration of the soft tissues.

E. næ'voïd. (*Nævus;* Gr. εἶδος, likeness.) The form of *E. lymphangeiectodes* in which the distension of the lymphatics and lymph-spaces causes elastic swellings which exude lymph on being punctured.

The term has also been employed by T. Smith to denote a form of *E. arabum* in which there is a great development under the skin of a dense, reticulate, spongy venous tissue of a cavernous character.

E. ni'gra. (L. *niger*, black.) The form of *E. arabum* in which the skin contains much black or dark brown pigment.

E. nodo'sa. (L. *nodosus*, full of knots.) The form of *E. non-tuberculated* in which there are large knots and lumps about the joints, formed by enlargement of the ends of the bones and contraction of the muscles.

E., non-tuber'culated. (L. *non*, not; *tuberculum*, a small swelling.) The form of *E. grecorum* in which the skin presents white patches, is atrophied, exhibits no tubercles, and is insensitive. It begins with burning and pricking sensations in the hands and feet, with tenderness along the course of certain nerve-trunks; the skin becomes dry, shrivelled, and sometimes scaly; symmetrical erythematous patches or bullæ appear on the insensitive parts, superficial ulcers result, which heal with a white, hairless, glandless patch, anæsthetic in the centre, which may develop scales or weep an ichor; the anæsthetic centre grows in size, and the patches run into each other. The muscles of the body waste, and, contracting, produce distortions of the limbs, and broad, flat, or clubbed finger ends; the face becomes disfigured; circular, ragged, and foul ulcers form on the lower extremities; interstitial absorption of the deeper parts occurs, the terminal

phalanges are first removed, and then the other bones, and the patient dies, worn out with his weary disease, after eighteen or twenty years. The accounts of the condition of the central nervous system vary; some speak of no change, others of albuminoid infiltration of the membranes, and induration and atrophy of the cord, with discolouration of its grey matter. All observers agree as to the serious changes in the nerve-trunks, which are firmer, larger, and generally more opaque than natural, by virtue of an intratubular deposit, which early contains clear, round, oblong nuclei, 1-2000th" to 1-1600th" long, and 1•8000th" in diameter, and subsequently becomes fibrillar.

E. of the Ar'abs. See *E. arabum.*

E. of the Greeks. Same as *E. grecorum.*

E. pachyder'mia. (Παχύς, thick; δέρμα, the skin.) A synonym of *E. arabum.*

E. papilla'ria. (L. *papilla*, a small teat.) The form of *E. arabum* in which hardened papillæ grow from the skin-surface.

E. scro'ti. (L. *scrotum*, the bag for the testicles.) The form of *E. arabum* in which the scrotum is the chief seat of disease; it often attains a very large size, concealing altogether the penis.

E. teleangeiecto'des. (*Teleangeiectasis*; Gr. εἶδος, likeness.) A pendulous condition of the skin, in which there is great hypertrophy of the connective tissue and of the blood-vessels.

E., tuber'culated. (L. *tuberculum*, a small swelling.) The form of *E. grecorum* in which the skin of the affected parts develops tubercles. It often begins with general malaise, pains, and tingling and pricking in the limbs; then brownish-coppery, or dull red stains appear, on which small tubercles grow; loss of sensibility, frequently of the ulnar side of the hand and of the little finger, follows. The tubercles vary in size from a pea to a walnut; they are soft, smooth, shining, and dusky-red, gradually changing to brownish-yellow. The diminished sensibility may be preceded by a period of exalted sensitiveness; soon there is increased secretion of the sebaceous glands; the tubercles enlarge, altering and disfiguring the facial expression; the muscles waste; the mucous membranes towards their outer end become affected, and all the internal organs, except the pancreas, participate more or less in the degeneration. Then the tubercles ulcerate, and the discharge from them is very offensive; the eye may be destroyed, the nasal bones exfoliate, other bones become carious, intestinal ulceration may occur, and in ten or twelve years, or more, the sufferer dies. The morbid deposit is more opaque than in the non-tuberculated form, and instead of occupying the nerve-tissue, is chiefly in the skin and mucous membranes and the viscera, and consists mainly of small rounded cells, and spindle-shaped cells, with intermediate forms, which gradually invade, compress, and destroy the tissue which they infiltrate.

E. tuberculo'sa. Same as *E., tuberculated.*

E., tuber'culous. Same as *E., tuberculated.*

E. tubero'sa. (L. *tuberosus*, full of lumps.) The form of *E. arabum* in which the hyperplasia of the skin structures assumes the form of small tubercles.

Also, the same as *E., tuberculated.*

E. ulcero'sa. (L. *ulcerosus*, full of sores.) A term applied to the stage of *E. arabum* when ulcers appear.

E., vas'cular. (L. *vasculum*, a little vessel.) Same as *E. nævoid.*

E. verruco'sa. (L. *verruca*, a wart.) The form of *E. arabum* in which the cutaneous growths are in the form of warts.

E. vul'væ. (L. *vulva*, the womb.) The form in which the disease attacks the external organs of generation in the female.

Elephan'tic. Relating to, or afflicted with, *Elephantiasis.*

Elephan'tinum emplas'trum. (Ἐλεφάντινος, of ivory; L. *emplastrum*, a plaster.) Old name of a plaster made, according to Aëtius, of cerussa, wax, oil, and water. (Gorræus.)

Elephantom'ma. (Ἐλέφας, an elephant; ὄμμα, the eye.) Same as *Buphthalmus.*

Elephan'topede. (L. *elephas*, an elephant; *pes*, a foot.) Having feet like an elephant.

Elephan'topous. (Ἐλέφας, the elephant; πούς, a foot.) Having feet like an elephant.

Also (Ἐλεφαντίασις, the disease so called), having *Elephantiasis.*

Elephan'topus. (Ἐλέφας, an elephant; πούς, a foot.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ.*

E. sca'ber, Linn. (L. *scaber*, rough.) Hab. India. Used in dysuria and abdominal pains.

E'lephas. (Ἐλέφας.) The elephant.

Also, a Genus of the Order *Proboscidia*, Class *Mammalia.*

Formerly a name for *Elephantiasis.*

Also, a term for ivory.

Alchemical name for *Aqua fortis.*

Eler'sna. (Arab.) Alchemical name of *Molybdenum.* (Ruland and Johnson.)

Eles'matis. (Arab.) Alchemical name of burnt lead. (Ruland and Johnson.)

Eletta'ri. (Malab.) The *Elettaria cardamomum*, or lesser cardamom.

Eletta'ria. (*Elettari*, the Malabar word for the lesser cardamom.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Zingiberaceæ.*

E. cardamo'mum, Maton. The species supplying the *Cardamomum*, B. Ph. Hab. India, the Malabar mountains.

E. cardamo'mum, var. *B.* The *E. major.*

E. ma'jor, Smith. The species which supplies the Ceylon cardamom.

Eleusi'nē. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Graminaceæ.*

E. coraca'na, Gärtn. Ragi, a kind of millet. The seeds form the chief food of the natives of many parts of India, and a fermented liquor is also made from them.

E. stric'ta. (L. *strictus*, drawn together.) Used as *E. coracana.*

E. tocus'so. Seeds used in Abyssinia as food.

Eleute'ria. See *Croton eleuteria.*

E. bark. The bark of *Croton eleuteria.*

Eleutheran'therous. (Ἐλεύθερος, free; *anther.*) Having free anthers.

Eleuthera'ta. (Ἐλεύθερος.) A synonym of *Coleoptera.*

Eleuthe'ria. See *Croton eleuteria.*

Eleutheroblas'tea. (Ἐλεύθερος; βλαστός, a sprout.) An Order of the Subclass

Hydroida, Class *Hydrozoa*. Hydrosome consisting of a single persona, attached at will by an aboral disc or hydrorhiza; tubular for a digestive cavity, having no anus, and the oral end provided with tentacles. Reproduced by nutritive buds growing from all parts of the organism by fission, and by artificial section.

Eleutherogyn'ia. (Ἐλεύθερος; γυνή, a female.) A division of plants including those which have free ovaries.

Eleutheropet'alous. (Ἐλεύθερος; *petal.*) Having the petals distinct.

Eleutherophyl'lous. (Ἐλεύθερος; φύλλον, a leaf.) Having the parts of the perianth distinct and free; a term applied when the perianth consists of one whorl only.

Eleutherop'oda. (Ἐλεύθερος; πούς, a foot.) A division of cartilaginous fishes in which the pectoral fins are separate.

Eleutheropo'mi. (Ἐλεύθερος; πῶμα, a lid.) A division of cartilaginous fishes in which the operculum is free.

Eleutherosep'alous. (Ἐλεύθερος; *sepal.*) Having the sepals distinct and free.

Eleuthroste'mones. (Ἐλεύθερος; στήμων, a thread.) Plants with free stamens.

Eleva'tio. (L. *elevatio;* from *elevo*, to lift up. F. *élévation;* G. *Erhebung.*) Old term for sublimation and distillation.

Also, a synonym of *Diastole.*

Also, applied to swelling or enlargement, as of the liver or spleen, according to P. M. de Calderia, *Oper.* ii, 14.

E. u'teri. (L. *uterus*, the womb.) A condition in which the womb occupies a higher position in the abdomen than is natural.

Eleva'tion. (L. *elevatio.* F. *elevation;* I. *elevazione;* S. *elevacion;* G. *Höhe.*) A lifting up; height; increase, as of temperature, or of rapidity of the pulse.

El'evator. (L. *elevator*, a lifter up; from *elevo*, to lift up. F. *élévatoire;* G. *Erheber, Hebeisen.*) An instrument for raising any depressed portions of bone, particularly of the skull.

Also, in Anatomy, the same as *Levator.*

Also, an instrument used in Dentistry for the removal of stumps of teeth; it consists of a strong, straight or curved, steel shaft, with a more or less pointed, more or less flattened, spear- or other-shaped head, and mounted in a strong handle. The head is inserted by the side of the stump, and by a lever action or by a pushing movement, or by both combined, it is removed from its socket.

E. labio'rum commu'nis. (L. *labrum*, the lip; *communis*, common.) The *Levator anguli oris.*

E. oc'uli. (F. *elevateur de l'œil.*) The *Rectus superior oculi.*

E. patien'tiæ. (L. *patientia*, the act of suffering.) The *Levator anguli scapulæ*, because of its action in shrugging the shoulders.

E. scap'ulæ. The *Levator anguli scapulæ.*

E. testic'uli. (L. *testiculus*, the testicle.) The *Cremaster.*

E., trip'lold. (Τριπλόος, threefold; εἶδος, likeness.) A straight perforated stem ending in three legs, with a hook-ended screw passing through the stem. It was used to elevate a depressed piece of bone by attaching the hook to it.

E. ure'thræ. (Οὐρήθρα.) The small slip from the *Transversus perinæi* muscle which sometimes passes to the urethra.

E., u'terine. A term applied to an intra-uterine stem or pessary, because it keeps the uterus upright.

Elevato'rium. (L. *elevator.*) An elevator.

Elev'en. (Sax. *endleofan, endlufon*, from *en* for *án*, one; an excrescent *d;* *leofan*, ten.) The number of ten and one.

E. o'clock la'dy. The *Ornithogalum umbellatum*, on account of its opening of the flowers only late in the day.

Elev'enth. The unit of a series corresponding to eleven.

E. cra'nial nerve. The spinal accessory nerve.

Elf-dock. The elecampane, *Inula helenium.*

Elias'ter. A Paracelsian term for the earliest beginning of a thing.

Elib'anum. Same as *Olibanum.*

Elichry'sum. (Ἐλίχρυσος, from ἥλιος, the sun; χρύσος, gold.) The *Solidago virgaurea*, from its shining yellow appearance. See *Helichrysum.*

E. monta'num. (L. *montanus*, belonging to a mountain.) The *Antennaria dioica.*

El'icoid. See *Helicoid.*

Eli'drion. A name formerly given to gum mastich; also to *Rhaponticum.*

An ancient name for *Hydrargyrum* or mercury; also for an alloy of silver, gold, and brass. (Ruland.)

Eli'drium. Same as *Elidrion.*

Elig'ii mor'bus. (L. *morbus*, a disease.) A name for a fistula.

Elig'ma. Old term for a *Linctus.* (Quincy.)

Elig'ulate. (L. *e*, out; *ligula*, a little tongue.) Without a ligula.

Elim'inant. (L. *elimino*, to put forth from the threshold.) Having power to throw off by the excretions.

Elim'inate. (L. *elimino.* G. *entfernen, vertreiben.*) To throw off by the excretions, to expel.

Elimina'tion. (L. *eliminatus*, part. of *elimino*, to put forth from the threshold. F. *élimination;* G. *Absonderung, Ausstossung.*) The act of throwing off, or excreting.

Elim'inatives. (L. *elimino.*) Remedies which increase the excretions.

Elin'guate. (L. *e*, neg.; *lingua*, the tongue. F. *elingue;* G. *ohne Zunge.*) Having no tongue or proboscis.

Elin'guid. (L. *e;* *lingua.* G. *sprachlos.*) Speechless, tongue-tied.

Elioseli'num. See *Eleoselinum.*

Eliotro'pia. See *Heliotropia.*

Elip'sis. The same as *Eclegma.*

Eliqua'tion. (L. *eliquo*, to clarify, to make liquid. F. *éliquation;* G. *Abschmelzung.*) The act or process by which one substance is separated from another by fusion; consisting in the application of such a degree of heat as will make the more fusible matter flow, and not the other.

E'lique ac'id. A term given by Chevreul to a colourless fluid obtained from mutton suet.

Elis'abeth-Salz'bad. Hungary, in Ofen. A saline water containing a considerable quantity of magnesium sulphate.

Elithroi'des. See *Elytroides.*

Elix'ate. (L. *elixo*, to seethe.) To extract by much boiling.

Elixa'tion. (L. *elixo*, to seethe. G. *Sotten, Auslangen.*) A term for a decoction in which

both the liquid product of boiling and the substance boiled are made use of.

Old term (G. *Absieden*), for the process of seething or boiling.

Also, a synonym of *Decoction*.

Elix'ir. (Arab. *el iksír*, the philosopher's stone.) A preparation similar to a compound tincture; also an extract or quintessence.

Also, applied to a compound of many drugs with syrup and spirit.

E. ac'idum Dippel'ii. Same as *E. acidum Halleri.*

E. ac'idum Halle'ri. Equal parts by weight of alcohol and strong sulphuric acid. Used as an astringent in hæmorrhages.

E. ad lon'gam vi'tam. (L. *ad*, to; *longus*, long; *vita*, life. G. *Lebenselixir.*) The *Tinctura aloës composita.*

E. alexiphar'macum Huxham'i. (Ἀλεξιφάρμακος, resisting poison.) The *Tinctura chinæ Huxhami.*

E. al'oës. The *Tinctura aloës composita.*

E. ama'rum, G. Ph. (L. *amarus*, bitter. G. *bitteres Elixir.*) Extractum absinthii 10 parts, elæosaccharum menthæ piperitæ 5, rubbed with 25 of water, and then tinctura aromatica 5, and tinctura amara 5 parts added.

E. ammonia'to-opia'tum. The *E. e succo liquiritiæ* 40 parts, with the addition of 1 part of *Tinctura opii crocata.*

E. anthelmin'ticum succo'rum. (Ἀντί, against; ἕλμινς, a worm; L. *succus*, juice.) The *Tinctura jalapii composita.*

E. antiasthmat'icum Börhaa'vii. See *Börhaave's antiasthmatic elixir.*

E. antihypochondri'acum. (Ἀντί, against; ὑποχονδριακός, affected in the hypochondrium.) The *Tinctura cinchonæ amara.*

E. antinephrit'icum. (Ἀντί; νεφριτικός, affected with gravel.) The *E. acidum Halleri.*

E., antiscorbu'tious, of Pey'rilhe. Carbonate of soda and gentian root dissolved in weak alcohol. Used in scrofula.

E. aperiti'vum. (L. *aperio*, to open.) The *Tinctura aloes composita.*

E. aurantio'rum compos'itum, G. Ph. (G. *Hoffmann'sches Magenelixir, Pommeranzenelixir.*) Orange peel 50 parts, cassia bark 10, and potash carbonate 2·5, macerated for eight days in 250 parts of sherry; then expressed and strained, and 5 parts each of extractum gentianæ, extractum absinthii, extractum trifolii fibrini, and extractum cascarillæ added.

E., bit'ter. The *E. amarum.*

E., Bör'haave's. Aloes, myrrh, saffron, and tartrate of potash dissolved in alcohol and water.

E., calisay'a. Calisaya bark 1 oz., orange peel 5 oz., cinnamon, coriander seeds, angelica seeds, of each 3 dr., caraway seeds, aniseed, cochineal, of each 1 dr., percolated with brandy until 10 oz. have been obtained, then with brandy and water in equal parts until 22 oz. have been obtained, and subsequently 10 oz. of syrup are added. A tonic and cordial.

E., carmin'ative, of Syl'vius. The *Tinctura carminativa Sylvii.*

E. cincho'næ compos'itum. Tincture of cinchona 3 parts, simple elixir 13.

E. cincho'næ fla'væ. (L. *flavus*, yellow.) Yellow cinchona bark 4 oz., orange peel 2 oz., Ceylon cinnamon and coriander, of each 1 oz., anise, caraway, cardamom, and cochineal, of each 2 drs., brandy 2·5 pints, alcohol and water sufficient; percolated to make 6·5 pints, and then syrup ·5 pint added.

E., Clau'der's. Carbonate of potash 1 oz., aloes, guaiacum, myrrh, saffron, rhubarb, of each 2 drs., macerated in water 18 oz. for several days, and then decanted. Laxative and emmenagogue. Dose, a tablespoonful.

E., Daf'fy's. A nostrum said to be composed of senna half a pound, jalap, aniseed, and caraway, of each 10 drachms, juniper berries 2·5 ounces, proof spirit 6 pints; macerated for 14 days, and 10·5 ounces of treacle and 1 pint and 5 ounces of water added.

E. Dano'rum. The *E. e succo liquiritiæ*, G. Ph.

E. de Ga'rus. The *E. proprietatis Paracelsi.*

E. e suc'co glycyrrhi'zæ. (L. *e*, from; *succus*, juice; *glycyrrhiza*, liquorice.) The *E. e succo liquiritiæ.*

E. e suc'co liquiri'tiæ, G. Ph. (L. *liquiritiæ*, liquorice. G. *Brustelixir.*) Extract of liquorice 10 parts, dissolved in aqua fœniculi 39 parts, and liquor ammoniæ anisatus 10 parts added.

E. fœ'tidum. (L. *fœtidus*, stinking.) The *Tinctura castorei composita.*

E. guai'aci volat'ilĕ. (L. *volatilis*, fleeting, volatile.) The *Tinctura guaici ammoniata.*

E. guara'næ. Percolate 4 troy ounces of powdered guarana with diluted alcohol until 8 fluid ounces of tincture have been obtained; then add spirit of orange 2 fluid drachms, spirit of cinnamon 10 minims, syrup 6 fl. oz., and water 2 fl. oz. (Stillè and Maisch.)

E. jala'pæ compos'itum. The *Tinctura jalapii composita.*

E. lon'gæ vi'tæ. The *E. ad longum vitum.*

E. of alker'mes. Canella 23, mace 15, cloves 4, and nutmeg 4 parts, digested for five days in alcohol 3800 parts, distilled, and then sugar 6000, rose water 2500, and water 3000 parts added.

E. of bis'muth cit'rate. Bismuth citrate 256 grains, dissolved in four ounces of water with the aid of a few drops of ammonia, and added to 12 oz. of simple elixir. (Stillè and Maisch.)

E. of calisay'a. Tincture of cinchona 3 parts, simple elixir 13. (Stillè and Maisch.)

E. of cam'phor, monobro'mated. Monobromated camphor 3 grammes, alcohol 120, glycerin 100, water 80; dissolved by means of a gentle heat.

E. of cincho'na and i'ron. Ammoniocitrate of iron 256 grains, sulphate of quinine 12, sulphate of cinchona 12, dissolved in half a fluid ounce of water, and added to 15·5 fluid ounces of simple elixir.

E. of cincho'na, i'ron, and bis'muth. Ammonio-citrate of bismuth 256 grains dissolved in a fluid ounce of water, and mixed with *E. of cinchona and iron* 15 fluid ounces.

E. of cincho'na, i'ron, and strych'nia. Strychnia 2·5 grains and citric acid 5 grains, dissolved in 16 fluid ounces of *E. of cinchona and iron.*

E. of Ga'rus. Vanilla 1 part, saffron 5 parts, macerated in alcoolatum Gari 1000 parts for two days, and the product mixed with decoction of adiantum pedatum 20 parts to 500, orange flower water 200, and white sugar 1000.

E. of gen'tian and i'ron. Fluid extract of gentian ·5 fl. oz., dilute alcohol 7·5 fl. oz., spirit of orange 2 fluid drachms, spirit of cinnamon 10

minims, syrup 6 fl. oz., and 256 grains of ammonio-citrate of iron, previously dissolved in water 2 fl. oz. (Stillè and Maisch.)

E. of hops. Tincture of hops 8 fl. oz., spirit of orange 2 fluid drachms, spirit of cinnamon 10 minims, syrup 6 fl. oz., and water 2 fl. oz. (Stillè and Maisch.)

E. of i'ron pyrophos'phate. Pyrophosphate of iron 256 grains dissolved in an ounce of water and 15 ounces of simple elixir. (Stillè and Maisch.)

E. of i'ron pyrophos'phate, com'pound. Pyrophosphate of iron 256 grains, dissolved in 4 fluid ounces of distilled water and 6 fluid ounces of syrup added along with a solution of strychnia 2·5 grains, and quinine 128 grains, in alcohol 5·5 fl. oz., and spirit of orange ·5 fl. oz. (Stillè and Maisch.)

E. of long life. The *Tinctura aloes composita.*

E. of potas'sium bro'mide. Potassium bromide 1280 grains dissolved in 16 fluid ounces of red elixir. (Stillè and Maisch.)

E. of quini'ne, cin'chonin, and i'ron. The *E. of cinchona and iron.*

E. of vit'riol. The *Acidum sulphuricum aromaticum.*

E. of vit'riol, sweet. The *Spiritus ætheris aromaticus.*

E. of vit'riol, Viga'ni's. The *Spiritus ætheris aromaticus.*

E., paregor'ic. (Παρηγορικός, soothing.) The *Tinctura camphoræ composita.*

E., paregor'ic, Scotch. (Παρηγορικός.) The *Tinctura opii ammoniata*, formerly in the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia.

E. paregor'icum. (Παρηγορικός, soothing.) The *Tinctura camphoræ composita*, B. Ph., and the *Tinctura opii camphorata*, U.S. Ph., and the *T. opii benzoica*, G. Ph.

E. pectora'lë. (L. *pectoralis*, belonging to the breast.) The *E. e succo liquiritiæ.*

E. pectora'lë dul'cë. (L. *dulcis*, sweet.) The *E. e succo liquiritiæ.*

E. pectora'lë Hufeland'ii. Elecampane root, iris root, squills, of each 8 parts, benzoin, myrrh, aniseed, extract of liquorice, ammoniacum, of each 4, saffron 3, spirit of wine 93 parts. Dose, a teaspoonful.

E. pectora'lë re'gis Da'niæ. (L. *rex*, a king.) The *E. e succo liquiritiæ.*

E. proprieta'tis. Same as *E. proprietatis Paracelsi.*

E. proprieta'tis cum ac'ido. The *E. proprietatis Paracelsi* acidulated with sulphuric acid.

E. proprieta'tis cum rhe'o. Aloes 6 parts, myrrh 2, saffron 1, rhubarb 4, Spanish wine 64, hydrochloric acid 4 parts.

E. proprieta'tis Paracel'si, G. Ph. (G. *saures Aloëelixir.*) Aloes, myrrh, of each 2, saffron 1 part, macerated for eight days in alcohol 24 parts and dilute sulphuric acid two parts.

E. proprieta'tis si'në ac'ido. (L. *sine*, without.) Aloes 6 parts, myrrh 2, saffron 1, tartrate of potash 3, water 7, spirit of wine 14 parts.

E. proprieta'tis tartarisa'tum. The *E. proprietatis Paracelsi* with the addition of salt of tartar.

E. pur'gans. (L. *purgo*, to purge.) The *Tinctura jalapii composita.*

E., Rad'cliffe's. The *Tinctura aloes composita.*

E., red. Compound tincture of cochineal ·5 fl. oz. mixed with simple elixir 15·5 fluid ounces.

E. re'gis Da'niæ. (L. *rex*, a king.) The *E. e succo liquiritiæ.*

E. rhe'i compos'itum. The *Vinum rhei.*

E. rhe'i dul'cë. (L. *dulcis*, sweet.) The *Vinum rhei.*

E. Ringelman'ni. The *E. e succo liquiritiæ.*

E. ro'borans Whyt'tii. (L. *roboro*, to make strong.) The *Tinctura cinchonæ amara;* also the *Tinctura chinæ composita*, G. Ph.

E. sa'crum. (L. *sacer*, holy.) Old epithet for a tincture made chiefly of rhubarb and aloes. The *Tinctura rhei et aloes.*

E. salu'tis. (L. *salus*, health. F. *elixir de salut.*) The *Tinctura sennæ composita.*

E., sim'ple. Spirit of orange 2 fluid drachms, spirit of cinnamon 10 minims, alcohol 4 fl. oz., syrup and water of each 6 fluid ounces. (Stillè and Maisch.)

E. stomach'icum. (Στομαχικός, disordered in the stomach.) The *Tinctura gentianæ composita.*

E. stomach'icum spirituo'sum. The *Tinctura cinchonæ amara.*

E. sue'cicum. (Mod. L. *succicus*, Swedish. F. *elixir suédois.*) The *Tinctura aloes composita.*

E. sulfu'rico-ac'idum. The *E. acidum Halleri.*

E. traumat'icum. (Τραυματικός, for wounds.) The *Tinctura benzoini composita.*

E. vene'reum. A name for the preparation called *Jesuits' drops.*

E. viscera'lë Hoffman'ni. (L. *viscera*, the internals.) An old medicine represented by the *E. aurantiorum compositum*, G. Ph.

E. vi'tæ. (L. *vita*, life.) A panacea for all evils, and a source of long life, often searched for, and always being found, by the olden chemists and alchymists.

E. vi'tæ Mathi'oli. (L. *vita*, life.) Old title for a preparation made from a great number of aromatic and stimulant substances digested in alcohol. Formerly used in epilepsy.

E. vitrio'li. The *Acidum sulphuricum aromaticum.*

E. vitrio'li ac'ido-aromat'icum. The *Acidum sulphuricum aromaticum.*

E. vitrio'li cum tinctu'ra aromat'ica. The *Acidum sulphuricum aromaticum.*

E. vitrio'li dul'cë. (L. *dulcis*, sweet.) The *Spiritus ætheris aromaticus.*

Also, the *Acidum sulphuricum aromaticum.*

E. vitrio'li Edinburgen'sium. The *Acidum sulphuricum aromaticum.*

E. vitrio'li Mynsich'ti. The *Acidum sulphuricum aromaticum*, and the *Tinctura aromatica acida*, G. Ph.

E. Whyt'tii. The *Tinctura cinchonæ amara.*

Elixir'ium. An *Elixir.*

E. antisep'ticum. (Ἀντί, against; σηπτικός, putrefying.) The *Tinctura cinchonæ ætherea composita.*

Elix'is. Same as *Eclectos.*

Elixivia'tion. (L. *e*, out of; *lixivium*, a lye.) Old term for the extraction of a fixed salt from vegetables by the affusion of water. See *Lixiviation.*

E'liz. Old term for the *Flos æris.* (Quincy.)

Elk. (Icel. *elgr;* Sw. *elg;* or perhaps through L. *alces;* Gr. ἄλκη; from Sans. *rishya*, a kind of antelope. F. *élan;* I. *alce;* G. *Elendthier.*) The *Alces malchis.* Used largely as food in its native habitat. The hoofs were formerly used in epilepsy on the ground that the animal was subject to fits, which it cured by putting the hoof of the left foot into its ear.

E. bark. The *Magnolia glauca.*

E. tree. The *Andromeda arborea.*

E. wood. The *Andromeda arborea*, and also the *Magnolia macrophylla.*

El'koplasty. See *Helcoplasty.*

Ella'bria. Switzerland, Canton St. Gall. A sulphur spring.

Ellag'ic. (F. *galle*, read backwards, a nut-gall.) Of, or belonging to, the nut-gall.

E. ac'id. $C_{14}H_6O_8$. (G. *Elagsäure.*) An anthracene derivative formed by the action of oxidising agents on gallic acid; it is contained in bezoars, from which it may be obtained by boiling with potash and precipitating with hydrochloric acid.

Ellagitan'nic ac'id. $C_{14}H_{10}O_{10}$. The form of tannic acid found in myrobalans and divi-divi; it differs from gallotannic acid in that it contains another atom of oxygen.

Elleboras'ter. The *Helleborus fœtidus.*

El'lebore. See *Hellebore.*

Elleboris'mus. See *Helleborism.*

Elleb'orus. See *Helleborus.*

Ellipan'thous. (Ἐλλιπής, defective; ἄνθος, a flower. F. *ellipanthe;* G. *unvolkommenblumig.*) Having incomplete flowers; either stamens only or pistils only. Same as *Dicœcious.*

Ellipse'. Same as *Ellipsis.*

Ellip'sis. (L. *ellipsis*, from Gr. ἔλλειψις, a leaving behind, a defect. F. and G. *ellipse.*) An oval figure produced when a cone is cut by a plane cutting through it, but not running parallel to or cutting the base.

Ellip'soïd. (Ἔλλειψις, an ellipse; εἶδος, likeness.) A solid figure every plane section of which is an ellipse or a circle.

Also, like to an ellipse, oval in shape.

Ellipsoïd'al. (Ἔλλειψις; εἶδος.) Of the shape of an ellipse, almost oval.

Ellipsosper'mous. (Ἔλλειψις; σπέρμα, a seed. F. *ellipsosperme;* G. *ellipssamig.*) Having elliptic seeds.

Ellip'tic. (Ἐλλειπτικός, defective, elliptic. F. *elliptique.*) Of, or belonging to, an *Ellipsis.*

Applied to leaves so shaped.

E. paren'chyma. See *Parenchyma, elliptic.*

E. polarisa'tion. See *Polarisation, elliptic.*

Ellip'tical. Same as *Elliptic.*

E. amputa'tion. A mode of amputation specially adapted for the removal of the limb at the elbow or the knee; in which the incision has the form of an ellipse, the long extremity being on the side furthest from the vessels.

Ellip'tico-lan'ceolate. (*Elliptic; lanceolate.*) A term for a lanceolate leaf with a somewhat elliptic or ovoid outline.

Elloo'pa. The Malay name of *Bassia longifolia.*

E. oil. The oil of the fruit of *Bassia longifolia.*

Elluchnis'tus. Same as *Ellychniotos.*

Ellych'nia. (Ἐλλύχνιον, a lamp wick.) A term applied to the stellate arrangement of veins on the surface of the kidney which gives origin to the interlobular veins of the kidney.

Ellychnio'tos. (Ἐλλυχνιωτός, made of cotton torch; ελλύχνιον, a torch or candle wick.) Old term for a kind of liniment, because it was made of the material from which torches or candles were formed.

According to some, and more probably, a kind of tent shaped like or made of a lamp wick.

Elm. (Sax. *elm.* F. *orme;* I. *olmo;* G. *ulme.*) The *Ulmus campestris.*

E. bark. See *Ulmi cortex.*

E. bark, slip'pery. See *Ulmus*, U.S. Ph.

E., broad-leav'ed. The *Ulmus campestris.*

E., com'mon. The *Ulmus campestris.*

E.-leav'ed su'mach. The *Rhus coriaria.*

E., red. The *Ulmus fulva.*

E., rough-lea'ved. The *Ulmus americana.*

E., slip'pery. The *Ulmus fulva.*

E., white. The *Ulmus americana.*

El'men. Prussia, near Magdeburg. A strong salt spring, containing in the drinking water 201 grains, and in the bathing water 375 grains, of sodium chloride in a pint. Used in scrofulous and rheumatic diseases.

El'mins. See *Helmins.*

Elminthocor'ton. See *Helminthocorton.*

E'loanx. (Arab.) Old name for *Auripigmentum* or orpiment. (Ruland.)

Eloc'ular. (L. *e*, without; *loculus*, a small cell.) Not divided into cells, partitions, or loculi.

Elodæ'a. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Hypericaceæ.*

E. virgin'ica. Hab. North America. A stomachic tincture is prepared from the leaves.

Elo'deæ. A Tribe of the Nat. Order *Hypericaceæ* having glands alternating with the bundles of stamens.

Elo'des. (Ἕλος, a swamp.) The Greek name for sweating fevers. See *Helodes.*

El'omë. A synonym of *Orpiment.*

Elongan'thous. (Low L. *elongo*, to lengthen out; Gr. ἄνθος, a flower.) Having longish spikes.

Elon'gate. (Low L. *elongo*, to lengthen out. F. *allongé;* G. *verlängert.*) Lengthened out.

Elon'gated. (L. *elongatus*, part. of *elongo.* G. *verlängert.*) Lengthened.

E. paren'chyma. See *Parenchyma, elongated.*

Elonga'tion. (Low L. *elongo*, to lengthen out. F. *élongement, allongement;* G. *Verlängerung.*) A lengthening or stretching out. Old term for an imperfect luxation, when the ligaments are only relaxed and lengthened, but the bone is not out of place.

Also, the extension of a limb for the purpose of reducing a dislocation or setting fractured bones, according to Fallopius, *de Luxat.* ii, 3.

Elöpa'tak. Russia, near Cronstadt. An alkaline chalybeate mineral water used in scrofula, rickets, gout, chronic rheumatism and abdominal congestions.

Elor'rio. Spain, in the province of Biscay. A cold sulphuretted spring.

El'ster. Saxony. An alkaline saline chalybeate water, from several springs, in a plea-

sant valley 1465 feet above sea-level. The different springs contain from 4 to 48 grains of sodium sulphate, 3 to 14 grains of sodium chloride, and about ·35 grain of carbonate of iron and a little lithia in a pint with free carbonic acid. Used in anæmia, in chronic bronchial catarrh, and in abdominal congestions. There are peat baths, and the whey cure is employed.

Elt'ville. Germany, Nassau, in the Sulzbach valley, 670 feet above sea-level. A salt spring.

Elu'triate. (L. *elutrio*, to wash out.) To purify by washing.

Elutria'tion. (L. *elutrio*, to wash out. F. *élutriation;* G. *Auswaschen, Ausschlämmen.*) Term for the act or process of pulverising metallic ores, or other substances, and mixing them with water, so that the lighter parts capable of suspension are poured off, and thus separated from the heavier particles which fall to the bottom.

In Pharmacy, the term is applied to the mode of obtaining a very fine powder, as in the process of obtaining prepared chalk.

Elu'vies. (L. *eluvies*, from *eluo*, to wash out.) Old term for the humour discharged in *Leucorrhœa*, according to Pechlinius, *Obs. Ph. Med.* i, 36, *fin.*

Also, an inordinate discharge of any kind.

Also, the excessive discharge itself.

Elux'ate. (L. *e*, out; *luxo*, to put out of joint.) To dislocate, or put out of joint.

Eluxa'tion. The same as *Luxation.*

Elythritis. The same as *Elytritis.*

El'ytra. Plural of *Elytron.*

Also, a term applied to imbricated plates or scales.

Elytratre'sia. (Ἔλυτρον, a sheath, the vagina; ἀ, neg.; τράω, to pierce through. F. *elytratresie.*) Occlusion of the vagina.

Elytreuryn'ter. (Ἔλυτρον; εὐρύνω, to dilate.) A vaginal speculum.

Elyt'ricule. (Dim. *elytrum.* F. *élytricule;* G. *Deckschildchen.*) Name by Necker for each of the small florets which constitute compound flowers.

Elyt'riform. (Ἔλυτρον; L. *forma*, likeness.) Having the appearance of a sheath, or of an elytron.

El'ytrin. (Ἔλυτρον.) The form of chitin which composes the elytra of insects.

Elytri'tis. (Ἔλυτρον, a sheath, the vagina. F. *élytrite, elytroïte;* G. *Entzündung der Scheide.*) A term for inflammation of the vagina.

Elytroblennorrhœ'a. (Ἔλυτρον; βλέννα, mucus; ῥοία, a flow.) Vaginal leucorrhœa.

Elytrocaus'tique. (Ἔλυτρον; καυστικός, capable of burning.) A forceps designed for the purpose of effecting mechanical compression and also, at the same time, cauterisation of the vagina, to diminish its calibre and so prevent or retain prolapsus of the womb.

Elyt'rocele. (Ἔλυτρον; κηλή, a tumour. F. *élytrocèle;* G. *Scheidenbruch.*) Old term for vaginal hernia.

Elytrocye'sis. (Ἔλυτρον; κύησις, pregnancy. F. *élytrocyèse;* G. *Scheidensehwangerschaft.*) Pregnancy of the vagina.

Elytrœde'ma. (Ἔλυτρον; οἴδημα, a swelling.) Œdema of the vagina.

El'ytroïd. Same as *Elytroides.*

E. mem'brane. The tunica vaginalis of the testicle.

Elytroï'des. (Ἔλυτρον, a sheath; εἶδος, likeness. F. *élytroïde;* G. *scheidenähnlich, scheidenartig.*) Resembling a covering or sheath.

Formerly applied to the *Tunica vaginalis*, because it enclosed the testis like a sheath.

Also, an old name for a form of vaginal pessary.

Elytroï'tis. Same as *Elytritis.*

Elytromoch'lion. (Ἔλυτρον, a sheath, the vagina; μοχλός, a lever.) A pessary consisting of a steel spring with wooden lips, which distends the vagina laterally, and so supports a prolapsed womb.

El'ytron. (Ἔλυτρον. G. *Scheide.*) A sheath. A term for the vagina.

Also, a term applied to the shield-like plates or notopodial appendages on the back of some polychætous Annelids.

Also, a name of the spinal membranes.

Also (G. *Flügeldecke*), the outer hard wing-case of a coleopterous insect, one on each side. It consists of an outer, cellular, epidermic layer, a second or inner, cellular, epidermic layer, a third or dark, resinous, pigmental layer, and a fourth or cuticular layer, in or on which the nerves or veins of the elytron run.

Elytron'cus. (Ἔλυτρον; ὄγκος, bulk, mass. G. *Scheidengeschwulst.*) A hard vaginal swelling or tumour.

Elytropap'pus. (Ἔλυτρον; πάππος, seed down.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ.*

E. rhinocero'tis. (Ῥινόκερως, the rhinoceros.) Hab. South Africa. A bitter and resinous stomachic. An infusion is given in infantile diarrhœa.

Elytrophy'ma. (Ἔλυτρον; φῦμα, a tumour.) Swelling or soft tumour of the vagina.

Elytroplas'tic. Relating to *Elytroplasty.*

El'ytroplasty. (Ἔλυτρον; πλάσσω, to form. F. *élytroplastie.*) A term for the operation of closing a vesico-vaginal fistulous opening by borrowing a flap from the labia or nates.

Elytropol'ypus. (Ἔλυτρον; πολύς, many; πούς, a foot. G. *Mutterscheidenpolyp.*) Vaginal polypus.

Elytrop'terous. (Ἔλυτρον; πτέρον, a wing. F. *élytroptère;* G. *deckschildflugelicht.*) Having the wings properly covered by elytra.

Elytropto'sis. (Ἔλυτρον; πτῶσις, a falling down. F. *élytroptose;* G. *Mutterscheidenvorfall.*) An inversion or prolapsus of the mucous membrane of the vagina.

Elytrorrha'gia. (Ἔλυτρον; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth. F. *élytrorrhagie;* G. *Mutterscheidenblutung.*) Term for sudden discharge, as of blood, from the vagina.

Elytror'rhaphy. (Ἔλυτρον; ῥαφή, a seam. G. *Scheidennaht.*) The operation of closing the orifice of the vagina by suture in order to support the uterus when prolapsed.

Also, the suturing of a ruptured vagina.

Elytrorrhœ'a. (Ἔλυτρον; ῥοία, a flow.) Same as *Elytrorrhagia*, but having reference to a freer and more prolonged flow.

Elyt'rotome. (Ἔλυτρον; τομή, section.) A pair of scissors for section of the vagina.

Elytrot'omy. (Ἔλυτρον; τομή. G. *Scheidenschnitt.*) A cutting into, or of, the vagina.

El'ytrum. Same as *Elytron.*

Ema'ciate. (L. *emacio*, to make very lean.) To make lean, to become lean.

Emacia'tion. (L. *emacio.* F. *émaciation, amaigrissement;* G. *Abmagerung, Abzehrung.*) The state of being, or of becoming, lean or emaciated.

Emana'tion. (L. *emano,* to flow out. F. *emanation;* G. *Ausfluss.*) The act of flowing from; that which issues or proceeds from.

Emandib'ulate. (L. *e,* neg.; *mandibula,* a jaw. F. *émandibulé;* G. *ohne Kinnladen.*) Without mandibles.

Eman'sio. (L. *emansio,* from *emaneo,* to exceed one's furlough.) A tarrying long out of a place.

E. men'sium. (L. *mensis,* a month.) Term for a tarrying or delay in the first appearance of the catamenia or menses.

Also, a synonym of *Amenorrhœa.*

Emar'cid. (L. *e,* intens.; *marceo,* to droop.) In Botany, flaccid.

Emar'ginate. (L. *emargino,* to take away the edge or margin. F. *émarginé;* G. *ausgerändet, eingekerbt.*) Having a sharp or nearly triangular notch at the apex; nicked; applied to leaves and petals.

Also, applied to the gills of Agarics when they are notched before joining the stipe.

Emargina'tion. (L. *emargino.* F. *échancrure.*) The condition of having a notch; the act of making a notch, or taking away the margin. A notch or depression on the edge of a bone, or of a leaf.

Also, the cleansing of a wound or ulcer by the removal of débris or soddened epidermis from its edges.

Emar'gination. (L. *emargino.*) In Botany, a superficial or shallow notch at the apex of an organ.

Emas'culate. (L. *emasculo,* to make impotent. F. *émasculé;* G. *entmannig.*) Impotent; incapable of generating; applied to males in this condition.

Also (G. *entmannen*), to remove the testicles, to deprive of virile power.

Emascula'tion. (L. *emasculo,* to make impotent. F. *émasculation;* G. *Entmannung.*) The act or process of rendering impotent, by injury or removal of the whole of the male generative organs or of the testicles only. The removal of the whole male organs, the penis and testicles, is practised in Egypt to obtain a eunuch. The subjects are often young negro boys of seven or eight years of age. The removal is effected by a sharp knife, boiling oil is poured on the wound, and a tube inserted into the urethra to keep open the canal.

Embalm'. (F. *embaumer;* from *en,* in; *baume,* balsam.) To anoint with balsam; to perform the act of *Embalming.*

Embalming. (Old F. *embaumer,* from *em,* in; *baume,* balsam. F. *embaumement;* G. *Einbalsamirung.*) The process of impregnating a dead body with antiseptic and balsamic substances, by which it is preserved against putrefaction, and retains its form and consistence for an indefinite period of time. Many substances have been used for the purpose. The ancient Egyptians used asphalte; in later times arsenical and mercurial preparations have been used, as well as salts of zinc, of hyposulphurous acid, and other substances.

Embam'ma. (Ἐμβάπτω, to dip in.) Old name (Gr. ἔμβαμμα) for a liquid condiment in which the food was dipped to excite the appetite. (Gorræus.)

Embaph'ium. (Ἐμβάφιον, a flat vessel for sauces.) A cup into which medicine or food is placed, or in which it is measured.

Also, a vessel in which anything is dipped or steeped.

Emba'sement. Same as *Embasis.*

Em'basis. (Ἔμβασις, a going in.) A bath for hot water.

Emb'den groats. See *Groats, Embden.*

Embed'ded. Lying as in a bed, deep planted.

Embe'lia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Myrsinaceæ.*

E. ri'bes, Burm. Hab. India. Berries anthelmintic and cathartic. Used to adulterate pepper.

E. ribesioi'des, Linn. The *E. ribes.*

E. robus'ta. (L. *robustus,* hard.) Berries cathartic.

Embi'ra. The *Xylopia grandiflora,* the fruit of which is used as a spice in Brazil. It is the Pindoriba of Piso.

Em'blic myrob'alans. See *Myrobalans, emblic.*

Em'blica. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Euphorbiaceæ.*

E. officina'lis, Gärtn. (L. *officina,* a shop.) The species supplying emblic myrobalans. Leaves and bark used in dysentery; flowers aperient. Also, called *Phyllanthus emblica.*

Emboit'ement. (F. *emboiter,* to fit in.) The enclosure of a series of objects one within the other.

In Biology, the term was used by Buffon to describe the hypothesis of the generation of living things, according to which successive generations are produced by the successive development of living germs which lie one within the other.

Embolæ'mia. (Ἔμβολος, a wedge; αἷμα, blood.) The condition of the blood prior to, or accompanying, the formation of metastatic abscesses in pyæmia, when it contains pus-masses or fragments of clot or other substances which form the embolus around which the abscess forms.

Em'bolē. (Ἐμβολή, a throwing or putting in; from ἐμβάλλω, to throw in.) The reducing of a dislocated limb.

Also, a plug or wedge.

Also, same as *Embolus.*

Embol'ia. (Ἔμβολος, a wedge.) Diseases produced by *Embolism.*

Embol'ic. (Ἔμβολος.) Relating to, or caused by, an *Embolus.*

E. ab'scess. See *Abscess, embolic.*

E. arteri'tis. Same as *Arteritis, plastic.*

E. infarc'tion. (L. *infarcio,* to stuff into.) The plugging of a blood-vessel by an *Embolus.*

E. invagina'tion. See *Invagination, embolic.*

E. phlebi'tis. See *Phlebitis, embolic.*

E. pneumo'nia. See *Pneumonia, embolic.*

E. pro'cess. The development of *Embolism* and the formation of an *Embolus.*

Embol'imos. (Ἐμβόλιμος, inserted.) Same as *Intercalary.*

Embol'isis. (Ἐμβάλλω, to put in. F. *embolisme;* G. *Einscheiben.*) A putting in or inserting.

Em'bolism. (Ἐμβόλισμα, that which is put in; from ἐμβάλλω, to throw in. F. *embolie;* I. *emboli;* G. *Embolie.*) A term formerly used to denote the replacement of a dislocated bone;

also the act or condition of infiltration or injection of the tissues.

In the Medicine of to-day the term is used to denote an obstruction of the lumen of a blood-vessel by some body, not rightly there, which has been conveyed by the blood-current to the place of arrest from some other, and perhaps distant, part of the circulatory system. The obstructing mass, or *Embolus*, may be a bloodclot, or a fibrinous concretion from a vein, from an aneurysm, or from the cavity of the heart, a detached vegetation from a diseased cardiac valve, debris from calcareous or atheromatous vessel-walls, a fragment from a morbid growth, fat, air, or some foreign substance introduced from without. If, from its shape, it does not at first completely stop the circulation through the vessel in which it has been arrested, it soon does so, either by being driven onwards by the blood current or by coagulation of blood around it. The location of the embolus depends on its source; if it be derived from the right side of the heart, or the systemic veins, it will be in the course of the pulmonary arteries; if from the left side of the heart, the systemic arteries, or the pulmonary veins, it will be in the course of the systemic arteries; and if from veins of the organs of digestion, it will be found in the liver. Embolism may produce only transient deficiency of blood in the area supplied by the affected artery, on account of free intercommunication of blood-vessels, or on account of the small size of the vessel in which the arrest has taken place, as in a capillary; or it may produce inflammation of the walls of the vessel where it is arrested, with consequent local coagulation of the contained blood and impairment of nutrition of the part which it feeds, either in the form of atrophy, or of interstitial or general necrosis; or the coagulation may extend throughout the branches of the blocked vessel, as in the *End-arteries*, and a hæmorrhagic infarction may result; caused, according to some, by reflux from the veins; according to others, by side-flow from neighbouring arteries through capillaries. When embolism is produced by infective clots, as in some septic inflammations, it may give rise to small abscesses at the point of arrest.

E., air. The condition of arrest of the flow of blood by a plug of air in a vessel, which is by some supposed to be the cause of death produced by the admission of air into one of the large veins; it is not generally admitted.

E., apoplec'tiform cer'ebral. A term applied to embolism of a cerebral artery with consequent apoplectiform symptoms.

E., arte'rial. Embolism of an artery, or of a branch. The common cause is a detachment of a fragment of a fibrinous vegetation on, or of some calcareous *débris* of, a cardiac valve; or of a fragment of a thrombus; and its most usual seat is the brain, spleen, or kidney.

E., cap'illary. (L. *capillus*, a hair.) Embolism of a capillary blood-vessel; when single or few, little disturbance of the part is produced; when numerous, grave disturbances of the functions of the organs affected may ensue.

E., cer'ebral. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) Embolism of some cerebral artery, a frequent cause of apoplexy.

E., fat. Embolism, chiefly of the pulmonary capillaries, produced by particles of oil which have gained admission into the blood. It is an occasional cause of sudden death, a few days after an operation, or after a fracture of a bone, or during pyæmia, preceded by collapse, lividity of skin, some hæmoptysis, Cheyne-Stokes respiration, delirium, spasmodic movements, and perhaps paralysis; and frequently oil globules are to be seen in the urine. In such cases the blood-vessels of the lungs are found to be plugged with oil-globules, and sometimes those of the brain and spinal cord. It may be produced artificially by injecting oil into the systemic circulation, into the serous cavities, into the subcutaneous connective tissue, or into lymph sacs.

E., lymphat'ic. (*Lymph.*) The arrest of solid matter in a lymphatic vessel, or perhaps more commonly in a lymphatic gland; a condition which probably occurs in cancer and in purulent infection, when inflammation, and often suppuration, of a lymphatic gland results.

E., microscop'ic. (Μικρός, little; σκοπέω, to observe.) Same as *E., pigmental*, on account of the small size of the obstructions.

Also, the same as *E., capillary*.

E., mul'tiple. (L. *multiplex*, having many parts.) A term applied to the form of embolism in which the emboli are small and numerous, such as may occur in ulcerative endocarditis, or in the softening of venous clots.

E., oil. Same as *E., fat*.

E., pigmen'tal. (L. *pigmentum*, a paint.) The condition which occurs in certain of the organs in some malarious diseases when they contain numerous minute deposits of black pigment, derived from the breaking up of red blood-corpuscles in the spleen; the large particles are arrested in the liver, the small pass through and are deposited in the heart, brain, and other organs.

E., pulmon'ic. (L. *pulmo*, the lung.) Embolism of the pulmonary artery presents different symptoms and ends in different fashion, whether the obstruction be of the trunk or of a large branch, or whether it be of one or many small twigs; in the former case there may be rapid death from collapse, preceded by severe pain in the cardiac region and great dyspnœa; in the latter there may result patches of pulmonary apoplexy or hæmorrhagic infarction, or of pneumonic consolidation, multiple abscesses, or limited gangrenes of the lung.

E., pyæ'mic. (Πῦον, pus; αἷμα, blood.) The condition of disseminated abscesses in the viscera and other parts which occurs in pyæmia, from transfer of pus, fragments of blood clot, or other substances, from the inflamed veins of the primarily diseased part.

E., ret'inal. (*Retina.*) Arrest, partial or complete, of the flow of blood through the trunk or one of the branches of the arteria centralis retinæ. It may arise from chronic endarteritis, or more frequently from detachment of a fragment of deposit from one of the valves of the heart, resulting from endocarditis and its impaction in the artery. It sometimes occurs in puerperal states, attended with pyæmia. The attack usually supervenes suddenly, and is attended with impairment or loss of vision, but with little pain. There is sometimes temporary and partial return of vision. The affection is unilateral. Ophthalmoscopic examination shows that the media are clear, but the papilla is pale; the arteries emanating from it reduced in size to threads and white. The retinal veins are small but often varicose; occasionally hæmorrhages are observed. After some days the retina becomes cloudy. The yellow spot presents the

aspect of a red spot, which after a few days becomes opaque, probably from serous infiltration of the retina. The termination varies; most commonly white atrophy of the optic papilla occurs, with great impairment or total loss of vision; but sometimes partial collateral circulation is established, and then some vision may be retained. If only one branch of the retinal artery is affected, that part of the retina supplied by it becomes insensitive.

E., ve'nous. (L. *vena*, a vein.) Embolism of some part of the venous system; it very rarely occurs in the general veins, because they are larger in the direction of the current; the most common seat is the lungs and the liver.

Embolis'mus. Same as *Embolism.*

Em'bolon. (Ἔμβολον, a plug.) Same as *Embolus.*

Em'bolum. Same as *Embole.*

E. cer'ebri. (*L. cerebrum*, the brain.) The infundibulum of the brain.

Em'bolus. (Ἔμβολος, anything put in, as a wedge. F. *embole.*) The body which causes *Embolism.*

Also, in olden medical language, the piston of a syringe.

Also (F. *embole;* G. *Hornzapfen*), the osseous axis of the horns of the *Ruminantia cavicornia.*

E., pig'ment. See *Embolism, pigmental.*

Em'boly. (Ἐμβολή, a throwing in.) Same as *Invagination, embolic.*

Emboris'ma. A synonym of *Aneurysma.*

Embos'sed. (F. *embosser*, to swell in bunches.) In Botany, projecting in the centre like the boss of a shield.

Em'botum. A funnel converging fumes into any part of the body. (Parr.)

Embowelling. (F. *em*, for *en*, in; E. *bowel*, from Old F. *boel.*) The removal of the abdominal viscera. Properly *Disembowelling;* embowelling rightly means enclosing deeply.

Embrace'. (F. *embrace;* from *em*, for *en*, in; *bras*, the arm.) To take in the arms; to enclose.

Embra'cing. (Same etymon.) Enclosing.

In Botany, applied to a wide-based leaf which encloses or clasps the stem from whence it springs.

Embreg'ma. (Ἔμβρεγμα, from ἐμβρέχω, to soak in.) Old term for an embrocation. P. Morellus, *Meth. Præscr. Form.* ii, *s.* i, *c.* 7.

Embroca'tio. Same as *Embrocation.*

E. aconiti'næ. Aconitin 8 grains, rectified spirit 2 ounces. (Turnbull.)

E. ammo'niæ. Camphor 2 oz., rectified spirit 14 oz., solution of ammonia 2 oz., oil of lavender 5 oz. Used for headache.

E. delphin'iæ. Delphinia a scruple, rectified spirit 2 ounces. (Turnbull.)

E. vera'triæ. Veratrin a scruple, rectified spirit 2 ounces. (Turnbull.)

Embroca'tion. (Ἐμβρέχω, to soak in. F. *embrocation;* G. *Einreibung.*) A fluid application for rubbing on any part that may be bruised, inflamed, painful, or otherwise diseased.

Also, an old synonym of *Fomentation.*

E., Roche's. Olive oil 2 oz., oil of cloves and oil of amber, of each 1 ounce. (Paris.)

Em'brocha. Same as *Embroche.*

Em'broche. (Ἐμβροχή.) The same as *Embrocation.*

Embronte'tos. (Ἐμβρόντητος, thunder-struck.) An old term for one struck with apoplexy.

Em'bryo. (F. *embryon*, from Gr. ἔμβρυον, the embryo; from ἐμ, for ἐν, in; βρύω, to swell with.) The rudiment of a living thing, or its fecundated germ.

Term for the fœtus in utero before the fourth month of pregnancy.

In Botany, the rudimentary plant contained in the seed; it consists of a central axis, the lower part of which is the radicle, the upper the plumule, and one or two seed leaves or cotyledons near its upper end. It is developed from the inferior terminal cell, or suspensor, of the row of cells developed from the oosphere of the ovule after fertilisation by the pollen.

E. adventit'ious. (L. *adventitius*, additional.) Strasburger's term for the supernumerary embryos which are found in the seeds of some plants as the *Funkia;* they originate in a species of budding of the cells of the nucellus.

E. bud. See *Bud, embryo.*

E. cell. The germ in the embryo sac of the archegonium of *Filices, Hepaticæ*, and *Musci.*

Also, a term for the first cell of the fecundated animal ovum.

E., dicotyle'donous. (Δίς, twice; κοτυληδών, a seed lobe.) The plant embryo which is provided with two cotyledons. The cotyledons vary in form, in texture, and in relative position to each other and to the radicle; occasionally, as in Corydalis, there may be only one by abortion of the other, and sometimes, as in Quercus, there may be three by excess of development; the axis is always prolonged below the cotyledons to form the radicle.

E., fix'ed. Dupetit-Thouars's name for the leaf buds of plants.

E., mo'bile. (L. *mobilis*, movable.) Dupetit-Thouars's name for the fertilised ovule or seed of plants.

E. monocotyle'donous. (Μόνος, single; κοτυληδών, a seed lobe.) The plant embryo which is provided with one cotyledon only. This embryo is generally small in proportion to the remainder of the seed; it is usually cylindrical and fusiform, the axis terminating in a very short radicle, and bearing a large sheathing cotyledon, which in the grasses is covered by an outgrowth of the axis, called the *Scutellum.*

E., na'ked. A term applied to a spore.

E. nod'ule. (L. *nodulus*, a small knot.) Same as *Bud, embryo.*

E. sac. A cavity formed by the development of one cell of the nucellus or nucleus of the ovule of a plant, situated at its anterior end, within which is the oosphere, from which the embryo is developed.

Also, in Filices, the cell at the bottom of the canal of the archegonium, in which the germ or embryo cell is developed.

E., sta'ges of hu'man. At about three weeks—Length, 8—10 mm.; mouth, a cleft; eyes, two black points; members, nipple-like prominences; liver occupying the whole abdomen; chorion with villi over the whole surface.

At about six weeks—Length, 20 mm.; weight, 3—5 grammes; apertures of nose, mouth, ears, and eyes perceptible; head distinct from thorax; clavicle and maxillary bone with a point of ossification; distinct umbilicus; placenta beginning to be formed.

At about two months—Length, 1·25″—1·7″; weight, 150—300 grs.; elbows and arms detached from the trunk, heels and knees also isolated; osseous joints in the frontal bone and in the ribs.

At about three months—Length, 2—2½ in.; weight, from 1 ʒz. to 1½ oz. troy; eyelids in contact by their free margins; membrana pupillaris visible; fingers completely separated; two ventricles of heart distinct; placenta isolated.

Fœtus of four months—Length, 5—6 inches; weight, 2½—3 oz.; nails begin to appear; meconium in duodenum; ossicula auditus ossified; points of ossification in superior part of sacrum.

Fœtus of five months—Length, 6—7 inches; weight, 5—7 oz.; hair beginning to appear; germs of permanent teeth visible; points of ossification in pubis and calcaneum.

Fœtus of six months—Length, 9—10 inches; weight, 1 lb.; funis inserted a little above pubes; points of ossification in the several divisions of sternum.

Fœtus of seven months—Length, 13—15 in.; weight, 3—4 lbs.; eyelids no longer adherent; membrana pupillaris disappearing; a point of ossification in the astragalus; valvulæ conniventes begin to appear; gall-bladder contains bile, testicles distinct from kidneys.

Fœtus of eight months—Length 14—16 in.; weight, 4—5 lbs.; a point of ossification in the last vertebra of the sacrum; brain with some indication of convolutions; testicles descend into inguinal ring.

Fœtus of nine months—Length, from 17—21 inches; weight, 5—9 lbs., average 6½ lbs.; four portions of occipital bone distinct; testes have passed inguinal ring.

Embryoc'tonous. Relating to *Embryoctony.*

E. rem'edies. Medicines which produce abortion.

Embryoc'tony. (Ἔμβρυον, a fœtus; κτείνω, to kill. F. *embryoctonie;* G. *Embryoktonie.*) The act of the destruction of the fœtus in the womb.

Embryogen'ic. Relating to *Embryogeny.*

Embryog'eny. (Ἔμβρυον; γεννάω, to engender.) The origin and formation of the embryo; and the science thereof.

Embryog'ony. (Ἔμβρυον; γόνος, a begetting.) The formation of an embryo.

Embryog'raphy. (Ἔμβρυον, a fœtus; γράφω, to write. F. *embryographie.*) The description of the fœtus or embryo.

Embryolog'ic. (Ἔμβρυον; λόγος, a speech.) Relating to *Embryology.*

Embryolog'ical. Same as *Embryologic.*

Embryol'ogy. (Ἔμβρυον, a fœtus; λόγος, a speech. F. and G. *embryologie.*) A dissertation or treatise on, or the doctrine of, the embryo and its development, from the ovum onwards.

Embryometrotroph'ia. (Ἔμβρυον; μήτρα, the womb; τρέφω, to nourish. F. *embryométrotrophie.*) The nourishing of the embryo in the womb, equivalent to pregnancy.

Embryomor'phous. (Ἔμβρυον; μορφή, form.) An epithet applied to certain abnormal encysted cartilaginous products found in the ovary, the testicle, or other organs, which are supposed to be relics of a conception.

Em'bryon. (Ἔμβρυον.) Same as *Embryo.*

Em'bryonal. (Ἔμβρυον. F. *embryonnaire.*) Of the nature of, or belonging to, a germ or embryo.

E. a'rea. Same as *Area germinativa.*

E. cells. See *Cells, embryonic.*

Also, the same as *Embryo cell.*

E. cor'puscle. (L. *corpusculum*, a small body.) A minute body seen in the germ or germ cell of the archegonium of *Filices.*

E. spot. (G. *Embryonfleck.*) The *Germinal spot.*

E. tis'sue. See *Tissue, embryonal.*

E. tubes. The marginal cells of the group which compose the embryo of some plants of the Order *Gnetaceæ.*

E. ve'sicle. (L. *vesicula*, a little bladder.) The same as *Oosphere.*

Em'bryonary. (Ἔμβρυον.) Relating to an *Embryo.*

E. sac. Same as *Embryo sac.*

Embryona'tæ. (Ἔμβρυον.) Richard's term for the plants which possess male and female organs and a seed with an embryo; it includes dicotyledonous and monocotyledonous plants.

Em'bryonate. (Ἔμβρυον, the germ. F. *embryoné.*) Having an embryo or germ.

E. plants. Plants which possess seeds.

Embryonel'lum. (Ἔμβρυον. F. *embryonelle.*) Name by Agardh for the spores of cryptogamous plants to distinguish them from the germs of plants provided with true seeds, to which he limits the name of embryo.

Embryon'ic. (Ἔμβρυον.) Relating to an *Embryo.*

E. a'rea. (F. *tache embryonaire.*) A discoid opacity in the central part of the blastoderm of mammals, in which the primitive streak and groove take origin. The French name was given by Coste; it is the *Area germinativa* of many authors.

E. connec'tive tis'sue. Connective tissue in its earliest stage, when it consists of small, round cells, and an amorphous intercellular substance.

E. connec'tive tis'sue tu'mours. The sarcomata, especially the small round-celled forms, inasmuch as they consist of connective tissue which does not proceed far beyond its embryonic condition.

E. sac. The early stage of the embryo when by the folding of the edges of the blastoderm a sac-like body representing the embryo is formed and is separated by the umbilical constriction from the yelk sac.

E. shield. The slightly opaque central part of the area pellucida of the fertilised bird's egg seen in the first few hours of incubation.

Embryonif'erous. (Ἔμβρυον; L. *fero*, to bear. F. *embryonifère;* G. *embryontragend.*) Having or possessing an embryo.

Embryon'iform. (Ἔμβρυον; L. *forma*, shape. F. *embryoniforme;* G. *embryonformig.*) Like to an embryo.

Embryop'arous. (Ἔμβρυον; L. *pario*, to bring forth. F. *embryopare;* G. *embryonhervorbringend.*) Bringing forth or producing an embryo.

Embryoph'thora. (Ἔμβρυον; φθορά, decay.) Death of the embryo.

Embryoplas'tic. (Ἔμβρυον; πλάσσω, to form.) Relating to the formation of the embryo.

E. cells. The cells of embryonic connective tissue.

E. tu'mour. A term applied to small-celled and other sarcomata.

Embryop'teris. (Ἔμβρυον, an embryo; πτερίς, a fern.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Ebenaceæ*.

E. glutinif'era, Roxb. (L. *gluten*, glue; *fero*, to bear.) The *Diospyros embryopteris*.

E. peregri'na, Gärtn. (L. *peregrinus*, foreign.) The *Diospyros embryopteris*.

Embryospas'tic. (Ἔμβρυον; σπαστικός, drawing.) Relating to the extraction of the embryo by pulling at it.

Embryosphac'ta. (Ἔμβρυον; σφάκτης, a slayer. F. *embryosphacte*; G. *Embryotödter*.) An instrument for destruction of the embryo, and the production of artificial labour.

Embryote'ga. (Ἔμβρυον; τεγή, a roof. G. *Embryokappe*.) A small prominence like a leather cap which in certain seeds covers the micropyle and corresponds to the radicular extremity of the embryo.

Embryote'gium. Same as *Embryotega*.

Embryothla'sis. (Ἔμβρυον, the fœtus; θλάω, to break.) The use of the *Embryothlastes*. The destruction of the embryo.

Em'bryothlast. (Ἔμβρυον; θλάω.) Hüter's name for the *Cephalotribe*.

Embryothlas'ta. Same as *Embryothlastes*.

Embryothlas'tes. (Ἔμβρυον, the fœtus; θλάω, to break. F. *embryothlaste*; G. *Embryothlast*.) Old name for an instrument for breaking the bones of a fœtus in order to its more easy delivery.

Also, the name for a crotchet for extracting the fœtus. (Castellus.)

Embryothlas'tum. Same as *Embryothlastes*.

Embryot'ic. (Ἔμβρυον.) Relating to an embryo.

Embryotoc'ia. (Ἔμβρυον; τόκος, birth.) Abortion; that is, labour while the fœtus is still an embryo.

The term has also been used to denote the birth of a fœtus containing another fœtus, or a part of one, encysted in its ovary or testicle.

Em'bryotome. (Ἔμβρυον; τομή, a cutting.) An instrument for the performance of *Embryotomy*.

Embryotom'ic. (Ἔμβρυον; τομή.) Relating to *Embryotomy*.

Embryot'omy. (Ἐμβρυοτομία, a cutting out the fœtus; from ἔμβρυον, the fœtus; τέμνω, to cut.) The cutting up of the fœtus in utero into pieces in order to effect its removal from the mother by the natural passages when these are narrowed by distortion of the pelvic bones, or by the presence of a tumour, or by any other cause; or when the fœtus is too large, or diseased, or deformed in such a manner as to prevent its expulsion without a reduction in its size. Under this head are included the operations of *Craniotomy*, *Cephalotripsy*, the cutting in pieces of the head by the wire-ecraseur, as suggested by Barnes, *Decapitation* and *Evisceration*.

Em'bryotroph. (Ἔμβρυον; τροφή, nourishment. G. *Fruchtstoff*.) The material out of which the embryo is formed or nourished; as the albumen in plants, the yolk in animals.

Embryot'rophy. (Ἔμβρυον; τροφή.) The nutrition of the embryo.

Embryul'cia. (Ἔμβρυον, a fœtus; ἕλκω, to draw. F. *embryulcie*; G. *Embryulkie*.) Generally, a term for the obstetric art or midwifery; but it has especial reference to the drawing or extracting of the dead fœtus; it is also applied by many to the operation of breaking down the contents of the fœtal head by means of the perforator, or other destroying instrument, in order to effect delivery; and also to the evisceration of the thoracic and abdominal cavities of the fœtus for a like purpose.

Embryul'cus. (Ἔμβρυον, a fœtus; ἕλκω, to draw. F. *embryulce*; G. *Fötuszange*.) A blunt hook for extracting the child in difficult labour.

Also, an old name of the midwifery forceps.

Em'bryule. (Ἔμβρυον.) A small embryo.

Embryusterul'cia. (Ἔμβρυον; ὑστέρα, the womb; ἕλκω, to draw.) Same as *Embryulcia*.

Ememor'phia. (*Emetic*; *morphia*.) Mathiessen's name for *Apomorphia*, on account of its emetic properties.

Eme'nagogue. See *Emmenagogue*.

Emend'ant. (L. *emendo*, to free from faults.) A synonym of *Corrigent*.

Em'erald. (Old F. *esmeraude*; L. *smaragdus*; Gr. σμάραγδος. F. *éméraude*; G. *Smaragd*.) A precious stone of a pure green colour, containing about 65 per cent. of silica, 14 of alumina, 13 of glucina, 2·5 of lime, and 3·5 of oxide of chromium.

E. green. The aceto-arsenite of copper. It has been used to colour wall papers, muslins, confectionery, and other articles, and thus has given rise to chronic arsenical poisoning.

Em'erandes. An old spelling of *Hæmorrhoids*.

Emer'ged. (L. *emergo*, to rise up.) Same as *Emersed*.

Emer'gence. (L. *emergo*, to rise up.) A term applied to the prickles, warts, and tubercles of a plant, to indicate that they are not, like hairs, developments of the epidermis only, but that they arise from the subepidermic tissue also.

Also, a place of exit.

Emer'gent. (L. *emergo*, to rise up. F. *émergent*; G. *hervoragend*.) Rising out of, issuing or proceeding from.

E. ray. A ray of light when it has issued from the medium into which it has penetrated, and which it has traversed.

Em'erods. Same as *Hæmorrhoids*.

Em'eroïds. Same as *Hæmorrhoids*.

Emer'sed. (L. *emergo*, to rise up. F. *émergé*.) Raised up; applied to leaves and flowers that are raised above the surface of the water.

Em'erus. Old name for the *Colutea arborescens*, or bastard senna.

Em'ery. (F. *emeril*, *esmeril*; from I. *smeriglio*; from Gr. σμῆρις. G. *Schmergel*.) A coarse variety of corundum, being nearly pure crystallised alumina coloured with some ferric oxide. It is very hard, and is used for polishing metals, stones, and glass.

Emes'ia. Same as *Emesis*.

Emesiolog'ia. Same as *Emetology*.

Em'esis. (Ἔμεσις, from ἐμέω, to vomit. F. *vomissement*; G. *Erbrechen*, *Vomiren*.) The act of vomiting.

Emes'ium. Same as *Emetin*.

Emes'ma. (Ἔμεσμα.) That which is vomited.

Emetatroph'ia. (Ἔμετος, sickness; ἀτροφία, an atrophy. F. *émétatrophie*.) Consumption or wasting caused by chronic vomiting.

Emet'ia. Same as *Emetin*.

Emet'ic. (Ἐμετικός, provoking sickness;

from *εμέω*, to vomit. F. *émétique;* G. *emetisch, brechenmachend.*) Having power to induce or excite vomiting.

Also (G. *Brechmittel*), a substance capable of producing vomiting.

E. cup. The *Cup, antimonial.*

E. gob'let. The *Cup, antimonial.*

E. root. The *Euphorbia corollata.*

E. tar'tar. The *Antimonium tartaratum.*

E. weed. The *Lobelia inflata.*

E. wine. The *Vinum antimoniale.*

Emet'ical. Same as *Emetic.*

Emeticol'ogy. (Ἐμετικός, producing sickness; λόγος, a discourse.) The doctrine of emetic medicines.

Emet'ics. (Ἐμετικός.) Substances which produce vomiting.

E., direct'. Medicines which produce vomiting by irritation of the nerves of the stomach in the stomach; such are mustard, salt, alum, and sulphate of zinc.

E., in'direct. Medicines or agents which produce vomiting by reflex action, as irritation of the fauces, or by their influence on the nervous centre for vomiting, as ipecacuanha, tartarised antimony and apomorphia.

Emet'icum. (Ἐμετικός. F. *émétique;* G. *Brechmittel.*) A medicine which has the power to induce or excite vomiting; a vomit.

Em'etin. (Ἐμετικός, provoking sickness. F. *émétine;* G. *Brechstoff.*) $C_{30}H_{44}N_2O_4$ or $C_{28}H_{40}N_2O_3$. An alkaloid obtained from the root of *Cephaëlis ipecacuanha.* It is a greyish or whitish uncrystallisable powder having a bitter burning taste and no smell; soluble in water, alcohol, and chloroform. Concentrated sulphuric acid turns it dirty brown, nitric acid yellowish brown. It produces vomiting, great muscular debility, and death from failure of respiration.

Emeti'na. Same as *Emetin.*

Emeti'num. Same as *Emetin.*

E. colora'tum. (L. *coloratus*, coloured.) An impure product obtained by exhausting ipecacuanha with alcohol, evaporating to a syrup, diluting with water, filtering, evaporating the filtrate to dryness, and powdering.

Em'etise. (Ἐμετικός.) To produce sickness by means of emetics.

Also, to add tartar emetic to a medicine.

Em'eto-cathar'sis. (Ἐμετός, sickness; *κάθαρσις*, evacuation, purging. F. *émétocatharse;* G. *Brechpurgiren.*) A compound term signifying the accession both of vomiting and purging, as from large doses of tartar-emetic.

Em'eto-cathar'tic. (Same etymon. F. *émétocathartique.*) Of, or belonging to, *Emetocatharsis*, or having power to cause both purging and vomiting.

Emetol'ogy. (Ἔμετος, a vomit; λόγος, a discourse.) The doctrine of, or a treatise of, vomiting and emetics.

Emetoma'nia. (Ἔμετος, sickness; *μανία*, madness. G. *Brechwuth.*) The rage or longing for emetics or vomiting.

Emetophob'ia. (Ἔμετος; *φόβος*, fear. G. *Brechscheu.*) The fear of emetics or vomiting.

Em'etus. (Ἔμετος.) Vomiting.

Emica'tion. (L. *emicatio*, a springing forth.) Flying off in sparks.

Emic'tion. (L. *e*, out; *mingo*, to make water.) The act of voiding the urine.

Emic'tory. (L. *e; mingo.*) A diuretic. Also, having diuretic properties.

Em'idine. See *Emydin.*

Emigra'tion. (L. *e*, away; *migro*, to depart.) Same as *Migration.*

Emil'ia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ.*

E. purpu'rea. Cass. (L. *purpureus*, purple.) The *E. sonchifolia.*

E. sonchifo'lia. De Cand. (*Sonchus;* L. *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. Asia. A decoction of the leaves is used as a febrifuge; juice of leaves used in ophthalmic affections.

Em'inenc'e. (L. *eminentia;* from *emineo*, to stand out. F. *éminence;* I. *eminenza;* G. *Erhabenheit, Erhöhung.*) A projection or prominence.

E., acarid'ian. (*Acarus.*) The small whitish prominence at the extremity of a furrow in the skin, under which lies the itch-insect, *Sarcoptes* or *Acarus scabiei.*

E., artic'ular, of tem'poral bone. (L. *articulum*, a joint.) The cylindrical elevation in front of the glenoid fossa of the temporal bone formed by the anterior root of the zygomatic process.

E., blastoder'mic. (*Blastoderm.* G. *Keimhügel.*) A circular thickening of the wall of the vesicular blastoderm in which the embryo is developed.

E., cani'ne. See *Canine prominence.*

E., Doy'ere's. See *Doyere's eminence.*

E., fron'tal. (L. *frons*, the forehead. G. *Stirnhöcker.*) The most prominent part of each lateral half of the frontal bone in the forehead.

E., hypoth'enar. (Ὑπό, beneath; θέναρ, the flat of the hand.) The eminence on the ulnar side of the palm of the hand formed by the muscles of the little finger.

E., il'io-pectine'al. (*Ilio-pectineal.*) A slight ridge on the upper surface of the os pubis at its point of junction with the ilium.

E., il'io-pu'bic. Same as *E., ilio-pectineal.*

E., na'sal. (L. *nasus*, the nose.) The *Glabella* of the frontal bone.

E., occip'ital. The external occipital protuberance.

E. of aquæduc'tus Fallo'pii. A rounded ridge on the inner wall of the tympanum above the fenestra ovalis which curves over also on to the posterior wall; it indicates the position of the aqueduct of Fallopius.

E., pari'etal. (G. *Scheitelhöcker.*) The most prominent part of the outer surface of the parietal bone near its centre.

E.s, por'tal. (*Portal* vein.) The Spigelian lobe and the caudate lobe of the liver, from their relationship to the *Vena portæ.*

E., the'nar. (θέναρ, the flat of the hand.) The ball of the thumb; the prominence on the radial side of the palm of the hand caused by thumb-muscles.

Eminen'tia. Same as *Eminence.*

E. annula'ris. (L. *annulus*, a ring.) The *Pons Varolii*, from its shape.

E. arcua'ta. (L. *arcuatus*, arched.) An arched eminence on the anterior or upper surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone over the superior semicircular canal.

E. articula'ris. See *Eminence, articular, of temporal bone.*

E. bicipita'lis. The bicipital tuberosity of the radius.

E. capita'ta. (L. *capitatus*, having a head.) The head of a bone.

E. capita'ta hu'meri. (L. *capitatus.*) The capitellum of the humerus.

E. car'pi exter'na. (L. *carpus*, the wrist; *externus*, outer.) The prominence on the outer edge of the anterior surface of the wrist formed by the tubercle of the scaphoid bone and a ridge on the trapezium, which give attachment to the anterior annular ligament.

E. car'pi inter'na. (L. *carpus; internus*, inner.) The prominence on the inner edge of the anterior surface of the wrist formed by the pisiform bone and the hook of the unciform bone, which give attachment to the anterior annular ligament.

E. ciner'ea. (L. *cinereus*, ashy grey. G. *grauer Flügel.*) The lower elevated portion of the *Ala cinerea.*

E. collatera'lis. (L. *collatero*, to admit on both sides.) The *Pes accessorius.*

E. collatera'lis Meckel'ii. (*Meckel.*) Same as *E. collateralis.*

E. conc'hæ. (L. *concha*, a shell.) The projection at the back of the pinna of the ear, caused by the depression of the concha in front.

E. fos'sæ triangula'ris. The projection at the back of the pinna of the ear, caused by the depression of the fossa of the antihelix or fossa triangularis in front.

E. fronta'lis. See *Eminence, frontal.*

E. innomina'ta. (L. *innominatus*, unnamed.) The *Funiculus teres.*

E. intercondyl'ica. (L. *inter*, between; *condyle.*) The spine separating the two condylar surfaces of the upper end of the tibia.

E. interme'dia. (L. *intermedius*, that is in between.) Same as *E. intercondylica.*

E. jugula'ris. The extremity of the processus jugularis of the occipital bone; also called the *Jugular spine.*

E. latera'lis Meckel'ii. (L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side; *Meckel.* G. *Seitenhügel.*) The *Pes accessorius.*

E. longitudina'lis. The *Funiculus teres.*

E. nasa'lis. (L. *nasalis*, belonging to the nose. G. *Stirnglatze.*) The *Glabella.*

E. papilla'ris. (L. *papilla*, a small pimple.) The *Pyramid* of the posterior wall of the tympanum.

E. parieta'lis. The *Eminence, parietal.*

E. pyramida'lis. The *Pyramid* of the tympanum.

E. pyramida'lis vestib'uli. (L. *pyramidalis*, like a pyramid.) The upper end of the crest of the vestibule.

E. sca'phæ. (Σκαφή, a light boat.) The projection at the back of the pinna of the ear, caused by the depression of the fossa of the helix or scaphoid fossa in front.

E. stape'dii. The *Pyramid* of the tympanum, so called because it gives passage to the *Stapedius* muscle.

E. supracondyloï'dea exter'na. (L. *supra*, above; *condylus*, a knuckle; Gr. εἶδος, likeness; L. *externus*, outer.) The external condyle of the humerus.

E. supracondyloï'dea inter'na. (L. *internus*, inner.) The internal condyle of the humerus.

E. thyroï'dea. (*Thyroid* cartilage.) The *Pomum Adami.*

E. trochlea'ris. The *Trochlea* of the humerus.

E. tym'pani. (*Tympanum.*) The pyramid of the tympanum.

E. uncifor'mis. (L. *uncus*, a hook; *forma*, likeness.) The *Vermis inferior* of the cerebellum.

E. vermicula'ris infe'rior. The *Vermis inferior* of the cerebellum.

E. vermicula'ris supe'rior. The *Vermis superior* of the cerebellum.

Eminen'tiæ. Plural of *Eminentia.*

E. bigemi'næ. (L. *bis*, twice; *geminus*, a twin.) The *Tubercula quadrigemina.*

E. candican'tiæ. (L. *candicans*, part. of *candico*, to be whitish.) The *Corpora albicantia.*

E. lenticula'res. (L. *lenticularis*, like a lentil.) The *Corpora striata*, from their shape.

E. mag'næ cer'ebri. (L. *magnus*, great; *cerebrum*, the brain.) The *Thalami optici.*

E. mamilla'res. (L. *mamilla*, a teat.) The *Corpora albicantia*, from their shape and appearance.

E. media'næ inter'næ. (L. *medianus*, middle; *internus*, within.) The anterior pyramids of the medulla oblongata; because they are near to the median line.

E. oliva'res. The olivary bodies.

E. ova'les·latera'les. (L. *ovalis*, egg-shaped; *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) The olivary bodies from their shape and position.

E. pisifor'mes. (L. *pisum*, a pea; *forma*, shape.) The *Corpora albicantia*, from their shape.

E. pyramida'les. The anterior pyramids of the medulla oblongata.

E. quadrigemi'næ. (F. *éminences bigéminées.*) The *Tubercula quadrigemina.*

E. ter'etes. (L. *teres*, rounded.) The *Funiculi teretes.*

Emissa'ria. Plural of *Emissarium.*

The term was originally applied by Santorini ('Observ. Anat.,' 1724) to the veins communicating between the sinuses of the dura mater and the veins of the scalp.

E. du'ræ ma'tris. Old term for the processes of the dura mater, which accompany the cerebral nerves through the foramina of the cranium.

E. Santori'ni. The *Emissory veins.*

Emissa'rium. (L. *emissarium*, a channel for water; from *emitto*, to send forth. F. *émissaire;* G. *Ausführungsgang.*) Old name for a canal by which any fluid passes out.

E. carot'icum. A plexus of emissary veins connecting the cavernous sinus through the carotid canal with the internal jugular vein.

E. condyloï'deum ante'rius. (L. *anterior*, in front.) An emissary vein connecting the anterior internal vertebral venous plexus with the sinus or bulb of the jugular vein.

E. condyloï'deum poste'rius. (L. *posterior*, hinder.) An emissary vein, not always present, connecting the end of the lateral sinus with the plexus venosus vertebralis cervicalis through the posterior condyloid foramen.

E. foram'inis lac'eri anti'ci. A venous communication between the cavernous sinus and the pterygoid plexus through the foramen lacerum anticum.

E. foram'inis ova'lis. A venous communication between the cavernous sinus and the veins of the pterygoid plexus through the foramen ovale.

E. hypoglos'si. A venous plexus surrounding the hypoglossal nerve in the interior

condylar foramen, and connecting the occipital sinus with the deep veins of the neck.

E. mastoi'deum. A large vein connecting the lateral sinus and the occipital or posterior auricular veins through the mastoid foramen.

E. occipita'lë. A vein connecting the torcular Herophili with one of the occipital veins through a foramen in the occipital protuberance.

E. occipita'lë infe'rius. (L. *inferior*, lower.) The *E. condyloideum posterius.*

E. occipita'lë supe'rius. (L. *superius*, upper.) The *E. occipitale.*

E. parieta'lë. A small vein connecting the superior longitudinal sinus with the superficial temporal vein through the parietal foramen.

E. Santori'ni. The *E. parietale.*

E. vomi'cæ fac'ere. (L. *vomica*, an abscess; *facio*, to make.) Term employed by Scribonius Largus to signify the opening of an abscess.

Emissa'rius. (L. *emissarius*, from *emitto*, to send forth. F. *émissaire.*) Sending or conducting away.

Em'issary. Same as *Emissarium.*

E. veins. The veins which connect the sinuses of the brain with the veins of the outer surface of the cranium; they pass through foramina in the skull. See under *Emissaria.*

Emis'sio. Same as *Emission.*

E. san'guinis. (L. *sanguis*, blood.) Bloodletting.

E. sem'inis. (L. *semen*, seed. G. *Ausfluss.*) The ejaculation of the semen during coition or without.

Emis'sion. (L. *emissio*, from *emitto*, to send forth. F. *emission;* G. *Ausleeren.*) A sending forth.

E.s, sem'inal. See *Seminal emissions.*

E. the'ory of light. The theory of the origin of light which assumes the existence of an imponderable molecular substance which is emitted from all luminous bodies, and which, impinging on the retina, produces the sensation of sight. Also called *Corpuscular theory.*

Emis'sive. (L. *emitto.*) Having power to emit; radiating.

E. the'ory. Same as *Emission theory.*

Emis'sory. Same as *Emissary.*

Emman'uel. The name of an ointment much used in the latter part of the 16th century, which was formed by boiling various herbs, as dittany, centaury, plantain, and spurge in wine, and afterwards adding pitch, resin, olibanum, turpentine, suet, mastich, and myrrh to form an ointment. (Dunglison.)

Emmenagog'ic. (Ἔμμηνα, the menses; ἄγω, to expel.) Having the property of, or related to, an *Emmenagogue.*

Emmenagogol'ogy. (Ἔμμηνα; ἄγω; λόγος, a discourse.) A treatise on emmenagogues.

Emmen'agogue. (Ἔμμηνα, the menses; ἄγω, to expel or put out. F. *emmenagogue, monatsreinigungbefördernd.*) Having power to excite the menstrual discharge.

Emmen'agogues. (Ἔμμηνα; ἄγω.) Agents which increase or renew the menstrual discharge.

E., direc't. Drugs which reproduce the menstrual secretion by direct action on the generative organs; such are savin, rue, parsley root, and cantharides.

E., in'direct. Medicines which reproduce the menstrual secretion by an indirect action on the generative organs; such are chalybeates, aloetic purgatives, and hot baths.

Emme'nia. (Ἐμμήνια, from ἐν, in; μήν, a month. F. *menstrues, règles;* G. *Monatsblutfluss.*) Old term for the menses.

Emmen'iagogue. Same as *Emmenagogue.*

Emmeniolog'ical. Relating to *Emmeniology.*

Emmeniopathi'a. (Ἐμμήνια, the menses; πάθος, affection.) Disordered menstruation.

Emmenolog'ical. (Ἔμμηνα; λόγος.) Relating to menstruation.

Emmenol'ogy. (Ἔμμηνα; λόγος, a discourse.) A treatise on, or the doctrine of, menstruation.

Emmesos'tomous. (Ἐμμέσος, in the middle; στόμα, a mouth. F. *emmésostome;* G. *mittelmundig.*) Having the mouth in the middle of the body.

Em'met. (Sax. *æmete*, a translation of L. *formica*, an ant.) The ant, *Formica rufa.*

Emmetro'pia. (Ἔμμετρος, in measure; from ἐμ, for ἐν, in; μέτρον, a measure; ὤψ, the eye.) The normal or healthy condition of the refractive media of the eye in which parallel rays are brought to a focus upon the retina when the eye is at rest and in a passive condition.

Emmetrop'ic. (Same etymon.) Relating to *Emmetropia.*

Emmorpho'sis. (Ἔμμορφος, in bodily form. F. *emmorphose.*) A metamorphosis in which the insect remains nearly the same, that is in which the larvæ differ from the pupæ only by the dimensions of parts, or by the absence, rudiments, or the complete development of the wings, the same habits and kind of nourishment being preserved throughout.

Em'motos. (Ἐν, in or upon; μοτός, shredded linen, lint.) Spread on lint; anciently applied to a medicament in this form that was employed for a wound.

Emmyx'ium. (Ἐν, in; μύξα, mucus.) A collection of mucous fluid in a part.

E. articula'rë. (L. *articulum*, a joint.) An old term for such diseases of the joints as were formerly called white swelling.

Em'odin. ($C_{15}H_{10}O_5$.) Obtained by treating chrysophanic acid with benzol; it crystallises in orange-coloured prisms. According to Liebermann, it is a trioxymethylanthraquinon, and is identical with frangulinic acid.

Emolles'cence. (L. *emollesco*, to become soft.) A state of softening; the softened condition of a melting body before it fuses.

Emol'lient. (L. *emollio*, to soften. F. *émollient;* G. *erweichend.*) Having the power of softening or relaxing the living animal textures.

E. spe'cies. See *Species emollientes.*

Emollien'tia. (L. *emollio.*) Remedies which are *Emollient.*

Emollients. (L. *emollio.*) Softening applications which have been divided into *Humectant*, as warm water and tepid vapours; *Relaxing*, as althæa, malva; *Lubricating*, as bland oils, fat, and lard; and *Atonic*, as opium and pediluvia.

Emollit'ies. Same as *Mollities.*

E. morbo'sa. (L. *morbus*, disease.) A synonym of *Mollities.*

E. os'sium. Same as *Mollities ossium.*

E. u'teri morbo'sa. (L. *uterus*, the

womb; *morbosus*, diseased.) A synonym of *Hysteromalacia*.

Emollit'io. (L. *emollio*, to make soft.) Same as *Mollities*.

E. ventric'uli. (L. *ventriculus*, the stomach.) Softening of the coats of the stomach as a post-mortem change.

Emop'toë. See *Hæmoptoë*.

Emo'tio. (L. *emoveo*, to move away.) An old term for a dislocation.

Also, same as *Emotion*.

Emo'tion. (L. *emotus*, part. of *emoveo*, to move away. F. *emotion;* G. *Wallung, Gemüthsbewegung.*) A moving of the mind; an excited feeling, whether of pleasure or pain, or astonishment; it is accompanied usually by acceleration or irregularity of the breathing and of the heart's action; and is the result of an active condition of that part of the encephalon which presides over the instincts and sentiments.

Emo'tional. (L. *emotus.*) Relating to, or characterised by, or attended with, *Emotion*.

E. insan'ity. See *Insanity, emotional*.

Emotiv'ity. (L. *emoveo.*) The capacity of a person to be affected by an emotion.

Empas'ma. (Ἐμπάσσω, to sprinkle upon. F. *empasme;* G. *Streupulver.*) Old term for a perfumed powder to be sprinkled on the body to restrain sweating, or to destroy its smell.

Empathe'ma. (Ἐμπαθής, moved with affection or passion.) Ungovernable passion. Applied to a genus of disease in Good's Nosology, and characterised by the judgment being perverted or overpowered by the force of some predominant passion; the features of the countenance changed from their common character.

E. aton'icum. (Ἀ, neg.; τόνος, tone.) Impassioned depression; the predominant passion accompanied with diminished excitement, anxiety, and love of solitude; eye fixed and pensive; countenance pale and furrowed (Good).

E. enton'icum. (Ἔντονος, strained.) Impassioned excitement; the predominant passion accompanied with increased excitement, ardour, and activity; eye quick and daring; countenance flushed and tumid. (Good.)

E. ina'në. (L. *inanis*, empty.) Harebrained passion; wayward and unmeaning passion, urging to indiscriminate acts of violence; air hurried and tumultuous; countenance flushed; eyes glaring and prominent. (Good.)

Empei'ria. (Ἔμπειρος, experienced.) Term (Gr. ἐμπειρία) for the practice of medicine founded on experience alone, according to Galen, *ad Thrasyb. c.* xi; empirical medicine.

Empetra'ceæ. A Nat. Order of monochlamydeous Exogens of the Alliance *Euphorbiales*, or a Family of the Order *Tricoccæ*, having definite ascending anatropal ovules, and an inferior radicle.

Em'petron. Same as *Empetrum*.

Em'petrous. (Ἔμπετρος, growing on rocks.) A term applied to animals like the seal, which have such short members or limbs that they lie directly upon the ground.

Em'petrum. (Ἔμπετρος, growing on rocks.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Empetraceæ*.

Also, a name for the *Saxifraga*.

Also, the *Herniaria glabra*.

E. ni'grum, Linn. (L. *niger*, black.) Crowberry. Fruit esculent, said to be antiscorbutic and diuretic; a fermented liquor is made from it in Greenland.

Emp'fing. Bavaria, near Traunstein, about 1200 feet above sea-level. An indifferent mineral water; there are arrangements for vapour, douche, mud, and pine-leaf baths.

Empherom'enon. (Ἐμφέρω, to bring in.) Term for sediment in the urine.

Em'phlysis. (Ἐν, in; φλύσις, an eruption on the skin.) Term for a vesicular tumour or eruption. A Genus of the Order *Exanthematica*, Class *Hæmatica*, of Mason Good.

E. aph'tha. Good's term for *Thrush*.

E. erysip'elas. Good's term for *Erysipelas*.

E., mil'iary. Good's term for *Miliary fever*.

E. pem'phigus. Good's term for *Pemphigus*.

E. vaccin'ia. Good's term for *Vaccinia*, or cowpox.

E. vaccin'ia inser'ta. (L. *insertus*, part. of *insero*, to put into.) Inoculated cowpox.

E. vaccin'ia nati'va. (L. *nativus*, native.) Cowpox accidentally taken from an affected cow.

E. varicel'la. Good's term for *Varicella*, or chicken-pox.

Emphrac'tic. (Ἐμφρακτικός, from ἐμφράττω, to obstruct. F. *emphractique;* I. *enfrattico;* G. *verstopfend.*) Having power to obstruct; (Gr. ἐμφρακτικός) applied by Galen, *de Simpl. Fac.* v, 11, to a medicine which shuts up the pores of the skin.

Emphrac'tica. Remedies whose action is *Emphractic*.

Emphrag'ma. (Ἔμφραγμα, a barrier.) An obstruction.

Applied by Hippocrates to the obstructing part of the fœtus when by its malposition labour is impeded.

E. lachrymalë. Fistula from obstruction of the lachrymal duct.

E. saliva'rë. (*Saliva.*) A synonym of *Ranula*.

Emphrax'is. (Ἔμφραξις, a stopping.) An infarction or congestion or collection in a canal or cavity of its natural contents, or of other material, so as to produce an obstruction.

Emphyllocar'pus. Same as *Entophyllocarpus*.

Em'phyma. (Ἐμ; φύω, to implant, to grow in.) A generic term for a tumour originating below the integuments and unaccompanied by inflammation, at least at its commencement, such as sarcomatous, encysted, bony, and other morbid growths.

Em'physem. Same as *Emphysema*.

Emphyse'ma. (Ἐμφύσημα, an inflation; from ἐμφυσάω, to blow in; from ἐμ, for ἐν, in; φύσα, wind. F. *emphysème;* I. *enfisema;* G. *Emphysem, Windgeschwulst.*) The swelling of a part caused by the presence of air in the interstices of the connective tissue; it crackles on pressure, does not pit, but can be displaced by compression.

E. abdom'inis. (L. *abdomen*, the belly.) A synonym of *Tympanites*.

E., alve'olar. (L. *alveolus*, a small cavity.) Same as *E., vesicular*, in allusion to its physical condition, distension of the air cells or alveoli of the lungs.

E., at'rophous. (Ἀ, neg.; τροφή, nourishment.) A term applied to those forms of emphysema of the lung in which the walls of the air cells become wasted from interstitial decay, and very often from fatty degeneration, without

apparent increase of size or shape of the lung or thorax.

Also, the same as *E., vesicular, small-lunged.*

E. cellula'rë. (L. *cellula*, a small cell.) Same as *E., subcutaneous.*

E., compen'satory. (L. *compenso*, to weigh one thing against another.) Vesicular emphysema caused by over-distension of the air vesicles, the result of imperfect expansion of some other part of the lung.

E., ex'tra-alve'olar. (L. *extra*, on the outside; *alveolus*, a small cavity.) Same as *E., intralobular*, in reference to its existence outside the alveoli or air cells of the lung.

E., ex'tra-vesic'ular. (L. *extra*, on the outside; *vesicula*, a small blister.) Same as *E., interlobular*, in reference to its existence outside the air cell or vesicles of the lung.

E., false. An emphysematous swelling from the generation in the tissues of the gases of putrefaction.

E., hyper'trophous. (Ὑπέρ, above; τροφή, nourishment.) Same as *E., vesicular, large-lunged.*

E., interlob'ular. (L. *inter*, between; *lobulus*, a small lobe.) The presence of air in the interlobular connective tissue of the lung. It sometimes spreads from here to the subcutaneous tissue of the neck and face and further through the posterior mediastinum; and it frequently extends to the subpleural connective tissue, producing prominent air bullæ. It generally results from the rupture of air vesicles, as in the straining of labour or during a violent cough; but it may be caused by the generation of gases during the progress of gangrene or after death.

E., lo'cal, chron'ic. The form of *E. of lung* characterised by over-distension of a few air vesicles only, and caused by degeneration of their tissue. Such may occur in the apex of the lung as a consequence of the obsolescence of tubercle and the toughening, thickening, and puckering of the neighbouring lung tissue.

E. of lung. The unnatural presence of air in the lungs; either in the distended or ruptured air-vesicles, *E., vesicular;* or in the interlobular connective tissue of the organ, *E., interlobular.*

E. pec'toris. (L. *pectus*, the chest.) A synonym of *Pneumothorax.*

E. pulmo'num. (L. *pulmo*, the lung.) See *E. of lung.*

E. pulmo'num neonato'rum. (L. *pulmo; neonatus*, new born.) A condition of distension of the air cells of the lungs of a child which has been born dead and which has never breathed; it is believed to be an imaginary occurrence.

E. scro'ti. (L. *scrotum.*) A windy swelling of the scrotum; probably applied to a scrotal intestinal hernia with much flatulent distension of the gut.

E. seni'lë. (L. *senex*, an old man.) The form which occurs in old age from atrophy of the structure of the air vesicles, and frequently caused by recurring attacks of chronic bronchitis.

E., subcuta'neous. (L. *sub*, under; *cutis*, the skin.) Distension of the subcutaneous areolar tissue with air or gas. It may be caused by rupture of the lung tissue by such means as a knife, a broken rib, or the straining of labour; by an ordinary wound of the chest not touching the lung, in consequence of the breathing movements; by the spreading of gas into the areolar tissue from rupture of the lower end of the duodenum, or of the cæcum, or of the rectum; and from the gases of putrefaction or gangrene.

E., subpleu'ral. (L. *sub*, under; *pleura.*) The form in which air is found in the subpleural connective tissue; it generally depends on the rupture of one or more superficial air vesicles.

E., traumat'ic. (Τραυματικός, belonging to wounds.) Emphysema resulting from a wound of the lung whence air is extravasated into the tissues.

Also, the condition resulting from the development of gases in a gangrenous part after injury.

E., true. An emphysematous swelling from the presence of atmospheric air in the tissues.

E. tympani'tes. A synonym of *Tympanites.*

E. u'teri. (L. *uterus*, the womb.) A distension of the womb with gas.

E. uteri'num. Same as *E. uteri.*

E., vesic'ular. (L. *vesicula*, a small blister.) The form of emphysema of the lung which consists in enlargement of the air vesicles either from dilatation of the individual vesicles or from destruction of the intervening septa.

E., vesic'ular, acu'te. The form of *E. of lung*, according to Jenner, in which there is over-distension of previously healthy air vesicles from too much air being drawn into the over-distended air vesicles by inspiratory effort, or being driven into them by violent expiratory efforts, with an impediment to escape of the air from the lungs. Such may occur in acute bronchitis or from hooping-cough.

E., vesic'ular, large-lung'ed. Jenner's term for the form of *E. of lung* in which there is over-distension of the air vesicles, with great increase in the bulk or capacity of the lungs. It is due to frequent attacks of bronchitis, which tend to produce thickening and inelasticity of the lung tissue, which then gives way before the expansive efforts of the cough.

E., vesic'ular, small-lung'ed. Same as *E., atrophous.*

E., vica'rious. (L. *vicarius*, substituted.) Same as *E., compensatory.*

Emphyse'matose. Same as *Emphysematous.*

Emphyse'matous. (Ἐμφύσημα. F. *emphysémateux;* G. *emphysematisch.*) Of the nature of or like *Emphysema;* having, or full of, windy swelling, or containing air or gas in the tissues.

E. vaginī'tis. See *Vaginitis, emphysematous.*

Emphysemodyspnœ'a. (Ἐμφύσημα; δύσπνοια, difficulty of breathing.) Dyspnœa from emphysema of the lungs.

Emphytiatreu'sis. (Ἔμφυτος, inborn; ἰάτρευσις, medical treatment.) Instinctive medication; a term applied to the treatment of disease on the authority and by order of a person in a state of mesmeric trance.

Emphyt'ic. (Ἐμ, for ἐν, in; φυτόν, a plant.) A term applied to a disease which is frequent among the plants of a country.

Emphytonther'mon. Same as *Emphytothermon.*

Emphytother'mon. (Ἔμφυτος, innate; θέρμη, heat. F. *emphytothermon;* G. *Lebenswärme.*) Innate, inborn, or animal heat.

Emphytother'mum. Same as *Emphytothermon.*

Em'phyty. (Ἐμ; φυτόν, a plant.) A disease prevalent among the plants of a country.

Empies'ma. (Ἐμπίεσμα, from ἐμπιέζω, to press on. F. *empiesme;* G. *Niederdruckung.*) Pressure or depression.

In Pharmacy, the expressed juice of plants.

In Surgery, pressure on the brain from fracture of the skull with depression.

Empimelion polysar'cia. (Ἐμ, for ἐν, denoting the possession of a quality; πιμελή, fat; πολύς, much; σάρξ, flesh.) A term for excessive fatness or obesity.

Em'pire-spring. See *Saratoga springs.*

Empi'ria. See *Empeiria.*

Empir'ic. (F. *empirique;* from L. *empiricus;* from Gr. ἐμπειρικός, deduced from experience alone, practical; from ἐν, by; πεῖρα, a trial. G. *Empiriker, Quacksalber.*) Term applied to a practitioner whose practice is the result of mere experience. Generally, however, it is used synonymously with a quack.

Also, the same as *Empirical.*

Empir'ical. (Ἐμπειρικός. F. *empirique;* G. *empirisch.*) Of, or belonging to, an empiric; or, by custom, to a quack.

Also, that which is founded on experience.

E. for'mula. See *Formula, empirical.*

Empir'icē. (Ἐμπειρική, practice.) Same as *Empiricism.*

Empir'icism. (Ἐμπειρική, reliance on experience. F. *empirisme;* G. *Erfahrungskunde.*) Term for the practice of physic acquired by mere experience; also commonly applied, however, to quackery.

Empir'ics. (Ἐμπειρικός.) An ancient sect of physicians opposed to the *Dogmatists,* and founded by Philinus of Cos, a disciple of Herophilus, and by Serapion. Excluding speculation, which they left to their adversaries, they admitted experience as the sole base of medicine; it had, according to them, three sources: chance, which furnished the facts, and the progress of the disease as observed or reported; trials, having for their object the knowledge of the issue; and imitation, or analogism and epilogism. They ignored, as valueless, anatomy and physiology.

Emplas'tic. (Ἐμπλαστικός, stopping the pores; from ἐμπλάσσω, to plaster up. G. *verschmierend, verpflasternd.*) The same as *Emphractic.* That which is intended to plaster, or to form a coating.

Emplas'tro-ender'mic. (Ἔμπλαστρον, a plaster; ἐν, in; δέρμα, the skin.) Applied to a mode of administering remedies by plastering them on to the sound or denuded skin so that they may be absorbed by or into it.

Emplas'trum. (Ἔμπλαστρον, from ἐμπλάσσω, to plaster up. F. *emplâtre;* I. *impiastro;* S. *emplastro;* G. *Pflaster.*) A plaster of any kind.

E. aconi'ti, U.S. Ph. (F. *emplâtre d'aconit;* G. *Aconitpflaster.*) Aconite root, in fine powder, 16 troy oz., is soaked in alcohol for four days, and then percolated till two pints of tincture are obtained; 1·5 pint is distilled off, and the residue evaporated on a water bath to a soft consistence and mixed with sufficient melted emplastrum resinæ to make 16 troy oz. Anodyne and discutient in rheumatism, painful joint diseases, and neuralgia.

E. ad fontic'ulos, (L. *ad,* to; *fonticulus,* a little spring. G. *Fontanellpflaster.*) The *Ceratum Galeni,* from its application to issues.

In G. Ph., Burgundy pitch 3 parts, suet 1, lead plaster 36, melted together.

E. adhæ'rens. (L. *adhæro,* to stick to.) The *E. resinæ.*

E. adhæsi'vum, G. Ph. (L. *adhæro,* to stick to. G. *Heftpflaster.*) Emplastrum lithargyri 500 parts, heated until the water is evaporated and it is melted, is mixed with yellow wax 50 parts, dammar resin 50, colophony 50, and turpentine 5.

Also (F. *emplâtre adhésif;* G. *harzig Bleipflaster*), the *E. resinæ.*

E. adhæsi'vum an'glicum, G. Ph. (L. *anglicus,* English. G. *Englisches Pflaster.*) Court plaster. Thirty grammes of isinglass are dissolved in water to make 360 grms; one half is spread on taffetas 104 centimeters long and 42 wide, in several coatings, the remainder is mixed with 3 grms. of glycerin and 120 of alcohol and spread over the other; the back is painted with tincture of benzoin to make it waterproof.

E. adhæsi'vum edinburgen'sĕ. The *E. adhæsivum,* G. Ph., black pitch 3 parts being substituted for the resin and suet.

E. adhæsi'vum Woodcock'ii. The *E. adhæsivum anglicum.*

E. æru'ginis. (L. *ærugo,* verdigris.) The *E. cum acetate cuprico.*

E. al'bum coc'tum. (L. *albus,* white; *coctus,* part. of *coquo,* to boil.) The *E. cerussæ.*

E. alexan'drium. Old name for a plaster made of wax, alum, &c.; also called *E. viride.*

E. althæ'æ. The *Unguentum althææ,* Fr. Codex, and *U. flavum,* G. Ph.

E. ammoni'aci, U.S. Ph. (F. *emplâtre fondant;* G. *Ammoniakpflaster.*) Ammoniacum plaster. Ammoniacum 100 parts, is dissolved in dilute acetic acid 140 parts, strained and evaporated to a proper consistence. A stimulant-discutient in scrofulous joints and glands. It often produces a papular eruption.

E. ammoni'aci cum hydrarg'yro, B. Ph., U.S. Ph. (F. *emplâtre de gomme ammoniaque mercuriel;* G. *Quecksilberammoniakpflaster.*) Ammoniacum and mercury plaster. Heat olive oil 8 parts with sublimed sulphur 1 part; with it triturate mercury 180 parts, and mix with ammoniacum 720 parts, digested in diluted acetic acid 1000 parts, and strained and evaporated; the mixture is to be made up to 1000 parts by the addition of sufficient lead plaster. A discutient in syphilitic swellings.

E. An'dreæ de cru'cĕ. (L. *de,* of; *crux,* a cross. F. *emplâtre d'André de la croix.*) The *E. de pice et resinis glutinans.*

E. an'glicum. (G. *englisches Pflaster.*) The *E. adhæsivum anglicum.*

E. antihyster'icum. The *E. assafœtidæ,* the antihysteric plaster.

E. antimonia'lĕ. The *E. antimonii.*

E. antimo'nii, U.S. Ph. (F. *emplâtre antimonial;* G. *Brechweinsteinpflaster.*) Antimonial plaster. Tartar emetic a troy ounce stirred with 4 oz. of melted Burgundy pitch. Used for the production of a pustular eruption.

E. ar'nicæ, U.S. Ph. (F. *emplâtre d'arnique;* G. *Arnicapflaster.*) Arnica plaster. Alcoholic extract of arnica root 50 parts, mixed with melted resin plaster 100 parts. Used in muscular pains.

E. aromat'icum, G. Ph. (F. *emplâtre aromatique;* G. *Magenpflaster, Aromatischespflaster.*) Spice plaster. Yellow wax 32 parts, suet 24, and turpentine 8, melted together, and, when nearly cold, expressed oil of nutmeg 6 parts, powdered olibanum 16, powdered benzoin 8, and

oils of peppermint and cloves, of each 1 part, are added. Used in rheumatic pains.

E. a'sæ fœ'tidæ. The *E. fœtidum*, G. Ph.

E. assafœ'tidæ, U.S. Ph. (F. *emplâtre fétide;* G. *Stinkasantpflaster.*) Assafœtida plaster. Assafœtida 35 parts, galbanum 15 parts, dissolved in alcohol 120 parts by means of a water bath, is strained, and evaporated to a honey consistence, and mixed with lead plaster 35 parts, and yellow wax 15 parts, melted together. Used in hysteria, flatulent colic, and hooping-cough.

E. attracti'vum. Same as *E. attrahens.*

E. at'trahens. (L. *attraho*, to draw to. G. *Zugpflaster.*) The *E. cereæ*, the drawing plaster.

E. auricula'rë. (L. *auriculum*, the outer ear.) A plaster applied under or behind the ear.

E. belladon'næ, B. Ph. (F. *emplâtre de belladonne;* G. *Belladonnapflaster.*) Belladonna plaster. Extract of belladonna 3 oz. is rubbed with rectified spirit 6 oz. in a mortar and allowed to subside; the clear solution is decanted, the spirit removed by distillation or evaporation, and the residue mixed with resin plaster 3 oz. by the aid of a water bath. Used for the relief of pain and the reduction of inflammatory swellings.

In U.S. Ph, belladonna root, in No. 60 powder, 100 parts, is macerated in a percolator with 40 parts of alcohol for 48 hours; it is then percolated till exhausted, evaporated to a soft extract, and mixed with sufficient resin plaster to make 100 parts.

In G. Ph., yellow wax 4 parts, frankincense and olive oil, of each 1 part, are melted together and mixed, when half cold, with belladonna leaves 2 parts.

E. calefa'ciens, B. Ph. (L. *calefacio*, to make warm. F. *emplâtre échauffant;* G. *Warmpflaster.*) Cantharides 4 oz. is infused in a pint of boiling water for six hours, squeezed through calico, and evaporated to a third; it is then mixed in a water bath with expressed oil of nutmeg, yellow wax, and resin, of each 4 parts, soap plaster 3·25 lb., and resin plaster 2 lbs. Used as a mild counter-irritant.

Also, the *E. picis cum cantharide*, U.S. Ph.

E. cantharida'tum. The *E. cantharidis.*

E. canthar'idis, B. Ph. (F. *emplâtre vesicatoire;* G. *Spanischfliegenpflaster, Blasenpflaster.*) Blistering plaster, cantharides plaster. Cantharides, in powder, 12 oz., yellow wax, prepared suet, of each 7·5 oz., prepared lard 6 oz., resin 3 oz., melted and mixed together. A blistering agent.

E. canthar'idis vesicato'rii compos'itum. The *E. lyttæ compositum.*

E. canthar'idum ordina'rium, G. Ph. (L. *ordinarius*, usual. G. *Spanischfliegenpflaster.*) Cantharides 50 parts, olive oil 25, heated in a warm bath for an hour, and then mixed with previously melted yellow wax 100, and resin 25 parts.

E. canthar'idum perpet'uum, G. Ph. (L. *perpetuus*, continuing. G. *immerwährendes Spanischfliegenpflaster.*) Resin 70 parts, yellow wax 50 parts, frankincense 35, suet 20, melted together and mixed with cantharides, powdered, 20 parts, and euphorbium, in fine powder, 6. A mild counter-irritant.

E. cap'sici, U.S. Ph. Resin plaster is thinly spread upon muslin, and then coated with oleo-resin of capsicum, so that 4 grains are contained in 4 square inches, or 25 centigrammes on 10 square centimeters of the plaster.

E. cephal'icum. (Κεφαλή, the head. G. *Kopfpflaster.*) The *E. picis compositum.*

Also, the *E. opii.*

E. ce'ræ. (L. *cera*, wax.) Yellow wax and prepared suet, of each 3 parts, resin 1; melted, mixed, and strained. A stimulating plaster.

E. cera'ti sapo'nis, B. Ph. (F. *emplâtre de savon saturné;* G. *Seifenceratpflaster.*) Soap-cerate plaster. Oxide of lead 15 oz. is boiled with vinegar 1 gallon until chemical combination is complete, then hard soap 10 oz. is added, and it is again boiled till most of the moisture is evaporated; yellow wax 12·5 oz., and olive oil 1 pint, melted together, are added, and the whole evaporated to a proper consistence.

E. cero'neum, Fr. Codex. (L. *cera*, wax. F. *emplâtre céroène.*) Burgundy pitch 400 grms., black pitch 100, yellow wax 100, mutton suet 50, Armenian bole 100, powdered myrrh 20, powdered frankincense 20, porphyrised red lead 20.

E. cerus'sæ, G. Ph. (L. *cerussa*, white lead. G. *Bleiweisspflaster, Froschlaichpflaster.*) Plaster of litharge 60 parts, boiled in olive oil 10 parts, until the former is dissolved; lead carbonate 35 parts is then added, and the whole boiled to a proper consistence. Used to prevent bedsores.

E. cicu'tæ, Fr. Codex. (F. *emplâtre de ciguë;* G. *Schierlingspflaster.*) Hemlock plaster. Resin 940 parts, Burgundy pitch 440, yellow wax 640, oil of hemlock 130, are melted together in a copper vessel, fresh leaves of hemlock 2000 parts are added, and the heat continued until the moisture is expelled; the mixture is strongly expressed and then mixed with purified ammoniacum 500 parts. Used as a resolvent in cancerous tumours.

E. cicu'tæ cum ammoni'aco. The *E. conii ammoniacatum.*

E. ciner'eum. (L. *cinereus*, ash-coloured.) The *E. hydrargyri.*

E. cit'rinum. (L. *citrinus*, lemon-coloured.) The *Unguentum althææ*, Fr. Codex.

Also, the *Ceratum resinæ pini*, G. Ph.

E. communë. (L. *communis*, common.) The *E. plumbi.*

E. communë cum resi'na. The *E. resinæ.*

E. coni'i. (Κώνειον, hemlock.) The *E. cicutæ.*

In G. Ph. it is made as *E. belladonnæ* by substituting conium leaves.

E. coni'i ammoniaca'tum, G. Ph. (G. *mit Ammoniakgummi versetztes Schierlingspflaster.*) Ammoniacum 2 parts, dissolved in vinegar of squills 2 parts, and mixed with *E. conii* 9 parts.

E. consoli'dans. (L. *consolido*, to make very solid. G. *Heilpflaster.*) A healing or strengthening plaster.

E. cum aceta'te cu'prico. (F. *emplâtre d'acetate cuivre, cire verte.*) Verdigris plaster. Porphyrised subacetate of copper 25 parts is mixed with larch turpentine 25, and to it is added yellow wax 100, and Burgundy pitch 50 parts previously melted.

E. cum extrac'to cicu'tæ, Fr. Codex. (F. *emplâtre d'extrait de ciguë.*) Alcoholic extract of hemlock 90 grms., purified elemi 20, white wax 10.

E. cum gummat'ibus. The *E. gummosum.*

E. cum gum'mi ammoni'aco, Fr. Codex. (F. *emplâtre de gomme ammoniaque.*) Yellow wax 10 grms., yellow resin 10, larch turpentine 10, purified gum ammoniacum 20, melted together.

E. cum gummi-resi'ni. The *E. diachylon gummatum.*

E. cum hydrarg'yro, Fr. Codex. (F. *emplâtre mercuriel.*) Bdellium 30 grms., olibanum 30, myrrh 30, and saffron 20, are reduced to powder; mercury 600 is triturated in a slightly heated iron mortar with storax 300, larch turpentine 100, and volatile oil of lavender 10; emplastrum simplex 2000, yellow wax 1000, yellow resin 100, and gum ammoniacum 30, are melted together; the pulverised substances are then added, and when it is half cold the mercurial mass is mixed with it.

E. cum oxy'do fer'rico, Fr. Codex. (F. *emplâtre de Canet, onguent de Canet.*) Emplastrum simplex, e. diachylon gummatum, yellow wax, colcothar, of each 100 grms., olive oil 80.

E. cum sapo'në, Fr. Codex. (L. *cum,* with; *sapo,* soap. F. *emplâtre de savon.*) Emplastrum simplex 2000 parts, white wax 100, white soap 150; melt and mix.

E. cum sapo'në camphora'tum, Fr. Codex. (F. *emplâtre de savon camphoré.*) Soap plaster 100 grms., powdered camphor 1.

E. cumi'ni. Cumin plaster. Cumin seeds, caraway seeds, and laurel berries, of each 3 oz., made into a plaster with yellow wax 3 oz., and Burgundy pitch 3 lbs. A warm discutient.

E. cu'pri aceta'tis. The *E. cum acetate cuprico.*

E. datu'ræ, Ind. Ph. Dhatura plaster. Extract of dhatura 3 oz., mixed with soap plaster and resin plaster, of each 1·5 oz., previously melted in a water bath. A local anodyne in rheumatism, neuralgia, and asthmatic conditions.

E. de min'io ru'brum. The *E. minii rubrum.*

E. de vi'go cum mercu'rio. The *E. cum hydrargyro,* Fr. Codex.

E. defensi'vum. (L. *defendo,* to ward off. G. *Zertheilpflaster.*) A protecting plaster.

E. diabo'licum. (L. *diabolus,* a devil.) Another name for the *E. oxycroceum.*

E. diabo'tanon. (Διά, through; βοτανή, a herb.) A plaster of the old Paris Codex, containing some sixty ingredients.

E. diach'ylon. The *E. plumbi.*

See also *Diachylon.*

E. diach'ylon compos'itum. The *E. galbani compositum,* U.S. Ph.

Also, the *E. lithargyri compositum,* G. Ph.

E. diach'ylon gumma'tum, Fr. Codex. (F. *emplâtre diachylon gomme.*) Emplastrum simplex 1500 grms., yellow wax 250, white pitch 100, resin 150, elemi 100, olive oil 50, ammoniacum 30, galbanum 30, sagapenum 30; melted and mixed together.

E. diach'ylon sim'plex. (L. *simplex,* simple.) The *E. plumbi,* B. Ph.; also, the *E. lithargyri simplex,* G. Ph.

E. diapal'ma. In Fr. Codex, emplastrum simplex 800 grms., white wax 50, sulphate of zinc 25. See *Diapalma.*

E. divi'num Nic'olai. A plaster, containing powdered magnetic iron, used to draw bullets and arrow heads from the body.

E. e gummat'ibus resino'sis. The *E. gummosum.*

E. elephan'tinum. See *Elephantinum emplastrum.*

E. e min'io. (L. *e,* from; *minium,* red lead.) A plaster prepared with red lead like *E. plumbi,* and kept hot until it was black.

E. emol'liens. (L. *emollio,* to soften.) The *Unguentum althææ.*

E. epispas'ticum. (Ἐπισπαστικός, drawing to one's self.) The *E. cantharidis.*

E. euphor'bii. The *E. cantharidis perpetuum,* from the euphorbium which it contains.

E. ex ox'ido plum'bi ru'bro compos'itum. The *E. fuscum camphoratum.*

E. ex ox'ido plum'bi semivit'reo. The *E. plumbi.*

E. ferra'tum. The *E. ferri.*

E. fer'ri, B. Ph. (L. *ferrum,* iron. F. *emplâtre de Canet;* G. *Eisenpflaster.*) Chalybeate plaster, iron plaster. Burgundy pitch 2 oz., lead plaster 8 oz., melted together and mixed with hydrated peroxide of iron 1 oz. Used as a strengthening and protecting plaster.

In U.S. Ph., hydrated peroxide of iron 10 parts is added to Burgundy pitch 10 parts, Canada turpentine 10 parts, and lead plaster 70 parts, melted together.

E. fer'ri oxi'di ru'bri. See *E. oxidi ferri rubri.*

E. fla'vum. (L. *flavus,* yellow.) The *Unguentum althææ.*

E. foe'tidum. (L. *fœtidus,* stinking.) The *E. assafœtidæ,* U.S. Ph.

In G. Ph. (G. *Stinkasantpflaster*), yellow wax and Burgundy pitch, of each 4 parts, melted together, strained, and, when half cold, mixed with assafœtida 6, ammoniacum 2, dissolved, in a water bath, in frankincense 4. Not now official.

E. fus'cum, G. Ph. (L. *fuscus,* swarthy. G. *schwarzes Mutterpflaster.*) Red oxide of lead 32 parts, boiled with olive oil 64, until the mass becomes dark brown, when yellow wax 16 parts is added. Not now official.

The *E. fuscum,* P. Boruss, is the *E. fuscum camphoratum,* G. Ph.

In Fr. Codex, olive oil 1000 grms., lard 500, butter 500, yellow wax 500, litharge 500, mutton suet 500, black pitch 100.

E. fus'cum camphora'tum, G. Ph. (G. *Universalpflaster, Nürnberger Pflaster.*) Finely powdered minium 30 parts, olive oil 60, boiled together until the mass becomes dark brown, and then yellow wax 15 parts, and camphor, mixed with a little olive oil, one part added.

Used in gangrene.

E. gal'bani, B. Ph. (F. *emplâtre de galbanum;* G. *Mutterharzpflaster.*) Galbanum plaster. Galbanum and ammoniacum, of each 1 oz., melted together and mixed with yellow wax 1 oz., and lead plaster 8 oz., also previously melted together. Used as a resolvent in swellings and tumours.

In U.S. Ph., galbanum 16 parts, and resin 2, are melted together and strained, then mixed with Burgundy pitch 6 parts, and lastly with lead plaster 76 parts.

E. gal'bani compos'itum, U.S. Ph. Galbanum plaster. Galbanum 8 oz., turpentine 1 oz., melted together and strained, to which is added melted Burgundy pitch 3 oz., and then melted lead plaster 36 oz.

E. gal'bani croca'tum, G. Ph. (L. *crocatus,* mixed with saffron. G. *mit Safran versetztes Mutterharzpflaster.*) Lead plaster 24 parts, and yellow wax 8 parts, are melted, and,

when half cool, galbanum 24 added; to this frankincense 6 parts, and powdered saffron 1, mixed with a little alcohol, is added.

E. gal'bani ru'brum. (L. *ruber*, red.) The *E. oxyroceum.*

E. glu'tinans, Fr. Codex. (L. *glutino*, to glue together. F. *emplâtre agglutinatif, e. d' André de la croix.*) White pitch 200 grms., elemi 50, larch turpentine 25, oil of laurel fruit 25.

E. glutino'sum. (L. *glutinosus*, gluey.) Court plaster.

E. gummo'sum. (L. *gummosus*, full of gum.) Litharge plaster 4 oz., ammoniacum, galbanum, and bee's-wax, of each 5 ounce.

E. hydrarg'yri, B. Ph. (F. *emplâtre mercuriel;* G. *Quecksilberpflaster.*) Mercurial plaster. Sublimed sulphur 8 grs. is mixed with heated olive oil 1 fluid drachm, and then triturated with mercury 3 oz., to this melted lead plaster 6 oz. is added. A discutient and resolvent. Applied to syphilitic swellings.

In U.S. Ph., olive oil and resin, of each 10 parts, are melted together, triturated with 30 parts of mercury, and then mixed with 50 parts of melted lead plaster.

In G. Ph., mercury 100 parts, and oil of turpentine 1, are triturated with resin 50, and then mixed with plaster of litharge 300, and yellow wax 50, melted together.

For that of Fr. Codex, see *E. cum hydrargyro.*

E. hydrarg'yri compos'itum. The *Linimentum hydrargyri compositum.*

E. hyoscy'ami, G. Ph. (G. *Bilsenkrautpflaster.*) Henbane plaster. Made as *E. belladonnæ*, G. Ph., with the substitution of henbane leaves.

E. ichthyocol'læ, U.S. Ph. (Ἰχθύς, a fish; κόλλα, glue.) Court plaster. Isinglass 10 parts is dissolved in sufficient hot water to make the solution weigh 120 parts. Half is spread in successive layers on taffetas, the remaining mixed with alcohol 40 parts, and glycerin 1, is spread over the first; and the back of the taffetas is coated with tincture of benzoin.

E. ichthyocol'læ te'læ induc'tum. (L. *ichthyocolla*, isinglass; *tela*, a web; *inductus*, part. of *induco*, to spread something over.) Court plaster; see *E. ichthyocollæ.*

E. ir'ritans. (L. *irrito*, to stir up.) The *E. cantharidis.*

E. litharg'yri. (*Litharge.*) The *E. plumbi.*

In G. Ph., equal parts of olive oil, suet, and litharge are melted together with a little water.

E. litharg'yri compos'itum, G. Ph. (G. *Gummipflaster, Zugpflaster.*) Lead plaster 120 parts, yellow wax 15, melted together, and, when half cooled, mixed with 10 parts each of powdered ammoniacum, powdered galbanum, and resin.

E. litharg'yri cum gum'mi. The *E. gummosum.*

E. litharg'yri cum hydrarg'yro. The *E. hydrargyri.*

E. litharg'yri mol'lĕ, G. Ph. (L. *mollis*, soft. G. *Weisses Mutterpflaster.*) Lead plaster 3 parts, lard 2, suet and yellow wax, of each 1.

E. litharg'yri sim'plex, G. Ph. (L. *simplex*, simple. G. *Bleipflaster.*) Olive oil, lard, and litharge, equal parts, melted and mixed together.

E. lithargyr'icum cum resi'na pi'ni. (L. *pinus*, the fir tree.) The *E. resinæ.*

E. lyt'tæ. (*Lytta.*) The *E. cantharidis.*

E. lyt'tæ compos'itum. Cantharides plaster, containing verdigris and mustard.

E. martia'lĕ. (L. *Mars*, an old name of iron.) The *E. ferri.*

E. ma'tris al'bum. (L. *mater*, a mother; *albus*, white.) A name in the Saxon Ph. for *E. lithargyri molle*, G. Ph.

E. ma'tris fus'cum. The name in the Saxon Ph. for *E. fuscum*, G. Ph.

E. melilo'ti, G. Ph. (G. *Melilotenpflaster.*) Melilot plaster; made like *E. belladonnæ*, with the substitution of melilot leaves.

E. mel'oes vesicator'ii. (*Meloes;* L. *vesica*, a blister.) The *E. cantharidis.*

E. mel'oes vesicato'rii compos'itum. The *E. lyttæ compositum.*

E. mercuria'le. The *E. hydrargyri.*

E. meze'rei cantharida'tum, G. Ph. (G. *mit Canthariden versetztes Seidelbastpflaster.*) Cantharides 30 grms., mezereon bark 10, macerated in acetic ether 100, for eight days; in the filtrate dissolve gum sandarach 4 grms., elemi 2, and resin 2, and paint it on a piece of taffetas of 3000 square centimeters in size, which has been previously coated on the other side with a solution of 20 grms. of isinglass in 200 of distilled water and 50 of alcohol.

E. minea'ceo-camphora'tum, Fr. Codex. (F. *emplâtre de minium camphré.*) Emplastrum simplex 600 grms., yellow wax 300, olive oil 100, minium 150, and camphor 12.

E. min'ii adus'tum. (L. *adustus*, browned.) The *E. fuscum camphoratum.*

E. min'ii ru'brum, G. Ph. (L. *ruber*, red. G. *rothes Mennigepflaster.*) Yellow wax and suet, of each 100 parts, are melted with olive oil 40, and red oxide of lead 100, and camphor 3, triturated with olive oil 60, are mixed.

E. mucilagino'sum. (*Mucilage.*) The *Unguentum de althææ.*

E. ni'grum. (L. *niger*, black.) The *E. fuscum camphoratum*, G. Ph.

E. ni'grum of Aug'sburg. A plaster made by mixing powdered magnetic iron with resins. Used to extract bullets and arrow heads.

E. no'ricum. Nuremburg plaster. The *E. fuscum camphoratum.*

E. norimberg'sĕ. Nuremberg plaster. The *E. fuscum camphoratum.*

E. nygmat'icum. (Νύγμα, a prick.) The *E. resinæ*, because it was used for wounds.

E. odontal'gicum. (Ὀδούς, a tooth; ἄλγος, pain.) The *E. opii.*

E. opia'tum, G. Ph. (G. *Opiumpflaster, Hauptpflaster.*) Elemi 8 parts, frankincense 15, yellow wax 5, melted together, strained, and mixed with olibanum 8, benzoin 4, opium 2, and balsam of Peru 1.

E. o'pii, B. Ph. Nine ounces of resin plaster is melted in a water bath, and then mixed with 1 oz. of finely powdered opium. An anodyne.

In U.S. Ph., extract of opium 6 parts is mixed with 8 parts of water; to this is added Burgundy pitch 18 parts, and lead plaster 76 parts, and the whole is melted together in a water bath.

E. ox'idi fer'ri ru'bri. (L. *ruber*, red.) The *E. ferri.*

E. ox'idi plum'bi semivit'rei. (L. *semi*, half; *vitreus*, glassy.) The *E. plumbi.*

E. ox'idi plum'bi semivit'rei gummo'sum. The *E. gummosum*.

E. oxycro'ceum, G. Ph. (G. *Safranpflaster*.) Yellow wax, colophony, and Burgundy pitch, of each 6 parts, melt and strain; add ammoniacum and galbanum, of each 2, dissolved in frankincense 3, then add a mixture of mastich, myrrh, and olibanum, of each 2, and powdered saffron 1.

E. phœnic'eum, A synonym of *Diapalma*.

E. pica'tum, Fr. Codex. (L. *picatus*, pitchy. F. *emplâtre de poix de bourgogne*.) Yellow wax 1000 parts, melted with Burgundy pitch 3000.

E. pi'cis, B. Ph. (G. *Pechpflaster*.) Pitch plaster. Burgundy pitch 26 oz., frankincense 13 oz., resin and yellow wax, of each 4·5 oz., melted together, mixed with expressed oil of nutmeg 1 oz., olive oil and water, of each 2 oz., and evaporated, constantly stirring, to a proper consistence. A stimulant and mechanically supporting plaster.

E. pi'cis burgun'dica, U.S. Ph. (F. *emplâtre de poix de bourgogne*. G. *Burgunder Pechpflaster*.) Burgundy pitch plaster. Burgundy pitch 90 parts, melted with yellow wax 10 parts. A slightly stimulating plaster.

In the Fr. Codex, 1 part of yellow wax is melted with 3 of Burgundy pitch.

E. pi'cis canadensis, U.S. Ph. Canada or hemlock pitch plaster. Canada pitch 90 parts, yellow wax 10; melt and mix. Slightly stimulating.

E. pi'cis compos'itum. A synonym of *E. picis*, B. Ph.

E. pi'cis cum canthar'idë, U.S. Ph. Burgundy pitch 92 parts mixed with 8 parts of cerate of cantharides, previously melted and strained.

E. pi'cis ir'ritans, G. Ph. (L. *irrito*, to inflame. G. *reizendes Pechpflaster*.) Burgundy pitch 32 parts, yellow wax and frankincense, of each 12 parts, melted together and mixed with powdered euphorbium 3.

E. plum'bi, B. Ph. (L. *plumbum*, lead. F. *emplâtre de plomb*; G. *Bleipflaster*.) Lead plaster. Oxide of lead 4 pounds, olive oil one gallon, water 3·5 pints, boiled together until they are of a proper consistence. A discutient and protective. Used in bedsores.

In U.S. Ph., oxide of lead 32 oz. is rubbed with 30 parts of olive oil, then mixed with other 30 parts of olive oil and 10 parts of boiling water, and the whole boiled to a proper consistence.

E. plum'bi compos'itum. The *E. galbani compositum*, U.S. Ph.

Also, the *E. lithargyri compositum*, G. Ph.

E. plum'bi iodi'di, B. Ph. Iodide of lead plaster. Soap plaster and resin plaster of each four ounces are melted, and iodide of lead one ounce mixed with them. A resolvent in scrofulous swellings and articular rheumatism.

E. plum'bi sim'plex. The *E. lithargyri simplex*, G. Ph.

E. polychres'tum. (Πολύς, much; χρηστός, useful.) A synonym of *E. resinæ*.

E. potas'sii iodi'di. Iodide of potassium 1 oz., wax 6 drachms, olive oil 2 drachms. Mix with heat. Applied to indolent swellings.

E. rana'rum sim'plex. (L. *rana*, a frog.) An old plaster made with frogs, earthworms, and several resins.

E. resi'næ, B. Ph. (F. *emplâtre résineux*; G. *Heftpflaster*.) Resin plaster. Resin 4 oz., lead plaster 2 pounds, hard soap 2 oz., melted together.

In U.S. Ph., resin 14 parts is melted with lead plaster 80 parts, and yellow wax 6 parts.

E. resino'sum. The *E. resinæ*.

E. resol'vens, Fr. Codex. (L. *resolvo*, to melt. F. *emplâtre résolutif, e. des quatre fondants*.) Soap plaster, hemlock plaster, emplastrum diachylon gummatum, and mercurial plaster, of each equal parts.

E. ro'borans. (L. *roboro*, to make strong.) The *E. ferri*.

E. rubefa'ans. (L. *ruber*, red; *facio*, to make.) The *E. cantharidis*.

E. sapona'tum. The *E. saponis*.

Also, G. Ph., lead plaster 70 parts, yellow wax 10, melted together, and, when half cold, mixed with powdered Castile soap 5 parts and camphor 1 part.

E. sapo'nis, B. Ph. Soap plaster. Hard soap 6 oz., lead plaster 2·25 pounds, resin 1 oz. Melt and mix. A protective.

In U.S. Ph., soap 10 parts, mixed with water, lead plaster 90 parts, and boiled to a proper consistence.

E. sim'plex. (L. *simplex*, simple.) The *E. ceræ*.

In Fr. Codex, litharge 2000 parts is added to a heated mixture of lard 2000, olive oil 2000, and water 4000, and boiled to a proper consistence.

E. sperma'tis ce'ti. The *Ceratum cetacei*.

E. stibia'tum. (L. *stibium*, antimony.) The *E. antimonii*.

E. stomach'icum. (Στόμαχος, the stomach.) The *E. aromaticum*.

E. thu'ris. (L. *thus*, frankincense.) Lead plaster 2 lbs., frankincense 5, red oxide of iron 3 oz., mixed together.

E. universa'lë. (L. *universalis*, universal.) The *E. fuscum camphoratum*.

E. ve'sicans. (L. *vesica*, a blister.) The *E. cantharidis*.

In Fr. Codex (*emplâtre vesicatoire*), elemi 100 grammes, olive oil 40, basilicon ointment 300, yellow wax 400, and cantharides 420.

E. ve'sicans medrolanen'se, Fr. Codex. (F. *mouches de Milan*.) White pitch and yellow wax, of each 50 grammes, are melted together, cantharides 50 added and digested for two hours in a water bath; larch turpentine 10 is then added, and, when half cold, oils of lavender and thyme of each 1 gramme.

E. vesicato'rium. (L. *vesica*, a blister.) The *E. cantharidis*.

E. vesicato'rium ordina'rium. The *E. cantharidum ordinarium*.

E. vir'idë. (L. *viridis*, green.) The *Ceratum æruginis*, G. Ph.

Emplattom'ena. Old term (Gr. ἐμπλαττόμενα), applied by Galen, *Meth. Med.* viii, 2, to medicaments in the same way as *Emplastic* and *Emphractic*.

Empleu'rum. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rutaceæ*.

E. serrula'tum, Ait. (L. *serrula*, a small saw.) Hab. South Africa. Leaves sometimes mixed with those of *Barosma serratifolia*, forming long buchu; they are narrower and longer, acuminate, and have no oil-glands.

Empneumato'sis. (Ἐν, in; πνευμάτωσις, an inflation.) Old term for an inflation with gas of the stomach, the womb, or abdomen.

Also, the same as *Emphysema*.

Emporet'ic. (Ἐμπορία, commerce.) Commercial.

Empo'rium. (Ἐμπόριον, a market; from ἐμπορέω, to transact. F. *empore;* G. *Handelsort.*) A mart. Anciently applied to an imaginary reservoir in the brain, in which the animal spirits were stored; they being produced by the grey substance and filtered through the white matter. (Quincy.)

Also, the brain generally.

E. spir'ituum. (L. *spiritus*, soul.) The sensorium.

Em'posis. (Ἐμπίνω, to drink in.) A synonym of *Imbibition.*

Empresioma'nia. Same as *Empresmomania.*

Empre'sis. (Ἔμπρησις, a conflagration.) Same as *Empresma.*

Empres'ma. (Ἐμπρήθω, to burn.) A term employed by Mason Good as the generic name for visceral inflammation.

Empresmoma'nia. (Ἐμπρησμός, a conflagration; μανία, madness. F. *empresmomanie;* G. *Feuerwuth.*) Mania with irresistible impulse to set fire to things.

Empres'mus. (Ἐμπρησμός.) Same as *Empresma.*

Em'prion. (Ἐν, in; πρίων, a saw.) Serrated. Anciently applied to a particular kind of irregular pulse, giving a sensation of sharp unevenness to the finger.

Empro'ophyte. (Ἐμπυρόω, to set on fire; φυτόν, a plant. F. *empröophyte;* G. *Feuerpflanze.*) Name by Necker for plants the acrid juices of which exert a caustic action on animal tissues.

Empros'thocline. (Ἔμπροσθεν, forwards; κλίνη, a bed. F. *emprosthocline;* G. *Bauchbette.*) A bed for lying on the belly in spinal diseases or distortions.

Emprosthocyrto'ma. (Ἔμπροσθεν, forwards; κύρτωμα, convexity. F. *emprosthocyrtôme;* G. *Ausbeugung.*) A bending or projecting forwards, as of the spine.

Emprosthocyrto'sis. The formation or progress of *Emprosthocyrtoma.*

Emprosthomeloph'orus. (Ἔμπροσθεν, forwards; μέλος, a limb; φορέω, to bear.) A monstrosity bearing one or more extra limbs on the upper and fore part of the body.

E. tetrachi'rus. (Τέτρα, four; χειρ, the hand.) A species having four superior limbs.

Emprosthot'onos. (Ἐμπροσθότονος, drawn forwards; from ἔμπροσθεν, forwards; τείνω, to stretch or bend.) A condition in tetanus in which the body is drawn forwards by excessive action of the anterior muscles of the trunk; its occurrence is very rare.

Empsycho'sis. (Ἐμψυκόω, to animate.) An old term for the act of union of soul with body.

Emp'toë. (Ἐμπτύω, to spit upon.) A synonym of *Hæmoptysis.*

Empto'ica pas'sio. (Ἐμπτύω; L. *passio*, a disease.) Spitting of blood.

Emp'tysis. (Ἔμπτυσις, from ἐμπτύω, to spit upon. G. *Blutspeien.*) An old term, used by Aretæus, for a discharge of blood by spitting when it comes only from the mouth, fauces, or parts adjacent. (Quincy.)

Emptys'ma. (Ἔμπτυσμα, spittle; from ἐμπτύω, to spit upon.) Saliva; also the same as *Sputum.*

Empu'sa. (Ἔμπουσα, the name of a hobgoblin who assumed different shapes.) A Genus of the Family *Entomophthoreæ.*

E. mus'cæ, Cohn. (L. *musca*, a fly.) A species which grows on the body of the house-fly and destroys it in large numbers; the insects become rigid, stick to a window pane or other surface, and the white spores of the fungus cover the neighbouring surface.

Em'pyë. (Ἐμπύη, suppuration.) Same as *Empyema.*

Empye'ma. (Ἐμπύημα, a gathering; from ἐν, within; πύον, pus. F. *empyème;* I. *empiema;* G. *Empyem, Eiterbrust.*) A collection of pus in the cavity of the pleura, the result of *Pleurisy.*

The term has also been used to denote any chronic inflammatory effusion, whether serous, sanguineous, or purulent, in the chest.

E., false. Pus in the pleural cavity derived from outside, as from an abscess of the lung.

E. of an'trum. Suppuration in the *Antrum Highmoreanium.*

E., true. Pus in the pleura, originating there from some inflammatory process.

Empye'sis. (Ἐμπύησις, suppuration; from εμπυέω, to suppurate.) A term applied by Dr. Good to a genus of diseases characterised by phlegmonous pimples, which gradually fill with purulent fluid, as *Variola, Varicella.*

Also, a deep-seated abscess.

E. oc'uli. (L. *oculus*, the eye.) A synonym of *Hypopion.*

E. pec'toris. (L. *pectus*, the chest.) A synonym of *Empyema.*

Empy'isis. (Ἐμπυίσκω, to cause an abscess.) A causing or progressing of internal suppuration, particularly of the lungs.

Empyis'mus. Same as *Empyisis.*

Em'pyocele. (Ἐν, in; πύον, pus; κήλη, a tumour. F. *empyocèle;* G. *Eiterbruch.*) Term for a collection of pus within the serotum.

Empyom'phalus. (Ἐν, in; πύον, pus; ὀμφαλός, the navel. F. *empyomphale;* G. *Eiternabel.*) Term for a collection of pus under or about the navel.

Empy'ous. (Ἔμπυος, suppurating.) Having pus, forming matter.

Empyr'eal. (Low L. *empyræus;* from Gr ἔμπυρος, by the fire.) Formed of pure fire, pertaining to the highest region of the heavens.

E. air. A name for oxygen gas.

Empyreu'ma. (Ἐμπύρευμα, a coal to preserve a smouldering fire; from ἐμπυρεύω, to kindle. F. *empyreume;* G. *Empyreuma, Brandgeruch, brenzlicher Geruch.*) Term for a peculiar and indescribably disagreeable smell which animal and vegetable matters give rise to when burned.

Empyreumat'ic. (Same etymon. F. *empyreumatique;* G. *brenzlich, empyreumatisch.*) Of, or belonging to, or having the quality of, *Empyreuma.*

E. oils. Oils obtained by the distillation of substances the result of the decomposition by heat of animal or vegetable matters.

Em'pyrus. (Ἔμπυρος, burning.) One who has fever.

Ems. Germany, in Nassau, on the right bank of the Labn, about 300′ above sea level. It is prettily situated on the river's edge, with steep wooded hills close behind it, and wooded slopes in front; in summer it is at times close and hot. There are many springs, of which four are chiefly used; the Kesselbrunn, temp. about 47° C.

(116·6° F.); the Kränchen, temp. 29·5° C. (85·1° F.); the Fürstenbrunnen, temp. 35·25° C. (95·45° F.); and the Felsenquelle, temp. 46·5° C. (115·7° F.), chiefly used for the baths. The chemical composition of the springs is very similar; they contain about 27 grains of solid matter in 16 ounces, consisting of, in round numbers, sodium bicarbonate 15 grains, sodium sulphate 1, sodium chloride 7, potassium sulphate ·4, calcium bicarbonate 1·5, and magnesium bicarbonate 1·5, a small quantity of iron, and traces of strontian and baryta, with free carbonic acid. The waters of Ems are used in chronic affections of the several mucous membranes, gastric, intestinal, respiratory, and urinary, in lymphatic enlargements, in uterine congestions and benign enlargements, in gouty dyscrasiæ, chronic rheumatism, chronic bronchial catarrh, dyspepsia, and skin affections. They are said to be serviceable in some early cases of pulmonary phthisis.

Emul'gent. (L. *emulgeo*, to milk out. F. *émulgent*; G. *ausmelkend.*) Straining through; milking out.

Applied to the vessels of the kidneys, which are supposed to strain or milk the serum through the kidneys.

E. ar'teries. The *Renal arteries.*

E. veins. The *Renal veins.*

Emulsifica'tion. (L. *emulsus*, part. of *emulgeo*, to milk out; *facio*, to make.) A term applied to the last stage of fatty degeneration in which the structures become softened and semi-liquid, consisting of an albuminous fluid containing oil-globules.

Emul'sify. (L. *emulsus*, part. of *emulgeo*, to milk out; *facio*, to make.) To form, or to make, an emulsion.

Emul'sin. A synonym of *Synaptase.*

Emul'sio. Same as *Emulsion.*

E. aca'ciæ. An old name for *Mistura amygdalæ.*

E. ammoni'aci. The *Mistura ammoniaci.*

E. amyg'dalæ. The *Mistura amygdalæ.*

E. amygda'larum. The *Mistura amygdalæ.*

E. amygdala'rum compos'ita, G. Ph. (G. *zusammengesetzte Mandelemulsion.*) Compound almond emulsion. Sweet almonds 4 parts, henbane seeds 1 part, rubbed into an emulsion with aqua amygdalarum amararum diluta 64 parts, and white sugar 6, and calcined magnesia 1 part added.

E. antihyster'ica. (Ἀντί, against; *hysteria.*) The *M. assafœtida.*

E. arab'ica. (*Gum arabic.*) The *Mucilago acaciæ.*

E. cam'phoræ. Camphor a scruple, decorticated almonds and white sugar, of each 4 drachms, water 6 ounces.

E. chlorofor'mi. The *Mistura chloroformi*, U.S. Ph.

E. commu'nis. (L. *communis*, common.) The *Mistura amygdalæ.*

E. cum o'leo e semin'ibus ric'ini, Fr. Codex. (L. *cum*, with; *oleum*, oil; *e*, from; *semen*, seed; *ricinus*, the castor-oil plant. F. *emulsion purgative avec l'huile de ricins.*) Castor oil 30, powdered gum arabic 8, peppermint water 15, water 60, syrup 30 parts.

E. cum resi'na jala'pæ, Fr. Codex. (F. *emulsion purgative avec la résine de jalap.*) Resin of jalap ·5, white sugar 30, orange flower water 10, water 120 parts, mixed with the aid of half the yolk of an egg.

E. guaiaci'na. The *Mistura guaiaci.*

E. le'niens. (L. *lenio*, to make soft.) The *Looch ex ovo.*

E. o'lei amygdala'rum. Oil of sweet almonds an ounce, gum acacia 2 drachms, syrup an ounce, distilled water 4 ounces.

E. o'lei ric'ini. Castor oil emulsion. Castor oil half an ounce, the yolk of an egg, water an ounce.

E. o'lei terebinth'inæ. Turpentine emulsion. Rectified spirit of turpentine 2 scruples, white sugar half an ounce, the yolk of an egg, water 6 ounces. Dose, 1·5 ounce.

E. oleo'sa, G. Ph. (L. *oleum*, oil. G. *Ölemulsion.*) Almond oil 2 parts, gum arabic 1, and distilled water 17.

E. pur'gans cum scammo'nia, Fr. Codex. (F. *émulsion purgative avec la scammonée.*) Scammony 1 gramme, cow's milk 120, white sugar 15, cherry laurel water 5, triturated together.

E. resi'næ guai'aci. The *Mistura guaiaci.*

E. sim'plex. (L. *simplex*, simple.) The *Mistura amygdalæ.*

Emul'sion. (F. *émulsion*, from L. *emulsus*, part. of *emulgeo*, to milk out. F. *émulsion*; G. *Saamenmilch.*) A white milky-looking liquid, consisting of water holding in suspension minute particles of oil or resin by the aid of some albuminous or gummy material.

The G. Ph. orders emulsions of seeds to be made with 1 part of the seeds, and water sufficient to make 10 parts when strained; and emulsions of oils to be made with 2 parts of the oil, 1 of gum arabic, and 17 of water.

Emul'sum. Same as *Emulsion.*

Emuncto'rium. Same as *Emunctory.*

E. cer'ebri. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) The nose or the nasal fossæ.

Emunc'tory. (L. *emunctorium*, from *emungo*, to blow the nose. F. *émonctoire*; G. *Reinigungsweg.*) A cleansing organ or canal; a term applied to the excretory ducts and organs of the body.

Emun'dant. (L. *emundo*, to cleanse or purge. G. *reinigend.*) Cleansing or purifying; applied to a lotion or wash which cleans a wound or ulcer, and also removes the sordes.

Emunda'tion. (L. *emundo*. F. *émondation*; G. *Ausputzung, Ausschneitelung.*) In Pharmacy, the process of removing superfluous, injured, and useless parts from a crude drug to prepare it for medicinal use.

Emus'cate. (L. *emusco*; from *e*, out; *muscus*, moss.) To clear from moss.

Emusca'tion. (L. *emusco.*) The freeing from moss.

Emus'culate. (L. *e*, neg.; *musculus*, a muscle.) Having no muscles; very emaciated.

Em'ydin. (Ἐμύς, the fresh-water tortoise.) A substance obtained from the eggs of the tortoise, having probably a similar constitution to vitellin.

Em'ys. (Ἐμύς, the fresh water tortoise. G. *Flussschildkröte.*) A Genus of the Order *Chelonia.*

E. europæ'a, Duméril. (F. *tortue ronde.*) Used as food; and to make strengthening soups.

E. palus'tris. (L. *palustris*, marshy.) The salt water terrapin. Hab. America. An article of food.

Enadel'phia. (Ἐν, in; ἀδελφός, a brother. F. *emboîtement.*) A name given to a theory of generation which regards the embryos of suc-

cessive periods as resulting from the simple development of germs encased one in the other.

Also, the condition of a monstrosity which contains within it parts or organs belonging to another fœtus.

Enæ'mon. Same as *Enæmos.*

Enæ'mos. (Ἐν, for; αἷμα, blood.) Old term (Gr. ἔναιμος), applied by Galen, *Meth. Med.* iv, 5, to a topical medicine employed to stop the bleeding of a wound by agglutinating its parts, or gently astringing them.

Enæore'ma. (Ἐναιωρέομαι, to float or be suspended in. F. *énéorème;* G. *Aufgehängte, Hängengebliebene.*) The cloudlet, generally of mucus, which floats or is suspended in the middle of the urine on cooling.

Enai'ma. (Ἔναιμος, having blood.) One of Aristotle's classes of animals, being the Vertebrata.

Enal'lochrome. (Ἔναλλος, different; χρῶμα, colour.) A synonym of *Æsculin* or *Bicolorin.*

Enallosteg'ia. (Ἔναλλος; στέγη, a roof.) A term applied to the condition of those shells of *Rhizopoda* in which the chambers succeed each other in alternate series on two or three alternate axes, but not forming a spiral.

Enam'el. (F. *en*, upon; *amail;* from Old G. *esmail*, enamel. F. *émail;* G. *Schmelz.*) A glass-like substance used as a coating for metals or other substances.

In Anatomy, the substance which forms the outer covering of the dentine on the exposed part or crown of the tooth; it is thickest on the grinding surface or cutting edge, gets thinner on the sides and ceases at the neck of the tooth. It is translucent, white, or somewhat bluish, and exceedingly hard, except in very early life. It is made up of elongated prisms, the *E. prisms*, closely applied to each other laterally, disposed in overlying layers, and arranged vertically to the surface on the crown, and somewhat less so on the sides; near the dentine the columns of adjacent ranges cross each other so as to give rise to alternate light and dark striæ. A series of brown concentric lines crosses the rows of columns. In the substance of the enamel minute fissures are found, some proceeding from the depressions between the cusps of double-teeth, and others in the deeper part, probably connected with the canaliculi of the dentine. Excepting on the grinding surfaces of worn teeth, the enamel is covered by the *E. cuticle.* Enamel consists almost entirely of mineral matter, only from 2 to 6 per cent. of animal matter being left after the prolonged action of dilute acids; probably 90 per cent. or more is made up of calcium phosphate and carbonate, perhaps in a compound salt, $Ca_{10}CO_3.6(PO_4)$, some 2 per cent. of magnesium phosphate and a smaller quantity of calcium carbonate and soluble salts, with a small amount of a fluoride.

E. cells. The cells of the *E. organ.*

E. col'umns. Same as *E., prisms.*

E. cu'ticle. (L. *cuticula*, the skin. F. *cuticule de l'émail;* G. *Schmelzhaut, Schmelzoberhäutchen, Schmelzüberzug.*) A thin, very resisting cuticle, which covers the outer surface of the enamel; it is structureless, insoluble in water, and in nitric and hydrochloric acids; and swells without solution or destruction in alkalies; nitrate of silver solution brings out faint epithelial markings. It is about .001 mm. thick.

E. cut'ter. A steel instrument, used in Dentistry, for cutting the edge of the enamel around the cavity of a carious tooth to remove disease and fit it for stopping. It consists of a steel stem set in a handle and terminating by a strong triangular cutting extremity in a right line or at an angle with the stem.

E., devel'opment of. See under *Enamel organ.*

E. fi'bres. Same as *E. prisms.*

E. germ. (G. *Schmelzkeim.*) Each separate portion of the common enamel germ for each tooth; in the process of development the dental papilla grows from the bottom of the primitive dental groove, and is received into a hollow which is gradually formed on the under surface of the enamel germ; this is then cut off from connection with the oral epithelium from whence it sprang by the gradual development of the dental sac.

E. germ, com'mon. The process of thickened oral epithelium which at about the seventh week of fœtal life fills the primitive dental groove in both jaws; as it grows its deeper portion dilates and, on transverse section, forms a sort of flask-shaped body with a twisted neck or isthmus of connection; subsequently it becomes specially developed at particular places, where it forms the special enamel germs of the temporary teeth.

E. mem'brane. Purkinje's term for the layer of columnar cells on the under surface of the enamel organ where it lies upon the dental pulp.

E. nod'ule. (L. *nodulus*, a small knot.) A small pearl-like outgrowth on the fang of a tooth, consisting of a core of dentine covered with enamel; it is of the nature of a supernumerary or irregularly placed cusp.

E. or'gan. (F. *organe de l'émail;* G. *Schmelzorgan.*) A term applied to the *E. germ*, when it is cut off from the originating oral epithelium by the dental sac, and forms a cap for the dental papilla or dental bulb from which the dentine is developed. At this time it becomes differentiated into a layer of tesselated or cubical epithelial cells on the surface nearest to the dental sac, which ultimately forms the *E. cuticle;* a central mass of stellate cells developed from the original spheroidal cells, the branches of which join each other and enclose connected spaces filled with a clear jelly-like fluid; and a layer of columnar or prismatic cells covering the dental pulp, and from which the enamel prisms are developed at the expense of the central stellate cells which gradually dwindle away.

E. prisms. (F. *prismes de l'émail;* G. *Schmelzprisma.*) Long, regular, solid, five- or six-sided bodies which compose the substance of the enamel; their length is that of the thickness of the enamel, their diameter ·003 mm. to ·005 mm.; they are marked by regular, equidistant, transverse, alternate, dark and light shadings, the result of refraction in consequence of shallow constrictions. Although most of the prisms run from the dentine to the surface, some shorter ones not reaching the dentine are found on the outer surface.

Enam'ellar. Resembling, or consisting of, *Enamel.*

Enante'sis. (Ἐν, in; ἀντάω, to meet. F. *énantésis.*) Old term for the confluence of ascending and descending blood-vessels, as in the anastomosis of the internal mammary and the epigastric arteries.

Enanthe'ma. (Ἐν, in; ἄνθημα, from ἀνθέω, to blossom. F. *énanthème*; G. *ein nachinnengehender Ausschlag.*) An eruption within the body; as on the inner walls of the mouth or the stomach.

Enanthe'sis. (Ἐν, in; ἀνθέω, to flourish.) Term for a rash or eruption on the skin not connected with any internal affection; the opposite of *Exanthesis.*

E. rosa'lia. (L. *rosalis*, belonging to a rose.) Scarlet fever.

Enantioblas'tæ. (Ἐναντίος; βλαστός, a sprout. G. *Gegenkeimige.*) An Order of the Series *Micranthæ* of Braun's classification of Monocotyledons. The plants are grass-like or succulent, with cymose inflorescence, a superior bi- or trilocular capsule with loculicidal dehiscence and an orthotropous ovule. The Order contains the Families Restiaceæ, Eriocauloneæ, Xyrideæ, and Commelynaceæ.

Enantioblas'tic. (Ἐναντίος; βλαστός, a sprout.) A term applied to the radicle of ovule which is not turned towards the micropyle.

Enantiopath'ic. (Ἐναντίος, opposite; πάθος, affection. F. *enantiopathique.*) A term applied to a remedy which cures a disease by acting on the body in a manner opposite to it.

Enantiop'athy. (Ἐναντίος; πάθος.) An opposite passion or affection.

Also, a synonym of *Allopathy*; being the treatment of disease by contraries.

Enantio'sis. (Ἐναντίωσις, contrariety.) The mode of treatment of disease by remedies which produce an action contrary to it.

Enarthri'tis. (Ἐνάρθρωσις, a ball-and-socket joint.) Inflammation of an enarthrodial joint.

Enarthro'dia. Same as *Enarthrosis.*

Enarthro'dial. (Ἐνάρθρωσις.) Relating to *Enarthrosis.*

E. joint. A ball-and-socket joint. See *Enarthrosis.*

Enarthro'ma. Same as *Enarthrosis.*

Enarthro'sis. (Ἐνάρθρωσις; from ἐν, in; ἄρθρον, a joint. F. *énarthrose*; G. *Knochenfugung.*) Term for what is called the ball-and-socket joint, as the globular head of the femur in the acetabulum of the os innominatum; a variety of the Class *Diarthrosis.*

Enar'thrum. (Ἐν, in; ἄρθρον, a joint.) A foreign body in a joint.

En'atbühl. Switzerland, Canton St. Gallen; 3000 feet above sea-level. An alkaline saline sulphur water.

E'nate. (L. *enatus*, part. of *enascor*, to grow up.) Growing or sprouting out as the apophysis of a bone.

Ena'tion. (L. *enatus*, part. of *enascor*, to sprout up.) Excess of development in the form of outgrowths from the surface of an organ, as in the growth of adventitious lobes in the dandelion leaf.

Enaus'ma. (Ἔνανσμα, a spark.) A term applied to those things, as woollen clothes, which collect and transmit disease-germs; otherwise called *Fomites.*

Encan'this. (Ἐν, in; κάνθος, the angle of the eye. F. *encanthis*; G. *Enkanthis.*) A small red excrescence in the inner canthus of the eye, growing from the caruncula lacrymalis and semilunar fold of the conjunctiva.

E. benig'na. (L. *benignus*, kind-hearted.) A simple inflammatory swelling of the lachrymal caruncle.

E. calculo'sa. (L. *calculosus*, stony.) Inflammation and thickening of the caruncule lacrymalis from the development of a chalky or calcareous concretion within it.

E. carcinomato'sa. (G. *Krebs der Thränencarunkel.*) Cancer of the caruncle.

E. fungo'sa. (L. *fungosus*, spongy.) The same as *E. carcinomatosa.*

Also, a simple swelling of the caruncle so as to look like a fungus.

E. hydatido'sa. (*Hydatid.* G. *Wurmbildung in der Thranencarunkel.*) Term applied by Carron du Villards to cases in which the *Filaria medinensis* or *Pulex penetrans* had lodged in the caruncle.

E. inflammato'ria. (F. *inflammation de la caruncule lacrymale*; G. *Entzündung der Thränen Carunkel.*) Inflammation of the caruncle which may be either acute or chronic.

E. malig'na. The same as *E. carcinomatosa.*

E. scirrho'sa. The same as *E. carcinomatosa.*

En'car. (Ἔγκαρος; from ἐν, in; κάρα, the head.) The brain.

Encar'dion. (Ἐγκάρδιον; from ἐν, in; καρδία, the heart.) Old name for the pith of vegetables.

Encardi'tis. A synonym of *Endocarditis.*

Encar'dium prem'non. (Ἐγκάρδιον, the pith of wood; πρέμνον, the stem or stock.) Old botanical term for the heart and marrow of the trunk of a tree.

Also, the soft growing end of the stem of the palm tree.

Encar'pous. (Ἔγκαρπος, containing fruit; from ἐν, in; καρπός, fruit.) Pregnant.

Enca'sing. (F. *en*, in; *caisse*, a chest.) Enclosing, putting into a case.

E. of germs. Same as *Enadelphia.*

Encatalep'sis. (Ἐν, in; καταλαμβάνω, to seize.) Old term (Gr. ἐγκάταληψις), used by Hippocrates, *Epid.* vi, *s.* 2, *t.* 12, in the same sense as *Catalepsia.*

Encathis'ma. (Ἐν, in; καθίζομαι, to sit down. G. *Einsitzen, Hineinsetzen.*) Old term (Gr. ἐγκάθισμα), used by Galen, *de C. M. per Gen.* v, 13, for a semicupium or bath for half the body; or, according to some, a vapour bath taken sitting.

Encau'ma. (Ἐν, in; καίω, to burn. F. *encaume*; G. *Eingebrannte.*) Old name for the scoria of silver.

Also, a term formerly used for the mark left by a burn, or the bleb or vesicle produced by it.

Also, applied by Aëtius to a deep, foul ulceration of the cornea, which is followed by escape of the humours and destruction of the eye.

Encau'sis. (Ἐν, in; καίω, to burn. F. *encaume*; G. *Einbrennen.*) Old name (Gr. ἔγκαυσις), used by Galen, *de Diff. Febr.* i, 3, for a burn.

Also, a term for heart-burn with much thirst.

Also, the mark left by the potential cautery, according to Libavius, *Synt. Arc. Ch.* i, 23, and vi, 6.

Also, the application of the moxa.

Encausse'. France, Départements Haute-Garonne. Mineral waters, of a temperature 32°—55° C. (89·6°—131° F.), containing small amounts of calcium sulphate, magnesium sulphate, and traces of arsenic, bromine, and iodine. They are used as purgatives and diuretics in

dyspepsia, malarious conditions, and genito-urinary diseases.

Encaus'tum. (Ἐγκαυστος; from ἐγκαίω, to burn in.) The enamel of the teeth.

Enceinte'. (F. *enceinte;* from L. *incinctus*, girt about.) Pregnant.

Encelial'gia. See *Encœlialgia.*

Enceli'tis. See *Encœlitis.*

Enceph'ala. (Ἐγκέφαλος, the brain.) A Division of *Mollusca*, including those which have a distinct head.

Encephalæ'mia. (Ἐγκέφαλος, the brain; αἷμα, blood. F. *encéphalémie;* G. *Blutandrang zum Gehirn.*) Fulness of blood or congestion of the brain.

Encephalanalo'sis. (Ἐγκέφαλος; ἀνάλωσις, expenditure. G. *Hirnschwinden.*) Wasting of the brain.

Encephalal'gia. (Ἐγκέφαλος; ἄλγος, pain. F. *encephalalgie;* G. *tiefe Kopfschmerz.*) Pain deep-seated within the head.

E. hydrop'ica. (L. *hydrops*, dropsy.) Hydrocephalus internus.

Encephalar'tos. (Ἐγκέφαλος; ἄρτος, bread.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cycadaceæ.* Several of the species supply what is called *Caffre bread.*

Encephalaux'ë. (Ἐγκέφαλος; αὔξη, increase.) Hypertrophy of the brain.

Encephalelco'sis. (Ἐγκέφαλος; ἕλκωσις, ulceration. G. *Hirngeschwür.*) An ulcer or abscess of the brain.

Encephal'ic. (Ἐγκέφαλος.) Situated within the head. Relating to the *Encephalon.*

E. nerves. Same as *Cranial nerves.*

E. ve'sicles. (L. *vesicula*, a small blister.) The dilated portions of the anterior extremity of the tubular rudiment of the nervous system of the Vertebrata; at first a partial constriction divides it into two vesicles, and subsequently a second constriction produces three vesicles, the fore-brain, the mid-brain, and the hind-brain, as they are sometimes called. From the anterior vesicle the prosencephalon, or fore-brain, and the thalamencephalon, or interbrain, are developed; from the middle vesicle the mesencephalon or mid-brain; and from the posterior vesicle the epencephalon, or hind-brain, and the [illegible]lon, or after-brain.

Encephala... (Dim. of *encephalon.*) relation to parts or processes [illegible]

E. fo'ci. (L. *focus*, a hearth.) [illegible] points at which encephalitic inflammations and processes always commence. The initial change is an alteration of colour from capillary apoplexies which are accompanied by softness and swelling of the surrounding neuroglia. This is red softening. Under the microscope the vessels appear dilated, and groups of corpuscles, more or less altered, are seen. There is a considerable amount of migration of white corpuscles, with subsequent formation of pus, and a proliferation of the neuroglia nuclei in the vicinity of the foci has been seen. The nervous elements take no part in the inflammation, but the cylinder-axes become finely granular, and present irregular swellings. Small foci may disappear entirely, but more frequently the cellular elements in a focus are transformed into granule cells, which disintegrate, and a cicatrix may form.

Encephali'tis. (Ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. F. *encephalite;* G. *Gehirnentzündung.*) A term for inflammation of the brain and its membranes, all being implicated at one time.

Also, and latterly almost exclusively, used to denote inflammation of the substance of the brain as distinct from its membranes. It may assail the brain tissue generally, or it may be confined to one spot or to one nervous tissue; it is usually the result of injury, or of the extension of other disease, or of pyæmia, or of the irritating presence of an embolus. It is very rarely idiopathic.

E. ab insolatio'në. Same as *E. insolationis.*

E., diffu'sed. (L. *diffusus*, spread out.) Same as *E., general.*

E., diphtherit'ic. The brain inflammation which sometimes occurs in the progress of diphtheria.

E. exsudato'ria. (L. *exsudo*, to sweat out.) A synonym of *Hydrocephalus.*

E., gen'eral. The form in which inflammation attacks the whole or the greater part of the intracranial nervous mass.

E. infan'tum. (L. *infans*, an infant.) A synonym of *Hydrocephalus.*

E. insolatio'nis. (L. *insolatio*, a placing in the sun.) A synonym of *Sun-stroke.*

E., interstit'ial. (L. *interstitio*, a standing between.) Virchow's term for a form of inflammation of brain substance found in infants; it is mostly congenital, but sometimes arises soon after birth. It is characterised by fatty change of the cells of the neuroglia, which not unfrequently extends to the white substance, and produces spindle-shaped bodies, which are parts of degenerated cylinder-axes.

E., lo'cal. (L. *locus*, a place.) Inflammation of the intracranial nervous substance, confined to a larger or smaller spot. The symptoms vary with the seat; they are often very obscure. It may be the result of direct injury, or pyæmia, of embolism, of cerebral hæmorrhage, and of tumours. It usually ends in cerebral abscess.

E. membrano'sa. (L. *membrana*, a membrane.) Meningitis.

E., par'tial. Same as *E., local.*

E. peripher'ica. (Περιφέρεια, the outer surface.) Meningitis.

E. potato'rum. (L. *potator*, a drinker.) A synonym of *Delirium tremens.*

E., pyæ'mic. (Πυόν, pus; αἷμα, blood.) Inflammation and suppuration of brain occurring in the course of pyæmia.

injury **...re'flex.** (L. *reflecto*, to turn back.)

E., sup'purative. (one side, produced by pus.) A term applied to these cases of [illegible] phalitis or cerebritis which end in *Cerebral abscess.*

E., traumat'ic. (Τραυματικός.) Relating to a wound.) Inflammation of the brain and its membranes, produced by injury. It may be sudden or slow in its access, acute or chronic in its progress, and may end in resolution, serous effusion, or suppuration.

Enceph'alocele. (Ἐγκέφαλος, the brain; κήλη, a tumour. F. *encéphalocèle;* G. *Gehirnbruch.*) Protrusion of a portion of the brain through a preternatural opening in the skull. It may be congenital or the result of injury.

E., acqui'red. (L. *acquiro*, to get.) Hernia of the brain, the result of injury or disease of the bones of the skull, from which loss of substance has resulted.

E., congen'ital. (L. *con*, together with;

genitus, born.) Hernia of the cerebrum, rarely of the cerebellum, in an infant at birth; it is a rounded, soft, pulsating, cranial tumour, consisting of brain substance covered or uncovered with skin, and extruded through a hole, caused by deficiency of some part of the cranial bones. It is most usually situated in the median line of the occiput, from a defect of union of the supra-occipital and interparietal elements of the occipital bone; it occurs also between the two halves of the frontal bone, at the fontanelles, and at other portions of the fœtal skull where bone is absent.

E., sponta'neous. (L. *spontaneus*.) Same as *E., acquired*.

E., traumat'ic. (Τραῦμα, a wound.) An *E., acquired*, the direct result of injury.

Encephaloch'ysis. (Ἐγκέφαλος; χύσις, a pouring out. F. *encéphalochyse*.) Effusion on the brain.

Also, a synonym of *Hydrocephalus*.

E. seni'lis. (L. *senilis*, belonging to old age.) Serous apoplexy.

Encephalo'des. Same as *Encephaloid*.

Encephalodial'ysis. (Ἐγκέφαλος; διάλυσις, a loosing.) Extreme softening of the brain.

Also, the destruction of brain tissue from injury.

Encephalodyn'ia. (Ἐγκέφαλος; ὀδύνη, pain.) Pain in the head.

Encephalœde'ma. (Ἐγκέφαλος; οἴδημα, from οἰδέω, to swell.) An œdematous condition of the brain.

Encephalohæ'mia. See *Encephalæmia*.

Enceph'aloid. (Ἐγκέφαλος, the brain; εἶδος, likeness. G. *gehirnähnlich*.) Like to a brain, or to brain-structure.

E. can'cer. See *Cancer, encephaloid*.

E., hard. A term applied to encephaloid cancers which are unusually firm.

E. sarco'ma. See *Sarcoma, encephaloid*.

E. tu'mours. Same as *Cancer, encephaloid*.

Enceph'alolith. (Ἐγκέφαλος; λίθος, a stone.) A calcareous concretion in the brain.

Encephalolithi'asis. (Ἐγκέφαλος; λίθος, a stone.) The formation of a concretion in the brain.

Also, an extreme hardening of the brain.

Encephalol'ogy. (Ἐγκέφαλος; λόγος, a discourse.) A description of the encephalon.

Encephalo'ma. (Ἐγκέφαλος, ἐφάλος; dullary cancer or a similar [illegible] (*Gehirnerweichung*.)

Encepha[illegible] of the brain, which results from fatty degeneration produced by embolic and hæmorrhagic conditions, as in encephalitis, and by cardiac and vascular disease, as in advanced age. In the more inflammatory form the softening may assume a red colour from infarction of blood-vessels, which after a few weeks becomes yellow, from imbibition of blood-colouring matter, and ultimately white.

E. seni'lis. (L. *senilis*, aged.) Softening of the brain that occurs in old age.

Encephalomalaco'sis. (Ἐγκέφαλος; μαλακός, soft.) Softening of the brain.

Encephalomalax'ia. (Ἐγκέφαλος; μάλαξις, softness.) The condition of softening of the brain.

Encephalomeningi'tis. (Ἐγκέφαλος; μῆνιγξ, a membrane.) Inflammation of the brain and its membranes together.

Enceph'alon. (Ἐγκέφαλος; from ἐν, in; κεφαλή, the head.) The parts within the head or skull; consisting of the cerebrum, including mesencephalon, thalamencephalon, and cerebral hemispheres, the cerebellum, with the pons Varolii, and the medulla oblongata.

E., devel'opment of. See *Brain, development of*.

E., specif'ic grav'ity of. The average sp. gr. of the whole encephalon is said to be 1036, that of the white matter 1040, and that of the grey matter 1034.

E., weight of. Reid gives as the average weight of the adult male human encephalon 50 oz. 3·5 drachms, and of the adult female 44 oz. 8·5 drachms.

Encephalonarco'sis. (Ἐγκέφαλος; ναρκόω, to benumb.) Stupor from brain affection.

Encephaloösteoan'eurysm. (Ἐγκέφαλος; ὀστέον, a bone; ἀνεύρυσμα, an aneurysm.) A pulsating tumour of bone, in which a soft, brain-like, vascular substance is formed in the bone, of a malignant character, and from its numerous and large blood-vessels yielding a distinct pulsation.

Encephalopathi'a. (Ἐγκέφαλος; πάθος, suffering. G. *Gehirnleiden*.) Disease of the brain in general.

E. literato'rum. (L. *literator*, a teacher of the letters.) Disease of brain brought on by over-study.

E. puerpera'lis. Same as *Insanity, puerperal*.

E. saturni'na. (L. *Saturnus*, an old name of lead.) Brain disease produced by chronic lead poisoning; the commoner conditions are disturbed sleep, immobile countenance, melancholic habits, squinting, non-febrile delirium, coma, or epileptiform convulsions.

Encephalop'athy. Same as *Encephalopathia*.

E. rheumat'ic. Same as *Rheumatism, cerebral*.

Encephalophthar'sia. (Ἐγκέφαλος; φθάρσις, corruption.) Gangrene of the brain.

Encephaloph'thisis. (Ἐγκέφαλος; φθίσις, a wasting away, accompanied.) A tumour of the brain.

Encephalophy'mata. (Ἐγκέφαλος; φῦμα.) Tubercles of the brain.

Encephalopyo'sis. (Ἐγκέφαλος; πύωσις, suppuration.) Suppuration or abscess of the brain.

Encephalorachid'ian. (Ἐγκέφαλος; ῥάχις, the spine.) Belonging to the brain and spine.

Encephalorrhachiomeningi'tis. (Ἐγκέφαλος; ῥάχις, the spine; μῆνιγξ, a membrane. F. *encéphalorrhachioméningite*; G. *Hirnrückenmarkhautentzündung*.) Inflammation of the membranes of the brain and spinal marrow.

Encephalorrha'gia. (Ἐγκέφαλος; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) Sudden discharge of blood from the brain. Same as *Apoplexy*.

Encephalorrho'is. (Ἐγκέφαλος; ῥοία, a flow.) A hæmorrhoidal condition of the brain.

Enceph'alos. (Ἐν, in; κεφαλή, the head.) Same as *Encephalon*.

Encephalos'copy. (Ἐγκέφαλος, the

brain; σκοπέω, to behold.) Examination of the encephalon; same as *Granioscopy*.

Encephalosep'sis. (Ἐγκέφαλος; σῆψις, putrefaction.) Softening of the brain.

Encephalo'sis. The condition or growth of an *Encephaloma*.

Encephalosis'mus. (Ἐγκέφαλος; σεισμός, a shaking.) Concussion of the brain.

Encephalosphon'gia. (Ἐγκέφαλος; σφογγίον, a fungus.) Fungoid or encephaloid disease of the brain.

Encephalo-spi'nal. (Ἐγκέφαλος, that which is within the skull; L. *spina*, the spine.) Relating to the nervous structures lying within the skull and the spine.

E. sys'tem. The whole system of central nervous system; divisible into cerebro-spinal and cerebello-spinal systems.

Encephalostrumo'sis. (Ἐγκέφαλος; *strumosis*.) Tubercular meningitis.

Encephalothlip'sis. (Ἐγκέφαλος; θλῖψις, pressure.) Compression of the brain.

Encephalot'omy. (Ἐγκέφαλος; τομή, a cutting.) The excerebration of a fœtus for the rendering possible of delivery.

Encephalotrau'ma. (Ἐγκέφαλος; τραῦμα, a wound. G. *Hirnwunde*.) A wound of the brain.

Encephalotrau'sis. (Ἐγκέφαλος; τραῦμα, a wound.) The wounding of the brain.

Encephalotuber'cula. (Ἐγκέφαλος; L. *tuberculum*, a small lump.) Tubercles of the brain.

Encephalo'tum. (Ἐγκέφαλος.) Same as *Cephalot*.

Encephalotylo'mata. (Ἐγκέφαλος; τύλωμα, a callus.) Tubercles in the brain.

Encephaloty'phus. (Ἐγκέφαλος; *typhus*.) Same as *Typhus cerebralis*.

Enceph'alous. (Ἐγκέφαλος.) Possessing a head.

Applied to those molluscs which have a distinct head.

Encephalozo'a. (Ἐγκέφαλος; ζῷον, an animal. F. *encéphalozoaire*.) Animals possessing a brain.

Also, parasites in the brain.

Enceph'alum. (Ἐγκέφαλος.) Same as *Encephalon*.

Enceph'alus. (Ἐγκέφαλος.) Same as *Encephalon*.

E. opis'thius. (Ὀπίσθιος, hinder.) The cerebellum, from its position.

Encephalyperpathi'a. (Ἐγκέφαλος; ὑπέρ, in excess; πάθος, affection.) Excessively severe morbid affection of the brain.

Ence'rides. (Ἐν, in; κηρός, wax.) The small lumps which are found in plasters as they are being liquified.

Encero'sis. (Ἐν, in; κηρός, beeswax.) The process of incorporating wax with another body.

Enchant'er's night'shade. The *Circæa lutetiana*.

The *Atropa mandragora* was the plant originally known under this name, according to Prior; and was so called from its Greek name κιρκαία, from Κίρκη, the enchantress.

Encharax'is. (Ἐγχάραξις; from ἐν, in; χαράσσω, to scratch or grave.) Old term for *Scarification*, according to Galen and Oribasius.

Enchondro'ma. (Ἐν, in; χόνδρος, cartilage. F. *enchondrome*; G. *Knorpelgeschwulst*.) A cartilage tumour, a tumour having a structure resembling cartilage. Enchondromata most frequently arise from the long bones, but occasionally also from cartilage, from aponeuroses, from the subcutaneous connective tissue, and from that of the lungs, parotid, testicle, and mamma. They are generally translucent and bluish or yellowish white; sometimes hard, sometimes pulpy; they are usually enclosed in a fibrous capsule, which frequently dips into the interior and divides them into lobes; occasionally when the capsule is absent they are surrounded by embryonic cells, which spread irregularly into the surrounding structures. They consist essentially of cells embedded in a matrix, which may be hyaline, mucoid, or fibrous, the fibres being sometimes reticulated as in the cartilages of the larynx, and sometimes arranged as in fibro-cartilage. The cells vary in size and number, generally they are round or oval, especially when the matrix is hyaline; but sometimes they are stellate and branched when the matrix is mucoid; or small and sometimes spindle-shaped when the matrix is fibrous. They may be single or grouped, and are generally surrounded by a lamellar capsule; they contain one or more nuclei, and have somewhat granular contents. Enchondromata undergo calcification, fatty degeneration commencing in the cells, and mucoid softening commencing in the matrix; sometimes true bone forms in them. The matrix in the majority of instances is converted by boiling into chondrin, occasionally into mucin, and very rarely it is found to be albuminous.

E., albu'minous. (L. *albumen*, white of egg.) A rare form of enchondroma of bone, the matrix of which contains an albuminous substance and no chondrin.

E., cen'tral. (L. *centrum*, a centre.) An enchondroma which originates within a bone.

E., cys'tic. (Κύστις, a bladder.) A term applied to those enchondromata in which mucoid softening of the matrix has occurred in defined spots, with a smooth surrounding wall.

E., fi'brous. (L. *fibra*, a filament.) An enchondroma with a matrix containing fibres either interlaced or surrounding the cartilage cells, which are usually small and sometimes spindle-shaped.

E., gelat'inous. Same as *E., soft*.

E. hæmato'des. (Αἱματώδης, blood-like.) A form of enchondroma of bone in which contiguous cell cavities have joined to form branched canals containing blood.

E., hard. The form containing a considerable amount of fibro-cartilage.

E., heterotop'ic. (Ἕτερος, other; τόπος, a place.) An enchondroma which has grown in or from a part where cartilage is not normally present.

E., homotop'ic. (Ὁμός, similar; τόπος, a place.) An enchondroma which has grown in or from a part where cartilage is naturally present.

E., hy'aline. (Ὕαλος, glass.) An enchondroma with a hyaline matrix, and generally large round or oval cells.

E. mol'lë. (L. *mollis*, soft.) Same as *E., soft*.

E., mu'coid. (L. *mucus*, slime; Gr. εἶδος, likeness.) An enchondroma in which the matrix is soft and gummy, and the cells are often branched and stellate.

E. muco'sum. (L. *mucosus*, slimy.) Same as *E., mucoid*.

E. myxomato'des. (*Myxoma*; Gr.

εἶδος, likeness.) A mucoid enchondroma which approaches in structure very closely to a myxoma.

E., os'teoid. (Ὀστέον, a bone; εἶδος, likeness.) Same as *Osteo-chondroma.*

E., peripher'ic. (Περιφέρεια, the circumference of a circle.) An enchondroma which grows from the outer surface of a bone.

E. pseudopapillo'sum. (Ψευδής, false; L. *papilla*, a small pimple.) A form of enchondroma of bone in which the surface has become roughly papillary from a repeated proliferation of the primary and smaller nodules.

E., soft. The form in which the matrix is mucoid with large stellate cells.

E. teleangeiecto'des. (Τῆλε, far; ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; ἔκτασις, extension.) An enchondroma, usually of the mucoid form, containing in parts a close plexus of blood-vessels.

Enchondro'matous. (Ἐν, in; χόνδρος.) Relating to *Enchondroma.*

E. tu'mour. Same as *Enchondroma.*

Enchondro'sis. (Ἐν; χόνδρος.) The formation of an *Enchondroma.*

Also, applied to those enchondromata which are simply outgrowths from a natural cartilage or a fibrocartilage such as the articular, costal, and laryngeal cartilages.

Enchon'drous. (Ἐν, in; χόνδρος, cartilage.) Of the nature of cartilage; cartilaginous.

Also (χόνδρος, a grain), having grains, granular.

Encho'rial. Same as *Enchorious.*

Encho'ric. Same as *Enchorious.*

Enchorion'osus. (Ἐν, in; χωρίον, a particular place; νόσος, disease. F. *enchorionosus*; G. *einheimische Krankheit.*) Term for endemic disease.

Encho'rious. (Ἐγχώριος, of the country.) Of, or belonging to, a district or region, and therefore the same as *Endemic.*

Enchris'tum. (Ἐγχρίω, to rub in.) Old term, used by Celsus, v, 24, for an ointment or liniment.

Enchu'sa. Same as *Anchusa.*

Enchylis'ma. (Ἐγχυλίζω, to convert into juice. F. *enchylisme.*) Conversion into juice.

Enchylo'ma. (Ἐν, from; χυλός, juice.) Old term for an inspissated juice; also, used by Lemery, for an elixir. (Hooper.)

Enchylo'sis. (Ἐγχυλίζω, to convert into juice by pressing.) The expression of juice.

Also, a synonym of *Sugillation*, or the effusion of blood or serum under the skin.

Enchy'lus. (Ἐν, in; χυλός, juice. G. *saftreich.*) Moist; sapid; succulent. Applied formerly (Gr. ἔγχυλος), by Galen, *de Diff. Puls.* iv, 2, to medicines which are wet, or of a moist consistence.

En'chyma. (Ἔγχυμα, an infusion.) An infusion.

Also, the primitive formative juice from which the tissues are built up; or, according to Hayne, from which the cellular tissue is formed.

Also, a synonym of *Plethora.*

E. cells. Purkinje's term for glandular epithelial cells.

Enchymapoz'ema. (Ἔγχυμα, an infusion; ἀπόζεμα, a decoction. F. *enchymapozème*; G. *Aufgussabsud.*) An infuso-decoction.

En'chymatism. (Ἐγχυματισμός.) An infusion.

Enchymo'ma. (Ἐν, in; χυμός, juice. F. *enchymome*; G. *Ergiessung der Säfte.*) Old term (Gr. ἐγχύμωμα), used by Hippocrates, *Epid.* ii, *s.* 4, *n.* 26, for the infusion of vital humours into the solid parts, such as takes place in anger, shame, and joy; a sudden injection of blood into the cutaneous vessels, as in the instance called blushing; also called *Enchymosis.*

Also, a spontaneous extravasation of blood into the tissues from some internal cause, as from mental emotions.

Enchymo'sis. (Ἐγχύμωσις. F. *enchymose*; G. *die Bildung des Enchymoma.*) The same in all respects as *Enchymoma*, though held by Aëtius to mean the formation of *Enchymoma*

Enchy'sa. Same as *Anchusa.*

En'chysis. (Ἔγχυσις, a pouring in.) An infusing.

En'chyta. (Ἐγχέω, to pour in. F. *enchyte*; G. *Spritze.*) A syringe for dropping liquids into the eyes, nose, or ears.

En'chytes. Same as *Enchyta.*

En'chytus. (Ἐγχύω, to pour in. G. *eingespritzt.*) Dropped or poured in. Applied formerly to medicines (*Enchyta medicamenta*) which are dropped into the eyes.

Encip'ient. Erroneously used for *Excipient.*

Enck'ea, Kunth. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Piperaceæ.*

E. glauces'cens. (L. *glaucus*, bluish grey.) Root sialagogue and diuretic. Used in amenorrhœa and leucorrhœa.

E. unguicula'ta. (L. *unguis*, a nail.) Used as *E. glaucescens.*

Enclit'ic. (Ἐγκλιτικός, that which leans.) Affixed; leaning on.

Enclydas'tic. (Ἐγκλυδαστικός, swelling like waves.) Floating in, as of pus or serum in a cavity.

En'clysis. (Ἐγκλισις, inclination.) A bending, an inflexion.

Enclys'ma. (Ἐγκλυσμα; from ἐγκλύζω, to rinse the inside of a thing; from ἐν, in; κλύζω, to cleanse out. F. *enclysme, lavement*; G. *Klystier.*) Old name, used by Dioscorides, for a clyster.

Encœ'lia. (Ἐν, in; κοιλία, the belly. G. *Baucheingeweide.*) That which is within the abdomen or belly. Applied (Gr. ἐγκοίλια), by Lindenus, *Ex.* ix, 57, 58, to the abdominal viscera, or whole contents of the belly.

Encœlial'gia. (Ἐν; κοιλία; ἄλγος, pain. G. *Bauchschmerz.*) Pain in the abdomen.

E. inflammato'ria. Inflammation of the abdominal viscera.

Encœ'lious. (Ἐγκοίλιος, in the belly.) Contained or situated in the abdomen.

Encœli'tis. (Ἐγκοιλία, the intestines.) Inflammation of the abdominal viscera.

Encoleo'sis. (Ἐν, in; κολεός, a sheath. F. *invagination*; G. *Einschliessung in eine Scheide.*) Invagination; enclosure within some part, as with a sheath.

Encolpis'mus. (Ἐγκολπίζω, to go into a bay. F. *encolpisme.*) Old term (Gr. ἐγκολπισμός), used by Moschion, *de Morb. Mul. c.* 132, for the introduction of any medicament into the vagina; a uterine injection.

Encolpi'tis. (Ἐν, in; κόλπος, a bosom, the vagina.) Inflammation of the lining membrane of the vagina.

En'copē. (Ἐγκοπή, from ἐγκόπτω, to cut

into or to impede. F. *encope;* G. *Einschnitt, Hiebwunde.*) An incision; also used by Hippocrates, *in Præcept.* xi, 3, for an impediment.

Encotyl'labe. (*Ἐν*, in; *κοτύλη*, a hollow; *λαβή*, a handle.) A sexually mature Genus of *Trematoda.*

E. Nordman'ni, Diesing. Found in the throat of *Brama rayi.*

Encra'nis. Same as *Encranium.*

Encra'nium. (*Ἐγκράνιον*, from *ἐν*, within; *κρανίον*, the skull.) Old term for the *Cerebellum.*

Encrasich'olus. (*Ἐν*, in; *κράς*, the head; *χολή*, bile.) The anchovy, *Clupea encrasicholus,* which was supposed to have the gall in its head.

Encra'sis. (*Ἐγκρασις*, a mixing in.) A mixture, a mixing.

Encye'sis. (*Ἐγκύησις.*) Pregnancy; also fecundation.

En'cymon. (*Ἐγκύμων.*) Pregnant.

Encymoplas'ma. (*Ἐγκύμων*, pregnant; *πλάσμα*, anything formed. F. *encymoplasme;* G. *Schwangerschaftfrucht.*) The product of the gravid uterus.

Encymo'sia. (*Ἐγκύμων.*) Pregnancy, fecundation.

Encyocol'ica. (*Ἔγκυος*, pregnant; *κωλικός*, suffering from colic. F. *encyocolique;* G. *Kolik der Schwangern.*) The colic of pregnant women.

Encyo'sis. (*Ἐγκυσις.*) An old ... pregnancy, and also for parturition.

Encyst'. (*Ἐν*, in; *κύστις*, a bag.) To enclose in a bag, cyst, or capsule.

Encysta'tion. (*Ἐν*; *κύστις.*) The process of becoming motionless and surrounded by a dense capsule or bag, as occurs in some of the *Protozoa.*

Encys'ted. (*Ἐν*, in; *κύστις*, a bag. F. *enkysté.*) Contained in a bag or cyst.

E. an'eurysm. (*Ἀνεύρυσμα.*) Ordinary aneurysm consisting of one bag or cyst, communicating by one aperture, with one artery.

E. bronch'ocele. Same as *Goitre, encysted.*

E. cal'culus. See *Calculus, encysted.*

E. her'nia. See *Hernia, encysted.*

E. tu'mour. See *Tumour, encysted.*

Encys'tis. (*Ἐν*, in; *κύστις*, a bag. F. *loupe;* G. *Balggeschwulst.*) A term for an encysted tumour or a wen. (Quincy.)

Encyst'ment. (*Ἐν*; *κύστις.*) The condition of an encysted tumour.

In Biology, the process of becoming surrounded by a cyst, such as occurs when two Gregarinæ conjugate.

End. (Sax. *ende.* F. *bout;* I. *estremita;* G. *Ende.*) The last part, or extremity, or termination of a thing.

E. ar'tery. A term by Cohnheim for an artery which alone supplies a small piece of structure without anastomosing with its neighbours.

E. bud. (G. *Endknospe.*) Same as *E. bulb.*

E. bulb. (*Βολβός*, an onion, a bulbous root. G. *Endkolbe.*) A bulbous termination of a nerve; such are the corpuscles of Krause in the conjunctiva, the corpuscles of Grandrey, the tactile corpuscles, and the Pacinian bodies.

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Endadel'phia. (*Ἐνδον*, within; *ἀδελφός*, a brother.) Same as *Enadelphia.*

Endahol'la. The *Kalanchoe glandulosa.*

Endan'gium. (*Ἐνδον*, within; *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel.) The inner coat of blood-vessels or lymphatics.

Endaorti'tis. (*Ἐνδον*; *ἀορτή*, the aorta.) Inflammation of the internal coat of the ... Inflammation of the ... which it originates, and from which ... tend to the outer coats also. It may depend on some general cachectic condition, such as syphilis and chronic alcoholism, or on some local cause, such as the presence of an embolus or of a thrombus. It produces inflammatory proliferation of the cellular elements of the inner coat, which results in a general thickening, or in irregular projecting patches, of a semitranslucent substance; the muscular coat becomes degenerated, the outer coat thickened, and the whole translucent. The artery may be felt as a rigid, irregular tube, it may be entirely blocked, or aneurysm may arise, or warty vegetations may project into the lumen and arrest the fibrin, or there may be rupture or ulceration of the vessel.

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Endecan'drious. (*Ἐνδεκα*, eleven; *ἀνήρ*, a male. F. *endécandrie;* G. *elfmännig.*) Having eleven stamens.

Endecan'drous. Similar to *Endecandrious.*

En'decane. (*Ἐνδεκα.*) $C_{11}H_{24}$. One of the higher paraffins, having a sp. gr. of ·765 at 16° C. (60·8° F.), and boiling between 180° C. (356° F.) and 184° C. (363·2 F.)

Endecaphyl'lous. (*Ἐνδεκα*, eleven; *φύλλον*, a leaf. F. *endécaphylle;* G. *elfblätterig.*) In Botany, having leaves composed of eleven folioles or leaflets.

εἶδος, likeness.) A mucoid enchondroma which approaches in structure very closely to a myxoma.

E., os'teoid. (Ὀστέον, a bone; εἶδος, likeness.) Same as *Osteo-chondroma.*

E., peripher'ic. (Περιφέρεια, the circumference of a circle.) An enchondroma which grows from the outer surface of a bone.

E. pseudopapillo'sum. (Ψευδής, false; L. *papilla*, a small pimple.) A form of enchondroma of bone in which the surface has become roughly papillary from a repeated proliferation of the primary and smaller nodules.

E., soft. The form in which the matrix is mucoid with large stellate cells.

E. teleangiecto'des. (Τῆλε, far; ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; ἔκτασις, extension.) An enchondroma, usually of the mucoid form, containing in parts a close plexus of blood-vessels.

Enchondro'matous. (Ἐν, in; χόνδρος.) Relating to *Enchondroma.*

E. tu'mour. Same as *Enchondroma.*

Enchondro'sis. (Ἐν; χόνδρος.) The formation of an *Enchondroma.*

Also, applied to those enchondromata which are simply outgrowths from a natural cartilage or a fibrocartilage such as the articular, costal, and laryngeal cartilages.

Enchon'drous. (Ἐν, in; χόνδρος, cartilage.) Of the nature of cartilage; cartilaginous.

Also (χόνδρος, a grain), having grains, granular.

Encho'rial. Same as *Enchorious.*

Encho'ric. Same as *Enchorious.*

Enchorion'osus. (Ἐν, in; χωρίον, a particular place; νόσος, disease. F. *enchorionosus*; G. *einheimische Krankheit.*) Term for endemic disease.

Encho'rious. (Ἐγχώριος, of the country.) Of, or belonging to, a district or region, and therefore the same as *Endemic.*

Enchris'tum. (Ἐγχρίω, to rub in.) Old term, used by Celsus, v, 24, for an ointment or liniment.

Enchu'sa. Same as *Anchusa.*

Enchylis'ma. (Ἐγχυλίζω, to convert into juice. F. *enchylisme.*) Conversion into juice.

Enchylo'ma. (Ἐν, from; χυλός, juice.) Old term for an inspissated juice; also, used by Lemery, for an elixir. (Hooper.)

Enchylo'sis. (Ἐγχυλίζω, to convert into juice by pressing.) The expression of juice.

Also, a synonym of *Sugillation*, or the effusion of blood or serum under the skin.

Enchy'lus. (Ἐν, in; χυλός, juice. G. *saftreich.*) Moist; sapid; succulent. Applied formerly (Gr. ἔγχυλος), by Galen, *de Diff. Puls.* iv, 2, to medicines which are wet, or of a moist consistence.

En'chyma. (Ἔγχυμα, an infusion.) An infusion.

Also, the primitive formative juice from which the tissues are built up; or, according to Hayne, from which the cellular tissue is formed.

Also, a synonym of *Plethora.*

E. cells. Purkinje's term for glandular epithelial cells.

Enchymapoz'ema. (Ἔγχυμα, an infusion; ἀπόζεμα, a decoction. F. *enchymapozème*; G. *Aufgussabsud.*) An infuso-decoction.

En'chymatism. (Ἐγχυματισμός.) An infusion.

Enchymo'ma. (Ἐν, in; χυμός, juice. F. *enchymome*; G. *Ergiessung der Säfte.*) Old term (Gr. ἐγχύμωμα), used by Hippocrates, *Epid.* ii, *s.* 4, *n.* 26, for the infusion of vital humours into the solid parts, such as takes place in anger, shame, and joy; a sudden injection of blood into the cutaneous vessels, as in the instance called blushing; also called *Enchymosis.*

Also, a spontaneous extravasation of blood into the tissues from some internal cause, as from mental emotions.

Enchymo'sis. (Ἐγχύμωσις. F. *enchymose*; G. *die Bildung des Enchymoma.*) The same in all respects as *Enchymoma*, though held by Aëtius to mean the formation of *Enchymoma*

Enchy'sa. Same as *Anchusa.*

En'chysis. (Ἔγχυσις, a pouring in.) An infusing.

En'chyta. (Ἐγχέω, to pour in. F. *enchyte*; G. *Spritze.*) A syringe for dropping liquids into the eyes, nose, or ears.

En'chytes. Same as *Enchyta.*

En'chytus. (Ἐγχύω, to pour in. G. *eingespritzt.*) Dropped or poured in. Applied formerly to medicines (*Enchyta medicamenta*) which are dropped into the eyes.

Encip'ient. Erroneously used for *Excipient.*

Enck'ea, Kunth. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Piperaceæ.*

E. glauces'cens. (L. *glaucus*, bluish grey.) Root sialagogue and diuretic. Used in amenorrhœa and leucorrhœa.

E. unguicula'ta. (L. *unguis*, a nail.) Used as *E. glaucescens.*

Enclit'ic. (Ἐγκλιτικός, that which leans.) Affixed; leaning on.

Enclydas'tic. (Ἐγκλυδαστικός, swelling like waves.) Floating in, as of pus or serum in a cavity.

En'clysis. (Ἐγκλισις, inclination.) A bending, an inflexion.

Enclys'ma. (Ἐγκλυσμα; from ἐγκλύζω, to rinse the inside of a thing; from ἐν, in; κλύζω, to cleanse out. F. *enclysme, lavement*; G. *Klystier.*) Old name, used by Dioscorides, for a clyster.

Encœ'lia. (Ἐν, in; κοιλία, the belly. G. *Baucheingeweide.*) That which is within the abdomen or belly. Applied (Gr. ἐγκοίλια), by Lindenus, *Ex.* ix, 57, 58, to the abdominal viscera, or whole contents of the belly.

Encœlial'gia. (Ἐν; κοιλία; ἄλγος, pain. G. *Bauchschmerz.*) Pain in the abdomen.

E. inflammato'ria. Inflammation of the abdominal viscera.

Encœ'lious. (Ἐγκοίλιος, in the belly.) Contained or situated in the abdomen.

Encœli'tis. (Ἐγκοίλια, the intestines.) Inflammation of the abdominal viscera.

Encoleo'sis. (Ἐν, in; κολεός, a sheath. F. *invagination*; G. *Einschliessung in eine Scheide.*) Invagination; enclosure within some part, as with a sheath.

Encolpis'mus. (Ἐγκολπίζω, to go into a bay. F. *encolpisme.*) Old term (Gr. ἐγκολπισμός), used by Moschion, *de Morb. Mul. c.* 132, for the introduction of any medicament into the vagina; a uterine injection.

Encolpi'tis. (Ἐν, in; κόλπος, a bosom, the vagina.) Inflammation of the lining membrane of the vagina.

En'copē. (Ἐγκοπή, from ἐγκόπτω, to cut

into or to impede. F. *encope;* G. *Einschnitt, Hiebwunde.*) An incision; also used by Hippocrates, *in Præcept.* xi, 3, for an impediment.

Encotyl'labë. (Ἐν, in; κοτύλη, a hollow; λαβή, a handle.) A sexually mature Genus of *Trematoda.*

E. Nordman'ni, Diesing. Found in the throat of *Brama rayi.*

Encra'nis. Same as *Encranium.*

Encra'nium. (Ἐγκράνιον, from ἐν, within; κρανίον, the skull.) Old term for the *Cerebellum.*

Encrasich'olus. (Ἐν, in; κρᾶς, the head; χολή, bile.) The anchovy, *Clupea encrasicholus,* which was supposed to have the gall in its head.

Encra'sis. (Ἐγκρασις, a mixing in.) A mixture, a mixing.

Encye'sis. (Ἐγκύησις.) Pregnancy; also fecundation.

En'cymon. (Ἐγκύμων.) Pregnant.

Encymoplas'ma. (Ἐγκύμων, pregnant; πλάσμα, anything formed. F. *cymoplasme;* G. *Schwangerschaftsprodukt.*) The product of the gravid uterus.

Encymo'sia. (Ἐ[illegible]y, fecundation.

Encyocol'ica. (Ἐ[illegible] λικός, suffering from colic. *Kolik der Schwangeren.*) [illegible] women.

[illegible]sis. (Ἐγκ[illegible].) [illegible] term for pregnancy, and also for parturition.

Encyst'. (Ἐν, in; κύστις, a bag.) To enclose in a bag, cyst, or capsule.

Encysta'tion. (Ἐν; κύστις.) The process of becoming motionless and surrounded by a dense capsule or bag, as occurs in some of the *Protozoa.*

Encys'ted. (Ἐν, in; κύστις, a bag. F. *enkysté.*) Contained in a bag or cyst.

E. an'eurysm. (Ἀνεύρυσμα.) Ordinary aneurysm consisting of one bag or cyst, communicating by one aperture, with one artery.

E. bronch'ocele. Same as *Goitre, encysted.*

E. cal'culus. See *Calculus, encysted.*

E. her'nia. See *Hernia, encysted.*

E. tu'mour. See *Tumour, encysted.*

Encys'tis. (Ἐν, in; κύστις, a bag. F. *loupe;* G. *Balggeschwulst.*) A term for an encysted tumour or a wen. (Quincy.)

Encyst'ment. (Ἐν; κύστις.) The condition of an encysted tumour.

In Biology, the process of becoming surrounded by a cyst, such as occurs when two Gregarinæ conjugate.

End. (Sax. *ende.* F. *bout;* I. *estremita;* G. *Ende.*) The last part, or extremity, or termination of a thing.

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Endeic'tic. (Ἐνδεικτικός, from ἐνδείκνυμι, to point out.) Indicative, pointing out.

Endeixiol'ogy. (Ἔνδειξις, a pointing out; λόγος, a discourse.) The doctrine of curative indications.

Endeix'is. (Ἔνδειξις, from ενδείκνυμι, to show. F. *indication;* G. *Anzeige.*) Old term for a demonstration or indication, as for the treatment of a disease.

Ende'mia. (Ἐνδημία, a dwelling anywhere. G. *Landeskrankheit.*) An endemic disease.

Ende'mial. Same as *Endemic.*

Endem'ic. (Ἐν, in; δῆμος, a people. F. *endemique;* G. *endemisch.*) Peculiar to a people, or to a country, or to a neighbourhood.

E. disease. A disease peculiar to a country or neighbourhood, and dependent upon some cause special to that part.

E. influences. The conditions, or circumstances, or agencies which determine the origin of special diseases in special neighbourhoods or localities. These influences may be exerted by the place itself, such as its elevation, its geological formation, the condition and amount of its water, or the direction and force, and temperature of its winds; or they may arise from the indwellers, or their habits, such as their occupations, their personal cleanliness, the disposal of their refuse, or their mental conditions.

E. tetanus. See *Tetanus, endemic.*

Endem'ical. (Ἐν- [illegible]

Endemicity. (Ἐνδήμιος, dwelling in; from ἐν; δῆμος.) The condition or capacity or in a disease of being *Endemic.*

Endemiochloas'ma. (Ἐνδήμιος, belonging to a people; χλοάζω, to be pale green.) Endemic chloasma.

Endemiol'ogy. (Ἐνδήμιος; λόγος, a discourse.) The doctrine of endemic disease.

Endemionosol'ogy. (Ἐνδήμιος; νόσος, a disease; λόγος, an account.) Same as *Endemiology.*

Endemiphys'ical. (Ἐνδήμιος; φυσικός, natural, physical.) Applied to an endemic cause of disease which is physical or material.

En'demy. Same as *Endemia.*

Endepider'mis. (Ἔνδον, within; *epidermis.*) Name for the *Epithelium* or internal epidermis.

Ender'ian. (Ἔνδον, within; δέρος, the skin.) Underneath the skin, within the body.

Endermat'ic. (Ἐν, in; δερματικός, of the skin.) Same as *Endermic.*

Ender'mic. (Ἐν, in; δέρμα, the skin.) That which acts on the skin, or by penetrating beneath the skin.

E. meth'od. The method of using medicines by rubbing them into the skin, or by sprinkling them on the denuded surface where a blister has previously been formed.

Ender'mism. Same as *Endermismus.*

Endermis'mus. (Ἐν, in; δέρμα, the skin. F. *endermisme.*) The application of medicinal substances by the endermic method.

Endermo'sis. Same etymon and meaning as *Endermismus.*

En'deron. (Ἐν, in; δέρος, the skin.) The inner layer of the ectoderm of *Actinozoa.* It consists of granular striated connective tissue.

Also, the inner part of the outer or epidermic integument of any animal.

Also, the same as *Endoderm.*

Enderon'ic. (Ἐν; δέρος.) Relating to the *Enderon.*

E. calcifica'tions. (L. *calx*, lime; *fio*, to become.) False teeth, consisting of deposits of calcareous matter in the pharynx or œsophagus of some snakes and other animals.

En'desis. (Ἔνδεσις, a binding on.) A ligature; a bandage; a means of connection.

Endexoter'ic. (Ἔνδον, within; ἐξωτερικός, belonging to the outside.) A term applied to a series of periodic vital phenomena, or changes; intended to denote such as result from causes both internal or proper to, and external or independent of, the organism; that is, compounded of an esoteric and exoteric series.

Endhy'menine. (Ἔνδον; ὑμήν, a membrane.) The inner membrane of the envelope of a pollen grain; also called *Intine.*

En'dive. (F. *endive*, from L. *intybus.* F. *chicorée des jardins;* G. *Endivie.*) The *Cichorium endivia.*

E., wild. The *Cichorium intybus.*

End[illegible]y'ia. The endive, *Cichorium endivia.*

En[illegible] See *Endeixis.*

E[illegible] German botanist of the earl[illegible]nth century.

[illegible]on of plants. *Thal-[illegible]*tophyta and Hystero-*[illegible]yta*, including Acrobrya, *[illegible]*mphibrya.

[illegible] A prefix signifying [illegible]

Endoaorti'tis. (Ἔνδον, within; *aorta.*) Inflammation of the inner coat of the aorta.

Endoarteri'tis. Same as *Endarteritis.*

En'doblast. (Ἔνδον, within; βλαστός, a sprout.) A term for the nucleus of a cell, especially applied to the nuclei of the cells of a glandular follicle.

Endobranch'iate. (Ἔνδον, within; βρυγχία, gills. F. *endobranche.*) Having gills within. Applied to a Family of the Class *Annelida*, which have no external gills.

Endocar'diac. Same as *Endocardial.*

E. pres'sure. See *Pressure, endocardial.*

Endocar'dial. (Ἔνδον, within; καρδία, the heart.) Within the heart.

Also, relating to the *Endocardium.*

E. mur'murs. Murmurs which take their origin in some diseased or defective condition of the parts within the heart or at the origin of the great vessels. See *Murmurs, endocardial.*

E. thrill. See *Thrill, endocardial.*

Endocardi'tis. (Ἔνδον, within; καρδία, the heart. F. *endocardite.*) Inflammation of the lining membrane of the heart.

E., acute'. (L. *acutus*, sharp.) This form generally occurs in connection with acute rheumatism, but it may become developed in the course of any of the acute specific febrile diseases, during pregnancy, after parturition, in Bright's disease, in chorea, in syphilis, from cold, and from injuries such as rupture of the cardiac valves and the chordæ tendineæ. It is generally limited to the left side of the heart, and in it to the valves and chordæ tendineæ. At first there is increased vascularity of the affected membrane, which becomes swollen and soft from infiltration of leucocytes and growth of tissue, and presents on its surface or edges points of deposit which grow to warty vegetations which may coalesce and entangle fibrin, or may grow firm and hard, with puckering and contraction of the valves; ulceration and perforation or adhesion may ensue.

Sometimes particles of fibrin or small vegetations separate and, being carried away in the blood-current, are arrested in a small vessel and produce embolism. In addition to the symptoms of the disease in the course of which endocarditis has become developed, the condition is only to be recognised by physical signs until valvular obstruction or incompetence is pronounced; there may be increased extent of perhaps an unequal impulse, a prolonged and indistinct first sound at the left apex, a similar alteration of the second sound at the base, and when the disease has produced definite physical change a mitral or aortic murmur.

E., chron'ic. (L. *chronicus*, long-lasting.) This form may follow the acute form, or it may be caused by gouty or other dyscrasiæ. It tends to produce fibroid thickening and hardening of the valves, and ultimately fatty or calcareous degeneration.

E., diphtherit'ic. (Διφθέρα, a prepared hide.) A term applied to *E., ulcerative*, in reference to the fringed vegetations combined with the destructive processes.

E. fibrino'sa. (*Fibrin.*) The ordinary form of endocarditis in which there are lymph and fibrinous deposits on the inflamed surface.

E., gonorrhœ'al. (*Gonorrhœa.*) Endocardial inflammation occurring in the course of gonorrhœa, and caused by the same conditions as those which produce gonorrhœal rheumatism.

E., infec'tive. (L. *infectus*, part. of *inficio*, to taint.) A synonym of *E., ulcerative*, having reference to its termination in embolic abscesses of remote organs.

E., malig'nant. (L. *malignus*, of an evil nature.) A synonym of *E., ulcerative*, in reference to its fatal character.

E. producti'va. (L. *productivus*, from *produco*, to bear.) Endocarditis with [illegible] the inflamed surface.

E., [illegible], *ulcerative;* especially applied to those cases which own a septic origin, such as puerperal endometritis.

E. syphilit'ica. (*Syphilis.*) A chronic form of the disease supposed to be caused by constitutional syphilis.

E., ul'cerative. (L. *ulcus*, a sore.) A special form of the disease in which the inflammation becomes destructive, so that the edges of the valves are eroded, or their area occupied by an ulcer with a granular base and fringed edges; perforation or abscess may occur. In the detritus of the ulceration, fungoid growths, chiefly micrococci, which are by some believed to be the cause of the disease, are frequently found; these accompanying the fragments of detritus from the ulceration are arrested in the smaller capillaries of the kidneys, spleen, brain, or heart, rarely in those of the lungs or liver, and there form foci of hæmorrhage or suppuration. It is accompanied by severe constitutional symptoms, which speedily assume a typhoid or pyæmic character, when splenic enlargement, diarrhœa, jaundice, and albuminuria precede death.

E., ul'cerative, pri'mary. (L. *primus*, first.) The form of *E., ulcerative* which is developed without any obvious cause.

E. verruco'sa. (L. *verruca*, a wart.) Ordinary endocarditis in which there are warty or papillary deposits on the valves.

Endocar'dium. (Ἔνδον, within; καρδία, the heart. F. *endocarde;* I. *endocardo.*) The smooth membrane lining the cavities of the heart, and continuous at their openings with the lining membrane of the arteries and veins. It consists of connective tissue with a network of elastic tissue, enclosing here and there a non-striated muscular fibre, and having a covering of flattened, polygonal, wavy-outlined, epithelial cells, ·03 mm. to ·05 mm. long, and ·02 mm. to ·03 mm. broad; the deeper layers are more hyaline. The endocardium is thicker in the auricles than in the ventricles; and of these latter it is thickest in the left. The endocardium possesses neither blood-vessels nor lymphatics; numerous nerve fibres are seen just beneath it.

En'docarp. (Ἔνδον; καρπός, fruit. F. *endocarpe;* G. *Innenhaut, Wandhaut.*) The inner layer of a pericarp which lines the cavity containing the seeds; it is very distinct in apples and pears.

Also called, when hard, *Putamen.*

Endocau'sis. (Ἔνδον; καῦσις, a burning. F. *endocausis;* G. *innere Hitze.*) Internal heat.

Endocervici'tis. (Ἔνδον; L. *cervix*, the neck.) Inflammation of the lining membrane of the neck of the womb. See *Endometritis, cervical.*

Endochon'dral. (Ἔνδον; χόνδρος, cartilage.) Arising or growing, or being, within cartilage.

E. bone. That part of a growing bone which is formed within the substance of cartilage.

Endocho'rion. (Ἔνδον; χόριον, the membrane that encloses the fœtus.) The inner of the two layers into which Burdach believed that the chorion was divided.

Endochro'[illegible] [illegible] layer of the cuticle of a [illegible] containing colouring matter.

En'dochrome. (Ἔνδον; χρῶμα, colour.) The granular matter contained in the vegetable cell; so called because it is usually coloured. But specially applied to the colouring matter of vegetable cells when any other colour but green.

Endocla'dia. A Genus of *Lichens.*

E. vernica'ta. One of the species forming Japanese isinglass.

Endocoli'tis. (Ἔνδον; κόλον, the colon.) A synonym of *Dysentery*, from the seat of the disease.

Endocrani'tis. (Ἔνδον; κράνιον, the skull.) Same as *Pachymeningitis externa.*

Endocra'nium. (Ἔνδον; κράνιον, the skull.) The inner surface of the cranial parietes.

Endocyc'lica. (Ἔνδον; κύκλος, a circle.) An Order of the Class *Echinoidea*, having the mouth and anus central, and two rows of ambulacral plates alternating with two rows of interambulacral plates.

Endocym'ia. (Ἔνδον; κύμα, the product of conception.) Geoffroy St. Hilaire's term denoting the enclosure of one fœtus, or of part of one, in another fœtus.

En'docyst. (Ἔνδον; κύστις, a bag.) The inner layer of the integument of the *Polyzoa;* it lines the body cavity, and is continuous with the outer membranous layer of the tentacles; it consists of large, irregular connective-tissue cells.

En'docyte. (Ἔνδον; κύτος, a cell.) The granular protoplasmic substance occupying

the median region of the body of the *Gregarinidæ*.

Endodec'a. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Aristolochiaceæ*.

E. serpenta'ria, Klotzsch. The *Aristolochia serpentaria*, Linn.

En'doderm. (Ἔνδον; δέρμα, the skin.) The inner layer of the skin, or of the cuticular covering of an animal.

The term is also specially applied to the two or more layers of large cells forming the inner part of the periphery of the larvæ of *Cœlenterata*.

Also, the innermost layer of the *Blastoderm*.

In Botany, a layer of large cambium cells lying beneath the liber.

Also, the inner layer of the wall of a vegetable cell.

Endoder'mic. (Ἔνδον; δέρμα.) Relating to the *Endoderm*.

Endoder'mis. (Ἔνδον; δέρμα.) A synonym of *Bundle-sheath*.

Endodonti'tis. (Ἔνδον; ὀδούς, a tooth. F. *endodontite*.) Inflammation of the membrane lining the internal cavity or pulp of a tooth.

Endoënteri'tis. (Ἔνδον; ἔντερον, the intestine.) Inflammation of the mucous coat of the intestines.

Endogastri'tis. (Ἔνδον; γαστήρ, the stomach. F. *endogastrite*.) A term for inflammation of the lining membrane of the stomach. See *Gastritis*.

En'dogen. (Ἔνδον; γεννάω, to produce.) A plant in which new wood is developed in the form of bundles in the interior of the stem which is not differentiated into wood and bark; the leaves are commonly parallel-veined, the flowers are tricyclic; the embryo has only one cotyledon, [illegible] is enclosed in a sheath.

Endo[illegible] (Ἔνδον; γένεσις, generation.) The develop[illegible] in the interior of a parent cell.

Endog'enous. (Ἔνδον; γεννάω, to produce. F. *endogène*.) Growing from within; relating to an *Endogen*.

E. cell-forma'tion. The development of daughter cells within a mother cell.

E. mem'bers. A term applied in Botany to those lateral parts of the axis of a plant, such as branches and side roots, which originate in the internal tissue of the axis, and penetrate the outer surface as they develop.

E. stem. See *Stem, endogenous*.

Endog'enously. (Ἔνδον; γεννάω.) In an *Endogenous* manner.

Endog'eny. (Ἔνδον; γεννάω.) The condition of growing or developing from within, as when young or daughter cells are developed in the interior of a mother cell, either by fission of the maternal nucleus or by the development of a new nucleus.

Endogna'thal. (Ἔνδον; γνάθος, the jaw.) Relating to the inner part of the jaw.

E. palp. (L. *palpo*, to fee..) The palpiform appendage to the gnathostegite of Brachyurous Crustacea, consisting of three undeveloped terminal joints.

Endogo'nium. (Ἔνδον; γόνος, a begetting. F. *endogone*.) The reddish closed sporiferous sac which, with the epigone, forms the archegonium of mosses.

Endokardi'tis. See *Endocarditis*.

En'dolymph. (Ἔνδον, within; L. *lympha*, water.) The fluid contained in the membranous labyrinth; that of the haddock contains 1·5 per cent. of solid matter, of which the greater part is sodium chloride, with a little mucin, but no albumen.

Endolymphan'gial. (Ἔνδον; *lymph*; ἀγγεῖον, a vessel.) Relating to the internal lymphatics.

E. nod'ules. (L. *nodulus*, a little knot.) Small elevated masses containing lymph corpuscles, found in the serous membranes.

Endometri'tis. (Ἔνδον, within; μήτρα, the womb. G. *Gebärmutterinnenflächenentzündung*.) Inflammation of the lining membrane of the uterus.

E., acute'. (L. *acutus*, sharp.) The form of inflammation of the uterine lining membrane which runs a short but somewhat severe course. It is caused by local irritations, such as the passing of a sound or of an intra-uterine stem, the application of caustics, excessive coitus and gonorrhœa, by infectious fevers, and by chill; or it may be the result of imperfect uterine contraction after labour. There is weight and pain in the pelvis, back, and thighs, strangury, tenesmus, bearing-down pains, abdominal tenderness, and a purulent or bloody discharge, which irritates the neighbouring skin. The body of the womb is enlarged and tender, and the os œdematous and red. It may affect the cervix or the body only, or both; and may end in resolution or become chronic.

E., adhæ'sive. (L. *adhæro*, to stick to.) The same as *E. decidualis chronica diffusa*.

E., catar'rhal (Κατάρροος, a running down.) A synonym of *E., acute*.

E., cervi'cal. (L. *cervix*, the neck.) The form in which the lining membrane of the neck of the womb is the part chiefly affected. It may be acute or chronic; in the latter case the mucous follicles, and especially the ovules of Naboth, become much enlarged.

E., cervica'lis granulo'sa. (L. *gran-* granular ulcer[illegible] The condition called ring during the course of *E.*, [illegible] often occur-

E., chron'ic. (F. *chronicus*, long-lasting.) A slowly-progressing catarrhal inflammation of the lining membrane of the uterus, in which there is excessive secretion of glairy mucus, and swelling, softening, and abrasion of the epithelial surface. It occurs in anæmic and scrofulous persons, from too-frequent childbearing and subsequent subinvolution, from excessive nursing, and from mental depression. It may affect the cervix only, when it produces a granular condition of the os; or it may be confined to the body of the womb, when atrophy of the uterine glands may occur.

E., corpo'real. (L. *corpus*, the body.) The form in which the lining membrane of the body of the womb is affected; it may be acute or chronic.

E., croup'ous. (*Croupous*.) Same as *E., exudative*.

E., cys'tic. (Κύστις, a bladder.) The form in which the mucous follicles become distended and enlarged, forming rounded, sessile, or pedunculated, elastic tumours, varying in size from a rape seed to a hazel nut, and containing a transparent, thin, mucoid liquid. They are more common in the cervical membrane, but may occur in that of the body of the womb.

E. decidua'lis. (*Decidua*.) Inflammation of the decidual membrane of the impregnated uterus, not infrequently commencing

before conception. The acute form may end in effusion of blood into the fœtal membranes and produce abortion or destruction and disorganisation of the embryo, so as to constitute a mole. From the chronic form, in addition to the following varieties, hypertrophy of the decidua may result.

E. decidua'lis catarrha'lis. (Κατάρροος, a running down.) A chronic form of decidual inflammation which produces a secretion of a yellowish or bloody fluid between the decidua and the chorion, which from time to time escapes externally, and is one form of the condition known as *Hydrorrhœa gravidarum.*

E. decidua'lis chron'ica diffu'sa. (L. *chronicus*, long-lasting; *diffusus*, spread about.) A slowly progressing inflammatory change of the whole of the decidua vera and, it may be, of the reflexa, producing thickening of the membrane, with great enlargement of the decidual cells, and often increase of the cavernous structure of the decidua, so that a cystic condition results; there is often fatty degeneration of the membrane. Frequently abortion is the result, but in some cases pregnancy proceeds to the full term.

E. decidua'lis polypo'sa. (*Polypus.*) The form of decidual inflammation in which the internal surface of the decidua vera becomes the seat of polypoid outgrowths, from hyperplasia of the interstitial tissue, with a development of large spindle-shaped or star-shaped cells.

E. decidua'lis tubero'sa. (L. *tuberosus*, full of swellings.) Same as *E. decidualis polyposa.*

E., diphtherit'ic. (Διφθέρα, a prepared hide.) Same as *E., exudative.*

E., exu'dative. (L. *exudo*, to sweat out.) The form in which a false membrane is thrown out on the surface of the uterine mucous membrane; such as occurs in the acute exanthemata, in malignant cholera, or in the course of diphtheria.

E., fun'dal. (L. *fundus*, the foundation.) Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the fundus of the womb.

E. fungo'sa. (L. *fungus*, a mushroom.) Same as *E. decidualis polyposa.*

Also, Olshausen's synonym of *E., interstitial.*

E., gland'ular. (*Gland.*) Ruge's term for the form of *E., chronic*, in which the uterine follicles lengthen, and widen, and branch from pressure of contained secretion.

E., hæmorrhag'ic. (Αἱμορραγικός, liable to violent bleeding.) A term applied to those cases of *E. decidualis catarrhalis*, in which there is a more or less profuse discharge of blood.

E. hypertroph'ica. (Ὑπέρ, above; τροφή, nourishment.) A term applied to those forms of *E. decidualis* in which there is increase, either general or partial, in the size or bulk of the decidua.

E., interstit'ial. (L. *interstitio*, a standing between.) Ruge's term for the form of *E., chronic*, in which the mucous tissue becomes full of cells, some of which are proliferating and some undergoing fatty degeneration; there is no enlargement of the glands.

E. placenta'ris hypertroph'ica. (*Placenta;* Gr. ὑπέρ, above; τροφή, nourishment.) Inflammation and thickening of the placenta.

E., puer'peral. (L. *puerpera*, a lying-in woman.) Inflammation of the uterine mucous membrane, occurring after labour, and caused by retention of a decomposing clot or membranes, or from other septic infection. It frequently extends along the Fallopian tubes, and produces a general septic condition of the system.

E., pu'rulent. (L. *pus*, matter.) The form which is characterised by the discharge from the cavity of the womb of considerable quantities of pus, sometimes tinged with blood. It occurs chiefly in elderly persons.

The term is also applied to those cases of acute or chronic endometritis at any age in which the discharge is copious and consists of pus.

E. sep'tica. (Σηπτικός, putrefying.) The form which occurs in pregnant women, usually in the latter half of pregnancy, with a quick pulse, a high temperature, a fœtid discharge, resonance of uterine percussion, and tympanitis; it produces abortion or premature labour, and generally death of the mother. It is probably caused by the reception of some septic poison or fungus.

E., septicæ'mic. (Σηπτικός, putrefying; αἷμα, blood.) Same as *E. septica.*

E. sero'sa. (L. *serum*, the watery part of a thing.) The same as *E. decidualis catarrhalis.*

E., syphilit'ic. (*Syphilis.*) Endometritis caused by syphilis.

E. villo'sa. (L. *villosus*, hairy.) The form of *E., chronic*, in which, from cellular deposit in the mucous membrane, it grows on the free surface into small, close-set, papillary excrescences, without any epithelial covering.

Endome'trium. (Ἔνδον; μήτρα.) The lining membrane of the uterus.

Endometrorrha'gia. (Ἔνδον, within; μήτρα, the womb; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth. F. *endométrorrhagie.*) Hæmorrhage within the womb.

Endomy'sium. (Ἔνδον; μῦς, a muscle.) The prolongation of the sheath of areolar tissue around a muscle, the perimysium, between the muscular fibres; it consists chiefly of white fibrous tissue, but contains a few elastic fibres, and many plasma cells.

Endonarteri'tis. Same as *Endarteritis.*

Endonenteri'tis. (Ἔνδον, within; ἔντερον, an intestine. F. *endonenterite.*) Inflammation of the lining membrane of the intestines.

Endonephri'tis. (Ἔνδον; νεφρῖτις, a disease in the kidneys.) Inflammation of the lining membrane of the pelvis of the kidney. A synonym of *Pyelitis.*

Endoneu'rium. (Ἔνδον; νεῦρον, a nerve.) The thin layer of connective tissue which separates the nerve-fibres in the funiculus; it is continuous with the septa of the perineurium and supports the capillaries.

Endoœsophagi'tis. (Ἔνδον; οἰσοφάγος, the gullet. F. *endœsophagite.*) Inflammation of the lining membrane of the œsophagus.

Endopar'asite. (Ἔνδον; παράσιτος, one who lives at another's expense.) A dweller in the internal organs of an animal, as a tapeworm.

Endopath'ic. (Ἔνδον; πάθος, suffering.) Relating to the production of disease from causes within the body.

Endopericardi'tis. (Ἔνδον; περί, around; καρδία, the heart.) Inflammation of both the inner and the outer membranes of the heart, being conjoined endocarditis and pericarditis.

Also, according to some, inflammation of that part of the pericardium only which covers the heart substance.

Endoph'eride. A synonym of *Syconus*.

Endophlebi'tis. (Ἔνδον; φλέψ, a vein. F. *endophlébite*.). Inflammation of the lining membrane of a vein.

Endophlo'em. Same as *Endophlœum*.

Endophlœ'um. (Ἔνδον; φλοιός, bark. G. *Innenrinde*.) The inner bark or liber of a tree.

Endoph'ora. (Ἔνδον, within; φέρω, to bear.) Name by some for the *Endopleurâ*.

Endophrag'ma. (Ἔνδον; φράγμα, a partition. F. *endophragme*.) The transversal diaphragms or septa which in some simple plants result from the application, end to end, of the cells of which it is formed.

Also, the chitinous covering of the neural canal in the thorax of some Crustacea.

Endophyl'lous. (Ἔνδον; φύλλον, a leaf.) In Botany, a term applied to young leaves of Monocotyledons, because they are developed within a sheath.

En'doplasm. (Ἔνδον; πλάσμα, anything formed.) Strasburger's term for the inner layer of the protoplasm of a vegetable cell, being that which contains the chlorophyll granules.

Endoplas'ma. (Ἔνδον; πλάσμα.) Same as *Endosarc*.

En'doplast. (Ἔνδον; πλάσσω, to form.) A large protoplasmic corpuscle in the external parenchyma of the body of the Infusoria. It varies in shape; generally it is rounded or oblong, sometimes it is band-like or horseshoe-shaped, and sometimes it is divided into many parts. It consists of a fine membranous bag, enclosing a finely granular viscous fluid. It is supposed to be concerned in the female part of the reproductive process, and is also known as the nucleus.

Endoplas'tica. (Ἔνδον; πλάσσω, to form.) One of Huxley's two divisions of *Protozoa*, being those which contain an *Endoplast*, or it may be several; generally also they possess contractile vacuoles.

Endoplas'tule. (Ἔνδον; πλάσσω.) A bright rod-like mass lying in the interior or on the outside of the *Endoplast* of Protozoa. It has been supposed to be a male sexual organ, and at certain times to enlarge, to become granular, and to be transformed into fusiform filaments or spermatozoids. It is also called the nucleolus.

Endopleu'ra. (Ἔνδον, within; πλευρά, the side. F. *endoplèvre*; G. *Kernhaut, Lederhaut*.) A term formerly applied to the internal layer of the spermoderm. It consists of a coalescence between the membrane of the nucleus and the embryo sac, or of one of these parts alone.

Also called *Tegmen*.

Endopleu'rite. (Ἔνδον; πλευρά, a rib.) The portion of the apodeme of the thorax of *Astacus* and other Crustacea, which arises from the interepimeral membrane, connecting every pair of somites.

Endop'odite. (Ἔνδον; πούς, a foot.) The innermost of the two processes appended to the basal process of the hinder limbs of some of the Crustacea. It is sometimes represented by tufts of bristles.

Endoproc'ta. (Ἔνδον; πρωκτός, the anus.) A division of Polyzoa, according to Nitsche, in which the anus lies within the circle of tentacles; the endocyst is composed of only one layer, and the endoderm of the alimentary canal has no external coat; the perivisceral cavity is occupied by branched mesodermal cells.

En'doptile. Same as *Endoptilus*.

Endop'tilus. (Ἔνδον; πτίλον, a small plume. F. *endoptile*.) Name by Lesteboudois for the embryo of monocotyledonous plants, because its plumule, before germination, is contained in a *Coleoptilus*.

Endorrhi'za. (Ἔνδον; ῥίζα, a root.) The sheath-enclosed radicle of an endorrhizous plant which does not lengthen, but gives origin from its termination or from its sides to small rootlets.

Endorrhi'zal. Same as *Endorrhizous*.

Endorrhi'zous. (Ἔνδον; ῥίζα, a root. F. *endorhize*.) Applied to plants in which the radicle is enclosed in a sheath, or *Coleorrhiza*.

En'dosarc. (Ἔνδον; σάρξ, flesh.) The protoplasmic interior or sarcode of the *Protoplasmata*, containing the nucleus and such other structures as they possess.

Also, Joliet's name for the network of fusiform cells derived from the endocyst of *Bryozoa*, which bring the several personæ of the colony into communication, and which, according to him, is influential in the formation of the reproductive buds, and in the development of the sexual organs. This structure was thought by Müller to be of the character of a common nervous system.

En'doscope. (Ἔνδον, within; σκοπέω, to view.) An instrument so arranged as to give a view of some internal part of the body through a natural canal. It consists of a tube blackened within, and as wide as can be conveniently introduced into the passage. The external or ocular end is funnel-shaped, and is sometimes filled with lenses; the internal or visceral end is rounded, and sometimes fitted with a reflector, and sometimes with an apparatus by which it can be dilated. A strong light is directed down the tube, as in ophthalmoscopic or laryngoscopic examinations, from a mirror placed on the forehead of the observer.

E., u'terine. (L. *uterus*, the womb.) A tube for insertion into the canal of the cervix uteri with an adjustable reflecting mirror attached so as to illuminate the cavity of the womb.

Another instrument consists of two semicircular blades, which can be separated when introduced through the os uteri.

Endoscop'ic. (Ἔνδον; σκοπέω.) Relating to the *Endoscope*.

Also, the same as *Entoptic*.

Endos'copy. (Ἔνδον; σκοπέω.) The examination of internal parts by means of the endoscope. The chief organs that may thus be examined, are the urethra and bladder, the rectum, and the œsophagus and stomach. The whole length of the urethra can be leisurely examined; and in the female the openings of the ureters have been seen. It affords a means of applying topical remedies to erosions, ulcers, and to strictures, of removing polypi, of perceiving the position of false passages, and of introducing minute instruments, such as scissors, forceps, and knives to definite points.

En'dosis. (Ἐνδίδωμι, to remit. F. *endose*; G. *Verminderung*.) Old term (Gr. ἔνδοσις), used by Galen, *Comment. in Epid.* i, 2, *c.* 3, for a remission or intermission, as of a fever.

Endoskel'eton. (Ἔνδον, within; σκελετόν, a skeleton.) The internal bony skeleton

of the *Vertebrata*, as distinct from the outer or exo-skeleton and the splanchno-skeleton.

Endos'mic. (F. *endosmique.*) Of, or belonging to, *Endosmose.*

Endos'mo-exosmo'sis. (Ἔνδον; ὠσμός, a thrusting in; ἔξω, from without.) A synonym of *Osmosis.*

Endosmom'eter. (Ἔνδον; ὠσμός, a thrusting in; μέτρον, a measure.) An instrument contrived by Dutrochet for exhibiting and measuring the phenomena of endosmose. It consists of a graduated glass tube, to one end of which is attached a bag of animal membrane, such as a bladder; the bag is filled with the substance to be experimented on, and immersed in distilled water; the amount of loss or gain by endosmose is read off on the tube by the rise or fall of the contained fluid.

Endosmomet'ric. (Ἔνδον; ὠσμός; μέτρον.) Relating to the *Endosmometer.*

En'dosmose. (Ἔνδον; ὠσμός.) See under *Osmosis.*

E., elec'trical. See *Electric osmosis.*

Endosmo'sis. (Ἔνδον; ὠσμός.) Same as *Endosmose.*

Endosmos'mic. (Ἔνδον; ὠσμός.) Same as *Endosmotic.*

Endosmot'ic. (Ἔνδον; ὠσμός.) Relating to *Endosmose.*

E. equiv'alent. (L. *equus*, equal; *valeo*, to be worth.) Joliy's term for the number which denotes the proportionate amount of water that passes through the endosmometer in exchange for one part by weight of the substance; thus the equivalent number of alcohol is 4·2, of caustic potash 215, of sodium chloride 4·3, and of sugar 7·1.

E. force. The influence or force which causes endosmosis; in the majority of instances it is an attraction for or an affinity to the liquid which lies at the other side of the membrane.

En'dosperm. (Ἔνδον, within; σπέρμα, a seed. F. *endosperme.*) The nutritive substance found in many seeds between the integuments and the embryo; also termed the *Albumen.* It is developed, in Angiosperms, from the layer of cells which lines the wall of the embryo-sac, and which sprung from the division of the nucleus after fertilisation. It consists of albuminoid matter, and often contains oil. The endosperm is analogous to the prothallium of cryptogams.

Also, Pfeffer's name for the inner coat of the spore of a lycopodium or a fern.

E. cells. The cells which proceed from the division of the nucleus in the embryo-sac of angiosperm, and develop into the *Endosperm.*

Endosper'mic. (Ἔνδον; σπέρμα.) Relating to the *Endosperm.*

Endos'pora. (Ἔνδον, within; σπορά, a seed. F. *endospore.*) Applied to fungi the spores of which are situated in the interior.

En'dospore. (Ἔνδον; σπορά, a seed.) The thin internal lining membrane of the wall of a spore or of a pollen grain.

Endospo'rium. Same as *Endospore.*

Endospe'rous. (Ἔνδον; σπορά.) Having an *Endospore.*

Endostei'tis. (Ἔνδον; ὀστέον, a bone.) Inflammation of the medullary membrane of a bone.

Endoster'nal. (Ἔνδον; στέρνον, the breast.) Geoffroy St. Hilaire's term for the segment of the plastron of turtles, now known as the *Entoplastron.*

Endoster'nite. (Ἔνδον; στέρνον, the breast.) The portion of the apodeme of the thorax of Astacus and other Crustacea which arises from the intersternal membrane, connecting every pair of somites.

Endos'teum. (Ἔνδον; ὀστέον, a bone.) The fine layer of highly vascular areolar tissue which lines the medullary cavities of bones; it is not possible to detach it as a continuous membrane; its blood-vessels supply the contiguous bony tissue and the fat cells.

Endosti'tis. Same as *Endosteitis.*

Endosto'ma. (Ἔνδον, within; *ostoma*, for *osteoma.* F. *endostome.*) A chronic, morbid, osseous tumour within a bone. The opposite of *Exostoma.*

En'dostome. (Ἔνδον; στόμα, a mouth. F. *endostome.*) The inner opening of the channel of the micropyle in the primine of an angiospermous ovule.

Also, a calcified plate supporting the labrum in some Crustacea.

Endosto'sis. (Ἔνδον; *ostosis.*) The formation of an *Endostoma.*

Also, a term applied to the ossification of bone when it commences in the intercellular spaces of the cartilaginous matrix.

En'dostyle. (Ἔνδον; στύλος, a pillar, a pencil.) A rigid, hollow, whitish, rod-like structure on the floor of the ventral groove of Tunicata; it is the upper surface of a furrow or fold of the middle of the hæmal wall of the pharynx; it projects into the hæmal sinus.

Endothe'ca. (Ἔνδον; θήκη, a case.) The inner layer of the wall of the sac of the gonosome of the *Hydrozoa.*

Also, the inner membrane of the wall of the cells of the anther.

Endothe'cal. (Ἔνδον; θήκη.) Relating to the *Endotheca.*

E. dissep'iments. (L. *dissepimentum*, a partition.) Horizontal plates growing inwards from the septa of a *Corallite.*

Endothe'cium. (Ἔνδον; θήκη, a case.) The central part of the sporogonium of mosses which corresponds to the columella and sporogenous layer.

Endothe'lial. Relating to the *Endothelium.*

E. can'cer. (G. *Endothelkrebs.*) Cancer composed of cells proceeding from the germination or outgrowth of endothelium, lying in a connective-tissue stroma. The diagnostic points from alveolar sarcoma are that the epithelioid cells in endothelial cancer are quite distinct from those of the stroma, and that the stroma supports vessels, whilst the contents of the alveoli are destitute of vessels. It has been observed in the skin, dura mater, brain, in the pleura and peritoneum, lymphatic glands, liver, testicle, and ovary. It is probably often synonymous with the term cholesteatoma. Many primary gelatinous cancers of the serous cavities, especially of the peritoneum, are forms of endothelial cancer.

E. pearls. Small globular masses found on the serous membranes, especially of the brain, consisting of flattened and compressed endothelial cells; sometimes they become calcified.

Endothelio'ma. (*Endothelium.*) A malignant growth, of the same nature as *Epithelioma*, from the endothelial surface of the pleura, peritoneum, pericardium, pia-mater, and other serous surfaces. See *Endothelial cancer.*

Endothe'lium. (In contradistinction to

epithelium, from ἔνδον, within.) A term applied to a single layer of flattened, transparent, squamous cells, applied to each other by their edges, which lines the free surface of the serous and synovial membranes, and of those of the brain and spinal cord, the posterior surface of the cornea and anterior surface of the iris, the surfaces of tendons and tendon sheaths, the lymph sinuses or lymph sacs of amphibia, the cavity of the heart, and the interior of blood-vessels, and lymphatics. Each endothelial cell consists of a homogenous ground plate, in which an oval excentric nucleus is embedded. The substance of the nucleus, and that of the ground plate, are both fibrillated. The form of the cells is usually more or less polygonal or slightly elongated, and the borders may be either straight, sinuous, or serrated. Between the cells are said to be at certain points openings or stomata.

E., cement'-sub'stance of. The intercellular substance of the endothelium lying between and connecting the edges of contiguous cells. It is said to be a fluid or viscid substance which permits the passage of solutions of fluids containing very small suspended particles.

E., ger'minating cells of. (L. *germino*, to sprout.) Polyhedral or short columnar cells found in some places, either isolated or forming small groups, and covering small patches, or nodular, villous, or cord-like structures of the pleura and omentum, or synovial membranes and elsewhere. These cells can be shown to be in an active state of division, and form, by their fission, small spherical lymphoid cells, which ultimately enter the lymphatics, and enter the blood system as white blood corpuscles. They often line the stomata; and those found on the mesogastrium, mesentery, and septum cisternæ of the frog are ciliated.

E., subepithe'lial. (L. *sub*, under; *epithelium*.) A single layer of very thin, flat, polyhedral cells, united to each other by a delicate substance, and lying below the epithelium of the mucous membranes.

Endothorac'ic fas'cia. See *Fascia endothoracica*.

Endo'toscope. (Ἔνδον; οὖς, the ear; σκοπέω, to observe.) An instrument for illuminating the membrana tympani, in order that its condition may be observed.

Endouteri'tis. (Ἔνδον; L. *uterus*, the womb.) Inflammation of the lining membrane of the uterus or womb; better *Endometritis*.

En'dyma. (Ἔνδυμα, a garment.) A synonym of *Ependyma ventriculorum*.

Enecheˊma. (Ἐνήχημα, a sound in a thing.) Term for *Tinnitus aurium*.

Eneˊcia. (Ἠνεκής, continuous.) A term applied by Mason Good to continued fever, and characterised by having one series of increase and decrease; with a tendency to exacerbation and remission, for the most part appearing twice in the twenty-four hours. He divided it into the three following species.

E. cauˊma. (Καῦμα, burning heat.) Inflammatory fever; heat greatly increased; pulse quick, hard, and strong; urine red; disturbance of mind slight. (Good.)

E. synˊochus. (Συνοχός, unintermitted.) Synochal fever; compounded of cauma and typhus; in its commencement resembling the former; in its progress, the latter. (Good.)

E. tyˊphus. (Τύφος, stupor.) Typhus fever; pulse small, weak, and unequal; usually frequent; heat nearly natural; great sensoria debility, and disturbance of the mental powers. (Good.)

Enceile'ma. (Ἐν, in; εἰλέω, to contain. F. *enceilème*.) The internal membrane of the seed.

Enˊema. (Ἔνεμα, from ἐνίημι, to inject. F. *clystère, lavement*; G. *Klyster*.) Term for a medicine, in the liquid or gaseous form, thrown into the rectum in order to empty the bowels of fæces, or otherwise; a clyster or glyster; an injection.

E. alˊoës, B. Ph. (F. *lavement aloëtique*; G. *Aloeklyster*.) Enema of aloes. Aloes 40 grains, carbonate of potash 15, mucilage of starch 10 ounces. Mix. A purgative and ascaridicide.

E. anoḍˊynum. (Ἄν, neg.; ὀδυνή, pain.) The *E. opii*.

E. antihysterˊicum. (Ἀντί, against; *hysteria*.) The *E. assafœtidæ*.

E. apparaˊtus. The apparatus for administering an enema, consisting of a smooth metallic, bone, ivory, vulcanite, rigid, elastic or other tube for introduction into the rectum, and a syringe or elastic bag or bulbous tube for forcing the fluid into the bowel, or an elevated receptacle, whereby hydrostatic pressure is substituted for hand-force.

E. assafoe'tidæ, B. Ph. (F. *lavement d'ase fœtide*; G. *Asafötidaklystier*.) Enema of assafœtida. Assafœtida 30 grains in distilled water 4 ounces. In hysteria and constipation with flatulence.

E. cathar'ticum. (Καθαρτικός, fit for cleansing.) The *E. magnesiæ sulphatis*.

E. commu'nè. (L. *communis*, common.) Oatmeal gruel with a tablespoonful of common salt, and four or five tablespoonfuls of olive oil. Aperient.

E. foe'tidum. (L. *fœtidus*, stinking.) The *E. assafœtidæ*.

E. magne'siæ sulpha'tis, B. Ph. (F. *lavement de sulfate de magnésie*; G. *Bittersalzklystier*.) Sulphate of magnesia 1 ounce, olive oil 1, mucilage of starch 15. Aperient.

E. nicotia'næ. (*Nicotiana*.) The *E. tabaci*.

E. nu'triens. (L. *nutrio*, to nourish.) An injection of twelve ounces of strong beef tea, thickened with hartshorn shavings or arrowroot.

E., nu'tritive. (L. *nutrio*.) As well as the special form *E. nutriens*, many food substances are used for injection into the rectum to support life; such are white of egg, raw meat beaten up with fresh pig's pancreas or pepsin, milk, farinaceous solution with maltine, and other substances, with or without wine or spirit.

E. o'pii, B. Ph. (F. *lavement opiacé anodin*; G. *Opiumklystier*.) Opium enema. Tincture of opium half a drachm, mucilage of starch 2 ounces. Sedative.

E. pump. Same as *E. syringe*.

E. sedati'vum. (L. *sedo*, to allay.) The *E. opii*.

E. syr'inge. A syringe used for the injection of fluids into the rectum.

E. taba'ci, B. Ph. (F. *lavement de tabac*; G. *Tabakklystier*.) Tobacco enema. Leaf tobacco 20 grains, boiling water 8 ounces. Infuse for half an hour and strain. Used for producing relaxation in hernia and ileus.

E. terebinth'inæ, B. Ph. (F. *lavement térébinthiné*; G. *Terpentinölklystier*.) Turpen-

tine 1 ounce, mucilage of starch 15. Used in constipation with tympanites, in hysteria, in the pain from vesical calculus, and to destroy ascarides.

E., tobac'co. See *E. tabaci.*

E., tur'pentine. See *E. terebinthinæ.*

Enepider'mic. (Ἐν, in; ἐπιδερμίς, the epidermis.) Applied to the mode of treating diseases by applications to the skin, such as by plasters and other modes.

Energet'ics. (Ἐνέργεια, action, force.) The science of the laws of mechanical or physical forces.

Ener'gia. Same as *Energy.*

En'ergy. (F. *energie*, from Gr. ἐνέργεια, from ἐνεργέω, to be active. F. *énergie*; G. *Energie, Thatkraft.*) Inherent power, vigour, the degree of force exercised by any power.

In Physics, the capacity or power to do work, or to overcome resistance.

E., ac'tual. (L. *actualis*, actual.) The energy which is accomplishing motion. Same as *E., kinetic.*

E., conserva'tion of. (L. *conservo*, to keep thoroughly.) The principle asserted in this term is stated by Clerk Maxwell as follows—The total energy of any body or system of bodies is a quantity which can neither be increased nor diminished by any mutual action of those bodies, though it may be transformed into any one of the forms of which energy is susceptible.

E., dissipa'tion of. (L. *dissipatio*, a scattering.) A term which conveys the idea that as there is a tendency for all forms of physical energy to become converted into heat there will come a time when heat will be the only form of physical energy, and that heat so diffused that all matter will be at the same temperature, and so no possibility of any physical phenomena.

E., dynam'ic (Δύναμις, power.) Same as *E., kinetic.*

E., kinet'ic. (Κινητικός, putting in motion.) The power to do work possessed by a body in motion; its amount is measured by half the product of the moving mass into the square of its velocity.

E. of mo'tion. Same as *E., kinetic.*

E. of posi'tion. Same as *E., potential.*

E., pos'sible. Same as *E., potential.*

E., poten'tial. (L. *potentia*, power.) The power of doing work possessed by a mass or a system of masses in consequence of the position of itself or of its parts, as when it is raised from the ground; it is measured by the product of the force tending to cause motion into the distance through which the point of application of the force is capable of being displaced in the direction in which the force acts. (Atkinson's Ganot.)

E., transforma'tion of. (L. *transformo*, to change in shape.) Change of one form of energy into another, as when chemical energy becomes thermal energy during the act of chemical combination.

E., u'nit of. See *Unit of energy.*

E., vi'tal. (L. *vita*, life.) The aggregate of forces which go to the production and continuance of life.

Ener'vate. (L. *e*, neg.; *nervus*, a nerve. F. *énervé*; G. *rippenlos.*) Having no rib or nerve; ribless.

Also, to deprive of force, or of strength.

Ener'vating. (L. *enervo*, to weaken. F. *affaiblissant*; G. *entnervend, schwächend.*) Weakening or destroying the power, force, or energy of the nervous system.

Enerva'tio. (L. *e*, out of; *nervus*, a nerve.) Old term, used by Galen, *de Loc. Aff.* i, 6, for *Aponeurosis* or *Tendo.*

Also, the same as *Enervation.*

E. tendin'ea muscu'lorum. (*Tendon*; L. *musculus*, a muscle.) The tendinous intersections of the belly of a muscle.

Enerva'tion. (L. *enervo.* F. *énervation*; G. *Entnervung, Entkräftung.*) The act or state of being weakened, or of being weak from deficient nerve-force.

Also, the cutting across of a nerve, or of a tendon. The same as *Neurotomy.*

Ener'vious. (L. *enervo.*) Same as *Enervate.*

Also, weak, wanting in strength.

Ener'vitas. (L. *enervatio*, a state of weakness.) Sluggishness, inactivity.

Enfold'ing. Enclosing, wrapping up.

E. æstiva'tion. The variety of æstivation, called also *Æ., convolute.*

Engalac'tum. (Ἐν, for; γάλα, milk.) Name given to a certain plant, supposed to be the *Salsola kali* of Linnæus; because it was eaten by nurses to increase their milk.

Engas'trimysm. (Ἐγγαστρίμυθος.) Same as *Engastrimythism.*

Engas'trimyth. (Ἐγγαστρίμυθος, from ἐν, in; γαστήρ, the belly; μῦθος, speech. F. *engastrimythe*; G. *Bauchredner.*) Old term applied to one who speaks with his mouth closed, because he appears to give forth his voice from his belly; a ventriloquist.

Engas'trimythism. (Ἐγγαστρίμυθος.) Same as *Ventriloquism.*

Engeiso'ma. (Ἐν, in; γείσωμα, the eaves of a house. F. *embarrure, engissome.*) Old name for an instrument used in fractures of the skull, according to Galen, *Meth. Med.* vi, 6, and *Def. Med.*

Also, a term for a fracture in which the broken portion sinks deep, and the sound part is situated above it.

Engelhard'tia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Juglandiaceæ.*

E. spica'ta, Blume. (L. *spicatus*, pointed.) A species which probably furnishes some of the dammar resin.

En'ghien. France, Département Seine-et-Oise, overlooking the Valley of Montmorency, near Paris. Cold sulphur waters, with sulphate of lime, and small quantities of other saline constituents; the amount of hydrogen sulphide is large. They are stimulating, producing, in too large or too frequent doses, febrile excitement; they produce diuresis and are laxative. Used in scrofulous and glandular diseases, mucous catarrhs, and skin affections.

Engiso'ma. See *Engeisoma.*

En'gistein. Switzerland, in Canton Bern. A chalybeate water, containing calcium carbonate and free carbonic acid.

Eng'lish. Relating, or belonging to, England.

E. ar'rowroot. A term sometimes applied to potato-starch.

E. cham'omile. The *Anthemis nobilis.*

E. chol'era. See *Cholera, English.*

E. disea'se. An old term for rickets; according to some, because the disease is very

prevalent in England; but more probably because of the name of one of the earliest and best treatises on the matter, 'De Morbo Puerili Anglorum,' published by Whistler at Leyden in 1684.

E. drops. A name of an old remedy containing carbonate of ammonia and an ethereal oil.

E. gal'angale. The *Cyperus longus.*

E. gar'lic. The *Allium sativum.*

E. mer'cury. The *Chenopodium bonus Henricus.*

E. pep'per. The seeds of *Draba muralis.*

E. plas'ter. A name given to isinglass or court plaster.

E. salt. (G. *Englisch Salz.*) Sulphate of magnesia.

E. scur'vy grass. The *Cochlearia anglica.*

E. spice. (G. *Englisch Gewürz.*) A term for *Pimenta.*

E. stick'ing-plas'ter. A name given to isinglass or court plaster.

E. sweat. Same as *Sweating sickness.*

E. tobac'co. The *Nicotiana rustica.*

Englottogas'tor. ('Ἐν, within; γλῶττα, the tongue; γαστήρ, the belly.) Old name for a ventriloquist.

Engompho'sis. ('Ἐν, in; γόμφος, a nail. G. *Einkeilung, Einzapfung.*) A synonym of *Gomphosis.*

Engoniocthe'ter. Same as *Goniocatheter.*

Engoniome'lē. Same as *Goniomele.*

Engo'nious. ('Ἐν, in; γωνία, an angle.) Having angles; angular; applied to the angle formed by the bending of a joint, whether it be right or oblique.

Engorg'ed. (F. *engorger;* from *en*, in; *gorge*, the throat. G. *verstopft.*) Filled to excess, as a blood-vessel with blood.

Engorg'ement. (F. *engorgement*, from *engorger*, to be choked up; from *en*, in; *gorge*, the throat. G. *Haufung.*) Term for a state of vascular congestion; a choking up.

Engraft'. Same as *Gräft.*

Engrau'lis. ('Εγγραυλίς, the anchovy.) A Genus of the Order *Malacoptera*, Class *Pisces.*

E. encrasich'olus, Rond. ('Εγκρασιχόλος.) The *Anchovy.*

Enhæmato'sis. Same as *Hæmatosis.*

Enhæ'mon. ('Ἐν, for; αἷμα, blood.) Name anciently applied to a plaster for stopping the bleeding of a wound.

Enile'ma. Same as *Enetilema.*

Enix'a. (L. *enixus*, part. of *enitor*, to bring forth.) A former term for a woman in childbed; the same as *Puerpera*, according to P. M. de Calderia, *Oper.* ii, p. 74, 77.

Enix'io. (L. *enixus.*) A bringing forth.

E. fœ'tus. (L. *fœtus*, offspring.) The birth of a child.

Enix'um. Old term for a neutral salt.

E. Paracel'si. Old term for the *Caput mortuum* of the distillation of nitric acid.

Enix'us. (L. *enixus*, a bringing forth.) Parturition.

E. fœ'tus. (L. *fœtus*, offspring.) The birth of a child.

Enize'sis. ('Ενίζησις, a sitting in.) An old term specially applied to the sitting in warm oil to facilitate the passage of, and relieve the pain produced by, a urinary calculus.

Enk'ea. See *Enckea.*

Enkeph'alon. See *Encephalon.*

Enmetri'tis. ('Ἐν, in; μήτρα, the womb.) Inflammation of the inner coat of the uterus. Same as *Endometritis.*

En'neagyn. ('Εννέα, nine; γυνή, a female.) A plant having nine pistils.

Enneagyn'ia. ('Εννέα, nine; γυνή, a female. F. *ennéagynie;* G. *Neunweibigkeit.*) A Linnæan Order of plants having nine pistils.

Enneag'ynous. ('Εννέα; γυνή. G. *neunweibig.*) Having nine pistils.

Enneame'nous. ('Εννέα; μῆν, a month. G. *neunmonatlich.*) Having, or being, a period of nine months long.

Ennean'der. ('Εννέα; ἀνήρ, a male.) A plant having nine stamens.

Ennean'dria. ('Εννέα, nine; ἀνήρ, a male. G. *Neunmännigkeit.*) A Linnæan class of plants, comprising those which have hermaphrodite flowers with nine stamens.

Ennean'drous. ('Εννέα; ἀνήρ. G. *neunmännig.*) Having nine stamens.

Ennean'therous. ('Εννέα; *anther.* G. *neunstaubfadig.*) Having nine anthers.

Enneapet'alous. ('Εννέα; πέταλον, a leaf. G. *neunblumenblätterig.*) Having nine petals.

Enneaphar'macus. ('Εννέα; φάρμακον, a medicine.) Old term applied to a medicine or plaster, Celsus, v, 19, *t.* 10, containing nine simple ingredients.

Also, a pessary of a similar constitution.

Enneaphyl'lous. ('Εννέα; φύλλον, a leaf. G. *neunblätterig.*) Having nine leaves or leaflets.

Enneaphyl'lum. ('Εννέα, nine; φύλλον, a leaf.) An old name for *Helleborus fœtidus*, or bear's foot; because its flower consists of nine leaves.

Enneasep'alous. ('Εννέα; *sepal.*) Having nine sepals.

Enneasper'mous. ('Εννέα; σπέρμα, a seed.) Having nine seeds.

Enneuro'sis. ('Ἐν, in; νεῦρον, a nerve.) Same as *Innervation.*

E'node. (L. *e*, neg.; *nodus*, a knot. F. *énode;* G. *knotenlos.*) Having no knots, or nodes, or joints; knotless, jointless.

Enophthal'mus. ('Ἐν, in; ὀφθαλμός, the eye. G. *Zurücktreten des Bulbus.*) Retraction of the globe of the eye, owing to spasm of the extrinsic muscles of the eye.

Enor'mis. (L. *e*, neg.; *norma*, a rule. G. *unregelmässig, übermässig.*) Irregular, abnormal.

Enor'mitas. (L. *enormitas*, vastness.) Enlargement.

E. cor'dis. (L. *cor*, the heart.) Hypertrophy of the heart.

Enor'mon. ('Ἐνορμάω, to rush in.) Ancient name for the *Aura vitalis*, or vital principle. (Hippocrates.)

Eno'sis. ('Ενωσις, from ἑνόω, to unite.) Union, insertion.

Enosmo'sis. ('Ἐν, in; ὠσμός, impulsion.) A synonym of *Endosmosis.*

Enosto'sis. ('Ἐν, in; ὀστέον, a bone.) A tumour occurring in the medullary canal of a bone.

Also, a bony tumour originating in the substance of a bone.

Enpies'ma. Same as *Empiesma.*

Enryth'mus. ('Ἐν, in; ῥυθμός, number.)

Old term, applied by Galen, *de Diff. Puls.* i, 9, for a pulse which observes some degree of order, although it be not fully regular as to celerity, power, and equality.

Ens. (L. *ens*, part. of *sum*, to be. F. *ens;* G. *Wesen.*) Being; an entity or existence; a substance. A Paracelsian term for a natural power capable of influencing the human body, of which there were said to be five; the *Ens astrale*, or astral; *E. venenale*, or poisonous; *E. naturale*, or natural; *E. spirituale*, or spiritual; and *E. deale*, or Godly.

In Alchemy, it was applied to certain substances conceived to be particularly active and powerful.

E. mar'tis. (L. *Mars*, a name for iron.) Old term for an oxide of iron, or the *Ferrum ammoniatum.*

E. pri'mum. (L. *primus*, first.) An alchemical term for the tincture by which the transmutation of metals was to take place.

E. pri'mum au'ri. (L. *aurum*, gold.) Ancient term for a certain antimonial powder.

E. pri'mum sola'rë. (L. *sol*, the sun.) Old epithet for *Antimonium*, or antimony.

E. ven'eris. (L. *Venus*, a name for copper.) Old term for the muriate of copper.

E. ven'eris Boyl'ei. The *Ferrum ammoniatum.*

En'sal. (L. *ensis*, a sword.) Sword-like; sword-shaped.

E. cau'tery. (Καυτήριον, a branding iron.) A sword-shaped instrument for cauterising the lips.

Ensa'tæ. (L. *ensis*, a sword. G. *Schwertlilien.*) An Order of Monocotyledons with stiff, parallel-nerved, sword-shaped leaves; it includes *Iridiaceæ*, *Bromeliaceæ*, *Agaveæ*, and *Amaryllidaceæ.*

En'sate. (L. *ensis*, a sword. F. *ensiforme, xiphoïde;* G. *schwertförmig.*) Having the form or appearance of a sword; sword-shaped.

Ensifo'liate. (L. *ensis*, a sword; *folium*, a leaf. F. *ensifolié;* G. *schwertblätterig.*) Having or bearing sword-like leaves.

En'siform. (L. *ensis*, a sword; *forma*, likeness. F. *ensiforme, xiphoïde;* G. *schwertförmig.*) Formed like a sword; sword-like.

E. apoph'ysis of sphe'noid. (Ἀπόφυσις, an offshoot.) The smaller wing of the sphenoid bone.

E. appen'dix. (L. *appendix*, that which hangs to anything.) The *E. cartilage.*

E. car'tilage. (F. *cartilage ensiforme;* G. *schwertförmiger Knorpel.*) The *Cartilago ensiformis*, or *C. xiphoides;* a cartilage shaped like a sword, forming the lower appendage, or when ossified in advanced life, the continuous extremity of the sternum or breastbone. It is the lower or sixth segment of the sternum; and is called the *Metasternum.*

E. leaves. Leaves which are thickened in the middle, sharp at the edges, and narrowing from base to summit, which is pointed.

E. pro'cess of sphe'noid. The lesser wing of the sphenoid bone.

E. pro'cess of ster'num. The *E. cartilage.*

Ensister'nal. (L. *ensis;* *sternum*, the breast bone.) Relating to the ensiform cartilage.

Ensomato'sis. (Ἐν, in; σῶμα, a body.) Same as *Incorporation.*

Enstac'tum. (Ἐν, in; στάζω, to drop.) Old term for a liquid medicine applied drop by drop, particularly a collyrium, according to Galen.

Enstalax'is. (Ἐνσταλάζω, to drop in.) A dropping in or instillation; as an eyewater to the eyes.

Enstethid'ia. Same as *Entostethidia.*

En'strophë. (Ἐνστρέφω, to turn in. G. *Einwartsziehen.*) Inversion, as of the tarsal margins of the eyelids.

Entacous'tic. (Ἐντός, within; ἀκουστικάς, relating to hearing.) A term applied to sound originating within, or in the neighbourhood of, the organ of hearing.

Enta'da. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ.*

E. gigalo'bium, De Cand. (Γίγας, a giant; λοβός, a lobe.) Hab. India. Seeds emetic, bark and envelope of seeds mucilaginous.

E. pursæ'tha. Hab. Java. Seeds emetic.

En'talë. (Arab.) Alchemical term, according to Paracelsus, for the *Alumen plumosum*, or fossil alum. (Ruland.)

En'tali. Same as *Entale.*

Enta'lium. Same as *Entale.*

Entankyloblepharit'is. (*Entancyloblepharon.* F. *entancyloblépharite.*) Inflammation of the introverted and adherent eyelids.

Entankyloblepha'ron. (Ἐντός, within; ἀγκύλα, a loop; βλέφαρον, the eyelid. F. *entancyloblépharon.*) Internal ancyloblepharon, or adhesion of the eyelids to the surface of the eyeball.

Entanthe'ma. (Ἐντός; ἄνθημα, a blooming.) An eruption or efflorescence on a mucous membrane.

Entarthrochon'drus. (Ἐντός, within; ἄρθρον, a joint; χονδρός, a cartilage. F. *entarthrochondre;* G. *Zwischengelenkknorpel.*) Interarticular cartilage.

Also (G. *Gelenkmaus*), a loose cartilage in a joint.

Entarthrot'ic. (Ἐντός, within; ἄρθρον, a joint. G. *Zwischengelenkig.*) Lying between the two surfaces of a joint. The same as *Interarticular.*

Enta'sia. (Ἔντασις, a violent straining.) A vehement straining or stretching; applied by Mason Good as a generic name for constrictive spasm, consisting of irregular muscular action producing contraction, rigidity, or both.

E. acrotis'mus. (Ἀ, neg.; κρότος, the pulse.) Pulselessness, the perception and voluntary muscles remaining undisturbed.

E. articula'ris. (L. *articulum*, a joint.) Stiff-joint from permanent and rigid contraction of one or more muscles or their tendons.

E. lox'ia. (Λοξός, slanting.) Wry neck.

E. lys'sa. (Λύσσα, canine madness.) Good's term for *Hydrophobia.*

E. priapis'mus. Same as *Priapism.*

E. rhachyb'ia. (Ῥάχις, the spine.) Mason Good's term for muscular distortion of the spine.

E. tet'anus. Same as *Tetanus.*

E. tris'mus. Same as *Trismus.*

En'tasis. (Ἔντασις.) Old term for tonic spasm.

Entat'ic. (Ἐντατικός, stimulating; from ἐντείνω, to strain.) Causing to strain; provoking; applied formerly to medicines, internal or external, that are aphrodisiac, or excite the venereal inclination; a plaster of this kind is men-

tioned by Paulus Ægineta, vii, 17, Adams's Transl. vol. iii, p. 571.

Entel'echy. (Εντελεχεια, probably from ἐν τέλει ἔχειν, to be complete.) The actual being of a thing as opposed to potentiality or capability of being.

Entelmin'tha. See *Enthelmintha.*

En'tera. (Ἔντος, within.) Ancient name for the bag in which medicines were put for a fomentation.

Enteradel'phia. (Ἐντός.) Same as *Enadelphia.*

Enterad'enes. (Ἔντερον, an intestine; ἀδήν, a gland. F. *enteradènes;* G. *Darmdrüsen.*) Old term for the intestinal glands.

Enteradenog'raphy. (Ἔντερον; ἀδήν; γράφω, to write.) A description of the intestinal glands.

Enteradenol'ogy. (Ἔντερον; ἀδήν; λόγος, a discourse.) An account of the intestinal glands.

Enteræ'mia. (Ἔντερον; αἷμα, blood.) Determination of blood to the intestines.

Enteræmoty'phus. (Ἔντερον; αἷμα.) Same as *Typhohæmia.*

Enteraërecta'sia. (Ἔντερον; ἀήρ, the air; ἔκτασις, extension.) Flatulent distension of the belly, tympanites.

Enterag'ra. (Ἔντερον; ἄγρα, a seizure.) Gout in the bowels.

Enteral'gia. (Ἔντερον; ἄλγος, pain. F. *entéralgie;* G. *Darmschmerz, Eingeweideschmerz.*) Pain in the bowels, of a nervous non-febrile character.

A synonym of *Colic.*

E. acu'ta. (L. *acutus*, sharp.) A synonym of *Enteritis.*

E. inflammato'ria. Same as *E. acuta.*

E. nervo'sa. (L. *nervus*, a nerve.) A synonym of *Colic.*

E. saturni'na. (L. *Saturnus*, lead.) Lead colic.

Enteral'gy. (Ἔντερον; ἄλγος.) Same as *Enteralgia.*

Enterangiemphrax'is. (Ἔντερον; ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; ἔμφραξις, a stopping.) According to Kraus, obstruction of the intestinal blood-vessels; according to Littré, obstruction of the canal of the bowels from strangulation.

Entera'ta. (Ἔντερον.) Those animals which possess an intestine distinctly separated from the outer body-wall.

Enteraux'é. (Ἔντερον; αὔξη, increase.) Thickening of the intestinal coats.

Enterecheʹma. (Ἔντερον; ἦχημα, a sound. G. *Darmlaut.*) Gurgling or rumbling in the bowels, especially as heard through the stethoscope.

Enterec'tasis. (Ἔντερον; ἔκτασις, extension. G. *Darmausdehnung.*) Dilatation of the intestines.

Enterec'tomy. (Ἔντερον; ἐκτομή, a cutting out. G. *Darmausschneidung.*) Excision of part of the intestine throughout its whole circumference. The operation has been adopted for the purpose of removing an intestinal stricture; and in one case a meter and a half was removed and the two cut ends united by sutures; the result was successful.

Enterelco'sis. See *Enterhelcosis.*

Enterele'sia. (Ἔντερον, an intestine; εἴλω, to roll up.) Alibert's term for *Volvulus.*

Enterelo'sis. Same as *Enterelesia.*

Enterem'bolé. (Ἔντερον, an intestine; ἐμβολή, insertion. G. *Darmeinschiebung.*) A synonym of *Intussusception.*

Enteremphrax'is. (Ἔντερον; ἐμφραξις, a stoppage.) Intestinal obstruction from fæcal or other contents.

Enteren'chyta. (Ἔντερον, an intestine; ἐγχύω, to infuse into.) Old name for an instrument, described by Scultetus, for applying enemata.

Enterepip'locele. See *Enteroepiplocele.*

Enterepiplom'phalocele. (Ἔντερον, an intestine; ἐπίπλοον, the omentum; ὀμφαλός, the navel; κήλη, a tumour.) Umbilical hernia containing both intestine and omentum.

Entererythro'sis. (Ἔντερον, an intestine; ἐρυθρός, red. F. *entérérythrose;* G. *Darmrothsucht.*) Reddening or arterial plethora of the intestines.

Entereupep'ticum. (Ἔντερον, an intestine; ἐῦ, well; πέπτω, to digest.) A medicine to promote good digestion in the intestines.

Enterhel'cos. (Ἔντερον; ἕλκος, an ulcer. G. *Darmgeschwur.*) An ulcer of the intestine.

Enterhelco'sis. (Ἔντερον; ἕλκος. G. *Darmgeschwürung.*) Ulceration of the intestines.

E. nervo'sa. A synonym of *Enteric fever.*

Enterhyperpathi'a. (Ἔντερον; ὑπέρ, above; πάθος, suffering.) An acute or severe affection of the bowels.

Enterhyper'trophy. (Ἔντερον; ὑπέρ, above; τροφή, nourishment.) Thickening of the coats of the intestines.

Enterhypopathi'a. (Ἔντερον; ὑπό, under; πάθος, disease.) A moderate, not very severe, disorder of the intestine.

Enter'ia. (Ἔντερον.) A term applied to mucous or catarrhal diarrhœa.

Enter'ic. (Ἔντερον, an intestine. F. *entérique, intestinal.*) Of, or belonging to, the intestines.

E. fe'ver. (F. *fièvre typhoïde, f. gastrique;* G. *Abdominal-typhus.*) Typhoid fever, gastric fever. A fever characterised by lesion of the agminated and solitary glands of the intestines, by a cutaneous eruption of rose-coloured spots, and generally by diarrhœa. It is caused by the reception into the alimentary canal of a specific poison, which multiplies within the body, from whence it is given out in great part, if not altogether, by the bowels, and, after a longer or shorter period after its exit, probably not at first, is able to reproduce the disease if by any means it gains access to the alimentary canal of a susceptible person. This specific poison is now by many believed to be a minute fungoid growth; see *E. fever, bacillus of.* Some believe that the poison of enteric fever, whatever it be, is capable of generation *de novo* in such matters as foul sewage; the majority are of opinion that, as in a very large number of cases, its occurrence may be traced to contamination from a prior case, that this is the sole mode of propagation. In far the larger number of cases drinking water fouled with typhoid excreta is the source of infection, but it may well be that now and then dried or semidried products of a typhoid intestine may be carried by the air to the lips of a person, and being swallowed produce the disease. The outset is most generally insidious, but sometimes

it is sudden with a rigor, after an incubative period of from one week to three weeks, generally well up to the latter. When the patient first complains of definite symptoms, he can usually call back again many days of unwellishness, of stomach and bowel disturbance, and of general malaise; then there is a violent headache, aching limbs, chills, perhaps nose-bleeding, heaviness in the day time, restlessness at night, soreness and looseness of bowels, growing to diarrhœa, perhaps accompanied by vomiting, scanty and high-coloured urine, and a red or coated tongue; the pulse will be quickened and the temperature raised. At the beginning of the second week these symptoms will have become intensified and the fever increased; the temperature will have risen to its permanent height, varying with the severity of the disease from 102° F. to 105° F. at night, 1° to 1·5° F. lower in the morning; the skin is generally hot and dry, but with occasional perspirations, the pulse and breathing get quicker, a little short cough comes with transient sibilus, the tongue is first moist with furred middle and red tip and edges, then it dries and cracks, thirst is more troublesome, some delirium may occur, the abdomen is tumid, resonant and gurgling, with tenderness in the right iliac fossa, there may be enlargement of spleen and the characteristic rose-coloured, elevated, pointed, lentil-shaped spots, from ·1″ to ·15″ in diameter, disappearing on pressure, lasting two or three days, and appearing in successive crops, exhibit themselves on the chest and abdomen. At this time the motions are generally very liquid, frequent, offensive, light yellow or pale drab in colour, and contain flocculi. At or before the beginning of the third week blood will probably have appeared in the stools. Towards the end of the third week the symptoms may begin to subside and shortly convalescence may commence; or the abdomen may become tense and tympanitic, the stools more frequent and containing much blood, the tongue dry and cracked, the lips covered with sordes, the face anxious, pale, and dusky, the breathing short, the pulse quicker and weaker, the prostration greater, the intellectual faculties more disturbed, it may be by muttering delirium, it may be by drowsiness and stupor; tremors of the muscles occur, and bedsores may form; from this condition the patient may slowly recover, or he may get worse and die from asthenia or coma. One or more relapses not infrequently occur. There is a very great variety in the symptoms, and complications are very common, the chief of these being serious intestinal hæmorrhage, perforation of the intestines, peritonitis with or without perforation, pneumonia, bronchitis, kidney congestion with albuminuria, and embolism in different places. The one invariable morbid condition in enteric fever is lesion of the agminated and solitary glands of the intestines, the former being most frequently and most importantly affected; the main stress of the disease falls upon the lower part of the ilium, but in not a few cases affects also the cæcum and the ascending colon; at the same time the mesenteric glands in the neighbourhood become enlarged, softened, and vascular, and suppuration may ensue. The changes in the glands consist at first of hyperplasia of the glandular elements, growth in numbers of the lymphatic corpuscles, and growth in size, whereby giant cells containing small corpuscles are formed; the gland patches are swollen, reddish, fawn or grey in colour, with a thickened edge raised above the surrounding mucous membrane, firm and opaque; they attain their largest size about the tenth day, and slowly resolve, or proceed to bursting and ulceration or sloughing. The spleen is generally enlarged and soft; granular degeneration of the cells of the liver and kidney is not uncommon, and there is not infrequently a similar change in the cardiac muscles and the voluntary muscles. The glands and spleen are by some said to contain fungoid growths. See *E. fever, bacillus of.*

E. fe'ver, baci'llus of. (L. *bacillum*, a little stick.) A bacillus found by Klebs and others in the intestinal mucous membrane, the mesenteric glands, and the spleen, in cases of enteric fever. The individual rods are short with rounded ends, and form chains of two or three links; masses of spherical micrococci accompany them. They attain their greatest number about the twelfth or thirteenth day of the disease, and after that slowly decline. They do not absorb aniline colours uniformly, circular or elliptic uncoloured spaces being seen in them.

E. neural'gia. See *Neuralgia, enteric.*

Enter'ica. (Εντερικός, in the intestines.) Good's term for diseases affecting the alimentary canal; being an Order of the Class *Cœliaca* of his Nosology.

Enter'ici. (Εντερικός.) Diseases affecting the intestines.

En'terine. (Ἔντερον, the intestine.) Farr's name for the supposed specific poison of dysentery.

Enteris'cheocele. See *Enteroischeocele.*

Enterit'ic. Relating to *Enteritis.*

Enteri'tis. (Ἔντερον, the intestine. F. *entérite*; G. *Darmentzündung.*) Inflammation of the bowels. The term is now generally restricted to inflammation of the small intestines.

E., acu'te. (L. *acutus*, sharp.) Acute inflammation of the small intestines, either general or local. It is produced by chill, irritating substances, or the presence of exanthemata, or by mechanical injuries, such as intussusception and the passage of gall-stones; infants during teething are very prone to it. There is abdominal pain, increased by pressure, especially about the umbilicus, nausea, and vomiting, and frequently diarrhœa, with a furred tongue and offensive breath; the pulse is quickened and the temperature raised. There is deep and often arborescent redness, thickening, and dryness of the mucous membrane at first, and then a mucous or serous, or bloody secretion; spots of extravasation are frequent; and local infiltrations of pus or patches of gangrene. It may end in the chronic form.

E. adhæsi'va. (L. *adhæro*, to stick to.) The old term for those cases of acute enteritis in which there was great pain and fever, combined with constipation.

E. arthrit'ica. (Ἀρθριτικός, gouty.) Gouty inflammation of the bowels; gout in the abdomen.

E., catarrh'al. (Κατάρροος, a running down.) The ordinary form of *E., acute*, with affection of the mucous coat only or chiefly.

E., choleri'form. (*Cholera.*) A term applied to infantile diarrhœa with symptoms of collapse.

E., chron'ic. (L. *chronicus*, long-lasting.) Chronic inflammation of the small intestines may be a sequel of the acute form, or it may be set up

by similar causes, or it may accompany some general disorder, such as Bright's disease, or it may be caused by some local mischief, such as obstructive disease of the liver or of the heart, or it may be induced by a tropical and malarious climate. The mucous membrane becomes thickened and widened by deposit of round-celled tissue, darkened by deposit of pigment, and either roughened by distension of the Lieberkühnian follicles and agminated and solitary glands, or somewhat pitted by their atrophy. There is generally looseness of the bowels, rumbling, and griping, but there may be constipation. The motions are usually offensive and yeasty, and they may be watery or slimy. There is always emaciation, generally a muddy complexion, and frequently a short cough.

E. col'ica. (Κόλον, the colon.) Same as *Colitis.*

E., croup'ous. Same as *E., pellicular.*

E., diffuse'. (L. *diffusus*, spread abroad.) General inflammation of the small intestines.

E., diphtherit'ic. (Διφθέρα, a prepared hide.) Diphtheritic inflammation of the intestine, in which the mucous membrane is covered with a firmly-adherent, flaky-white or whitish-grey deposit. It begins in the form of scattered islands, which extend in the small intestine laterally along the valvulæ conniventes, and in the large intestine over the iliocæcal valve and along the plicæ sigmoideæ. It occurs in the course of various chronic exanthematic and septic diseases, as carcinoma, tuberculosis, Bright's disease, typhoid and scarlet fevers, smallpox, septic pyæmia, and especially puerperal fever.

E., diphtherit'ic-ul'cerative. An inflammatory affection of the intestinal mucous membrane occurring in the course of scurvy, attended by violent symptoms, especially by hæmorrhage per anum, and rapidly proving fatal.

E. epiploi'tis. (Ἐπίπλοον, the omentum.) Inflammation of the epiploon or omentum.

E. erythemat'ica. (Ἐρύθημα, redness of the skin.) Cullen's term for the form of inflammation of the bowels, called at a later period *E., catarrhal.*

E., follic'ular. (L. *folliculus*, a small bag.) The form of chronic enteritis in which the solitary glands are swollen and ulcerated.

Also, a synonym of *Enteric fever.*

E. folliculo'sa. (L. *folliculus*, a little bag.) A synonym of *Enteric fever.*

E. mesenter'ica. Same as *Mesenteritis.*

E., mu'cous. (L. *mucus*, slime.) Same as *E., catarrhal.*

E., pellic'ular. (L. *pellicula*, a small skin.) A form of chronic inflammation of the small intestines in which patches of false membrane are found on the margins of the valvulæ conniventes, and often intimately connected with the Lieberkühnian follicles; they consist of leucocytes in a connecting plasma. At times they are very extensive, and are passed as large casts of the intestine. Probably similar to *E., diphtheritic.*

E. phlegmono'dea. Same as *E., phlegmonous.*

E., phleg'monous. (Φλεγμονή, a suppuration.) Interstitial purulent inflammation of the walls of the intestine. A rare affection, usually attacking the duodenum. It generally occurs as a metastatic inflammation or results from intense irritation of the intestinal wall, in connection with ulcers.

E. polypo'sa. (*Polypus.*) Chronic enteritis with localised deposit in the submucous tissue, in the form of papillary swellings.

E. polypo'sa cys'tica. (Κύστις, a bag.) A variety of *E. polyposa* in which the Lieberkühnian follicles are so distended with mucus as to look like small cysts.

E., pseudomem'branous. (Ψεῦδος, false; L. *membrana*, a membrane.) Same as *E., pellicular.*

E. pustulo'sa. (L. *pustulosus*, full of blisters.) An old term for an inflammatory condition of the intestines marked by pustules or ulcers of Peyer's patches; probably in most cases enteric fever.

E. submuco'sa purulen'ta. (L. *sub*, beneath; *mucosus*, slimy; *purulentus*, festering.) The same as *Enteritis phlegmonous.*

En'tero-. (Ἔντερον, an intestine.) This word used as a prefix in compound terms means relation to, or connection with, the intestines.

En'tero-anastomo'sis. (Ἐντερόν, intestine; *ἀναστομόω*, to bring to a mouth.) The reunion of the ends of the intestine after excision of a segment. It is practised in cases of volvulus which cannot be withdrawn and in gangrene of the intestine, and consists, after enterectomy has been performed, either in uniting the two ends by suture (Maisonneuve), or inserting the upper end through an opening in the cæcum and tying the other.

Enteroarc'tia. (Ἔντερον; L. *arcto*, to narrow.) Piorry's term for *Enterostenosis.*

Enterobro'sis. (Ἔντερον; βρῶσις, corrosion.) Perforation of the intestinal walls.

En'terocace. Same as *Cacenteria.*

Enterocatar'rh. (Ἔντερον; *κατάρροος*, a running down.) Intestinal catarrh. Same as *Enteritis, catarrhal.*

En'terocele. (Ἔντερον, an intestine; *κήλη*, a tumour. F. *entérocèle*; G. *Darmbruch.*) Term (Gr. ἐντεροκήλη), used by Galen, *de Diff. Morb.* c, 10, for a hernia in which a portion of intestine is the object protruded. The part most usually found in the small intestine, and of that the ilium is the most frequent.

E., rec'tal. (L. *rectus*, straight.) A hernia containing a portion of the rectum.

E., vagi'nal. (L. *vagina*, a sheath.) Term applied to a protrusion downward of the fold of Douglas when a portion of the intestine is contained in it.

Enterocele'ta. (Ἐντεροκήλη, intestinal hernia.) One who has hernia.

Enterocele'tes. Same as *Enteroceleta.*

Enterocephalopy'ra infan'tum. (Ἔντερον, for ἐντός, within; *κεφαλή*, the head; *πῦρ*, fire; L. *infans*, an infant.) A synonym of *Hydrocephalus internus.*

Enteroces'trion. (Ἔντερον, an intestine; *κέστρον*, a pointed instrument. G. *Darmbohrer.*) A piercer of the bowels for letting flatus out.

Enteroces'trium. Same as *Enterocestrion.*

Enteroclei'sis. (Ἔντερον; κλεῖσις, a closing. G. *Darmverschliessung.*) Occlusion of the intestinal canal.

En'teroclysm. (Ἔντερον; κλυσμός, a clyster.) A rectal injection.

Enterocœ'la. (Ἔντερον; κοιλία, the belly.) A Subprovince of the Province *Deuterostomata*, in which the body cavity is formed as an outgrowth from the digestive sac.

En'terocœle. (Ἔντερον; κοιλία, the belly.) The perivisceral or somatic cavity of the *Cœlenterata;* it communicates with the digestive cavity, and often also externally, and it contains a fluid representing the blood, which is circulated by the movements of the body and by the ciliary endoderm of the enterocœle.

Enterocœ'liac. (Ἔντερον; κοιλία, the belly.) Relating to the abdominal cavity.

Enterocoli'tis. (Ἔντερον; κόλον, the colon.) Inflammation of both the small intestines and the colon.

Enterocys'tocele. (Ἔντερον; κύστις, the bladder; κήλη, a tumour.) Hernia containing a part of the urinary bladder as well as intestine.

Enterocystos'cheocele. (Ἔντερον, κύστις; ὄσχεον, the scrotum; κήλη.) Scrotal hernia containing both bowel and bladder.

Enterodar'sis. (Ἔντερον; δάρσις, excoriation.) Excoriation of the mucous membrane of the intestine.

Enterode'la. (Ἔντερον, an intestine; δῆλος, manifest. F. *entérodèle.*) Applied to a Section of the *Polygastrica*, having a perfect intestinal tube, terminated by a mouth and anus.

Enterodial'ysis. (Ἔντερον; διάλυσις, a separating.) Complete division of the intestine by a wound.

Enterodomycodori'tis. (Ἔντερον; ὀδός, a way; *mucodoritis.*) Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestinal canal.

Enterodothie'nia. (Ἔντερον, an intestine; ὀοθιήν, a boil.) Pustulous eruption of the bowels. A synonym of *Dothienenteritis.*

Enterodothieno'sis. Same as *Enterodothienia.*

Enterodothio'nia. Same as *Enterodothienia.*

Enterodothiono'sis. Same as *Enterodothienia.*

Enterodyn'ia. (Ἔντερον; ὀδύνη, pain.) Colic; pain in the bowels.

Enteroëcta'sia. Same as *Enterectasis.*

Enteroepip'locele. (Ἔντερον; ἐπίπλοον, the omentum; κήλη, a tumour. F. *entéroépiplocèle;* G. *Netzdarmbruch.*) A hernia in which portions of intestine and omentum are both protruded.

Enteroepiplom'phalus. (Ἔντερον; ἐπίπλοον; ὀμφαλός, the navel. F. *entéroepiplomphale;* G. *Netzdarmnabelbruch.*) An umbilical hernia in which both intestine and omentum are protruded.

Enterogas'trocele. (Ἔντερον; γαστήρ, the belly; κήλη, a tumour. F. *entérogastrocèle;* G. *Bauchbruch, Darmbauchbruch.*) A term for an abdominal hernia containing intestine.

Also, a hernia containing part of the stomach, as well as intestine.

En'terograph. (Ἔντερον; γράφω, to write.) A myograph arranged for registering the intestinal movements.

Enterog'raphy. (Ἔντερον; γράφω, to describe.) Term for a description of the intestines.

Enterohæmorrhag'ia. (Ἔντερον; αἱμορραγία, hæmorrhage.) Bleeding from the bowels.

Enterohelco'sis. See *Enterhelcosis.*

Enterohe'mia. See *Enteræmia.*

Enterohy'drocele. (Ἔντερον; ὕδωρ, water; κήλη, a tumour. F. *entérohydrocèle;* G. *Darm-und-Wasserbruch.*) Term for scrotal hernia with a collection of fluid in the sac; also applied to congenital hernia, in which the bowel descends into the tunica vaginalis testis, with a collection of fluid within this membrane.

Also, intestinal hernia conjoined with hydrocele.

Enterohydrom'phalus. (Ἔντερον, an intestine; ὕδωρ, water; ὀμφαλός, the navel. F. *entérohydromphale.*) Umbilical hernia, containing a portion of intestine and much serous fluid.

Enteroïs'chiocele. (Ἔντερον; ἰσχίον, the ischium; κήλη, a tumour. F. *entéroischéocèle.*) Hernia of the intestine at the ischiadic foramen.

En'terolith. (Ἔντερον; λίθος, a stone. F. *enterolithe;* G. *Darmstein.*) A term for any kind of concretion resembling a stone generated in the stomach and bowels, as is common in several of the lower animals, and as also happens, but less frequently, in man; an alvine concretion.

Enterolithi'asis. (Ἔντερον; λιθίασις, formation of stone. F. *enterolithiasie;* G. *Steinbildung im Darmkanal.*) The formation of intestinal concretions.

Enterolith'us. (Ἔντερον; λίθος.) A stony concretion in the stomach or intestinal canal.

E. bezoar'dus. A *Bezoar.*

E. cal'culus. Sames as *Calculus, intestinal.*

E. scyb'alum. (Σκύβαλον, excrement.) An intestinal concretion composed chiefly of mucous or fatty matter mixed with hardened fæces.

Enterol'ogy. (Ἔντερον; λόγος, a discourse. F. *entérologie.*) A treatise on, or the consideration of the history of, the intestines.

Enteromala'cia. (Ἔντερον; μαλακία, softening. G. *Darmerweichung.*) Softening of the coats of the bowels.

Enteromalax'is. Same as *Enteromalacia.*

Enteroman'tis. (Ἔντερον; μάντις, one who divines.) Same as *Engastrimyth.*

Enteromelanorrhœ'a. (Ἔντερον; μέλας, black; ῥοία, a flow.) A synonym of *Melæna.*

Enterome'nia. (Ἔντερον; μήν, a month.) Metastatic discharge of the menses from the bowels.

Enterome'rocele. (Ἔντερον, the intestine; μηρός, the thigh; κήλη, a tumour. F. *entéromerocèle;* G. *Schenkeldarmbruch.*) A femoral hernia containing intestine.

Enteromesenter'ic. (Ἔντερον; μεσέντερον, the mesentery.) Relating to the intestines and the mesentery.

E. fe'ver. Petit's term for what would now be called enteric fever with enlargement of mesenteric glands.

Enteromor'pha. (Ἔντερον, an intestine; μορφή, form.) A Genus of the Family *Ulvaceæ*, Order *Œdogonieæ.*

E. compres'sa. A species which is sometimes eaten.

Enterom'phalocele. (Ἔντερον; ὀμφαλός, the navel; κήλη, a tumour.) Same as *Enteromphalus.*

Enterom'phalus. (Ἔντερον, an intestine; ὀμφαλός, the navel. F. *enteromphale;* G. *Nabeldarmbruch, Nabelbruch.*) Umbilical hernia, in which a portion of intestine only is protruded.

Enteromy'asis. See *Enteromyiasis.*

Enteromycoder'ma. (Ἔντερον; μύ-

κης, mucus; δέρμα, skin.) The intestinal mucous membrane.

Enteromycodermi'tis. (Ἔντερον, an intestine; μύκης, mucus; δέρμα, skin. F. *enteromycodermite;* G. *Darmschleimhaut, Entzündung der Darmschleimhaut.*) Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bowel.

Enteromycod'ora. (Ἔντερον; μύκης; δορά, skin.) Same as *Enteromycoderma.*

Enteromycodori'tis. (Ἔντερον; μύκης; δορά.) Same as *Enteromycodermitis.*

Enteromyco'sis. (Ἔντερον; μύκης.) A muco-enteritis.

E. hæmorrhag'ica. (Αἱμορραγικος, belonging to hæmorrhage.) A disease attended with febrile symptoms, in which rose garland-like chains of micrococci have been found in the duodenum and articulated bacilli in the blood of the femoral vein.

Enteromyi'asis. (Ἔντερον, an intestine; μυῖα, a fly. G. *Fliegenlarvenkrankheit des Darmkanals.*) A disease of the intestines from the presence of the larvæ of flies.

En'teron. (Ἔντερον, from ἐντός, within.) Old term for an intestine.

Enteroncol'ica. (Ἔντερον.) Same as *Physconcolica.*

Enteron'cus. (Ἔντερον; ὄγκος, a tumour. G. *Eingeweidegeschwulst.*) An intestinal or abdominal tumour.

Enteroner'via. Same as *Enteroneuria.*

Enteroneu'ria. (Ἔντερον; νεῦρον, a nerve.) A nervous irritability of the intestinal canal.

Enteroös'cheocele. See *Enteroscheocele.*

Enteroparal'ysis. (Ἔντερον; παράλυσις, paralysis.) Paralysis of, or loss of power in, the intestines.

Enteroparisago'gë. (Ἔντερον; παρά, amiss; εἰς, into; ἄγω, to lead.) A synonym of *Intussusception.*

Enteropathi'a. (Ἔντερον; πάθος, suffering. G. *Darmleiden.*) Intestinal disorder or disease.

E. cancero'sa. Intestinal cancer.

Enteroperis'tolë. (Ἔντερον; περιστέλλω, to take care of.) The soft mechanical influence on the bowels of the pressure of the surrounding structures.

Also, but erroneously, a constriction or obstruction of the intestines.

Enteroperitoni'tis. (Ἔντερον; περιτόναιος, stretched over.) Inflammation of the small intestines, in which the peritoneal coat is chiefly affected.

Enterophlœ'odes. (Ἔντερον, an intestine; φλοιός, bark. F. *entérophlœode;* G. *darmrindig.*) Applied to the development of lichens that grow on the interior of the woody stems of other plants, on the medulla, alburnum, liber, wood. Probably *Entophlœodes.*

Enterophlog'ia. (Ἔντερον, an intestine; φλογιά, a flame.) Same as *Enterophlogosis.*

Enterophlogo'sis. (Ἔντερον, an intestine; φλόγωσις, a burning.) Same as *Enteritis.*

Enteroph'thisis. (Ἔντερον; φθίσις, consumption. G. *Darmschwindsucht.*) Same as *Phthisis, abdominal.*

Enterophy'mata. (Ἔντερον; φῦμα, a swelling.) Intestinal tubercle.

Enterophy'tum. (Ἔντερον, an intestine; φυτόν, a plant.) Old name for the plant, sea chitterling, which grows in the form of a gut. (Quincy.)

En'teroplasty. (Ἔντερον; πλάσσω, to form.) The restoration by plastic operation of a solution of continuity of the intestine.

Enterople'gia. (Ἔντερον; πληγή, a stroke.) Paralysis of the intestines.

Enteropneumato'sis. (Ἔντερον; πνευμάτωσις, an inflating.) The production of gas in the intestinal canal.

Enteropneus'ti. (Ἔντερον; πνευστικός, for breathing.) A Suborder of the Order *Turbellaria,* Class *Platyhelmintha,* or a Class of the Province *Deuterostomata.* They are worm-like, brittle, contractile, diœcious animals, having the respiratory organ supported on a basket of rods borne on the front part of the digestive canal.

Enterop'onus. (Ἔντερον, an intestine; πόνος, pain.) Intestinal griping.

Enteropy'ra. (Ἔντερον; πῦρ, fever.) Intestinal fever; fever with intestinal symptoms.

E. asiat'ica. Asiatic cholera.

E. bilio'sa. See *Fever, bilious.*

E. dentien'tium. (L. *dentio,* to cut teeth.) Fever occurring in consequence of dentition.

Enteror'raphy. (Ἔντερον, the intestine; ῥαφή, a suture. F. *entéroraphe, entéroraphie;* G. *Darmnaht.*) The stitching or sewing together of the divided edges of the intestine.

Enterorrha'gia. (Ἔντερον, an intestine; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth. F. *enterorrhagie;* G. *Enterorrhagie.*) A term used for intestinal hæmorrhage; and also for any excessive discharge from the bowels, whether of mucus, fæces, or flatus.

E. sim'plex. (L. *simplex,* simple.) Hæmorrhage from the bowels.

Enteror'rhagy. Same as *Enterorrhagia.*

Enterorrheu'ma. (Ἔντερον, an intestine; ῥεῦμα, humour. G. *Darmrheumatismus.*) Intestinal rheumatism.

Enterorrhex'is. (Ἔντερον; ῥῆξις, a breaking.) Perforation or rupture of the intestinal walls.

Enterorrhœ'a. (Ἔντερον; ῥοία, a flow. F. *entérorrhée.*) An undue increase of the secretion of the mucous glands of the intestines.

Also, a synonym of *Melæna.*

Enterorrho'is. (Ἔντερον; ῥόος, a discharge. G. *Darmblutsickerung.*) A collection of blood in the intestinal canal.

Enterosar'cocele. (Ἔντερον; σάρξ, flesh; κήλη, a tumour. G. *Darmfleischbruch.*) An intestinal hernia with a fleshy swelling, perhaps a thickened omentum.

Enterosarco'mia. (Ἔντερον; σάρξ.) Cancer of the intestines.

Enteros'cheocele. (Ἔντερον, the intestine; ὄσχεον, the scrotum; κήλη, a tumour. F. *entéroscheocèle;* G. *Darmhodensacksbruch.*) The protrusion of some portion of the intestines into the scrotum; scrotal hernia.

Enteroscir'rhus. (Ἔντερον; *scirrhus.* G. *Darmkrebs.*) Cancer of the intestines.

Entero'ses. (Ἔντερον.) Intestinal diseases and disorders.

Enterospas'mus. (Ἔντερον; σπασμός, a spasm. G. *Darmkrampf, Krampfkolik.*) Spasm of the intestines; colic.

Enterosphig'ma. (Ἔντερον; σφίγμα, that which is bound tight. G. *Darmeinklemmung.*) Incarcerated hernia.

Enterosphinx'is. (Ἔντερον; σφίγξις, a constriction.) The origination of an *Enterosphigma.*

Enterosphongio'ma. (Ἔντερον; σφόγγος, a sponge. G. *Darmschwammknot, Darmtuberkel.*) A term applied to fungoid swelling or tubercles in the intestine.

Enterosteno'sis. (Ἔντερον; στένος, a strait. G. *Darmverengerung.*) Contraction of the intestinal canal.

E. organ'ica. Organic contraction of the intestinal canal.

E. scirrho'sa. Scirrhous or hard contraction of the intestinal canal.

E. vol'vulus. (L. *volvo*, to roll around.) Ileus.

Enteros'tomy. (Ἔντερον; στόμα, a mouth.) The cutting into the upper part of the small intestine through the abdominal walls and stitching the edges of the opening to the outer edges of the wound, so that an artificial mouth may be made, by means of which nutriment may be introduced in cases where there is an impassable closure of the pyloric orifice of the stomach.

Enterosymphore'ma. (Ἔντερον, an intestine; συμφόρημα, a heap. F. *entérosymphorème.*) Congestion in the intestines.

Enterosymphore'sis. (Ἔντερον; συμφόρησις, a heaping together.) The formation of *Enterosymphorema.*

En'terotome. (Ἔντερον, an intestine; τέμνω, to cut. F. *entérotome*; G. *Darmschneider, Enterotöm.*) A kind of self-acting forceps, used in cases of artificial anus for destroying the angle between the two portions of intestine, and thus restoring the natural canal, preparatory to the closure of the external opening.

Also, a pair of scissors, of which one blade is much longer than the other, and occupies the lumen of the intestine when slitting them open for examination.

Enterot'omy. (Ἔντερον, an intestine; τέμνω, to cut. G. *Darmschnitt.*) The opening of the intestine to release its contents, as in hernia when the bowel is gangrenous.

Also, the opening of the intestine to remove a foreign body.

Enterotuber'culum. Same as *Enterosphongioma.*

Enterotyphæ'mia. Same as *Enteræmotyphus.*

Enteroty'phus. (Ἔντερον, an intestine; *typhus.* F. *entérotyphus*; G. *Darm-Typhus.*) Intestinal typhus; now called *Enteric fever.*

Enterovagi'nal. (Ἔντερον; L. *vagina.*) Relating to the intestine and the vagina.

E. fis'tula. (L. *fistula*, a pipe.) An artificial opening in the vagina, which communicates with the cavity of the small intestine.

Enterozo'on. (Ἔντερον; ζῷον, an animal. G. *Darmthier, Eingeweidethier.*) An intestinal animal parasite.

Enterozo'um. Same as *Enterozoon.*

En'terum. Same as *Enteron.*

Enteru'ria. (Ἔντερον, an intestine; οὖρον, the urine.) A metastasis of the urine into the intestines.

Entery'drocele. See *Enterohydrocele.*

Enteryperpathi'a. See *Enterhyperpathia.*

Enterypopathi'a. Same as *Enterhypopathia.*

Enterythro'sis. See *Erythrenteria.*

Enthelmin'thes. (Ἐντός, within; ἕλμινς, a worm. F. *enthelminthes*; G. *Eingeweidewürmer.*) The intestinal worms.

Enthem'ata. (Ἐντίθημι, to put in.) Old term for medicines applied immediately to recent wounds, in order to prevent inflammation and stop hæmorrhage.

Entheoma'nia. (Ἔνθεος, inspired or possessed; μανία, madness. F. *enthéomanie*; G. *religiöse Wahnsinn.*) Term for religious or fanatical mania or demonomania.

Enthet'ic. (Ἐνθετικός, from ἐντίθημι, to put in.) Put in; introduced from without.

E. disea'ses. Diseases produced by inoculation or implantation, and specially syphilitic diseases.

En'thlasis. (Ἐν, in; θλάω, to break. F. *enthlasie*; G. *Schädeleindruck.*) Old term for a depressed fracture of the skull; an internal collision and contusion.

E. cra'nii. (Κρανίον, the skull.) Depressed fracture of the skull.

Enthu'siasm. (Ἐνθουσιάζω, to rave. F. *enthousiasme*; G. *Enthusiasmus, Begeisterung.*) Ancient term for the delirious raving of fanaticism.

Enthysterophy'ma. (Ἐντός, within; ὑστέρα, the womb; φῦμα, a tumour. F. *enthystérophyme.*) A tumour in the cavity of the uterus.

Enti're. (Old F. *entier*; from L. *integer*, whole.) Unbroken, undivided, complete; having an undivided margin.

Entirrhœ'a. (Ἔντερον, the intestine; ῥοία, a flow.) A continued or excessive discharge from the bowels, whether of fæces, mucus, or other matter; it has been incorrectly used for hæmorrhage from the bowels.

En'tity. (L. *ens*, part. of *sum*, to be. F. *entité*; I. *entita*; S. *entitad*; G. *Entität.*) A being, a real substance, an existing thing.

En'to-. (Ἐντός, within.) A prefix signifying within.

Entobai'nant. (Ἐντός, within; βαίνω, to go.) Passing or going inwards.

E. nerves. The sensory nerves, those whose nerve-current runs from the circumference to the centre of the body.

En'tobant. Same as *Entobainant.*

En'toblast. (Ἐντός; βλαστός, a sprout.) A synonym of *Nucleolus.*

Also, a term for the *Germinal spot.*

Entoce'lé. (Ἐντός, within; κήλη, a tumour. F. *entocèle*; G. *innerer Bruch.*) Internal hernia, or falling of one inner part into another.

E. len'tis. (*Lens.*) Displacement of the crystalline lens on to the anterior chamber of the eye.

Entoceph'alum. (Ἐντός, within; κεφαλή, the head. F. *entocéphale*; G. *Innerkopf.*) A piece corresponding to the *Entothorax*, which is found in the head of the *Hexapoda.*

Entocra'nial. (Ἐντός; κρανίον, the skull.) Within the skull.

Entocu'neiform bone. (Ἐντός; L. *cuneus*, a wedge; *forma*, shape.) The internal cuneiform bone of the tarsus.

En'tocyst. (Ἐντός; κύστις, a bag.) The inner layer of the cuticular envelope of the *Polyzoa.*

En'tocyte. (Ἐντός.) Same as *Endocyte.*

En'toderm. (Ἐντός; δέρμα, the skin.) The innermost layer of the blastoderm; also called *Hypoblast.*

Entodis'cal. (Ἐντός, within; δίσκος, a disc. F. *entodiscal.*) Applied to the insertion of stamens when it takes place within the disc.

Entogas'tric. (Ἐντός; γαστήρ, the belly.) Relating to the interior of the stomach or of the gastric cavity.

E. gemma'tion. (L. *gemma*, a bud.) See *E. reproduction.*

E. reproduc'tion. (L. *re*, back again; *produco*, to produce.) The mode of reproduction in some Hydrozoa by a process of budding from the inner wall of the gastric cavity; a conical process of mesoderm, covered by endoderm, forms and projects into the gastric cavity, grows into a medusoid, separates from the parent, floats free, and is ejected. It is a process of asexual multiplication.

Entogas'trium. (Ἐντός, within; γαστήρ, the belly. F. *entogastre*; G. *Innerbauch.*) A piece corresponding to the *Entothorax*, which is found in the first ring of the abdomen of the *Hexapoda.*

Entog'enous. (Ἐντός; γένναω, to produce.) Developed or produced from within.

Entoglos'sal. (Ἐντός; γλῶσσα, the tongue.) A term applied to one of the bones of the hyoidean arch, in some fishes, which supports the tongue.

Entogonyan'con. (Ἐντός, within; γόνυ, the knee; ἄγκων, a bend. F. *entogonyancon*; G. *Einwärtsbeugung des Kniees.*) A bending of the knees inwards; in-knees.

Entohy'aloïd. (Ἐντός, within; ὕαλος, glass; εἶδος, likeness.) Within the hyaloid membrane.

E. mus'cæ. See *Muscæ, entohyaloid.*

En'tomē. (Ἐν, in; τομή, a cut.) A concealed knife for division of a stricture of the urethra.

En'tomere. (Ἐντός; μέρος, a part.) The smaller and more granular of the two daughter cells into which the mammalian ovum first divides.

Entomi'asis. (Ἔντομα, insects; from ἐν, in; τέμνω, to cut; because many, as ants and wasps, seem nearly cut in two.) Disease caused by insects infesting the body.

Entom'ic. (Ἔντομα.) Relating to insects.

Entomobi'a. (Ἔντομα, insects; βιόω, to live. F. *entomobie.*) Parasites in the bodies of insects.

Entomocra'nia. (Ἔντομος, cut up; κρανιόν, the skull.) A synonym of *Pharyngobranchii.*

En'tomoïd. (Ἔντομα, insects; εἶδος, likeness. F. *entomoïde*; G. *insectähnlich.*) Resembling an insect.

En'tomoline. (Ἔντομα.) A synonym of *Chitin*, which composes the wing cases of insects.

Entomol'ogy. (Ἔντομα; λόγος, a discourse. F. *entomologie*; G. *Insectenkunde, Insectenlehre.*) The consideration of the nature and habits of insects.

Entomomeli'na. (Ἔντομα, insects; μέλας, black.) Lassaignes' term for *Chitin.*

Entomomyce'ta. (Ἔντομα; μύκης, a fungus.) The fungi which grow on insects.

Entomoph'aga. (Ἔντομα; φαγεῖν, to eat) A Tribe of the Order *Marsupialia*, having three kinds of teeth in both jaws, and a cæcum; they feed on insects.

Also, a Suborder of the Order *Edentata*, the anteaters, having a long worm-like tongue, and very large submaxillary glands which secrete a viscid fluid.

Also, a Division of *Hymenoptera* which feed on other insects.

Entomoph'agous. (Ἔντομα; φαγεῖν.) Insect-eating.

Entomoph'ilous. (Ἔντομα; φιλέω, to love.) Insect-loving.

E. flow'ers. A term applied to those flowers which are chiefly fertilised by the agency of insects which carry the pollen of one plant or flower to the stigma of another while searching for honey.

Entomophthor'eæ. (Ἔντομα, insects; φθορά, corruption.) A Family of the Suborder *Œcidiomycetes*, Order *Basidiomycetes.* The members of this family are epidemically-occurring parasites attacking insects, of which the Empusa is an example. The mycelium, consisting of cells like those of yeast, vegetates in the interior of the living animal, and sends forth Basidia through the skin, which support a spore. This falling on another insect immediately infects it, and begins to grow. Persistent spores are produced, which live through the winter, but their mode of development is unknown.

En'tomophyte. (Ἔντομα; φυτόν, a plant.) A vegetable growth parasitic on an insect.

Entomos'traca. (Ἔντομα, insects; ὄστρακον, a shell.) Insects with shells. A Subclass of the Class *Crustacea*, having a carapace surrounding the body, jointed, bristle-bearing limbs, branchiæ attached to limbs or to oral appendages, sexes distinct.

Entomos'tracous. Relating to the *Entomostraca.*

Entomozoa'ria. (Ἔντομα; ζῳάριον, a little animal.) De Blainville's term for the Arthropoda and some Mollusca.

Enton'ia. (Ἐντονία, tension.) Tension, tonic spasm.

Enton'ic. (Ἔντονος, strained. G. *gespannt.*) Intense, having exaggerated action, or great tension or tone.

En'tonous. Same as *Entonic.*

Entopar'asite. (Ἐντός, within; παράσιτος, eating at the table of another.) An intestinal worm.

Entoperiph'eral. (Ἐντός; περιφέρεια, the outer surface.) Situated or originating under or within the outer surface of the body.

Entoph'illine. (Ἐντός, within; φύλλον, a leaf. F. *entophylline*; G. *innerhalbfruchtig.*) Applied to those *Hepaticæ* which have the gemmæ plunged into the very substance of the plant.

Entophlœo'des. See *Enterophlœodes.*

Entophthal'mia. (Ἐντός, within; ὀφθαλμία, inflammation of the eye.) Inflammation of the inner parts of the eye.

Entophthalmorrhœ'a. (Ἐντός, within; ὀφθαλμός, the eye; ῥοία, a flow.) Hæmorrhage into the interior of the eye.

Entophyllocar'pous. (Ἐντός; φύλλον; καρπός, fruit.) Applied to those mosses the fructification of which grows in the bosom of the leaves in a duplicature or fissure.

En'tophyte. (Ἐντός, within; φύτον, a plant. F. *entophyte.*) A plant growing within the substance of other plants or animals.

Entophyteu'sis. (Ἐντός; φύτον.) Same as *Entophytogenesis.*

Entophyt'ic. (Ἐντός; φύτον.) Of, or belonging to, an *Entophyte.*

E. disea'ses. Diseases caused by the growth of an *Entophyte.*

Entophytogen'esis. (Ἐντός; φύτον, a plant; γένεσις, generation. F. *emphytogénésie;* G. *Eingeweidepflanzenerzeugung.*) The production or development of entophytous plants.

Entophyto'sis. (Ἐντός; φύτον.) Same as *Entophytogenesis.*

Entoph'ytous. (Ἐντός; φύτον.) Of, or belonging to, an *Entophyte.*

Entoplas'tron. (Ἐντός; *plastron.*) The median plate of the plastron of tortoises.

Entoproc'ta. (Ἐντός.) Same as *Endoprocta.*

Entopter'ygoid bone. (Ἐντός, within; *pterygoid* bone.) Owen's term for Parker's mesopterygoid bone in osseous fishes. It is not the homologue of the internal pterygoid plate of man, but of an additional bone found in some mammals, as the pig, fox, opossum, on the upper or basicranial edge of the pterygoid bone proper.

Entop'tic. (Ἐντός, within; ὀπτικός, relating to sight. F. *entoptique;* G. *entoptisch.*) Applied by Göthe to colours formed in prisms or cubes of glass rapidly cooled, when a ray of light, obliquely reflected, penetrates there and is refracted.

Also, relating to the appearance of the different internal structures of the eye.

E. par'allax. (Παράλλαξις, the parallax.) The displacement of the shadow of a body within the eye according to its position in regard to the nodal point.

E. phenom'ena. The visual impressions produced by shadows cast on the retina from some of the less transparent media of the eye; such are the floating bodies in the vitreous humour, muscæ volitantes, the retinal vessels, the blood corpuscles in the retinal vessels, tears on the cornea, irregularities of the pupil. Other entoptic phenomena, such as Haidinger's brushes, are caused by unequal absorption of polarised light in the yellow spot, and by deficient centration of the dioptric surfaces on the optic axis.

Entop'tical. (Ἐντός; ὀπτικός.) Same as *Entoptic.*

Entop'tics. (Same etymon.) The investigation of the conditions which enable the objects that exist in the eye itself to be perceived by the eye; the determination of the relative distances of objects from the retina.

Entoptos'copy. (Ἐντός, within; ὀπτικός, relating to sight.) The autoscopic investigation of the appearances presented by the structures in the eye in health and disease.

Entor'ganism. (Ἐντός, within; *organismus.* F. *entorganisme.*) An internal or parasitic organism.

Entorrhœ'a. A misspelling of *Entotorrhœa.*

En'toscope. (Ἐντός; σκόπεω, to observe.) Same as *Endoscope.*

Entoso'mia. (Ἐντός, within; σῶμα, a body. F. *entosomie.*) Adhesion of bodies to others; the opposite of *Anasomia.*

Entosteom'yces. (Ἐντός, within; ὀστέον, a bone; μύκης, fungus. F. *entostéomyce.*) Internal fungus of a bone.

Entos'thia. (Ἐντόσθια.) The entrails.

Entosthid'ia. (Ἐντοσθίδια.) The entrails.

Entos'thoblast. (Ἐντοσθε, from within; βλάστη, growth.) A term for a granule within the nucleolus of a nucleated cell.

Entosto'sis. (Ἐντός, within; ὀστέον, a bone.) A morbid growth projecting into the medullary canal of a bone.

Entotho'rax. (Ἐντός, within; θώραξ, the chest. F. *entothorax.*) A piece which in the *Hexapoda* exists above the sternum and at its internal surface, and which grows ordinarily from the posterior extremity of the sternum to each of the segments of the thorax.

Ento'tic. (Ἐντός; οὖς, the ear.) Relating to the inner ear.

E. diagno'sis. (Διάγνωσις, a distinguishing.) The transmission of vocal sounds in a deaf person through an ear-trumpet attached to a catheter placed in the Eustachian tube, so as to determine the condition of the malleus and incus, which may be assumed to be effective if the sounds are heard in this manner.

E. phenom'ena. Auditory impressions produced by vibrations falling on the auditory nerve and originating in the ear, or within the body near it; such are the rushing sounds produced by air vibrations in the ear when the meatus auditorius externus or the Eustachian tube is blocked, the noise of the blood current in the carotid artery, and the sound caused by contraction of the tensor tympani.

Entotorrhœ'a. (Ἐντός, within; οὖς, the ear; ῥοία, a flow. F. *entotorrhée.*) Internal otorrhœa.

Entotympan'ic. (Ἐντός; τύμπανος, a drum.) Within the tympanum.

Entoxicis'mus. (Ἐν, in; τοξικόν, poison.) Poisoning.

Entozæ'na. (Ἐντός, within; *ozæna.* F. *entozène.*) Internal ozæna.

Entozo'a. (Plural of *Entozoon.* G. *Eingeweidewürmer.*) Animal parasites of the interior of a living body. Sometimes restricted to the class of internal parasitic worms.

Entozo'al. Relating to an *Entozoon.*

Entozoa'ria. Same as *Entozoa.*

Entozoögen'esis. (Ἐντός; ζῷον, an animal; γένεσις, generation. F. *entozoögénésie;* G. *Eingeweidethiererzeugung.*) The generation of entozoa.

Entozoöl'ogy. (Ἐντός; ζῷον; λόγος, a discourse.) A branch of science that treats especially of the natural history of intestinal worms.

Entozoö'ma. (Ἐντός; ζῷον.) A tumour containing an entozoon, such as an hydatid tumour.

Entozo'on. (Ἐντός, within; ζῷον, an animal. F. *entozoaire;* G. *Eingeweidewurm.*) A parasitic animal that lives within another.

E. folliculo'rum. The *Demodex folliculorum.*

Entozoö'sis. (*Entozoon.*) The generation of entozoa.

En'trails. (Old F. *entrailles;* from Low L. *intralia,* or *intranea,* contraction of *interanea,* plural of *interaneum,* a gut. F. *entrailles;* I. *viscere;* S. *entrañas;* G. *Eingeweide.*) The inward parts of an animal, especially those of the abdomen; and of these, especially the intestines.

Entrichi'asis. Same as *Trichiasis.*

Entricho'ma. (Ἐντρίχωμα, the eyelashes.) The border of the eyelids with the eyelashes.

Also, a synonym of *Trichiasis.*

Entro'pion. Same as *Entropium.*

E. of eye'lid. See under *Entropium.*

E. of lips. See *Entropium of lips.*

Entro'pium. (F. *renversement en dedans du bord des paupières ;* I. *entropio ;* G. *Einwärtskehrung*, or *Einstülpung der Augenlider.*) Inversion of the eyelids. In this affection the edges of the lids bend inwards so that the eyelashes are in contact with the cornea and conjunctiva. It may be caused by trachoma, or by chronic inflammation of the palpebral conjunctiva, or by relaxation of the skin of the lids, or by burns or other injuries, or by prolonged bandaging. The contact of the cilia with the surface of the eye sets up inflammation, which is distressing when the lashes remain long, but which is increased tenfold when they either break off by themselves, or are broken by unskilful attempts to remove them. Keratitis is often established, and vision becomes seriously impaired.

E. bulba'lë. (L. *bulbus*, a bulb.) Entropium resulting from defective support of the lids owing to atrophy or absence of the globe of the eye.

E. chron'icum. (Χρονικός, concerning time.) Persistent entropium, often arising from cicatricial tissue, or from malformation of the tarsus.

E. congen'itum. (L. *congenitus*, born together with.) The eyelids of the fœtus have a slight tendency to turn inwards, and if this state continues after birth it is said to be congenital.

E. for'ceps. A pair of forceps with slightly curved broad extremities by which a portion of skin parallel to the edge of the lid can be seized and raised preparatory to being removed with scissors.

E. muscula'rë. (L. *musculus*, a muscle.) Entropium depending on reflex contraction of the ciliary portion of the orbicular muscle in various inflammatory and painful affections of the eye.

E. of lips. A contraction of the circumference of the mouth whereby the red edge of the lips is inverted.

E. organ'icum. (L. *organicus*, mechanical.) Term applied by Jüngchen to entropium caused by contraction or malformation of the tarsal cartilage.

E. pal'pebræ cicatric'eum. (L. *cicatrix*, a scar.) The same as *E. chronicum*, when this is due to a cicatrix.

E. partia'lë. (L. *pars*, a part.) Term applied to the inversion of only a part of the length of the lid, as may occur after burns or other injuries.

E. seni'lë. (L. *senilis*, aged.) Term applied to that form of entropium which occurs in old age, usually from chronic swelling or œdema of the lower lid.

E. spasmod'icum. (Σπάσμος, cramp.) The same as *E. musculare.*

E. spas'ticum. (L. *spasticus*, afflicted with cramp.) Entropium caused by spasmodic action of the orbicularis muscle.

E. tarsa'lë. (Ταρσός, a broad surface; hence L. *tarsus*, the lid.) Entropium caused by contraction and inflection of the lid.

E. tota'lë. (L. *totus*, whole.) Term applied to the inversion of either lid or of both lids along their whole length.

Entypo'sis. (Ἐντύπωσις, an impression; from *ἐντυπόω*, to carve in. F. *entypose.*) Old name for the glenoid cavity of the scapula, from its depth; also, the shoulder-joint. (Gorræus.)

Enuclea'tio. Same as *Enucleation.*

E. bul'bi. (L. *bulbus*, a bulb, the ball of the eye.) Same as *Enucleation of eyeball.*

Enuclea'tion. (L. *e*, out of; *nucleus*, a kernel. G. *Entwirrung*, *Ausschälung.*) The shelling out of a tumour, or a structure, or a part, from its capsule or enclosing substance.

In Pharmacy, the extracting a kernel of a nut from its shell.

E. of eye'ball. (F. *enucleation ;* I. *enucleazione ;* S. *enucleacion.*) In this operation the conjunctiva is divided with scissors close to the cornea. The several muscles are then raised successively on a strabismus hook and cut across, and finally the optic nerve is divided. The hæmorrhage is sharp, but not serious, and it is seldom that any vessel requires tying; after it has subsided some operators bring the edges of the conjunctiva together, with a suture, like the mouth of a pudding bag, which shortens the after treatment. When the eye is greatly enlarged it is sometimes necessary to divide the outer canthus.

E., sponta'neous. (L. *spontaneus*, of one's free will.) An event that occasionally happens in the growth of some tumours, as uterine fibroids. The mucous membrane tears, or becomes gangrenous through pressure, and then retracts; contractions of the uterus then drive the fibroid completely into the vagina, and thence outward.

Enu'la. (Ἐνουλα, the inner side of the gums.) The internal surface of the gums.

En'ula. (Corr. *Helenum.*) A synonym of *Inula.*

E. campa'na. The *Inula helenium*, or elecampane.

Enu'lis. Same as *Enulismus.*

Enulis'mus. (Ἐνουλισμός, a curling. G. *Kräuseln.*) The condition called goose-skin.

Enu'lon. (Ἐν, within; οὖλον, the gum.) Old term for the gum inside the teeth. (Gorræus.)

Enure'sis. (Ἐνουρέω, to be incontinent of urine. F. *énurésie ;* G. *unwillkührlicher Harnabgang, Einpissen.*) Term for incontinency or involuntary flow of urine.

E. contin'ua. (L. *continuus*, uninterrupted.) Incontinence of urine both by night and by day.

E. diur'na. (L. *diurnus*, daily.) Incontinence of urine occurring only in the daytime, as during strong exertion, or in laughing or coughing.

E. noctur'na. (L. *nocturnus*, belonging to the night.) The involuntary escape of water from the bladder at night, occurring not infrequently in children, and especially in boys, due to atony of the sphincter and weakened nerve centres, or to some unusual stimulation and irritability of the bladder.

E. paralyt'ica. (L. *paralyticus*, struck with palsy.) Enuresis resulting from or associated with general or local paralysis.

E. spas'tica. (Σπαστικός, stretching.) Incontinence of urine, accompanied or caused by spasm of the urinary bladder.

En'velope. (F. *envelloper*, to cover. F. *enveloppe ;* G. *Hülle.*) The shell, cover, or teguments of such a thing as a seed, a fœtus, or a hernia.

Envi'ronment. (F. *environner*, to surround; from Old F. *en*, in; *viron*, about; or *virer*, to turn.) A surrounding.

In Biology, applied to the various influences or

forces which surround and influence the living body.

Enyp'nion. (Ἐνύπνιον, a thing seen in sleep.) A dream.

Enys'tron. (Ἔνυστρον, from *ἀνύω*, to perfect.) Old name for the *Abomasum*, or fourth stomach of the *Ruminantia*. (Gorræus, Bartholin.)

Enzoö'tia. (Ἐν, in; ζῷον, an animal.) A disease of the class called *Enzootic*.

Enzoöt'ic. (Ἐν, upon; ζῷον, an animal. F. *enzoötique*; G. *enzoötisch*.) Applied to diseases of cattle peculiar to a district, climate, or season, in the same manner as *Endemic* is employed to indicate those of human beings.

Enzy'ma. (Ἐν, in; ζύμη, leaven.) A term applied to the class of unorganised, soluble, hydrolytic ferments.

E'ocene. (Ἠώς, the dawn; καινός, recent.) Term for the lower tertiary strata, from the very small percentage of living testacea contained in them, and therefore to be regarded as the dawn or beginning of the existing condition of creation.

Eolipyle. (Αἴολος, Æolus, the god of the winds; πύλη, an entrance.) An instrument consisting of a hollow sphere provided with a fine tubular orifice; when filled with spirit and heated a jet of vapour escapes by the aperture, which, being lighted, is used to heat a body.

E'on. (Ἠών, a shore, or bank.) The time during which a thing exists; the period of existence of the universe; a long indefinite time.

Old term applied to the circumference of the orbit, or the whole compass of the eye. (Gorræus.)

E'osin. (Ἠώς, the morning red, the dawn.) $C_{20}H_8Br_4O_5$. A red dye stuff produced by the addition of bromine to a solution of fluorescin in glacial acetic acid.

Eosin of commerce is a potash salt. It is used as a staining agent in the preparation of animal tissues for the microscope.

Eosin'ophil cells. (*Eosin*; φιλέω, to love.) Ehrlich's term for cells staining deeply with eosin.

Epacmas'tic. (Ἐπακμάζω, to grow vigorous. G. *zunehmend, steigend*.) Becoming vigorous. Applied to a fever which increases in severity till it reaches the crisis.

Epac'mē. (Ἐπακμάζω, to grow vigorous. G. *Zunahme*.) Old term for the increase or exacerbation of a disease.

Also, Häckel's term in Phylogeny for the period in the development of a race corresponding to the period in the development of an individual from birth to maturity.

Epacrida'ceæ. An Order of hypogynous Exogens of the Alliance *Ericales*, or a Family of the Order *Bicornes*, Subclass *Gamopetalæ*, having monopetalous flowers, perfect free stamens, and one-celled longitudinally-opening anthers.

Ep'acrids. The plants of the Order *Epacridaceæ*.

Epac'tal. (Ἐπακτός; from ἐπάγω, to bring in over and above.) Imported; foreign.

E. bone. (F. *os epactal*.) The Wormian bone at the superior angle of the occipital bone.

Epagogil'tis. (Ἐπαγώγιον, the foreskin.) Inflammation of the prepuce.

Epagogiocarcino'ma. (Ἐπαγώγιον; καρκίνωμα, a cancer.) Cancer of the prepuce.

Epago'giolith. (Ἐπαγώγιον; λίθος, a stone. G. *Vorhautstein*.) Calculous concretion underneath the prepuce.

Epago'gion. (Ἐπαγώγιον, from ἐπί, upon; ἄγω, to draw.) Old name, used by Dioscorides, iii, 25, for the prepuce.

Epago'gium. Same as *Epagogion*.

Epal'pate. (L. *e*, neg.; *palpus*.) Having no palpi.

Epal'pebrate. (L. *e*, neg.; *palpebra*, an eyelid.) Having no eyelids.

Epanacle'sis. (Ἐπανάκλησις, a recall.) The unexpected return of a disease.

Epanadidon'tes. (Ἐπαναδίδωμι, to increase more and more.) An epithet of fevers which continue to increase in their degree of heat.

Epanadiplo'sis. (Ἐπαναδιπλόω, to reduplicate. F. *épanadiplosie*.) Reduplication, Gr. ἐπαναδίπλωσις, applied by Galen, *de Morb. Temp.* c. 8, to the renewal of the cold fit of ague before the hot fit has gone off.

Epanalep'sis. (Ἐπανάληψις, regaining.) Same as *Anadiplosis*; and also as *Analepsia*.

Epanas'tasis. (Ἐπανίστημι, to set up again, to rise on the skin. F. *épanastasie*.) Old term, Gr. ἐπανάστασις, used by Hippocrates, *Coac. Prænot.* 220, for the formation of a tumour, the development of a tubercle, or the eruption of a small pustule.

Epanaste'ma. (Ἐπανάστημα, a swelling.) A warty growth about the eye; also a pustule.

Epancylo'tus. (Ἐπί, upon; ἀγκύλος, crooked.) Old name, Gr. ἐπαγκύλωτος, according to Oribasius, for a kind of serpentine bandage. (Gorræus.)

Epan'esis. (Ἐπάνεσις, abatement; from ἐπανίημι, to relax.) Remission of a disease.

Epan'etus. (Ἐπανίημι, to remit.) Applied as a generic term for remittent fevers, by Mason Good.

E. hec'tica. A synonym of *Hectic fever*.

E. malig'nus. Malignant remittent; pulse small, hurried, irregular; debility extreme; often with signs of putrescency. (Mason Good.)

E. malig'nus fla'vus. (L. *flavus*, yellow.) Good's term for yellow fever.

E. mi'tis. (L. *mitis*, gentle, mild.) Mild remittent fever; pulse regular though frequent; debility slight; remission distinguished by sweating, or a cloud in the urine. (Good.)

Epanodon'ta. (Ἐπί; ἀν, neg.; ὀδούς, a tooth.) A Family of *Opoterodonta*, having no teeth in the upper jaw.

Epan'ody. (Ἐπάνοδος, a rising up.) The return of an irregular flower to a regular form.

Epanortho'sis. (Ἐπανόρθωσις, a setting right; from ἐπανορθόω, to set up.) Replacement, as of a dislocated bone.

Epanorthot'ic. (Ἐπανορθωτικός, corrective.) Setting right; applied to the class of remedies usually called *Corrigent*.

Epanthe'ma. (Ἐπανθέω, to bloom.) Same as *Exanthema*.

Epanthes'ma. Same as *Epanthisma*.

Epanthis'ma. (Ἐπάνθισμα, from ἐπανθίζω, to deck as with flowers. G. *Aufblühen*.) An efflorescence.

Epan'thous. (Ἐπί, upon; ἄνθος, a flower. F. *épanthe*; G. *aufblumig*.) Applied to fungi that grow on the flowers of vegetables.

Epaphæ'resis. (Ἐπί, signifying addition; ἀφαιρέω, to draw from. F. *épaphérèse.*) Old term, Gr. ἐπαφάιρεσις, for a repeated evacuation, particularly of blood, according to Galen, *de Cur. Rat. per Sang. c.* 1.

Epaphris'mus. (Ἐπάφριζω, to foam up.) Despumation; frothing.

Epap'pous. (L. *e*, neg.; *pappus*, down.) Having no *Pappus.*

Eparapet'alous. (L. *e*, neg.; *parapetalum.* F. *éparapétale;* G. *ohne Afterkronenblatt.*) Having no *Parapetalum.*

Epar'ma. (Ἐπαίρω, to raise up, or to erect. F. *éparme.*) Old term used by Hippocrates, Gr. ἔπαρμα, *Coac. Prænot.* 626, for a tumour of any part; but more particularly applied to one of the parotid gland.

Epar'sis. (Ἐπαίρω. F. *éparsie.*) Old term used by Hippocrates, Gr. ἔπαρσις, *Coac. Prænot.* 86, 142, for a tumour.

Eparte'rial. (Ἐπί, upon; ἀρτηρία, an artery.) Lying or being above an artery.

E. bronch'us. The first branch of the right bronchus in man; it is given off above the point of crossing of the bronchus by the pulmonary artery, and, according to Aby, it is not found in the left bronchus.

Ep'aulette. (F. *épaulette*, a shoulder knot; from *épaule*, the shoulder; from L. *spatula*, a blade; from Gr. σπάθη, a broad blade.) A term applied to a lateral piece near to the origin of the wings in Diptera.

Also, a ciliated plate on the upper surface of the larval form of some *Echinoidea.*

Epax'ial. (Ἐπί, upon; L. *axis;* from Gr. ἄξων, an axle-tree.) Above an axis.

E. arch'es. A term applied to the vertebral arches of animals which enclose the spinal cord, and to their homologues.

E. car'tilages. The cartilaginous outgrowths from the notochord from which are developed the *E. arches.*

E. mus'cles. Those muscles which lie above the central axis of the embryo and the plane of its lateral extension; they are divisible into two masses, a *Dorso-lateral muscle* and a *Ventro-lateral muscle.*

Epechontoc'ic. (Ἐπέχω, to hold back; τόκος, birth.) Having power to restrain uterine contraction during labour.

E'pen. A synonym of *Epenchyma.*

Epencephal'ic. (Ἐπί, upon; ἐγκέφαλος, that which is in the head.) Situated on or over the contents of the head, or the brain. Relating to the *Epencephalon.*

E. arch. The bony arch covering the *Epencephalon.*

Epenceph'alon. (Ἐπί, upon; ἐγκεφαλός. G. *Hinterhirn.*) The anterior of the two enlargements into which the posterior primary vesicle of the brain divides. Also called hind-brain. It constitutes the rudiments of the cerebellum, the pons Varolii, and the anterior part of the fourth ventricle.

Epen'chyma. (Ἐπί; ἔγχυμα, an infusion.) Nägeli's term for the cambium, and everything that directly or indirectly originates from it; in other words, the fibro-vascular tissues of plants.

Epencra'nis. (Ἐπί, upon; ἐν, in; κρανίον, the skull.) Ancient name, ἐπενκρανίς, used by Eristratus for the cerebellum, according to Galen, *de Usu Part.* viii, 13.

Epen'dyma. (Ἐπένδυμα, an upper garment; from ἐπενδύω, to put on over. F. *épendyme;* I. *ependima.*) A covering.

Virchow's name for the lining membrane of the cerebral ventricles and of the central spinal canal. It consists of a fine layer of soft connective tissue or neuroglia covered by a layer of epithelial cells, which are probably vibratile; by some it is supposed to form in a thickened condition, the tænia semicircularis.

According to some, the term ependyma is applied to the layer of neuroglia only, excluding the epithelium.

E. follic'uli. (L. *folliculus*, a small bag.) The membrana granulosa of the Graafian follicles.

E., spi'nal. The lining membrane of the central canal of the spinal cord.

E., ventric'ular. (*Ventricle.*) The lining membrane of the ventricles of the brain.

E. ventriculo'rum cer'ebri. (L. *ventriculus*, a ventricle; *cerebrum*, the brain.) The lining membrane of the ventricles of the brain.

Ependymi'tis. (Ἐπένδυμα.) Inflammation of the ependyma. It is the basis of many cases of hydrocephalus.

Eperla'nus. (F. *eperlan;* from G. *spierling.*) The smelt, *Salmo eperlanus.*

Eper'na. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ.*

E. falca'ta, Aubl. (L. *falcatus*, sickle-shaped.) Wallaba tree. Hab. Guiana. Bark bitter and astringent. Used as an emetic.

Ep'eron. (F. *éperon*, a spur.) A term applied by French surgeons to the fold or angle formed by the undamaged side of the intestine opposite its external opening by means of an artificial anus.

Ephebæ'on. Same as *Ephebæum.*

Ephebæ'um. (Ἐφήβαιον; from ἐπί, over, or upon; ἤβη, the pubes.) Old term, Gr. ἐφήβαιον, for the parts about the pubes: the organs of generation, the pubic hair, and the mons veneris. (Gorræus, Castellus.)

Ephebei'a. (Ἐφηβεία.) The age of puberty.

Ephe'bus. (Ἔφηβος.) One arrived at puberty.

Eph'edra. (Ἐφέδρα, a sitting by or upon. G. *Meerträubchen.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Gnetaceæ.*

Also, an old name for an instrument for replacing or setting dislocated members.

E. antisyphilit'ica, Meyer. Hab. Western America. Decoction used in gonorrhœa, and as a substitute for sarsaparilla in constitutional syphilis.

E. distach'ya, Linn. (Δίς, twice; στάχυς, an ear of corn.) Shrubby horsetail. Hab. Europe. Berries used in menorrhagia and in chronic diarrhœa.

E. monostach'ya, Linn. (Μόνος, single; στάχυς.) Used as *E. distachya.*

Ephedræ'ous. (Ἐπί, upon; ἕδρα, a seat. F. *éphédré.*) Formed of articulated segments placed one upon another.

Ephed'rana. (Ἐφέδρανα, that on which one sits. F. *éphédrane.*) Old term for the nates; or the prominences of the buttocks. (Gorræus.)

Ephedroceph'alus. (Ἐφεδρον, a bench; κεφαλή, the head.) A sexually mature form of cestoid worm.

E. microceph'alus, Diesing. (Μικρός;

κεφαλή, the head.) Found in the intestines of *Phractocephalus hemiliopterus*.

Ephel'cis. (Ἐπί, upon; ἕλκος, an ulcer. F. *éphelce;* G. *Kruste, Borke.*) Old name, Gr. ἐφελκίς, used by Galen, *de Sympt. Causs.* iii, 2, for the crust which forms on an ulcer; also, for the hardened purulent matter sometimes rejected by coughing, *de Loc. Affect.* iv, 5.

Ephe'lides. Plural of *Ephelis.*

Ephelidopha'cos'sis. (Ἔφηλις, a freckle; φακός, a lentil. F. *ephélidophacose;* G. *Sonnenflecken.*) The coming on of lentil-coloured freckles. Same as *Ephelis.*

Ephe'lis. (Ἐφηλις, a freckle; from ἐπί; ἧλος, a nail or wart, because they stud the face; or from ἐπί, upon; ἥλιος, the sun, because the sun causes their appearance. F. *éphélide;* G. *Sonnenflecken, Sommersprossen.*) A term for the freckles, little yellow lentigines, or spots which appear on persons of fair skin; likewise for the larger brown patches which arise from exposure to the sun; and also for those large dusky patches, similar in appearance, that occur on other parts of the surface of the body which are covered.

E. a so'lë. (L. *a*, from; *sol*, the sun.) The sun-spots described under *Ephelis.*

E. al'ba. (L. *albus*, white.) A whiteness of the skin.

E. hepat'ica. (Ἡπατικός, relating to the liver.) A synonym of *Chloasma.*

E. ignea'lis. (L. *ignis*, fire.) The brown patches of skin which are caused by exposure to heat, as on the legs of old men who sit much by the fire-side.

E. lenti'go. See *Lentigo.*

E. scorbu'tica. (*Scorbutus.*) Alibert's name for *Melasma.*

E. sola'ris. Same as *E. a sole.*

E. umbro'sa. (L. *umbrosus*, shady.) The large, irregular, brown patches on the skin produced by exposure to the sun.

Ephe'lotes. (Ἐφηλότης.) A synonym of *Albugo.*

Ephe'mera. (Ἐφήμερος, living but a day; from ἐπί, upon, or through; ἡμέρα, a day.) A fever which lasts a day, or a very short period.

E. an'glica pes'tilens. (L. *anglicus*, English; *pestilens*, unwholesome, pestilential.) An old term for the *Sweating sickness.*

E. britan'nica. (L. *britannicus*, British.) An old term for the *Sweating sickness.*

E. dichome'na. (Διχόμηνος, dividing the month, that is, at the full moon.) A synonym of *E. erratica.*

E. erra'tica. (L. *erraticus*, wandering.) An anomalous ephemera, in that the symptoms are very severe, beginning with rigor, which precedes great heat of body, but yet all fever ends in twenty-four hours.

E. malig'na. (L. *malignus*, of an evil nature.) An old term for the *Sweating sickness.*

E. mortif'era. (L. *mors*, death; *fero*, to bring.) A synonym of *Plague.*

E. pestilentia'lis. (L. *pestilentia*, a plague.) The *Plague.*

E. puerpera'lis. (L. *puerpera*, a lying-in woman.) Same as *Milk fever.*

E. sudato'ria. (L. *sudor*, sweat.) The *Sweating sickness.*

Ephe'meral. (Ἐφήμερος. F. *éphémère;* I. *effimero;* S. *efemero;* G. *eintägig.*) Short-lived, living only one day.

E. fe'ver. A term applied to those cases of *Milk fever* which are mild and run a very short course.

E. ma'nia. See *Mania, ephemeral.*

Ephemer'ides. (Ἐφημερίς, a diary.) Van Helmont's term for those diseases which attack the patient during special phases of the moon, so that they act as diaries or almanacks.

Ephe'meris. (Ἐφημερίς, a diary; from ἐπί, upon, or through; ἡμέρα, a day. G. *Tagebuch.*) Term for a diary, or day-book, or daily register of the motion of the planets, and other circumstances connected therewith.

Ephemerocnido'sis. (Ἐφήμερος, for the day; κνίδωσις, an itching. F. *ephémérocnidose;* G. *das eintägige Nesselfieber.*) Ephemeral urticaria, or nettle rash.

Ephe'meromorph. (Ἐφήμερος; μορφή, form.) A low form of life having a very short existence, such as a Bacterium.

Ephe'meron. (Ἐφήμερον.) A poisonous plant of the ancients, variously said to be a convallaria or a colchicum.

Ephemerop'yra. (Ἐφήμερος; πῦρ, a fever.) Same as *Ephemera.*

Ephe'merous. (Ἐφήμερος.) Daily.

Ephe'sium emplas'trum. Old term for a stimulating plaster discovered by Celsus, v, 19, *t.* 22, as proper to be applied to bites.

Ephes'tia. A Genus of the Order *Lepidoptera.*

E. elutel'la, Hübner. The chocolate moth. The larva commits great ravages in cocoa and in biscuits.

Ephial'tes. (Ἐφιάλτης, from ἐφάλλομαι, to leap upon; from the peculiar sensation of oppression, as if some thing had leapt and kept its seat on the chest. F. *éphialte;* G. *Alpdrücken.*) Nightmare. A distressing state of feeling during sleep, generally preceded by some fearful dream, wherein there is a severe struggle during which the dreamer feels a great weight or oppression on his chest, as if some demon were sitting upon him, and attempts to cry, but only utters an indistinct kind of noise.

E. hypochondri'aca. (Ὑποχονδριακός, affected in the hypochondria.) A synonym of the condition called *Daymare.*

E. noctur'nus. (L. *nocturnus*, belonging to the night.) The condition called *Nightmare.*

E. vigilan'tium. (L. *vigilans*, wakeful.) The condition called *Daymare.*

Ephial'tia. (Ἐφιάλτης, the nightmare.) An old name for the pæony, because it was supposed to cure attacks of *Ephialtes.*

Ephidro'ses. (Ἐπί, intens.; ἱδρόω, to sweat.) Diseases accompanied by morbid perspiration. A Genus of the Order *Apocenoses*, Class *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Ephidro'sis. (Ἐφίδρωσις, superficial perspiration. F. *ephidrose;* G. *Schwitzen.*) A term which has been loosely used to signify a violent or a gentle, a partial or a general, sweating; it has also been applied to a sweating of the upper part of the body only.

E. areno'sa. (L. *arena*, sand.) Good's term for cutaneous perspiration, in which substances supposed to be absorbed by the lungs, as common salt, are excreted in sandy particles by the skin, or from which crystals of uric acid are deposited on the skin.

E. cruen'ta. (L. *cruentus*, bloody.) A synonym of *Hæmatidrosis.*

E. dis'color. (L. *discolor*, of a different colour.) A synonym of *Chromidrosis.*

E. o'lens. (L. *oleo*, to smell.) A synonym of *Osmidrosis.*

E. partia'lis. (L. *pars*, a part.) Sweating limited to a particular spot or part of the skin.

E. profu'sa. (L. *profusus*, profuse.) A synonym of *Hyperidrosis.*

E. sacchara'ta. (L. *saccharum*, sugar.) Sweating of a fluid containing sugar, as in some cases of diabetes.

E. unilatera'lis. (L. *unus*, one; *latus*, a side.) Sweating of one side of the body only.

Ephip'pial. Relating to the *Ephippium.*

Ephip'pium. (Ἐφίππιος, for putting on a horse; from ἐπί, upon; ἵππος, a horse. G. *Sattel.*) A saddle. An old name for the *Sella turcica*, according to Bartholin, *Anat.* iv, 8.

Also, a term for the envelope enclosing the winter ova of the Daphniidæ, which is situated between the back of the animal and the carapace, and probably is a development from the latter; it is shed with the carapace.

Eph'odos. (Ἔφοδος, a way towards; from ἐπί, upon; ὁδός, a way.) Old term for the passages and openings by which the excrements of the body are thrown off.

Also, used to express the accession or increase of things similar, or dissimilar, which might be useful or hurtful to the body.

Also, formerly applied to the access or periodical attack of fever, as if it were a hostile invasion, incursion, or assault, which the word ordinarily means.

Eph'odus. Same as *Ephodos.*

Ephypogæocar'pous. (Ἐπί, upon; ὑπό, under; γῆ, the earth; καρπός, fruit. F. *éphypogéocarpe.*) Having fruit both above and under the earth.

Ephypogæ'ous. (Ἐπί; ὑπό; γῆ.) Same as *Ephypogæocarpous.*

Eph'yra. The free swimming disc-like body which is the last stage of the development of the immature form of certain Hydrozoa; after separation from the hydra tuba, it by degrees assumes the adult form.

Epia'la. Same as *Epiales.*

Epia'les. (Ἐπιάλης.) Nightmare.

Epi'alos. (Ἤπιος, mild or gentle.) Old term, Gr. ἠπίαλος, for a certain fever, described by Galen, *de Diff. Feb.* ii, 6, in which the patient feels hot and shivers with cold at the same time; called by the Latins *Quercera;* it was a mild and gentle fever of the quotidian type.

Epial'tes. Same as *Ephialtes.*

Epi'alus. Same as *Epialos.*

E'pian. A term signifying raspberry; used as a synonym of *Yaws.*

Epian'drous. (Ἐπί, upon; ἀνήρ, a male.) Inserted or placed on the stamens.

Epiba'sal. (Ἐπί, upon; βάσις, a base.) Situated upon a base.

E. cell. The upper or anterior of the two cells into which the fertilised oosphere of the *Hepaticæ* is first divided. A similar structure exists in the Equisetaceæ and the Filices; and in all the epibasal cell subsequently divides into four, from which the ascending part of the plant arises.

Epibdel'la. (Ἐπί, upon; βδέλλα, a leech.) A Genus of *Acarids* living on the skin of fishes.

Ep'iblast. (Ἐπί, upon; βλαστός, a sprout. F. *epiblaste.*) The outermost of the three layers constituting the wall of the blastoderm when fully formed. It consists of a layer of cells, from which in the process of time are developed the nervous tissue, the epithelium of the sense organs, of the central spinal canal, of the cerebral ventricles, of the skin, and of the mouth.

Also, the same as *Epiblastanus.*

Epiblas'tanus. (Ἐπί, upon; βλαστός, a sprout. F. *épiblaste;* G. *Oberspross, Oberkeim.*) An unguiform appendage of the germ, in front of its middle, in certain *Graminaceæ;* perhaps an abortive second cotyledon.

Epiblaste'ma. (Ἐπί; βλάστημα, growth.) Warming's term for the outgrowth from a plant, called an *Emergence.*

Epiblaste'sis. (Ἐπί; βλαστός, a sprout. F. *épiblastèse.*) The increase of lichens which occurs by the development of the gonidia in the interior of the system where they have taken origin.

Epiblas'tic. (Ἐπί; βλαστός.) Relating to, or belonging to, the *Epiblast.*

E. cells. The cells of the *Epiblast* derived from the subdivision of the *E. sphere.*

E. sphere. The larger and more transparent of the two spheres into which the vitellus of the impregnated mammalian ovum first divides.

Epible'ma. (Ἐπίβλημα, that which is thrown over; from ἐπί, upon; βάλλω, to place.) The same as *Catablema.*

Also, in Botany, Schleiden's term for the variety of imperfect epidermis which forms the outer layer of certain roots, as those of the sarsaparilla, and of submerged plants. It consists of thin-walled cells and root-hairs, but has no stomata.

Epibleph'aron. (Ἐπί, upon; βλέφαρον, the eyelid.) Same as *Epicanthus.*

Epib'olē. (Ἐπιβάλλω, to press upon.) Old term for *Night-mare.* (Quincy.)

Epibol'ic. (Ἐπιβολή, from ἐπιβάλλω, to cast upon.) Investing; growing over.

E. invagina'tion. (L. *in*, on; *vagina*, a sheath.) A form of growth of some invertebrate ova, in which the epiblast spreads over and invests the hypoblast.

Epib'oly. (Ἐπιβολή, a laying on.) The same as *Epibolic invagination.*

Epibos'cis. (Ἐπιβοσκός.) The proboscis or sucking organ of flies and other insects.

Epibot'any. (Ἐπί, upon; βοτάνη, grass.) Same as *Epiphyty.*

Epibranch'ial. (Ἐπί, upon; βράγχια, the gills.) Term applied by Professor Owen, in his Homologies, to the second segment (from above downwards) of the branchial arch of a fish; its place is between the pharyngo-branchial above, and the cerato-branchial below.

Also, a subdivision of the branchial region of the carapace of Brachyura.

Epicalyc'ia. (Ἐπί, upon; κάλυξ, a flower-cup. F. *épicalicié.*) Applied to a Jussieuian Class now called *Epistaminia.*

Epica'lyx. (Ἐπί; κάλυξ.) A second or outer calyx surrounding the true calyx in some plants, as the *Malvaceæ.* Also called *Calyculus.*

Epican'this. (Ἐπικανθίς; from ἐπί, upon; κανθός, the angle of the eye. I. *epicantida.*) Old and somewhat indistinct term for the canthus or angle of the eye, according to Gorræus; its Greek analogue in the pl., ἐπικανθίδες, is rendered the roots of the canthi by Hedericus.

Also, applied by Von Ammon to a congenital duplication or fold of skin, always symmetrical,

extending over the inner canthus, and in part or entirely concealing the lachrymal caruncle; it is associated with depressed nasal bones, but with their growth from childhood to adult life the deformity sometimes disappears. High grades are rare, and are often associated with other deformities, as with slight ptosis and insufficiency of one or more of the muscles of the eye.

E. exter'nus. (L. *externus*, external.) The partial concealment of the external angle of the eye by a fold of skin.

Epican'thus. Same as *Epicanthis.*

Epicar'dia. (Ἐπί, upon; καρδία, the heart.) Alvarenga's term for a vertical displacement of the heart without lateral displacement.

Epicar'dium. (Ἐπί, upon; καρδία, the heart.) The pericardium, especially the visceral layer.

Ep'icarp. (Ἐπί, upon; καρπός, fruit. F. *épicarp;* G. *Fruchthülle, Fruchtoberhaut, Fruchtrinde.*) The external epidermal layer of the pericarp, as the rind of apples and pears.

Epicarpan'thous. (Ἐπί, upon; καρπός, fruit; ἄνθος, a flower. F. *épicarpanthe.*) Applied to plants the flower of which is supported by the ovary.

Epicar'pic. Same as *Epicarpious.*

Epicar'pious. (Ἐπί, upon; καρπός, fruit. F. *épicarpié;* G. *fruchttragend.*) Applied to flowers and stamens when they are borne by the fruit.

Epicar'pium. (Ἐπί, upon; καρπός, the wrist. F. *épicarpe;* G. *Armband.*) Old term for a medicine of any kind, but usually in form of a cataplasm, or a plaster, applied to the wrist; used anciently in cases of intermittent fever, debility, and convulsions, with the view of affecting the pulse.

Also, the same as *Epicarp.*

Epicarpu'rus. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Moraceæ.*

E. orienta'lis. (L. *orientalis*, belonging to the East.) Hab. India. Said to be astringent and antiseptic. Juice applied to sand-cracks in the feet and excoriations.

Epicau'line. (Ἐπί, upon; καυλός, a stalk. F. *épicaule;* G. *oberstammig.*) Applied to fungi or other parasitic plants that grow on the stems of other vegetables.

Epicau'ma. (Ἐπίκαυμα, a blister caused by a burn; from ἐπί, upon; καίω, to burn. F. *épicaume.*) A phlyctæna on the cornea which is succeeded by an opacity or an ulceration.

Epicau'sis. (Ἐπίκαυσις, a scorching up.) Same as *Encausis.*

Epicau'ta. A Genus of coleopterous insects.

E. nepaulen'sis. A vesicating agent, sometimes used instead of cantharides.

Epiceph'ala. (Ἐπί, upon; κεφαλή, the head.) A synonym of *Epicoma.*

Epic'eras. (Ἐπί, upon; κέρας, a horn.) The *Trigonella fœnum Græcum*, from the shape of its pods.

Epiceras'tic. (Ἐπικεραστικός; from ἐπί, upon; κεράννυμι, to mix. F. *épicerastique.*) Tempering the acrimony of the humours; emollient.

Epiceratohy'al. (Ἐπί, upon; κέρας, a horn.) The main part of the hyoid arch, so called in certain cases, when there is no segmental line between the two regions, as in the tadpole, and also in the adult frog.

Also, an ectostosis in the upper part of the undivided cartilage, at first named ceratohyal, in the head of the fish.

Epicer'ebral. (Ἐπί, upon; L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) Upon the brain.

E. space. A space said by His to exist between the pia mater and the surface of the brain.

Epiche'mis. (Ἐπί, upon; χήμη, a shell. F. *épichème.*) An accessory articulation at the base of the tibia in certain *Arachnida.*

Epichi'lium. (Ἐπί, upon; χεῖλος, the lip. F. *épichile;* G. *Oberlippe.*) The superior part of the labellum of the *Orchideæ* when it is divided into two dissimilar parts like lips.

Epichlamyd'eæ. (Ἐπί, upon; χλαμύς, a mantle. F. *épichlamydé.*) A Class of phanerocotyledonous, incomplete plants, as the *Ulmaceæ, Laurineæ, Eleagneæ, Thymeleæ*, and *Proteaceæ.*

Epich'olous. (Ἐπί, abounding in; χολή, bile. F. *épichole.*) Having much bile; full of bile; bilious.

Epichor'dal. (Ἐπί, upon; χορδή, a string.) A term applied to the formation of the vertebral column upon the dorsal surface of the notochord, as in some of the *Anoura*, in contradistinction to the perichordal type.

Epichor'dis. (Ἐπί, upon; χορδή, the intestine. F. *épichorde.*) Old term for the mesentery.

Epicho'rion. (Ἐπί, upon; χόριον, the chorion. F. *épichorion.*) A term used by M. Chaussier for the *Decidua uteri.*

Also, a term for the epidermis as being situated on the corium.

Epicho'rios. (Ἐπί, upon; χώρα, a region. F. *épichorique.*) The same as *Enchorious.*

Epicho'rium. Same as *Epichorion.*

Epichro'sis. (Ἐπίχρωσις, a surface stain; from ἐπί, on; χρώζω, to paint.) A term applied by Mason Good to a macular or spotted state of the skin, or to a simple discoloration of its surface.

E. alpho'sis. Same as *Alphosis.*

E. auri'go. (L. *aurum*, gold.) Good's term for a yellow condition of skin not dependent on jaundice, as the orange-coloured skin of newborn infants.

E. ephe'lis. Same as *Ephelis.*

E. lentic'ula. Same as *Lentigo.*

E. leucas'mus. (Λευκασμός, whiteness.) A synonym of *Vitiligo.*

E. pœcil'ia. (Ποικιλία, a being marked with various colours.) Piebald skin, marbled with alternate patches of black and white; it occurs in negroes.

E. spi'lus. (Σπίλος, a spot.) The skin-lump called a *Mole.*

Epich'ysis. (Ἐπίχυσις, a pouring upon; from ἐπιχέω, to pour over.) A term for affusion.

Epicleid'ium. (Ἐπί, upon; κλείς, the collar-bone.) An epiphysis of the scapular end of the clavicle in many passerine birds.

Epicli'nal. (Ἐπί; κλίνη, a bed.) Same as *Epiclinous.*

Ep'icline. (Ἐπί, upon; κλίνη, a bed.) A nectary which is placed on the receptacle.

Epicli'nous. (Ἐπί, upon; κλίνη, a bed. F. *épicline;* G. *oberständig.*) A term applied to the nectary when it is placed on the receptacle or torus of the flower.

Epicœ'la. Same as *Epicœle.*

Ep'icœle. (Ἐπί; κοιλία, the hollow of the belly.) The body-cavity or perivisceral cavity of those Deuterostomata in which it is formed by an invagination of the epiblast.

Epicœ'lis. A misspelling of *Epicylis*.

Epicœ'ma. (Ἐπικοιμάομαι, to fall asleep over a thing.) The lying down to sleep.

Epicol'ic. (Ἐπί, upon; κόλον, the colon. F. *épicolique.*) Applied to a region of the body, being that which is over, or in the course of, the colon.

Epicolle'sis. (Ἐπικολλαίνω, to glue on.) Agglutination, adhesion to.

Epico'ma. (Ἐπί, upon; κόμη, the hair.) Term applied by Geoffroy St. Hilaire to monsters having the head surmounted by a second imperfectly formed one, each attached by their summits.

Epicon'dulus. Same as *Epicondyle* and *Epicondylus*.

E. fem'oris latera'lis. (L. *femur*, the thigh bone; *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) The tuberosity above the external condyle of the femur.

E. fem'oris media'lis. (L. *femur*, the thigh bone; *medius*, in the middle.) The tuberosity above the internal condyle of the femur.

Epicon'dylar. (Ἐπί, over; κόνδυλος, a bony knob.) Relating, or attached, to the *Epicondyle*.

E. mus'cles. The muscles which have attachment to the epicondyle by a common tendon; they are the anconeus, the extensor carpi ulnaris, the common extensors of the fingers, and the extensor proprius minimi digiti.

Epicon'dyle. (Ἐπί, over; κόνδυλος, a bony knob.) Chaussier's term for the external condyle of the humerus.

Epicon'dylo-cubita'lis. (F. *épicondylo-cubital.*) The anconeus muscle.

E.-cu'bito-metacar'pal mus'cle. A synonym of the *Extensor carpi ulnaris* muscle.

E.-phalange'al mus'cle. The superficial flexor of the phalanges of solipeds.

E.-phalangettia'nus commu'nis. (L. *communis*, common.) The *Extensor communis digitorum*.

E.-radia'lis. (F. *épicondylo-radial.*) The *Supinator radii brevis*.

E.-supracar'peus. A synonym of the *Flexor obliquus metacarpi* in solipeds.

E.-su'pra-metacarpia'nus. (F. *épicondylo-sus-metacarpien.*) The *Extensor carpi radialis brevior*.

E.-su'pra-phalangettia'nus. (F. *épicondylo-sus-phalangettien commun.*) The *Extensor digitorum communis*.

E.-su'pra-phalangettia'nus min'imi dig'iti. (F. *épicondylo-sus-phalangettien du petit doigt*; I. *epicondilo-phalangetteo del mignolo.*) The *Extensor proprius minimi digiti*.

Epicon'dylus. Same as *Epicondyle* and *Epicondulus*.

E. hu'meri exter'nus. (L. *humerus*, the upper arm-bone; *externus*, outer.) The external supracondyloid eminence of the humerus.

E. hu'meri inter'nus. (L. *internus*, inner.) The internal supracondyloid eminence of the humerus.

Epicopho'sis. (Ἐπί, upon; κώφωσις, dulness, as of sight or hearing.) Old term, Gr. ἐπικόφωσις, used by Hippocrates, *Prorrhet.* iii, 49, for deafness, but especially for deafness consequent on some other affection.

Epicor'aco-hu'meral mus'cle. The *Subclavius* muscle.

Epicor'acoid. (Ἐπί, upon; *coracoid* process. F. *épicoracoïde.*) Term applied by Professor Owen, in his Homologies, to that inconstant bone, or pair of bones, which is posterior to the coracoid bone of fishes.

Also, the broad lower (sternal) margin of the coracoid; it is subdistinct in Amphibia and reptiles, through arrest of ossification; it reappears in some mammals (bats and Insectivora) as a distal rudiment, but in them the body of the coracoid is suppressed.

Epicorol'lar. (Ἐπί, upon; *corolla.* F. *épicorolle.*) Applied to monopetalous, dicotyledonous plants, in which the stamens are epigynous, or inserted above the ovary.

Epicorol'late. Same as *Epicorollar*.

Epicorol'leous. Same as *Epicorollar*.

Epicorol'lia. (Ἐπί, upon; *corolla.*) A Group of monopetalous, dicotyledonous plants in the classification of Jussieu, having the corolla epigynous. It includes two classes, those which are *Chorisantherous*, and those which are *Synantherous*.

Epicorol'line. Same as *Epicorollar*.

Epicotyle'donary. (Ἐπί; *cotyledon.*) Above the cotyledons.

E. por'tion of stem. The portion of the stem of a plant embryo which lies above the cotyledons.

Epicotyle'dones. (Ἐπί, upon; *cotyledon.*) A division of animals, according to Van Beneden, in which the vitellus re-enters by the superior face of the body. It includes Insecta, Myriapoda, Arachnida, Crustacea, and Rotifera.

Epicra'nial. (Ἐπί, upon; κρανίον, the cranium. F. *épicranien.*) Lying or situated on the cranium, or skull; belonging to the *Epicranium*.

E. aponeuro'sis. (Ἀπονευρώσις, the end of a muscle.) The tendinous expansion of the occipito-frontalis muscle.

E. mus'cle. The *Occipito-frontalis* muscle.

E. su'ture. (L. *sutura*, a seam.) A suture in the epicranium of the cockroach.

Epicra'nium. (Ἐπί, upon; κρανίον, the cranium. F. *épicrane*; G. *Schädelhaube, Schädelhaut.*) A term for the integuments, aponeurosis, and muscular expansion upon the cranium; but it is frequently used to express only the aponeurosis, or tendinous expansion of the occipito-frontalis muscle.

Also, the dorsal surface of the head of the cockroach.

Epicra'nius. (Ἐπί; κρανίον. I. *epicranico muscolo.*) The occipito-frontalis muscle.

Epicra'sis. (Ἐπικεράννυμι, to temper. F. *épicrase.*) Old term, Gr. ἐπίκρασις, used by Galen, *Meth. Med.* ix, 10, for a critical evacuation, or for an amelioration, of bad humours; a cure effected by alteratives is called *per Epicrasin*.

Epic'ratis. (Ἐπί, upon; κράς, the head.) Old name used by Hippocrates, *in Præcept.* ix, 14, for a napkin for wiping off or absorbing the perspiration; also, a covering for the head made of fine thread.

Epic'risis. (Ἐπίκρισις, determination; from ἐπικρίνω, to discern. F. *épicrise*; I. *giudizio*; G. *Epikrise.*) Term for discernment of the nature of a disease, its causes, character, and issue; judgment.

Also, a term for any distinct phenomenon which lasts beyond the crisis of a disease, and completes it.

Epicrou'sis. (Ἐπίκρουσις, a striking against.) A term for *Percussion.*

Also, the same as *Epicrusis.*

Epicru'sis. (Ἐπίκρουσις.) A mode of healing disease by blows on the surface of the body with the hand or other medium.

Epicten'ium. (Ἐπί, upon, or over; κτείς, the pubes.) Old name, Gr. ἐπικτένιον, used by Hippocrates, *de Morb. Mul.* i, lxxxvi, 3, for the region above and around the pubes.

Epicte'tous. (Ἐπίκτητος, gained in addition.) Acquired.

Epicye'ma. The product of an *Epicyesis.*

Epicye'sis. (Ἐπικύησις; from ἐπί, upon; κυέω, to conceive. F. *épigone.*) Old term for superfœtation, or the occurrence of a second conception in a woman already pregnant.

Epicyl'ion. (Ἐπικύλιον.) The upper eyelid.

Epic'ylis. (Ἐπί, upon; κύλα, the parts under the eyes.) The upper eyelid.

Epicystot'omy. (Ἐπί; κύστις, a bladder; τομή, a cutting.) The suprapubic operation for opening the urinary bladder.

Ep'icyte. (Ἐπί, upon; κυτίς, a box.) The double-outlined, colourless, amorphous, tough, cuticular investment of the Gregarinidæ.

Epid'ema. (Ἐπί, upon; δέμω, to construct. F. *épidème.*) The small lamellar prolongations within the thorax of the Articulata, which do not grow from a point of union of two pieces, and are more or less mobile.

Epide'mia. (Ἐπιδημία, the prevalence of an epidemic; from ἐπί, upon; δῆμος, a people. F. *épidémie;* I. *epidemia;* G. *Epidemie, Volkskrankheit, Seuche.*) An advent. An *Epidemic disease.*

Epidem'ic. (Ἐπί, upon; δῆμος, a people. F. *épidémique;* G. *epidemisch.*) Common to, or prevailing among, a people or a community.

Also, the same as *Epidemic disease.*

E. cer'ebro-spi'nal meningi'tis. A synonym of *Cerebro-spinal fever.*

E. cholera. Same as *Cholera epidemic.*

E. constitu'tion. (L. *constitutio,* disposition, nature.) The condition of the atmosphere which was supposed to lead to, or cause, the propagation of epidemic diseases.

E. disea'se. A disease prevalent among a people or a community at a special time, and produced by some special cause or causes not naturally or generally present in the affected locality, as distinguished from an *Endemic disease.*

E. in'fluence. Same as *E. constitution.*

E.'s, mor'al. A term applied to such epidemic delusions as the dancing mania of the middle ages, and to the propagation of fantastic actions among the inmates of an establishment, such as an epidemic of mewing like a cat which occurred among the members of a nunnery.

Epidemic'ity. (Ἐπί; δῆμος.) Same as *Epidemic constitution.*

Epidemiog'raphy. (Ἐπί, upon; δῆμος, a people; γράφη, to write. F. *épidémiographie.*) A description of epidemic diseases, their nature and character.

Epidemiol'ogy. (Ἐπί, upon; δῆμος, a people; λόγος, a discourse. F. *épidémiologie;* G. *die Lehre von den Epidemien.*) The doctrine or knowledge of epidemic diseases.

Ep'idemy. (Ἐπί; δῆμος. G. *Volkskrankheit.*) An epidemic disease, or the prevalence of *Epidemic disease.*

E. of Perin'thos. A disease described by Hippocrates as an epidemic in Perinthos, in Thrace. It began with cough, which at first declined, then became very severe, and was accompanied by nyctalopia, sore throat, and great weakness or paralysis of the limbs; secondary abscesses were not uncommon.

Epiden'dron. Same as *Epidendrum.*

Epiden'drous. (Ἐπί, upon; δένδρον, a tree. F. *épidendre.*) Growing on trees.

Epiden'drum. (Ἐπί, upon; δένδρον, a tree.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Orchidaceæ,* so called because they grow on the branches and trunks of trees.

E. bif'idum, Aubl. (L. *bis,* twice; *findo,* to cleave.) Hab. West Indies. Juice purgative.

E. clavicula'tum, Swartz. The *Vanilla claviculata.*

E. ster'ilë. (L. *sterilis,* unfruitful.) See *Bouka.*

E. vanil'la. The *Vanilla planifolia.*

Epid'eris. (Ἐπί, upon; δέρας, the skin.) Old name for the clitoris. (Gorræus.)

Also, a name of the prepuce of the clitoris.

Also, a term for the nymphæ.

Ep'iderm. Same as *Epidermis.*

Epider'ma. Same as *Epidermis.*

Epider'mal. (Ἐπί, upon; δέρμα, the skin.) Situate upon the skin; relating to, or consisting of, or representing, epidermis.

E. appen'dages. The various forms of hairs and glands which grow from the epidermis of a plant; and the nails, horns, hairs, and feathers which grow from the epidermis of an animal.

E. tis'sue. The tissue composing the epidermis, whether of plants or of animals.

Epider'mata. (Ἐπιδερμίς, the cuticle.) A class of diseases which are outgrowths from the skin, such as warts and corns.

Epidermat'ic. (Ἐπί, upon; δέρμα, the skin.) Upon the skin.

E. meth'od. The mode of administering remedies by applying them to the unbroken skin, whether in the form of powder, paste, plaster, ointment, liquid, or gas.

Epider'matis. The *Epidermis.*

Epider'meous. Same as *Epidermic.*

Epider'mic. (Ἐπιδερμίς, the cuticle. F. *épidermique.*) Of, or belonging to, the *Epidermis.*

E. cells. The epithelial cells of the *Epidermis.*

Also, the cells of the *Epidermis* of plants.

E. globes. Same as *Cell-nests.*

E. meth'od. Same as *Epidermatic method.*

E. sphere. (F. *globe épidermique.*) Same as *Cell-nests.*

E. tu'mour. A term for *Epithelioma.*

Also, a synonym of *Papilloma.*

E. ul'cer. An ulcerated epithelioma.

Epider'midal. Same as *Epidermic.*

Epider'midoid. (Ἐπιδερμίς, the cuticle; εἶδος, likeness. F. *épidermoïde.*) Resembling the epidermis, or cuticle.

Epidermidol'ysis. (Ἐπιδερμίς; λύσις, a loosing. F. *épidermidolyse.*) A separating of the epidermis from the corium, either from disease, or by the action of cantharides, burning, scalding, or such like.

Epidermidomyco'sis. (Ἐπιδερμίς;

μύκης, a fungus.) A generic term for the epiphytic diseases of the skin.

Epidermidon'osi. (Ἐπιδερμίς; νόσος, a disease.) Diseases of the epidermis.

Epidermino'sis. (Ἐπιδερμίς.) Diseases of the skin produced by a vegetable parasite.

Epider'mion. The same as *Epidermis.*

Epider'mis. (Ἐπιδερμίς, the cuticle; from ἐπί, upon; δέρμα, the skin. F. *épiderme;* I. *epidermide;* S. *epidermis;* G. *Oberhaut, Häutchen.*) A non-vascular membrane covering in all parts the corium or true skin. It varies in thickness and in consistence, being thin and supple on the eyelids, thick and horny on parts of the palm and sole, or where there is much pressure. The outer part is firmer and more transparent than the inner and deeper, and is called the horny layer, or stratum corneum; the deeper part is softer and more opaque, and is called the mucous layer or the rete mucosum, or stratum Malpighii, and between them are the stratum lucidum and the stratum granulosum. The epidermis is closely moulded on the outlines of the corium, it covers the papillæ, dips into the furrows, and lines the sweat glands, so that when separated by maceration it exhibits on its under surface corresponding hollows and projections. It is composed of many layers of epithelial cells attached to each other by cement-substance; the lowest layer consists of one row of elongated cells, ·007 mm. to ·01 mm. long, and ·005 mm. to ·06 mm. broad, having denticulations at their base, which are received into corresponding depressions in the corium, and one or two large ovoid nuclei, the latter produced by segmentation. Immediately above them are several layers of nucleated oval or polyhedral cells, the latter being chiefly in the more superficial layers; they are marked on their surface with ridges and furrows, and are furnished with spines, prickle cells, which are arranged in relation to those of other cells so as to leave fine branching channels, which contain nutritive plasma with leucocytes, or which, as some think, interdigitate with each other. The uppermost layers of these cells become more flattened and lose their outline, so that a transparent zone is formed, the stratum lucidum; between it and the more distinctly developed prickle cells an imperfect series of granular flattened cells is found, the stratum granulosum of Langerhans. It is at the level of the stratum lucidum that the two layers of the epidermis, horny and mucous, may be separated by maceration. The superficial or horny layer consists of flattened cells, flatter and harder as they reach the surface, in many of which no nucleus is visible, so adherent to each other that they form a tough membrane; the superficial horny cells are unaffected by acetic acid, in which the softer deeper cells are soluble. Pigment is deposited in the cells of the rete mucosum, the amount determining the racial colour of man. The epidermis contains no vessels, but nerves from the corium penetrate between the deeper cells of the rete mucosum, branch, and end in knob-like swellings or in the tactile cells of Merkel. The epidermis is continually growing from below, the more superficial scaly cells being thrown off by desquamation, and the new cells being formed by a division of the deeper ones.

Epidermis consists mainly of keratin; in 100 parts it contains C. 50·28, H. 6·76, N. 17·21, O. 25·01, and S. ·74.

In Botany, the term is applied to the outer layer of cells which surrounds all parts of a plant. In the lower forms it is not sharply differentiated from the inner tissue; in the higher forms it consists of one layer of chlorophylless cells in close lateral contact, except where it is pierced by the stomata. In some plants, as Ficus, the original single layer of cells splits into two or more. The outermost wall of the cells of the epidermis becomes thickened and forms the cuticle, and in many cases contains particles of wax. The epidermis is furnished with glands and hairs.

E., graft'ing of. See *Skin-grafting.*

E., hyper'trophy of. (Ὑπέρ, above; τροφή, nutrition.) Increase in bulk of the epidermis by an increase in the number of the cells; generally produced by intermittent yet frequently recurring pressure or friction.

E. lin'guæ. (L. *lingua*, the tongue.) The epithelium of the mucous membrane of the dorsum of the tongue.

E. of hair. See *Hair, epidermis of.*

Epidermmyco'sis. Same as *Epidermidomycosis.*

Epider'moïd. (Ἐπιδερμίς; εἶδος, likeness.) Like the epidermis.

Epidermo'mata. Same as *Epidermata.*

Epider'mophyte. (Ἐπιδερμίς; φυτόν, a plant.) A parasitic vegetable growth on the skin.

Epidermophy'ton. (Same etymon.) The *Microsporon furfur.*

Epider'mose. (Ἐπιδερμίς.) Same as *Epidermal.* It contains less carbon and more nitrogen and sulphur than the proteids generally, and it forms the greater part of horns, feathers, nails, wool, and epidermis. When heated it melts, and burns with a bright flame. Fused with potash it yields tyrosin, leucin, hydrogen, and fat acids, and the leucin decomposing yields amylamine. With nitric acid it stains of a yellow colour.

Also, Bouchardat's term for the part of the epidermis insoluble in diluted hydrochloric acid.

Epider'rhion. (Ἐπί, upon; δέρριον, dim. of δέρρις, a leather covering.) Same as *Epideris.*

Epider'rhis. (Ἐπί; δέρρις.) Same as *Epideris.*

Epiderrhi'tis. (Ἐπίδερρις, the clitoris.) Inflammation of the clitoris and the parts near to it.

Epid'esis. (Ἐπίδεσις, bandaging; from ἐπί, upon; δέω, to bind. F. *épidese;* G. *das Verbinden einer Wunde.*) Old term for the arresting of a discharge of blood by means of a bandage.

Also, applied to the use of every kind of bandage, according to Castellus.

Epides'ma. Same as *Epidesmus.*

Epides'mis. Same as *Epidesmus.*

Epides'mium. Same as *Epidesmus.*

Epides'mus. (Ἐπίδεσμος, a bandage. F. *épidesme;* G. *Befestigungsbinde.*) Old name for a bandage, by which splints and dressings are secured.

Epidid'ymis. (Ἐπί; δίδυμοι, the testicles. F. *épidyme;* I. *epididimo;* G. *Nebenhoden.*) A long, narrow structure attached to the posterior border and the adjoining outer surface of the testicle, and consisting chiefly of coils of the efferent duct, which emerge from it as the vas deferens.

It has a rounded upper end, the head or globus major, a lower, somewhat pointed end, the tail or globus minor, connected by means of the body. It is attached to the testicle at the head and tail by the reflection of the tunica vaginalis and by fibrous tissue, and at the head also by the efferent ducts of the testicle which run into it; it takes its origin from a communication between the seminal tubes of the testicle and some of the upper tubes of the Wolffian body.

The tubes of the epididymis are lined with a ciliated, fibrillated, columnar epithelium lying upon a layer of small polygonal epithelial cells.

E., ar'tery of. A branch of the spermatic artery as it approaches the testicle.

E., canal' of. See *Canal of epididymis*.

E. disten'sa. (L. *distendo*, to stretch out.) A synonym of *Spermatocele*.

E., hy'drocele of. See *Hydrocele, encysted, of epididymis*.

Epididymi'tis. (Ἐπί; δίδυμοι. G. *Nebenhodenentzündung*.) Inflammation of the epididymis. It may occur as a result of irritation of the prostatic and membranous portion of the urethra from gonorrhœa, bruising, the irritation of instruments, or the passage of sand or rough fragments of calculi, generally by extension of inflammation along the vas deferens. There is pain of the part, often sickening and generally severe, swelling, and febrile symptoms.

E. acu'ta. (L. *acutus*, sharp.) Epididymitis pursuing an acute course. See *E., acute*.

E., acute'. The form which is usually the result of urethral irritation from gonorrhœa, the use of a catheter or lithotrite, prostatic calculi, or of local injury.

E., blennorrhag'ic. Inflammation of the epididymis from *Blennorrhagia* or *Gonorrhœa*.

E. blennorrhag'ica. (Βλέννα, mucus; *ῥήγνυμι*, to burst forth.) Same as *E., gonorrhœal*.

E. caseo'sa. (L. *caseum*, cheese.) Same as *E. tuberculosa*.

E., chron'ic. A slowly progressing form which may follow gleet, or other chronic inflammatory affections of the urethra, and may end in suppuration.

E., gonorrhœ'al. (*Gonorrhœa*.) Inflammation of the epididymis caused by extension of gonorrhœal inflammation along the urethra, the ejaculatory ducts, and the spermatic canal, and known as swelled testicle; in some cases the inflammation may extend to the testicle itself. It is usually ushered in by some rigor and fever, with tenderness of the spermatic cord, then the epididymis begins to swell, grows painful with a sickening pain, the surrounding tissues are affected, effusion may take place into the tunica vaginalis, and the superficial structures are œdematous, and of a reddish purple. It rarely proceeds to suppuration, but thickening and hardening of the globus minor may last a long time.

E. in'tra-abdomina'lis. (L. *intra*, within; *abdomen*, the belly.) Inflammation of the epididymis while the testicle still remains in the inguinal canal or abdomen, as in cryptorchids.

E., syphilit'ic. A chronic condition which occasionally occurs in the course of syphilis; the swelling is generally round or oval, painless, small, smooth, hard, and it generally attacks the globus major.

E. tuberculo'sa. Tubercular deposit in, and inflammation of, the epididymis often resulting in incurable fistulous openings.

Epidis'cal. (Ἐπί, upon; δίσκος, a disc. F. *épidiscal*.) Upon a disc. Applied to the insertion of stamens, or of a staminiferous corolla when at the circumference of the disc.

Epid'osis. (Ἐπιδίδωμι, to grow upon. F. *épidose*; G. *Zugabe*.) Old term (Gr. ἐπίδοσις), used by Hippocrates, *Aph*. ii, 31, 39, for the increase of a disease; also the preternatural enlargement of any part.

Epid'romē. (Ἐπιδρομή, a running over; from ἐπιτρέχω, to run upon. F. *épidrome*; G. *Anlauf*.) Old term for an afflux of humours, but especially congestion of blood, as when a ligature is placed on any part.

Epidrom'ia. Same as *Epidromē*.

Epifa'gus. (Ἐπί; L. *fagus*, the beech tree.) Same as *Epiphegus*.

Epifronta'lia. (Ἐπί, upon; L. *frons*, the forehead.) Remedies which are applied to the forehead.

Epigæ'a. (Ἐπίγαιος, upon the earth; from ἐπί, upon; γαῖα, earth.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Ericaceæ*.

E. re'pens, Linn. (L. *repo*, to creep.) The ground laurel. Leaves contain tannin, arbutin, urson, and ericolin. Used in strangury and vesical catarrh.

Epigæ'al. Same as *Epigæous*.

Epigæ'an. Same as *Epigæous*.

Epigæ'ous. (Ἐπί, upon; γαῖα, the earth. F. *épigé*; G. *übererdig*.) Close upon or just above the ground.

E. cotyle'dons. Cotyledons that make their way above ground, by lengthening of the stalk which attaches them to the radicle.

Epigastral'gia. (Ἐπιγάστριον, the epigastrium; ἄλγος, pain. F. *épigastralgie*.) Pain at the epigastrium.

Epigas'trial. (Ἐπί; γαστήρ.) Of, or belonging to, the *Epigastrium*.

Epigas'tric. (Ἐπί, upon; γαστήρ, the stomach. F. *épigastrique*.) Of, or belonging to, the epigastrium.

E. ar'tery, deep. (F. *artère epigastrique*; G. *Bauchdeckenschlagader*.) Arises from the inner and fore part of the external iliac artery about ·5 cm. above Poupart's ligament; passes inwards for a short distance, then curves upwards on the inner side of the internal abdominal ring, and, proceeding in its course, perforates the transversalis fascia, enters the sheath of the rectus muscle, and inosculates with the superior epigastric branch of the internal mammary artery. It gives off a cremasteric, a pubic, muscular, and superficial branches.

E. ar'tery, infe'rior. (L. *inferior*, lower.) The *E. artery, deep*.

E. ar'tery, infe'rior exter'nal. The *E. artery, superficial*.

E. ar'tery, infe'rior inter'nal. The *E. artery, deep*.

E. ar'tery, superfic'ial. (F. *artère tégumenteuse abdominale*; G. *die oberflächliche Bauchdeckenschlagader*.) A small artery which arises from the femoral ·5″ below Poupart's ligament, passes forwards through the fascia lata or the upper part of the saphenous opening, and runs upwards in the superficial fascia of the abdomen to the neighbourhood of the umbilicus. Its branches communicate with those of the deep epigastric and the circumflex iliac arteries.

E. ar'tery, supe'rior. (G. *obere Bauchdeckenschlagader*.) One of the terminal branches of the internal mammary artery; it descends be-

tween the sternal and costal portions of the diaphragm to the abdominal wall, penetrates the sheath of the rectus and enters the muscle, in the substance of which it ramifies and anastomoses with the branches of the deep epigastric artery.

E. cen'tre. The solar plexus, so called from its position.

E. her'nia. See *Hernia, epigastric.*

E. plex'us. The solar plexus, from its situation.

E. pulsa'tion. (L. *pulso*, to beat.) A rhythmic beating visible in the epigastric region; it may be caused by the violent action of a healthy heart, by a dilated heart, by alteration of the position of the heart, so that it becomes more vertical, or more depressed, or more to the right side, by increased systolic distension of the abdominal aorta, or of the cœliac axis, by an aneurysm, by a tumour over the subjacent arteries, and, according to Senac, by regurgitation of blood into the hepatic veins, consequent on dilatation of the right side of the heart, or from exceptionally good conduction of the normal pulsations of those vessels, owing to hypertrophoid liver. Only one sound is audible on auscultation.

E. reces'sion. (L. *recedo*, to fall back.) A falling back of the parietes of the epigastric region at each cardiac systole, probably caused by pericardial adhesions.

E. re'flex. See *Reflex, epigastric.*

E. re'gion. (L. *regio*, a territory. F. *région épigastrique.*) That portion of the abdomen below the diaphragm, above the umbilical region, and between the hypochondriac regions; being bounded above by the lower end of the sternum and part of the lower edges of the cartilages of the ribs; on each side by the upper part of a vertical line drawn from the middle of Poupart's ligament to the lower border of the thorax; and below by the middle part of a horizontal line between the highest points of the iliac crests. It contains below its surface the chief part of the left lobe and a small part of the right lobe of the liver, the gall bladder, part of the stomach, with both its orifices, the first and second parts of the duodenum, the pancreas, the upper end of the spleen, the upper part of the kidneys and the adrenals, the receptaculum chyli, and the solar plexus.

According to some, it includes the hypochondriac regions.

E. vein, superfic'ial. A vein which accompanies the artery of that name and empties itself into the internal saphenous vein.

E. veins. Two veins which accompany the artery of that name and unite into one trunk just before they join the external iliac vein.

Epigas'tricus. Same as *Epigastric.*

Epigas'triocele. (Ἐπιγάστριος; from ἐπί, upon; γαστήρ, the belly; κήλη, a tumour. F. *épigastrocèle.*) An abdominal hernia near the epigastrium.

Epigas'trium. (Ἐπιγάστριος, from ἐπί, upon; γαστήρ, the stomach. F. *épigastre;* G. *Oberbauch.*) That part of the abdomen which is immediately over the stomach. This term has been used to denote the whole of the front part of the abdomen from the sternal extremity and the false ribs to the pubes. It has also been described as the region lying above a line stretching between the lower edge of the false ribs at the level of the navel; and it has been limited to the middle part of the latter space, the sides being the hypochondria. It is also synonymous with *Epigastric region.*

Epigas'trius. (Ἐπί; γαστήρ.) A rudimentary parasitic fœtal monstrosity emplanted upon the epigastrium of another.

Epigas'trocele. Same as *Epigastriocele.*

Epige'a. Same as *Epigæa.*

Epige'al. See *Epigæal.*

Epigene'ma. See *Epigennema.*

Epigen'esis. (Ἐπιγένεσις; from ἐπιγίγνομαι, to be born after. F. *épigenèse.*) A term anciently used in the same sense as *Epigennema.*

Also, a term for a formation or growth upon an organ or tissue. (Gorræus and Quincy.)

Also, applied to the theory of generation which regards the fœtus as the joint production of matter afforded by both sexes. The generation of organisms by new and successive formations, in opposition to syngenesis, in which each germ is supposed to contain the germs of all subsequent generations. On the theory of epigenesis the first parents possess the possibility of creating all their progeny, but their descendants do not preexist in them. The germ supplies the directing agency only, the force by which the fabric is gradually evolved is heat, and the materials are derived from the external world.

Epigenne'ma. (Ἐπιγέννημα, a result; from ἐπιγίγνομαι, to be born after. F. *épigignomène;* G. *Nacherzeugte.*) Old term (Gr. ἐπιγέννημα), applied by Hippocrates, *Coac. Prænot.* 230, to those symptoms which naturally succeed, or may be expected, in the progress of a disease, such as the emaciation which occurs in diabetes.

Epig'enous. (Ἐπί, upon; γίνομαι, to be born. F. *épigène.*) Applied to a crystal in which the phenomenon of *Epigenia* has occurred.

Also, growing upon the outer surface of a thing.

Epig'eny. (Ἐπί, upon; γίνομαι, to be born. F. *épigènie.*) Term for the phenomenon which occurs when a crystallised mineral has undergone, after its crystallisation and without alteration of its form, chemical changes consisting either in the loss of one of the principles, with admission of another, or in the latter only.

Epige'ous. See *Epigæous.*

Epiginom'enon. (Ἐπιγίγνομαι, to succeed. F. *épigignomène;* G. *Nacherzeugte.*) Old term, similar to *Epigennema.*

Also, formerly applied to an accession of some other affection to a disease already healing which is not a natural sequence of the disease, but depends on some evident external cause, such as an imprudence on the part of the patient.

Epiglos'sa. (Ἐπί, upon; γλῶσσα, the tongue. F. *épiglosse.*) A peculiar organ of the mouth of the Hymenoptera.

Epiglos'sis. (Ἐπιγλωσσίς.) Same as *Epiglottis.*

Epiglos'sum. (Ἐπί, upon; γλῶσσα, the tongue.) A name for the *Ruscus aculeatus,* or Alexandrian laurel, because a smaller leaf grows upon the larger, like a tongue.

Epiglot'tic. (F. *épiglottique.*) Of, or belonging to, the *Epiglottis.*

E. gland. See *Epiglottidean gland.*

E. glands. The glands of the mucous membrane covering the posterior surface of the epiglottis; they are lodged in pits in the cartilage.

E. ligaments. The *Thyro-epiglottic ligament*, the *Hyo-epiglottic ligament*, and the three *Glosso-epiglottic folds*.

Epiglottidean. Of, or belonging to, the *Epiglottis*.

E. gland. A term formerly applied to the mass of yellowish fat lying between the base of the epiglottis and the os hyoides.

Epiglottis. (Ἐπιγλωττίς; from ἐπί, upon; γλωττίς, the glottis, or superior aperture of the windpipe. F. *épiglotte;* I. *epiglottide;* S. *epiglotis;* G. *Kehldeckel.*) The erect, leaf-like cartilage at the root of the tongue which during the act of swallowing is depressed, and forms a lid, or cover for the glottis or superior opening of the larynx; its upper margin is free and rounded, and its lower end is long and pointed, and attached by the thyro-epiglottic ligament to the thyroid cartilage behind and below the median notch; its sides are convex and bent backwards; its anterior surface is attached at its lower end to the hyoid bone by the hyo-epiglottic ligament; its posterior surface is concave from side to side, concavo-convex from above to below, and is pitted for the reception of the epiglottic glands. It is composed of yellow elastic cartilage, covered with mucous membrane, underneath which on the posterior surface is much diffuse adenoid tissue.

E., cushion of. The *E., tubercle of.*

E., muscles of. The *Thyro-epiglottidean muscle* and the *Arytæno-epiglottidean muscle.*

E., tubercle of. The prominence of the lower end of the hinder surface of the epiglottis which projects backwards into the larynx.

Epiglottitis. (F. *épiglotite;* G. *Kehldeckelentzündung.*) Inflammation of the epiglottis; it may be chiefly of the mucous membrane accompanying other faucial or laryngeal inflammations; but it is more commonly an inflammation of the membrane covering the cartilage. See *Perichondritis of epiglottis.*

Epiglottome. (Ἐπιγλωττίς; τομή, section.) A curved steel rod terminated by a pointed cutting surface, ·25″ long, for scarifying the mucous membrane of the epiglottis and fauces in inflammation of those parts.

Epiglottum. (Ἐπιγλωττίς.) Old name for an instrument for elevating the eyelids, which was shaped like the epiglottis.

Epiglutis. (Ἐπί, upon; γλουτός, the buttocks.) Old term for the superior part of the nates or buttocks. (Gorræus.)

Epignathus. (Ἐπί; γνάθος, the jaw. I. *epignate.*) A monstrosity consisting of a fœtus having connection with a second and abortive one by the jaw only.

Epigœal. Same as *Epigeous.*

Epigonatis. (Ἐπί, upon; γόνυ, the knee.) Old name (Gr. ἐπιγονατίς), used by Hippocrates, *de Ven.* xxiv, 5, xxv, 2, and by Bartholin, *Anat.* iv, 21, for the patella or kneepan.

Epigonë. (Ἐπιγονή, increase.) A term for a child, with the exception of the first born.

Also, a synonym of *Superfœtation.*

Also, the same as *Epigonium.*

Epigonides. (Ἐπιγουνίς, the parts above the knee.) Old name for the muscles inserted into the knee.

Epigonis. Same as *Epigunis.*

Epigonium. (Ἐπί, upon; γονή, offspring. F. *épigone.*) The transparent, membranous, cellular case of the archegonium of mosses.

Epigonon. (Ἐπίγονος, born afterwards.) Old term (Gr. ἐπίγονον), used by Hippocrates, *de Diæt.* i, xxiv, 1, for superfœtation.

Epigonum. Same as *Epigonon.*

Epigounis. Same as *Epigunis.*

Epigramma. (Ἐπί, upon; γράμμα, a leaf. F. *épigramme;* G. *Oberstrich.*) A temporary opercule, almost membranous, which certain Mollusca, inhabiting cold climates, have the faculty of forming in certain seasons to close the orifice of their shell. (Mayne.)

Epigunis. Same as *Epigonatis.*

Epigynic. Same as *Epigynous.*

Epigynophoric. (Ἐπί, upon; γυνή, a female; φορέω, to bear. F. *épigynophorique.*) Applied by Mirbel to the nectary when placed under the ovary at the top of a gynophore.

Epigynous. (Ἐπί; γυνή, a female.) Situated on the female organs of a flower, the ovary being actually inferior.

E. disc. A disc which is situated on the summit of the ovary, as in the *Umbelliferæ.*

E. flower. A flower the perianth and stamens of which surmount the ovary.

E. stamens. Stamens attached to the summit of the ovary when the calyx is adherent, as in *Campanula* and *Daucus.*

Epihyal. (Ἐπί; *hyoid* bone.) Upon the hyoid bone.

E. bone. A segment of the hyoid arch in fish, as the skate, which is attached by an interhyal ligament behind the hyomandibular to the postero-external angle of the skull or pterotic ridge, and is in part represented by the stylohyoid ligament of man.

Epilaryngeal. (Ἐπί; λάρυγξ, the larynx.) Situate above the larynx.

Epilation. (L. *e*, out of; *pilus*, a hair. G. *Enthaarung.*) The removal of hair.

Epilatorium. (L. *e; pilus.* G. *Enthaarungsmittel.*) An application for destroying the hair. It generally consists of a paste or ointment of caustic potash, sulphuret of arsenic, calcium or sodium, or some similar caustic.

Epilatory. Same as *Epilatorium.*

Epilempsis. A name (Gr. ἐπίλημψις), by Hippocrates, *Coac. Prænot.* 599, for *Epilepsy.*

Epilentia. A synonym of *Epilepsy.*

Epilepsia. Same as *Epilepsy.*

E. brevis. (L. *brevis*, short.) Sennert's term for the act of coition.

E. dromica. (Δρόμος, running.) A form of epilepsy, described by Semmola, presenting close similarity to chorea.

E. gravior. (L. *gravis*, severe.) The typical form of epilepsy, when the fits are complete; the *haut mal* of the French.

E. larvata. (L. *larvatus*, masked.) See *Epilepsy, masked.*

E. mitior. (L. *mitis*, mild.) The imperfectly developed form of epilepsy, when the fits are abortive or irregular; the *petit mal* of the French.

E. saltatoria. (L. *saltator*, a dancer.) A synonym of *Chorea.*

E. saturnina. See *Epilepsy, saturnine.*

E. spinalë. (L. *spina*, the spine.) A term applied by Brown-Séquard to the condition described under *Reflex, ankle.*

E. trochaica. (Τρόχος, a wheel.) An epileptiform affection, described by Semmola, resembling chorea.

E. vertiginosa. See *Vertigo, epileptic.*

Also, a synonym of *E. mitior.*

Ep'ilepsy. (Ἐπιληψία, ἐπίληψις, epilepsy; from ἐπιλαμβάνω, to lay hold of, to seize. L. *morbus sacer, morbus caducus major, morbus comitialis;* F. *épilepsie, mal Saint Gilles, maladie sacrée, mal divin, mal saint, mal caduc;* I. *epilessia, mal caduco, alto male;* S. *epilepsia;* G. *Fallsucht, Epilepsie.*) A non-febrile nervous affection characterised by attacks or fits of sudden and temporary loss of consciousness or disturbance of the mind, and tonic or clonic convulsions, lasting for a more or less short period, and occurring at irregular intervals. The phenomena constituting the epileptic fit vary indefinitely in severity and in character, the typical and more severe being true epilepsy, the *haut mal* of the French; the defective and less severe, being the *petit mal* of the French, epileptic vertigo, or abortive epilepsy of English authors. A typical epileptic fit is usually preceded for a longer or shorter period by some premonitory phenomenon—the so-called *Epileptic aura*, irascibility of temper, coldness of the feet, muscular cramp, giddiness, sensorial illusions, and such like; but the attack itself is sudden; generally the sufferer becomes pale, loses consciousness, utters a cry, falls down, the muscles of one side or of the whole of the body slowly contract and become rigid, the breathing is stopped until lividity of the face and distension of the veins of the head and neck occur; then there are clonic, often unilateral, convulsions of the muscles, frequently accompanied by biting of the tongue, evacuation of the contents of the bladder or of the bowels, stertorous breathing, and violent action of the heart; in a short time, a minute or two, as the breathing is restored, the convulsions cease, the blueness of the face passes off, the limbs become flaccid, and consciousness returns, either speedily or after a longer or shorter interval of stupor, or of coma, or of intellectual disturbance, and is followed before complete restoration by great weariness and aching of limbs and of the head; or the coma may proceed to death.

At the other extreme the fit is represented by a passing giddiness, a temporary loss of consciousness or of memory, a fleeting spasm of some muscle or set of muscles, a delusion of one or more of the senses, a sensation of sickness, or of faintness, or some other representative of one of the characteristics of the complete attack; and between these two there are infinite gradations. The condition of the nervous system causing epilepsy is unknown; a favoured hypothesis is that of a discharge of nerve force from the brain-cortex along the centrifugal nerve paths.

E., abor'tive. (L. *abortio*, to miscarry.) The epileptic fit which does not proceed to loss of consciousness.

E., acute'. A term applied to the convulsions called *Eclampsia.*

E., alcohol'ic. Epilepsy caused by chronic excess in alcoholic drinks, which is often hereditary. The sufferers are prone to delusions, and have a quick, soft, dicrotous pulse.

E., au'ditory. (L. *audio*, to hear.) Epilepsy depending upon disease of the middle ear.

E., cer'ebral. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) A term for that form of epilepsy, in which only the first symptom, proposed by Dr. M. Hall to be designated *Sphagiasmus*, occurs; the *Petit mal* of the French.

E., cor'tical. (L. *cortex*, bark.) A synonym of *E., Jacksonian*, from the position of its exciting cause in the cortex of the brain.

E., diur'nal. (L. *diurnus*, daily.) Epilepsy in which the fits occur chiefly in the daytime.

E., feign'ed. Epilepsy is frequently simulated. In genuine epilepsy the face is pallid, the pupils are dilated and motionless, the muscles are rigid, coma and albuminuria usually occur after each attack. In simulated attacks the imposter usually feigns the severe typical attack, lividity being produced by holding the breath, and frothing at the mouth by soap, and over-acts his parts, mixes up the stages and neglects the sequelæ.

E., gas'tric. (Γαστήρ, the belly.) Epilepsy arising from some irritation in the alimentary canal, such as that of worms.

E., hemipleg'ic. (Ἡμι, half; πληγή, a stroke.) Epilepsy, generally of syphilitic origin, in which one half of the body or one limb only is convulsed.

E., hyster'ical. See *Hystero-epilepsy.*

E., idiopath'ic. (Ἴδιος, peculiar; πάθος, suffering.) An epileptic fit.

E., in'fantile, acute'. A synonym of *Convulsions, infantile.*

E., intesti'nal. (L. *intestina*, the bowels.) An old term for infantile convulsions depending on irritating matters in the intestines.

E., Jackso'nian. (After *Hughlings Jackson*, who demonstrated its cause.) A term applied to a form of epilepsy in which the convulsions are confined to one half of the body, and in which consciousness is retained throughout or only lost after some time; it is chiefly seen in children, and is caused by syphilitic deposit in, or syphilitic degeneration of, the cortex of the brain or its immediate neighbourhood, especially the part supplied by the middle cerebral artery.

E., laryngе'al. See *Laryngeal epilepsy.*

E., lead. See *E., saturnine.*

E., maut'acal. See *Epileptic mania.*

E., mask'ed. (F. *épilepsie larvée.*) A term applied to those cases of epileptic seizure in which the patient does not fall to the ground, but often walks about violently and aimlessly.

Also, applied to certain psychical or moral disturbances which occur periodically and paroxysmally, and are accompanied by complete forgetfulness of what has happened.

E., matuti'nal. (L. *matutinus*, belonging to the morning.) Epilepsy in which the fits occur only in the early morning.

E., noctur'nal. (L. *nocturnus*, belonging to the night.) The form in which the fit occurs solely or chiefly in the night.

E., par'tial. The form in which the convulsions are limited to one side of the body or one limb.

E., pleu'ral. (*Pleura.* F. *épilepsie pleurétique.*) Aubouin's term for epileptic cramps occurring after injection of fluids into the pleural cavity in empyema, of which several cases have been recorded.

E., psy'chic. (Ψυχή, the soul.) The paroxysmal and periodical occurrence of psychic disturbances, or mental or sensory illusions, occurring without or rarely with muscular spasm, and accompanied by entire forgetfulness of the circumstances of the attack.

E., re'flex. (L. *reflecto*, to bend back. I. *epilessia riflessa o simpatica.*) Epilepsy resulting from reflex action of the nerves, as from neuro-

mata, or cicatrices and tumours compressing and irritating peripheric nerves, or from intestinal worms, or from ovarian or uterine irritation.

E., re'nal. See *Renal epilepsy.*

E., sat'urnine. (L. *Saturnus*, a name for lead.) One of the later results of chronic lead poisoning, consisting of clonic convulsions very like those of epilepsy, occurring very frequently, and speedily ending in death from asphyxia or from coma.

E., sex'ual. The epilepsy which sometimes occurs during sexual intercourse.

E., sim'ulated. The same as *E., feigned.*

E., spi'nal. (L. *spina*, the spine.) A term proposed by Dr. M. Hall for the full development of epilepsy, or that form of it in which *Laryngismus*, or its second marked symptom, with *Odaxismus*, or bitten tongue, has supervened upon the first, *Sphagiasmus*, or the muscular contraction of the neck; the *Grand mal*, or *Haut mal*, of the French.

Also, a term given by Frank to those cases of epilepsy which depend on some definite lesion of the spinal cord or its membranes.

Also, see *Epilepsia spinale.*

E., spi'nal, provo'ked. A term for the condition described under *Reflex, ankle.*

E., symptomat'ic. (Σύμπτωμα, a symptom.) Epilepsy caused by, or a symptom of, some other malady.

E., syphilit'ic. (*Syphilis.*) Epilepsy depending on intracranial syphilis; the fit is often preceded by localised pain in head.

E., thal'amic. (Θάλαμος, a bed.) Hammond's term for a form of epilepsy which has its origin in the optic thalamus, and is distinguished by hallucinations, and loss of consciousness, and absence of muscular contractions.

E., traumat'ic. (Τραυματικός, relating to wounds.) Epilepsy resulting from an injury, as when it is caused by depressed fracture of the skull.

E., u'terine. See *Uterine epilepsy.*

E., va'so-mo'tor. (L. *vas*, a vessel; *moveo*, to move.) A term applied to cases of epilepsy in which the vaso-motor centre is supposed to be solely or chiefly implicated to the exclusion of the motor centres; these are accompanied by loss of consciousness, but not by muscular spasm; the temperature is high, and the pulse soft, full, and quick.

E., zone of. See *Epileptogenous zone.*

Epilep'tic. (F. *épileptique;* G. *epileptisch.*) Of, or belonging to, *Epilepsy.* One afflicted with *Epilepsy.*

E. au'ra. See *Aura epileptica.*

E. change. An alteration in the central nervous system, especially in the pons and medulla oblongata, rendering it more unstable or liable to induce epileptic seizure on slight irritation.

E. cry. A cry or scream occurring at the outset of an epileptic fit, and caused by a spasmodic contraction of the respiratory and laryngeal muscles.

E. fit. The paroxysm or attack described under *Epilepsy.*

E. hemiple'gia. Hemiplegia occurring after an attack of epilepsy. When permanent it is probably associated with some coarse lesion of the brain.

E. imbecil'ity. The imbecility which often occurs as the result of repeated epileptic fits.

E. insan'ity. See *Insanity, epileptic.*

E. mania. (G. *epileptische Geistesstörung.*) See *Mania, epileptiform.*

E. sei'zure. The same as *Epilepsy.*

E. state. See *Status epilepticus.*

E. verti'go. See *Vertigo, epileptic.*

E. zone. Same as *Epileptogenous zone.*

Epilep'tica. (Ἐπιληψία, epilepsy.) Remedies or medicines for epilepsy.

Epilep'tical. Same as *Epileptic.*

Epilep'ticism. (Ἐπιληψία, F. *état de mal épileptique.*) Althaus's term for the condition produced by very frequent epileptic fits, in which there is no recovery of consciousness between the attacks, but the pulse becomes very quick, the temperature very high, and there is stupor, collapse, and generally death in two or three days.

Epilep'tiform. (L. *epilepsia*, epilepsy; *forma*, likeness.) Resembling epilepsy.

E. convul'sions. Convulsions resembling those of epilepsy.

E. neural'gia. See *Neuralgia, epileptiform.*

E. sei'zure. The form of epilepsy in which there is passing loss of consciousness only.

Also, a term applied to *Epilepsy, Jacksonian.*

E. syph'ilis. Same as *Syphilis, epileptiform.*

E. tic. Same as *Neuralgia, epileptiform.*

Epileptogen'ic. Same as *Epileptogenous.*

Epileptog'enous. (Ἐπιληψία, epilepsy; γεννάω to produce.) That which causes or produces epilepsy.

E. zone. Brown-Séquard's term for the part of the skin of the face and neck of guinea pigs which, on being irritated, after partial or complete section of the spinal cord near the twelfth dorsal vertebra, produces, in the course of two or three weeks, epileptiform convulsions, the tendency to which may be transmitted to the offspring. It is bounded above by a line from the eye to the ear.

Epilep'toid. (Ἐπιληψία, epilepsy; εἶδος, likeness.) Resembling *Epilepsy.*

Also, a term by Griesinger for a class of persons who suffer periodically and paroxysmally from migraine, vertigo, syncope, hallucinations, or other nerve trouble.

Epile'tia. A synonym of *Epilepsy.*

Epilobia'ceæ. A synonym of *Onagraceæ.*

Epilo'bium. (Ἐπί, upon; λοβίον, dim. of λοβός, a pod.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Onagraceæ.*

E. angustifo'lium, Linn. (L. *angustus*, narrow; *folium*, a leaf. F. *herbe de St. Antoine, laurier de St. Antoine;* G. *Weidenröschen, Antonskraut.*) Great willow herb. Hab. Europe, Asia, America. Demulcent, tonic, and astringent; used in diarrhœa and in aphthous conditions; and as a vulnerary, and a local application in unhealthy ulcers.

E. colora'tum. (L. *coloratus*, coloured.) Same properties as *E. angustifolium.*

E. hirsu'tum, Linn. (L. *hirsutus*, hairy.) Used as *E. angustifolium.*

E. monta'num, Linn. Hab. Europe. Applied to foul ulcers.

E. spica'tum, Lam. (L. *spicatus*, pointed.) The *E. angustifolium.*

E. tetrago'num, Linn. (Τέτρα, four; γωνία, a corner.) Hab. Europe. Applied to foul ulcers.

E. villo'sum. (L. *villosus*, hairy.) Hab. South Africa. Used as an application to foul ulcers.

Epil'ogism. (Ἐπιλογισμός, a reckoning over, calculation.) The form of reasoning which infers a hidden fact from an acknowledged and evident one.

Epi'lose. (L. *e*, neg.; *pilosus*, hairy. G. *unbehaart.*) Deprived of, or wanting, hair; bald.

Epim'anes. (Ἐπιμανής, raving; from ἐπιμαίνομαι, to be mad.) A term given to a person during a paroxysm of insanity.

Epime'dium. (Ἐπιμήδιον. G. *Sockenblume.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Berberidaceæ.*

E. alpi'num, Linn. Hab. Europe. Roots and leaves astringent.

Epime'lis. (Ἐπί, upon; μηλίς, an apple tree.) Old name for a plant supposed by some to be the *Arbutus unedo*, or the *Mespilus Germanica*, because it grows about or near apple trees.

Epime'nia. (Ἐπιμήνιος, monthly.) A term for the *Menses.*

Epimenocnido'sis. (Ἐπιμένω, to remain; κνίδωσις, an itching.) Persistent nettle-rash.

Epimenophaco'sis. (Ἐπιμένω.) Persistent lentigo.

Epim'eral. (Ἐπί, upon; μηρός, the thigh.) Situate above the body articulation of the limb of one of the *Articulatæ.*

Ep'imere. (Ἐπί, upon; μηρός, the thigh. F. *épimère.*) Name given by Häckel to the segments of the transverse axis, or the so-called homonymous parts, as, for example, to the several segments of the extremities in Vertebrata and Arthropoda, and to similar segments in plants, such as the segments of a segmented leaf.

Epim'erite. (Ἐπί; μηρός.) The same as *Epimere.*

Epim'eron. (Ἐπί; μηρός.) That part of the lateral wall of a somite of a crustacean which is situated between the articulation of the appendage and the pleuron.

Epimet'rium. (Ἐπί, upon; μέτριος, moderate. F. *épimètre.*) Name by Bernhardi for a part in form of a membrane, sometimes of a hair, or a brush, which surrounds the ovary on one side in many of the *Compositæ.* (Mayne.)

Epimor'ios. (Ἐπιμόριος, containing an integer and a fraction over; from ἐπί, over; μόριον, a constituent part.) A term applied to an unequal pulse as to time of beat.

Epim'ylis. (Ἐπιμυλίς; from ἐπί upon; μύλη, a millstone, the knee-pan.) Old name for the patella.

Epinarthe'cia. (Ἐπί, upon; νάρθηξ, the stem of a *Ferula*, used as a wand and to make splints of.) A term applied by N. R. Smith to a mode of treatment of fractures, especially of the lower limb, and consisting in the suspension of the limb by a series of straps from a light iron framework on its upper surface, which itself is suspended by a cord passing round a pulley.

Epinas'tic. Relating to, or possessing, *Epinasty.*

Ep'inasty. (Ἐπί, upon; νάσσω, to squeeze close.) In Botany, a term used to denote the more rapid growth of the inner or upper surface of a bilateral organ, such as a leaf, than of the outer or lower, so that a bending outwards or downwards is produced.

Epine'ma. (Ἐπί, upon; νῆμα, a thread.) Name by L. C. Richard for the upper dissimilar part of the staminous filaments of the *Compositæ.*

Epineme'sis. (Ἐπινέμησις, a distributing.) A term for the dispensing of medicines.

Epineph'elos. (Ἐπινέφελος; from ἐπί, upon; νεφέλη, a cloud.) Covered with clouds; having many clouds; cloudy. Applied formerly to the enæorema, or cloudy appearance of the urine, in which nubeculæ are suspended. (Quincy.)

Also, used to denote specially the upper part of the cloudy appearance of urine.

Epinephrid'ium. (Ἐπί, upon; νεφρός, the kidney. G. *Nierenschmalz.*) The fat which lies on, and partly covers, the kidney.

Epineu'rium. (Ἐπί; νεῦρον, a nerve.) The sheath of a nerve binding together the several funiculi or bundles which form it, and sending off shoots between them; it consists of ordinary connective tissue, and serves to support the blood-vessels and the lymphatics of the nerve; it contains also fat cells and plasma cells.

Epinoë'ma. (Ἐπινοήμα, a contrivance.) Old term for a kind of ladder, or frame, by means of which certain distortions were reduced.

Epino'tium. (Ἐπινώτιος, placed on the back; from ἐπί, upon; νῶτος, the back.) Old name for the scapula or shoulder-blade.

Epinyc'tides. Plural of *Epinyctis.*

Epinyc'tis. (Ἐπινυκτίς; from ἐπί, upon; νύξ, night. F. *épinyctide;* G. *Nachtblattern.*) A pustule containing a bloody sanies, rising in the night, and disappearing in the morning, forming an angry tumour on the arms, hands, and thighs, of a dusky red, or of a livid colour, with much inflammation and pain.

Also, any pustule which is more painful at night.

Also, an eruption which appears only at night.

E. prurigino'sa. (L. *prurigo*, an itching.) A synonym of *Urticaria.*

Epioe'cia. (Ἐπί, upon; οἰκία, a house.) Ozanam's term for an epidemic disease limited to a very small locality, such as a house or a ship.

Epi'ola. Same as *Epioles.*

Epi'oles. (Ἠπίολης.) A name for nightmare.

Epio'mide. (Ἐπί; ὦμος, the shoulder.) The upper part of the shoulder, the shoulder-joint.

Epi'one. (Ἠπιόνη, the wife of Esculapius; from ἤπιος, gentle.) Osiander's term for any mucous membrane.

Also, Dutrochet's term for the inner surface of the decidua vera.

Epi'os. (Ἤπιος.) Mild, gentle; applied (Gr. ἤπιος), by Hippocrates, *Epid.* vii, 6, 14, to epidemic diseases of this character.

Epio'tic. (Ἐπί; οὖς, the ear.) Above the ear.

E. cen'tre. Huxley's term for one of the three centres of ossification of the periotic bone or petro-mastoid portion of the temporal bone; from it is developed the lower part of the mastoid portion of the bone which surrounds the posterior semicircular canal.

E. fenes'tra. (L. *fenestra*, a window.) A small unchondrified space over the posterior semicircular canal in the primordial cranium of the salmon, in Parker and Bellamy's second stage of development of the salmon.

Epipac'tis. (Ἐπιπακτίς. G. *Sumpfwurz.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Orchidaceæ.*

E. latifo'lia, All. Bastard hellebore. Hab. Europe. Roots yield *Salep.*

E. ova'ta, All. (L. *ovatus,* egg-shaped.) Tway-blade. Hab. Europe. Roots yield *Salep.*

Epiparoxys'mus. (Ἐπί, upon; παροξυσμός, an incitement, exacerbation, or paroxysm.) Old term, according to Blancardus, for a paroxysm of fever, occurring more frequently than usual, as if one were superadded to the ordinary paroxysm.

Epipas'tic. (Ἐπιπάσσω, to sprinkle or moisten. G. *aufgestreut.*) Sprinkled, or spread over; moistened.

A term applied to sheets of paper covered with a thin plaster, over which cantharides powder has been dredged. Employed as an epispastic or vesicant, or to keep a blister open.

Epipas'tos. (Ἐπιπάσσω, to sprinkle over. G. *aufgestreut.*) A name (Gr. ἐπίπαστος), by Lindenus, *Ex.* xiii, 323, formerly applied to medicines placed on wounds; also to medicines sprinkled in the form of powder over the body, or any part of it. (Gorræus.)

Epipas'tus. Same as *Epipastos.*

Epipe'chy. (Ἐπίπηχυ, from ἐπί, above; πήχυς, the cubit, or fore-arm.) Old term for the part of the arm just above the elbow.

Epipeph'ycos. (Ἐπί, upon; φύω, to grow.) Growing upon; formerly applied to the *Tunica adnata.*

Epipetal'eous. Same as *Epipetalous.*

Epipeta'lia. (Ἐπί, upon; πέταλον. F. *épipétalié.*) Proposed by Desvaux for a Juss. Class containing dicotyledonous, polypetalous plants with epigynous stamens.

Epipet'alous. (Ἐπί, upon; πέταλον, a petal. F. *épipétale.*) Growing on, or in front of, the petals. Applied to polypetalous dicotyledonous plants, in which the stamens are epigynous, or inserted above the ovary.

Epipetiola'neous. (Ἐπί, upon; *petiole.* F. *épipétioléen.*) Applied to stipules when adherent to the upper part of the petiole.

Epiphænom'enon. (Ἐπιφαίνω, to show forth. F. *épiphénomène.*) A term for a superadded symptom; thus paralysis is regarded as an epiphænomenon of apoplexy.

Epiphani'a. (Ἐπιφάνεια, appearance.) The outward configuration and appearance of the body.

Epipharynge'al. (Ἐπί; φάρυγξ, the gullet.) Situated above the pharynx. A term applied to the uppermost articulation of the four anterior pairs of branchial arches in teleostean fishes.

Epipha'rynx. (Ἐπί; φάρυγξ.) A lobate process on the upper side of the pharynx of some insects.

Epiphe'gus. (Ἐπί, upon; φηγός, a kind of oak, perhaps *Quercus esculus;* sometimes translated beech.) The orobanche, a parasite on the beech. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Orobanchaceæ.*

E. america'nus, Nutt. The *E. virginiana.*

E. virginia'na, Bart. (F. *orobanche de Virginie;* G. *Krebswurz.*) Cancer root. Hab. North America. A parasite on the roots of beech trees. Used as an astringent in diarrhœa, and as an application to fungous and unhealthy ulcers.

Epiphenom'enon. See *Epiphænomenon.*

Epiph'lebus. (Ἐπίφλεβος, from ἐπί; φλέψ, a vein.) Having prominent veins.

Epiphleg'ia. (Ἐπιφλέγω, to burn up.) Inflammation.

Epiphlo'em. Same as *Epiphlœum.*

Epiphlœ'odal. (Ἐπί, upon; φλοιός, bark. F. *épiphléode.*) Applied by Wallroth to lichens that grow on the surface of the epidermis of other vegetables.

Lobstein used the word to signify inflammation without engorgement.

Epiphlœ'um. (Ἐπί; φλοιός.) The outermost layer of the bark underneath the epidermis; the corky layer.

Epiphlogis'ma. (Ἐπιφλογίζω, to burn. F. *épiphlogisme.*) Old term for a burning heat of any part.

Also, anciently applied to a violent inflammation attended with pain, tumour, and redness, such as erysipelas.

Also, an old term for the *Shingles.*

Epiphlogo'sis. (Ἐπί, upon; φλόγωσις, burning heat. F. *épiphlogose.*) Term for the higher degrees of inflammation.

Epiphlo'sis. (Ἐπί, upon; φλόυς, the outside of a thing. F. *épiphlose.*) Name by Dupetit-Thouars for the epidermis of vegetables.

Also, a name by Lamarck for the epidermis in form of hairs, or scales, which covers the external surface of certain shells.

Epiph'ora. (Ἐπιφορά, a sudden burst; from ἐπιφέρω, to carry to. F. *épiphora, larmoiement;* I. *epifora;* G. *Thränenfluss.*) Watery eye. A superabundant flow of tears, or of an aqueous or serous humour from the eyes; a flux of tears.

Also, a sudden afflux of humours.

E. al'vi. (L. *alvus,* the belly.) Diarrhœa.

E. arthrit'ica. (L. *arthriticus,* gouty.) Gouty epiphora. An affection of middle and advanced age, which is usually chronic.

E. catarrha'lis. (L. *catarrhus,* a flowing.) The flow of tears accompanying a cold in the head.

E. e dacryoadeni'tidë. (Δάκρυ, a tear; ἀδήν, a gland.) An overflow of tears from inflammation of the lacrymal gland.

E. ereth'ica. (Ἐρεθίζω, to excite.) Overflow of tears consequent on congestion of the vessels of the eyes, such as is occasioned by irritation of the eye by any mechanical stimulus, by exposure to bright light, violent muscular efforts, or psychical excitement.

E. exanthemat'ica. (*Exanthem.*) Overflow of tears occurring in the course of any of the exanthemata. It is especially common during an attack of measles.

E. impetigino'sa. (L. *impetiginosus,* one who has had impetigo.) Epiphora occurring coincidently with the formation of scabs and crusts on the lids, from irritation of the conjunctiva, and inflammation of the lacrymal gland.

E. intermit'tens. (L. part. of *intermitto,* to discontinue.) Overflow of tears occurring at certain times in the day, as is seen in some fevers.

E. ptyalis'mus. (Πτύαλον, saliva.) Salivation.

E. sanguin'ea. (L. *sanguineus,* bloody.) An overflow of tears stained with blood. It has been observed in scurvy and petechial fevers.

E. scorbu'tica. (*Scorbutus.*) Epiphora occurring in scurvy. The tears have been seen to be bloody.

E. vene'rea. (L. *venereal.*) Epiphora occurring with inveterate attacks of syphilis, affecting the face and eyelids.

Epi'phragm. Same as *Epiphragma.*

Epiphrag'ma. (Ἐπί, upon; φράγμα, a partition. F. *épiphragme;* G. *Zwerchfell.*) The delicate membrane which is sometimes attached to the points of the teeth and partly closes the opening of the peristome of mosses, as in the *Polytrichum.*

Also, a term applied to the upper part of the peridium, in some Gastromyceti, in the stage when it is stretched and flat.

Also, the hardened secretion which is secreted by snails to close the aperture of the shell during hybernation.

Epiphyllocar'pous. (Ἐπί; φύλλον, a leaf; καρπός, fruit. G. *Blattfrüchtig.*) Bearing fruit upon the leaves.

Epiphyllosper'mæ. (Ἐπί; φύλλου, a leaf; σπέρμα, a seed.) Plants which have the reproductive organs on the back of the leaf, as ferns.

Epiphyllosper'matous. (Same etymon.) Having seeds on the leaves.

Epiphyl'lous. (Ἐπί, upon; φύλλον, a leaf. F. *épiphylle.*) Upon a leaf. Applied to flowers which grow on the surface of a leaf, and also to parasitical fungi which grow on the leaves of other plants.

Epiphy'mata. (Ἐπιφύω, to produce on.) Skin diseases.

Epiph'ysal. Same as *Epiphysial.*

Epiph'ysary. (Ἐπίφυσις, an outgrowth.) Relating to an *Epiphysis.*

Epiphys'ial. (Ἐπίφυσις.) Relating to an *Epiphysis.*

E. disc. See *Disc, epiphysial.*

E. frac'ture. A rare accident, since in youth fracture takes place more readily through the bone than through the epiphysial line of cartilage. It has been usually observed after the application of great force during delivery of the fœtus, or shortly after birth.

E. line. The point of junction between the diaphysis of a bone and an epiphysis.

E. nerves of the fe'mur. Two branches, one of the nerve supplying the cruralis muscle, and the other of the nerve to the subcruralis muscle, both of which are distributed to the lower epiphysis of the femur.

Epiph'ysis. (Ἐπίφυσις, an outgrowth; from ἐπί, upon; φύω, to grow. F. *épiphyse;* G. *Ansatz, Auswuchs, Knockenansatz, Epiphyse, Zuwachs.*) An extremity or other portion of a long bone which has originated in a centre of ossification separate and distinct from the primary centre which forms the diaphysis. The cartilaginous matrix of the bone may persist between the diaphysis and the epiphysis until the body is full grown, when osseous union takes place.

Also, a term for the *Pineal gland.*

E. cer'ebri. (L. *cerebrum,* the brain. G. *Epiphyse des Gehirnes.*) A term for the *Pineal gland.*

E. cru'ris longio'ris in'cudis. (L. *crus,* a leg; *longior,* longer; *incus,* the bone of that name.) The orbicular bone of the ear.

E. il'ei ante'rior. (L. *ilium,* the bone of that name; *anterior,* foremost.) The same as *Os acetabuli.*

Epiphysi'tis. Inflammation of an *Epiphysis.* It is generally a disease of early life, commencing in the neighbourhood of the epiphysial line, or in the osseous nucleus of the epiphysis itself, and produced by local injuries, chill, struma, syphilis, or pyæmic conditions. It commences with a hyperæmic condition of the affected part, and is accompanied by proliferation and then purulent degeneration of the medulla; the inflammatory products may find their way into the joint, or may travel down the diaphysis, or may burst externally. It is believed to be in one of its forms a very common cause of hip-joint disease in children.

Epiphy'ta. (Ἐπί; φυτόν, a plant.) The vegetable parasites which live on the surface of the animal body.

Epiphy'tal. (Ἐπί, upon; φυτόν, a plant.) Pertaining or relating to an *Epiphyte.*

Ep'iphyte. (Ἐπί, upon; φυτόν, a plant. G. *Schmarotzergewächs.*) A vegetable parasite on the surface of an animal body.

Also, a plant which grows on another plant for support only and not for purposes of nutrition.

Also, occasionally used but erroneously, a parasitic plant or fungus which grows on the leaves of other plants.

Epiphyt'ic. (Ἐπί, upon; φυτόν, a plant. F. *épiphyte;* G. *schmarotzend.*) Growing upon other vegetables.

Also, relating to an *Epiphyte.*

Epiph'ytism. (Ἐπί; φυτόν.) The production of an *Epiphyte.*

Epiph'yty. (Ἐπί; φυτόν.) The occurrence of disease among plants of the same species at the same time and to a great extent.

Epipig'ma. (G. *ein Werkzeug zur Einrichtung des Schultergelenks.*) Old name for an apparatus formed like the Greek letter Π, used for reducing a luxated humerus, according to Oribasius, *de Machinam.* 4; also called *Epipoma.* See *Epinoëma.*

Epiplas'ma. (Ἐπίπλασμά, a plaster; from ἐπιπλάσσω, to spread upon. F. *épiplasme;* G. *Breiumschlag, Umschlag.*) The same as *Cataplasma;* also, a preparation of wheat meal, boiled in hydrolæum, formerly applied to wounds, according to Galen, *de C. M. sec. Loc.* iii, 2.

Epiplas'tron. (Ἐπί; *plastron.*) The first lateral piece of the plastron of the chelonia.

Epiple'gia. (Ἐπί; πληγή, a stroke.) An old term, according to some, synonymous with hemiplegia; according to others, meaning paralysis of the upper extremities.

Epiplero'sis. (Ἐπιπλήρωσις, an overfilling. G. *Uberfüllung.*) Excessive repletion, as of blood-vessels; distension, as of intestines with gas.

Epipleu'ra. (Ἐπί; πλευρά, the side.) The side of an elytron of Coleoptera.

Epip'loce. (Ἐπιπλοκή, a plaiting together.) A synonym of *Coition.*

Also, a term for entanglement of the intestines.

E. intestina'lis. (L. *intestina,* the bowels.) Entanglement of the intestines.

Epip'locele. (Ἐπίπλοον, the omentum; κήλη, a tumour. F. *épiplocèle;* G. *Netzbruch.*) A hernia in which a portion of the omentum is protruded.

Epiplocomis'ta. (Ἐπίπλοον; κομίζω, to bear.) A large paunch from a fat omentum.

Epiplocomis'tes. One who has an *Epiplocomista.*

Epiplocystos'cheocele. (Ἐπίπλοον; κύστις, the bladder; ὄσχεον, the scrotum; κήλη, a tumour. F. *épiplocystoschéocèle;* G.

Netzblasenhodensackbruch.) Hernia of the omentum and bladder in the scrotum.

Epiploëmphrax'is. (Ἐπίπλοον; ἔμφραξις, a stoppage. F. *épiploëmphraxie.*) An excessive fulness and obstruction in the omentum.

Epiploën'terocele. (Ἐπίπλοον; ἔντερον, an intestine; κήλη, a tumour.) Hernia containing both omentum and intestine.

Epiploënteros'cheocele. (Ἐπίπλοον; ἔντερον; ὄσχεον, the scrotum; κήλη. F. *épiploëntéroschéocèle*; G. *Netzdarmhodensackbruch.*) Scrotal hernia, containing both omentum and bowel.

Epiplo'ic. (Ἐπίπλοον, the omentum. F. *épiploïque.*) Of, or belonging to, the epiploön or omentum.

E. appen'dages. The *Appendices epiploicæ.*

E. ar'teries. The long slender branches of the gastro-epiploic arteries which supply the omentum.

Ep'iplo-is'chiocele. (Ἐπίπλοον, the omentum; ἰσχίον, the ischium; κήλη, a tumour. F. *épiploischiocèle.*) A hernia in which the omentum protrudes through the ischiatic foramen.

Epiploï'tis. (Ἐπίπλοον, the omentum. F. *épiploïte*; G. *Netzentzündung.*) Inflammation of the epiploön, or omentum.

Epiplome'rocele. (Ἐπίπλοον; μηρός, the thigh; κήλη, a tumour. F. *épiplomerocèle.*) A femoral hernia containing omentum.

Epiplom'phalocele. Same as *Epiplomphalon.*

Epiplom'phalon. (Ἐπίπλοον, the omentum; ὀμφαλός, the navel. F. *épiplomphale*; G. *Netznabelbruch.*) A defective term (Gr. ἐπιπλοόμφαλον), used by Galen for a hernia in which the omentum is protruded at the navel.

Also, called *Epiplomphalocele.*

Epiploöm'phalon. The old spelling of *Epiplomphalon.*

Epip'loön. (Ἐπίπλοον, the membrane enclosing the entrails; from ἐπιπλέω, to float upon.) The *Omentum.*

E., col'ic. The *Omentum, colic.*

E., gas'tro-col'ic. (Γαστήρ, the stomach; κόλον, the colon.) The *Omentum, great.*

E., gas'tro-hepat'ic. (Γαστήρ; ἧπαρ, the liver.) The *Omentum, lesser.*

E., gas'tro-splen'ic. The *Omentum, gastro-splenic.*

E. ma'jus. (L. *major*, greater.) The same as *Omentum majus.*

E. mi'nus. (L. *minor*, less.) The same as *Omentum gastro-hepatic.*

Epiplosarcom'phalon. (Ἐπίπλοον; σάρξ, flesh; ὀμφαλός, the navel. F. *épisarcomphalon.*) Hernia of the umbilicus, with fleshy excrescence of that part.

Epiplos'cheocele. (Ἐπίπλοον, the omentum; ὄσχεον, the scrotum; κήλη, a tumour. F. *épiploscheocèle*; G. *Netzhodensackbruch.*) A scrotal hernia containing a portion of omentum.

Epip'loum. The *Epiploon.*

Epipnoi'a. (Ἐπίπνοια, a blowing upon.) Inspiration.

An old term applied to the blast of air which, by blowing upon the body, produces disease.

Epipo'dia. (Ἐπί, upon; πούς, the foot.) Lateral appendages to the foot of some Mollusca.

Epip'odite. (Ἐπί; πούς.) A long, curved appendage to the basal joint or coxopodite of the anterior ambulatory limbs of some Crustacea.

Epipo'dium. (Ἐπί, upon; πούς, a foot. F. *épipode.*) Name by L. C. Richard for one or many distinct tubercles having no immediate connection either with the ovary or calyx, which grow within the latter on the summit of the peduncle, as in the *Cruciferæ.*

Epipol'asis. (Ἐπιπόλασις; from ἐπιπολάζω, to float on the surface. F. *épipolase.*) An old term for the supposed force which caused a substance exposed to the action of heat to separate itself from the liquid containing it and rise to the surface, where it floated, at least for a while, without volatilising.

Also, applied by Hippocrates, *de Hum.* ii, 51, to a fluctuation of humours.

Epipolas'mus. Same as *Epipolasis.*

Epipol'ic. (Ἐπιπόλασις.) Relating to *Epipolism.*

E. disper'sion. Herschel's term for the condition of a ray of light in a liquid exhibiting *Fluorescence.*

Epip'olism. (Ἐπιπόλασις.) Herschel's term for the condition now called *Fluorescence.*

Epipo'ma. The same as *Epipigma.*

Epiporo'ma. (Ἐπιπώρωμα; from ἐπιπωρόω, to make hard.) A callus about a fractured bone.

Also, a hard tumour about the joints.

Epiporo'sis. The formation of *Epiporoma.*

Epiproso'pium. (Ἐπί, upon; πρόσωπον, the face. F. *epiprosopié.*) A medicine or plaster for the face.

Epipsi'lous. (Ἐπί; ψιλός, bald.) Bald, or wanting in hair, on the upper surface.

Epipsy'chë. (Ἐπί, upon; ψυχή, the soul. F. *arrière cerveau.*) Term used by Häckel to include the corpora pyramidalia, corpora olivaria, corpora restiformia, and fourth ventricle.

Epipter'ic. (Ἐπί, upon; πτερόν, a wing.) Situated on or over a wing.

E. bone. Flower's term for a small scale-like Wormian bone often found between the antero-inferior angle of the parietal bone and the great wing of the sphenoid bone.

Epip'terous. (Ἐπί; πτερόν.) Bearing wings at its summit, as do some seeds.

Epipter'ygoïd bone. (Ἐπί, upon; *pterygoid bone.*) A bone of lizards and turtles. It commences as a rod of cartilage on the angular process of the pterygoid bone which ascends to join the quadrato bone, then becomes ossified, and is subsequently developed into an oblong plate of bone wedged in between the parietal and the ascending process of the pterygoid bone.

Epirhi'zous. (Ἐπί, upon; ῥίζα, a root. F. *épirhize.*) Upon a root. Applied by Mirbel to parasites that grow on the roots of living vegetables, as the *Cytinus hypocystis.*

Epirrhan'sis. (Ἐπιῤῥαίνω, to sprinkle upon.) A sprinkling; irrigation.

Epirrheol'ogy. (Ἐπιῤῥέω, to flow upon; λόγος, a discourse.) Term proposed by Picconi for that branch of science, especially botanical, which treats of the influence of external agents, or media, on organised beings.

Epir'rhoë. (Ἐπιῤῥοή, afflux.) Afflux or determination of humours.

Epirrhœ'a. (Ἐπίῤῥοια.) Same as *Epirrhoë.*

Episarcid'ium. (Ἐπί, upon; σάρξ, the flesh.) The same as *Anasarca.*

Epis'cheses. (*Epischesis.* F. *épischèses*; G. *Zurückhaltungs.*) Suppressions of the excre-

tions; an Order of the Class *Locales* of Cullen's Nosology.

Epis'chesis. (Ἐπίσχεσις, a checking; from *ἐπέχω*, to restrain. G. *Zuruckhaltung.*) A retention or suppression of a natural excretion or evacuation.

Epischet'ic. (Ἐπισχετικός, checking.) Having power

Epis'chion. (Ἐπί, upon; *ἰσχίον*, the ischium.) Old name for the os pubis. (Gorræus.)

Epischome'nia. (Ἐπίσχω, to restrain; *μηνιαῖα*, the menses.) Suppression of the menstrual flow; amenorrhœa.

Epischyon'ta. (Ἐπισχύω, to make strong.) Strengthening remedies.

Episcle'ral. (Ἐπί, upon; σκληρός, hard.) Upon the sclerotic coat of the eye.

Episcleri'tis. (Ἐπί, upon; σκληρός, hard.) An inflammation of the connective tissue covering the sclerotic coat of the eye. It is usually of limited extent, not exceeding a split pea in diameter, slightly raised above the adjoining tissue, of rose pink tint, with large vessels ramifying over and around it, with no tendency to suppurate, attended with pain of a rheumatic character in and around the eye, slow in progress, affecting those who are debilitated and liable to rheumatism, and disappearing after a time without leaving any mark.

Episclerot'ic. (Ἐπί; σκληρός.) Upon the sclerotic tunic of the eye.

Episcopa'les val'vulæ. (Ἐπίσκοπος, a bishop; L. dim. of *valva*, a valve.) An old term for the mitral valves. (Quincy.)

Episcotis'ter. (Ἐπισκοτέω, to throw a shadow over. G. *Verfinsterer, Verdunkler.*) An instrument devised by Aubert. It consists of two blackened discs, from each of which four octants are excised. They are placed in front of a light, super-imposed, clamped together and rotated; one disc may be made to cover all or none of the holes in the others, the result being variations in the degree of light transmitted. It enables the sensitiveness of the eye for light to be tested.

Episei'on. (Ἐπίσειον.) Old name, used by Hippocrates, *de Morb. Mul.* lxxxix, 5, for the region of the pubes.

Episei'um. Same as *Episeion.*

Episema'sia. (Ἐπισημασία, a marking.) A synonym of *Sign.*

Also, the invasion of a fever paroxysm.

Episep'alous. (Ἐπί, upon; *sepal.* F. *épisepale;* G. *überkelchblättrig.*) Growing upon the sepals of the calyx, as the glands of the *Malpighia urens.*

Also, growing in front of the sepals.

Epis'iocele. (Ἐπίσειον, the region of the pubes; κήλη, a tumour.) Pudendal hernia; also a vulvar swelling or tumour, such as prolapsus of the vagina.

Episicede'ma. (Ἐπίσειον; οἴδημα, a swelling.) Œdema of the vulva.

Episioelytror'rhaphy. (Ἐπίσειον; ἔλυτρον; ῥαφή.) A combination of the operations on the perineum and vagina, adopted by Veit, Hegar and Spiegelberg for the support of a prolapsed uterus.

Episiohæmato'ma. (Ἐπίσειον; *hæmatoma.*) Same as *Hæmatoma vulvæ.*

Episioï'tis. (Ἐπίσειον.) Inflammation of the vulva.

Episi'on. (Ἐπίσειον.) Same as *Episeion.*

Epision'cus. (Ἐπίσειον; ὄγκος, a tumour.) A vulvar swelling or tumour.

Episiophy'ma. (Ἐπίσειον; φῦμα, a growth.) A tumour of the vulva.

Episiorrhag'ia. (Ἐπίσειον; ῥήγνυμι, to burst through.) Hæmorrhage from some part of the vulva.

Episior'rhaphy. (Ἐπίσειον; ῥαφή, a seam.) An operation for the relief of prolapsus uteri; consisting in the suture of the opposing surfaces of the labia pudendi after removing the mucous membrane, and thus giving support to the womb.

Episiosteno'sis. (Ἐπίσειον; στένωσις, a being straightened.) The closure of the vulva by operation. It has been proposed by Vidal to pare the edges of the vaginal opening, bring them together, and secure union, so as to make the vagina a closed cavity, and thus to prevent escape of the urine from a vesico-vaginal fistula that could not be cured.

Episiot'omy. (Ἐπίσειον; τομή, section.) Incision of the frænum of the labia majora in the direction of the tuber ischii, to facilitate the birth of the child, and to prevent rupture of the perinæum when the vulva is very small.

Episkel'etal. (Ἐπί, upon; σκελετόν, a dried body, a skeleton.) Upon or over the skeleton.

E. mus'cles. Term applied by Huxley to those muscular fibres which take their origin in the upper part of the protovertebral mass, and are therefore situated above the endoskeleton, and lie above the horizontal plane of the vertebral axis. Such are the sacro-lumbalis and longissimus dorsi, the complexus splenius, and levatores costarum.

Epispa'dia. (Ἐπισπάω, to draw the prepuce forward.) One the subject of an *Epispadias.*

Epispa'dias. (Ἐπισπάω; from ἐπί, upon; σπάω, to draw out. F. *épispadias.*) An unnatural perforation of the upper part of the penis, so that the mucous membrane of the floor of the canal is exposed; it is not infrequently accompanied by extroversion of the bladder from deficiency of the lower abdominal walls.

E. glan'dis. (L. *glans*, a nut.) Epispadias in which the fissure extends to the glans penis only.

E. pe'nis. Epispadias in which the fissure extends to a greater or less extent along the dorsum of the penis.

Epispadi'asis. (Ἐπισπάω.) The condition of *Epispadias.*

Epispa'dic. (Ἐπισπάω.) Relating to *Epispadias.*

E. fis'sure. (L. *fissura*, a cleft.) Same as *Epispadias.*

Epis'pasis. (Ἐπί; σπάω.) Rochard's name for a skin eruption resulting from the action of remedies, and indicating a disturbance or change in the tissues of the body, such as the eruption which occurs during the use of certain mineral waters.

Epispas'mus. (Ἐπισπασμός, a drawing in of the breath. F. *épispasme.*) A hurried and violent inspiration.

Epispas'tic. (Ἐπισπαστικός; from ἐπισπάω, to draw to. F. *épispastique;* G. *reizend.*) Having the power of producing a serous or puriform discharge by exciting a previous state of inflammation, vesication, and suppuration.

E. pa'per. See *Charta epispastica.*

Epispas'tica. (Ἐπισπαστικός, drawing

to one's self. G. *Reizmittel.*) Agents whose properties are *Epispastic.*

E. pustulan'tia. (L. *pustula*, a pustule. G. *pustelbildende Mittel.*) Epispastics which produce a pustular eruption on the skin, such as tartar emetic and croton oil.

E. rubefacien'tia. (L. *rubefacio*, to make red. G. *hautröthende Mittel.*) Epispastics which produce redness and smarting of the skin, such as mustard, dilute solutions of ammonia, and very hot fomentations with turpentine added.

E. suppuran'tia. (L. *suppuro*, to form matter. G. *eiterziehende Mittel, geschwürbildende Mittel.*) Epispastics which produce a prolonged and continuous suppuration from the skin surface, such as mezereon and savin.

E. vesican'tia. (L. *vesica*, a blister. G. *blasenziehende Mittel.*) Epispastics which produce a blister, such as cantharides.

Ep'isperm. (Ἐπί, upon; σπέρμα, a seed. F. *épisperme;* G. *Samendecke, Samenhaut.*) A term for the whole integuments of a seed taken together.

Also, the outer integument only or testa of a seed.

Episper'mic. (Ἐπί; σπέρμα.) Relating to the *Episperm.*

E. em'bryo. An embryo of a seed which lies immediately underneath the episperm.

Episphæ'ria. (Ἐπί, upon; σφαῖρα, a sphere.) Old term for the convolutions of the brain, according to Blancardus.

Also, the windings of the cerebral blood-vessels.

Epispleni'tis. (Ἐπί, upon; σπλήν, the spleen.) Inflammation of the capsule of the spleen.

Episporan'gium. (Ἐπί, upon; σπόρος, seed; ἀγγεῖον, a vessel. F. *épisporange.*) Name by Bernhardi for the indusium of ferns.

Ep'ispore. (Ἐπί; σπόρος, seed. G. *Sporenhaut.*) The outer membrane or covering of a spore of a lichen or a fern.

Epistactis'chesis. (Ἐπίσταξις, bleeding at the nose; σχίσις, a checking. F. *épistactischèse.*) An allaying or a stopping of nose-bleeding or *Epistaxis.*

Epistag'mos. (Ἐπισταγμός; from ἐπιστάζω, to drop, or trickle.) Old name for a catarrh, according to Dioscorides, iii, 23.

Also, a bleeding at the nose.

Epistag'mus. Same as *Epistagmos.*

Epistam'inal. (Ἐπί, upon; *stamen.* F. *épistaminal;* G. *überstaubfadig.*) Growing upon the stamens, as the glands of the *Dictamnus albus.*

Epistamin'eous. (Ἐπί, upon; *stamen.* F. *épistaminé.*) Applied to dicotyledonous, apetalous plants, in which the stamens are epigynous, or inserted above the ovary.

Epistamin'ia. (Same etymon. F. *épistaminié.*) A Jussieuian Class of apetalous, dicotyledonous plants with epigynous stamens.

Epistaphyli'nus. (Ἐπί, upon; σταφυλή, the uvula. F. *épistaphylin.*) A term for each half of the *Azygos uvulæ* muscle.

Epis'tasis. (Ἐφίστημι, to move to, or collect.) Old term (Gr. ἐπίστασις), used by Hippocrates, *Coac. Prænot.* 487, in the same sense as *Epischesis.*

Also (ἐπί, upon; ἵστημι, to stand), the pellicle or any other substance that is borne on the surface of the urine.

Epista'tion. (L. *e*, for *ex*, thoroughly; *pisto*, to pound.) The bruising in a mortar of soft and parenchymatous substances until they have assumed a pasty condition.

Epistax'is. (Ἐπίσταξις; from ἐπιστάζω, to let fall in drops upon. F. *épistaxis;* I. *epistassi;* G. *Nasenbluten.*) Bleeding from the nostrils.

E., acciden'tal. Bleeding from the nostrils caused by a blow, or by violent efforts.

E., sponta'neous. (L. *spontaneus*, willing.) Bleeding from the nostrils produced by other than mechanical causes.

E., vica'rious. (L. *vicarius*, substituted.) The bleeding from the nose which occurs sometimes in young females as a substitute for, or a supplement to, the normal menstrual discharge.

Epistemon'ic. (Ἐπί, upon; στήμων, a thread. F. *épistémonique.*) Resting or lying on the stamen.

Epister'nal. (Ἐπί, upon; στέρνον, the breast.) Upon the chest or upon the *Sternum.*

E. bones. The *Ossa suprasternalia.*

E. gran'ules. (L. *granulum*, a small grain.) The rudiments of the omosternal bones.

Epister'nite. (Ἐπί; στέρνον.) The lateral piece of the lower part of each segment of the head of an Arthropod.

Epister'num. (Ἐπί, upon; στέρνον. F. *épisternum;* G. *Oberbrustbein.*) A term for the *Interclavicular bone.*

Also, a lateral piece of the thorax of Arthropods, above the cotyloid cavities.

Episthot'onus. A synonym, and perhaps a derivative, of *Emprosthotonus*, of barbarous manufacture.

Epis'toma. (Ἐπί, upon; στόμα, a mouth. F. *épistome, surbouche;* G. *Untergesicht.*) The name of a projecting lobe from the mouth of certain freshwater Bryozoa.

Also, a name for the hood of the *Condylopoda.*

Also, a pentagonal surface in front of the labrum and mandibles of some Crustacea, the centre of which bears a point, and each side a small spine.

Also, the prominent upper border of the cavity at the base of the rostrum of certain Acari.

Also, generally, the part connecting the upper lip to the clypeus in mandibulate insects.

Ep'istome. Same as *Epistoma.*

Epis'tomis. Same as *Epistoma.*

Episto'mium. Same as *Epistoma.*

Epis'tomous. (Ἐπί; στόμα. F. *épistome;* G. *übermundig.*) A term applied by Bridel to mosses which have the mouth of the urn closed by a horizontal membrane.

Epistroph'alus. The same as *Epistropheus.*

Epis'trophë. (Επιστροφή, a turning about.) A relapse.

Also, a term employed by Frank to denote the collection in a plant cell of the chlorophyll granules and the protoplasm on the upper and lower surfaces, and not at the sides, in other words, on the free cell walls; and he applies the word apostrophe to the condition in which they are collected at the lateral parts of the cells only, that is, on the parts of the cell walls adjacent to other cells.

Epistroph'eus. (Επιστροφεύς, a turning, a pivot; from ἐπιστρέφω, to turn round. F. *épistrophe;* G. *Umdreher, Umwenden.*) An old name for the atlas, or first vertebra of the neck, because it and the head by their intimate connection rotate on the second vertebra, as upon a pivot.

Also, applied to the second vertebra, the body

of which coalesces with the detached body of the first vertebra or atlas to form the *Processus odontoïdes.*

Epistroph'ia. Same as *Epistropheus.*

Epis'trophis. Same as *Epistropheus.*

Epis'trophy. (Ἐπιστροφή, a turning about.) The reversion of an irregular form to a normal one.

Episynan'chē. (Ἐπί; συνάγχη, inflammation of the internal muscles of the throat.) A synonym of *Paracynanche.*

Also, employed to denote spasm of the pharynx with inability to swallow, and forcible rejection of the fluid through the nose and mouth.

Episyn'thesis. (Ἐπισύνθεσις.) A further combination or composition.

Episynthet'ic. (Ἐπισυνθετικός, combining; from ἐπί, upon; σύν, with; τιθήμι, to place.) Combining, compounding.

E. sect. An old sect of physicians who professed to combine the principles of the methodists with those of the empirics and the dogmatists.

Epit'asis. (Ἐπιτείνω, to increase in intensity.) Old term (Gr. ἐπίτασις), used by Hippocrates, *de Rat. Vict. in Acut.* iv, 114, for the beginning and increase of the fit of a fever.

Also (ἐπιτείνω), old term for a stretching of the nerves, as opposed to a relaxation.

Epitē'lium. Same as *Epithelium.*

Epithal'line. (Ἐπί, upon; θαλλός, a green leaf.) Growing on the thallus of a plant.

Epithal'lus. (Ἐπί; θαλλός.) The cuticular layer of the thallus of lichens.

Epithē'ca. (Ἐπί, upon; θήκη, a case.) An investing layer outside the extotheca of some *Actinozoa.*

Epithē'cal. (Ἐπί; θήκη.) Relating to the *Epitheca.*

E. dissep'iments. (L. *dissepimentum*, a partition.) Horizontal plates uniting the zooids of a colony in the *Actinozoa.*

Epithē'cium. (Ἐπί, upon; θήκη, a case.) The surface of the fructifying disc in Peziza and Lichens. (Cooke.)

Epithē'lia. (Ἐπί; θηλή, a teat.) A term applied by Ruysch to the cuticular covering of the red part of the lips to distinguish it from epidermis, and to denote the fact that it covers the papillæ which are there abundant.

E. spu'ria. (L. *spurius*, false. G. *unächte epithelien.*) The same as *Endothelium.*

Epithē'liac. (Ἐπί; θηλή,) Relating to the *Epithelium.*

Epithē'lial. (Ἐπί; θηλή.) Of, or belonging to, the *Epithelium.*

E. can'cer. See *Cancer, epithelial,* and *Epithelioma.*

E. casts. See *Renal casts, epithelial.*

E. cells. The cells of *Epithelium.*

E. lam'inæ. (L. *lamina*, a thin plate. G. *Epithelial platten.*) Term applied by His to the epiblast and hypoblast of the embryo, since these are chiefly engaged in the development of the skin and cellular lining of the intestine.

E. mem'brane. See *Membrane, epithelial.*

E. mus'cle cells. (G. *Epithel muskelzellen.*) The same as *Nervo-muscular cells.*

E. nests. Same as *Cell-nests.*

E. pearls. A term applied to the *Cell-nests* of epithelial cancer when they contain much amorphous colloid matter.

E. tis'sues. See *Tissues, epithelial.*

E. tu'mour. Same as *Cancer, epithelial.*

E. ul'cer. See *Ulcer, epithelial.*

Epithē'liated. (Ἐπί; θηλή.) Possessing an *Epithelium.*

Epithē'lioïd. (Ἐπί; θηλή; εἶδος, likeness.) Resembling epithelium.

E. cells. A term applied to cells of membranous connective tissue when they are flattened and form a sort of covering.

Also, applied to the cells of the lining membrane of the heart and blood-vessels, and the serous membranes. See *Endothelium.*

E. lay'ers. A term applied to the lobular arrangement of the osteoblasts on the surface of the trabeculæ of calcified cartilage during endochondral ossification.

Epithelio'ma. (Ἐπί; θηλή.) A form of cancer of the skin and mucous membranes in which the characters of their epithelial tissue are reproduced in the structure of the tumour, but in which it assumes the form of indefinite masses and not of definite organs. Epithelioma is subject to colloid degeneration, to desiccation, to ulceration, and to partial or total gangrene. See *Cancer, epithelial.*

E., can'croid. Same as *Cancer, epithelial.*

E., col'loïd. (Κόλλα, glue; εἶδος, likeness.) An epithelioma in which the cells undergo a colloid degeneration, the nucleus is distended by the nucleolus which has become vesicular, and this condition extends to the cell itself, the protoplasm of which becomes like a translucent mucus.

E., colum'nar. A synonym of *Cancer, adenoid.*

E., cor'neous. (L. *cornu*, horn.) An epithelioma in which the cells have become dried up and horny in texture.

E., cylin'drical. The form of epithelioma in which the cells are cylindrical, and generally form only one row. The same as *Cancer, adenoid.*

E., cys'tic. (Κύστις, a bladder.) An epithelioma in which some parts have undergone mucoid degeneration so as to form small cavities filled with a mucous fluid.

E., flat-cel'led. Same as *E., tesselated-celled.*

E., mil'iary vis'ceral. (L. *milium*, a millet seed; *viscus*, a bowel.) The small, whitish, opalescent, granular masses on the surface of a serous membrane or in the lungs, usually called miliary tubercles, which are, according to some, really minute epitheliomas.

E., mollus'cum. Virchow's term for *Molluscum contagiosum.*

E. myxomato'des psammo'sum. (Μύξα, mucus; εἶδος, likeness; ψάμμος, sand.) A rare tumour of the brain, described by Rindfleisch as consisting of globes and cylinders of epithelial cells enclosed in a bulky stroma of mucous tissue, and containing hard granules which are calcified cell-nests.

E., papillo'matous. Same as *Papilloma.*

E., pave'ment-cel'led. Same as *E., tesselated-celled.*

E., pave'ment, pear'ly. Same as *E., tesselated-celled, pearly.*

E., squa'mous-cel'led. Same as *E., tesselated-celled.*

E., tes'selated-cel'led. (L. *tesselatus*, made of square stones.) The form of epithelioma in which the cells are flattened and arranged in stratified layers.

E., tes'selated-cel'led, lob'ular. (L. *lobulus*, a little lobe.) The form where the epithelial masses form small lobules, growing from their periphery, in which the outer cells are more or less spherical or polyhedral, get flattened towards the centre of the lobule and there become dry and scaly, so as to form an epidermic globe or cell-nest; these lobules are connected to each other by means of a vascular stroma, but the blood-vessels do not penetrate the epithelial masses. By some it is supposed to be a development from the epithelial tissue of the part affected, by others to be a new formation of embryonal tissue; by whichever way it arises it grows in connection with the deep layers of the rete Malpighii in the interpapillary spaces, from whence it penetrates the corium, the sebaceous glands, and the sudoriparous glands.

E., tes'selated-cel'led, pear'ly. The form in which on section the tumour appears dry, whitish, and somewhat glistening from dried epidermic scales, and contains *Epithelial pearls*. It is one of the tumours included under the term *Cholesteatoma*, but it contains little cholesterin.

E., tes'selated-cel'led, tu'bular. The same as *Cylindroma*.

E., vil'lous. A lobular tesselated epithelioma in which the stroma has undergone excessive development, and projects on the free surface in the form of villi.

Epithe'lium. (Ἐπί, upon; θηλή, the nipple. F. *épithelium*; I. *epitelio*; S. *epitelio*; G. *Oberhäutchen, Epithel.*) A term originally applied as an adjective, epithelius, to the cuticle of the red part of the lips, see *Epithelia*; but it is now generally used for the cuticle covering any dermic surface, be it skin or mucous membrane; it consists of a layer or layers of cells of variable shape, originally nucleated, consisting of protoplasm which, along with that of the nucleus is reticulated, and attached to each other by an interstitial, semifluid, cement substance. Epithelium possesses no blood-vessels, but is traversed in many instances by fine nervous fibrils. It consists chiefly of keratin; and in 100 parts contains C. 51·53, H. 7·03, N. 16 64, O. 22·32, and S. 2·48.

In Botany, Schleiden has applied the term to the innermost cellular lining of the ovary of a plant.

E., alve'olar. The epithelium of the alveoli or air-cells of the lungs; they are flattened transparent cells having stomata between them.

E., calyc'iform. (L. *calyx*, a cup; *forma*, shape.) Cup-shaped epithelial cells occasionally found in the midst of a layer of cylindrical epithelium; they are probably cells in process of destruction, having undergone central softening.

E., cement'-sub'stance of. The semifluid substance which unites the adjoining surfaces of the epithelial cells; it is of the nature of globulin.

E., cil'iated. (L. *cilium*, an eyelash. F. *épithelium à cils vibratiles*; G. *Flimmerepithel, Wimperepithel.*) Epithelium consisting of cells bearing at their free extremities many fine, hair-like, vibratile filaments called cilia, which are continuous with the striæ of the protoplasm of the cell; it occurs on the mucous membrane of the air-passages from the nostrils to the commencement of the respiratory bronchial tubes, on the mucous lining and in the glands of the uterus, in the Fallopian tubes, in some of the testicular excretory ducts, in the ventricles of the brain and the central canal of the spinal cord, in the excretory ducts of the pharyngeal and other racemose glands, and in the upper part of the alimentary mucous membrane of the embryo; it is found in the tubules of the kidney in some mammals, and on many of the respiratory surfaces of aquatic animals. The vibration of the cilia serves the purpose of propelling matter along the surface of the mucous membrane.

E., colum'nar. (L. *columna*, a pillar.) The form in which the cells are columnar or prismatic or cylindrical, set on end, and sometimes so closely lying against each other as to be flattened or angulated, and to present a mosaic-like face aspect; they are sometimes long, sometimes short, and possess an oval reticulated nucleus; the reticulation of the protoplasm is more or less longitudinal, and produces vacuoles. The free surface of the cell is finely striated, and at its border often adheres to that of its neighbour so closely, that when hardened by reagents it may be stripped off as a cuticle. The cells may vary from the columnar shape, and may become conical, club-shaped, or spindle-shaped, and may have fine, simple, or branched extremities.

E., colum'nar, sim'ple. Columnar epithelium in one row only, as on the inner surface of the stomach, and in the ducts and acini of mucous glands.

E., colum'nar, strat'ified. Columnar epithelium in several layers, as in the lining membrane of the larynx and trachea.

E., cor'neal. See under *Cornea*.

E., cyl'indrical. (Κύλινδρος, a cylinder. F. *épithelium prismatique*; G. *Zylinderepithel.*) Same as *E., columnar*.

E., flat'tened. A synonym of *E., tesselated*.

E., ger'minal. ((L. *germino*, to bud. F. *épithelium germinatif*; G. *Keimepithel.*) A term applied by Waldeyer to the columnar epithelium covering the mesoblastic mass, in which the genito-urinary organs subsequently develop. As the embryo develops the columnar epithelium becomes limited to the inner and outer parts of the surface of the Wolffian body, the intermediate cells being flat. The canal of Müller, which becomes the oviduct, is formed by an involution of the external portion of the germinal epithelium; the ovary, with the contained primordial ovules, is developed from the internal portion of the germinal epithelium. According to Semper, the male organs are also formed from this epithelium.

E., ger'minative. The same as *E., germinal*.

E., gland'ular. The *E., spheroidal*, from its frequent occurrence in the alveoli of secreting glands.

E., lamel'lar. (L. *lamella*, a thin plate.) Same as *E., tesselated*.

E., lamel'lose. (L. *lamella*.) Same as *E., tesselated*.

E., lymphat'ic. The layer of endothelial cells lining a lymphatic.

E. mi'cans. (L. *micans*, twinkling.) A synonym of *E., ciliated*, from its glistening appearance when the cilia are moving.

E., nu'cleated. (L. *nucleus*, a small nut.) Epithelium consisting of nucleated cells, such as is seen in the lymphatic glands.

E. of plants. The variety of epidermis which covers the young organs of plants and their secreting surface.

E., ova'rian. (*Ovary.*) The one-rowed, columnar epithelium which covers the surface of the ovary; it is derived from the *E., germinative.*

E., pa'vement. (F. *épithelium pavimenteux;* G. *Pflaster-epithel.*) Same as *E., tesselated.*

E., pave'ment, sim'ple. Same as *E., tesselated, simple.*

E., pave'ment, strat'ified. Same as *E., tesselated, stratified.*

E., pig'mented. (L. *pigmentum*, a paint.) Epithelial cells which contain pigment granules. See *Pigment-cells.*

E., polyhe'dric. (Πολύεδρος, with many bases.) The form of spheroidal or short columnar epithelium in which the cells are so numerous and closely pressed together as to become flattened on many sides.

E., prismat'ic. (Πρίσμα, a prism.) Same as *E., cylindrical.*

E., pyram'idal. A synonym of *E., columnar.*

E., sca'ly. Same as *E., tesselated.*

E., se'rous. Same as *Endothelium.*

E., sim'ple. The form which consists of one row of cells only.

E., spheroid'al. (Σφαῖρα, a ball; εἶδος, likeness. F. *épithelium spherique;* G. *Kugel-epithel.*) The form which is chiefly found in the alveoli of secreting glands, in which the cells are more or less rounded; their protoplasm generally contains the matters which the gland secretes.

E., squa'mous. (L. *squama*, a scale. G. *Plattenepithel.*) The form in which the cells have become flattened or scaly, as in the superficial layers of the epidermis. Same as *E., tesselated.*

E., squa'mous, sim'ple. Same as *E., tesselated, simple.*

E., strat'ified. (L. *stratum*, a bed; *facio*, to make.) The form in which the cells are arranged in more or less distinct layers, the uppermost generally consisting of more or less flattened cells by the pressure from below of new formations, as in the mouth and vagina; it may also be columnar. It is usually of ectodermic origin.

E., tabula'rē. (L. *tabula*, a plate. G. *Plattenepithel.*) Same as *E., tesselated.*

E., tegument'ary. (L. *tegumentum*, a covering.) The epidermis and its prolongations into the outlets of the body; it is a development of the epiblastic layer of the blastoderm and consists chiefly of keratin.

E., tes'selated. (L. *tesselatus*, made of square stones. G. *Pflasterepithel.*) The form in which the cells are cubical, or are reduced to polygonal plates or scales attached by their edges, which may be straight, wavy, or dentated. It occurs in the serous membranes, in the alveoli of the lungs, and in the mammary ducts.

E., tes'selated, sim'ple. Squamous or tesselated epithelium in one row only, as in the air-cells, and the acini of the mammary gland.

E., tes'selated, strat'ified. Tesselated epithelium in several layers one upon another, as the epidermis.

E., transit'ional. (L. *transitio*, a passing over.) A term applied to certain forms of epithelium which are intermediate between the one-rowed and the many-rowed forms, or between simple and stratified epithelium. Such is the epithelium lining the urinary bladder and the ureters.

E., vas'cular. The epithelial lining of the vessels. See *Endothelium.*

E. vi'brans. (L. *vibro*, to set in tremulous motion.) The *E., ciliated.*

E., vi'bratile. (L. *vibro.*) The *E., ciliated.*

Epi'them. (Ἐπίθεμα; from ἐπί, upon; τίθημι to place. F. *épithème;* G. *Umschlag.*) Term for any kind of moist, or soft, external application not a plaster or salve.

E., dry. A powder applied in bag.

E., liq'uid. A fomentation.

E., soft. A poultice, especially applied to a cold poultice of scraped raw potatoes, applied to burns and scalds.

Epith'ema. Same as *Epithem.*

Epithema'tium. The same as *Epithem.*

Epith'esis. (Ἐπίθεσις; from ἐπιτίθημι, to place upon.) Old term for the straightening of crooked limbs by aid of instruments.

Epithy'mia. (Ἐπιθυμία, desire; from ἐπιθυμέω, to long for. F. *épithymie;* G. *Begierde.*) A desire or longing.

Epithymia'ma. (Ἐπιθυμίαμα, an incense-offering.) A fumigation.

Epith'ymum. (Ἐπί, upon; θυμός, thyme.) The dodder of thyme, *Cuscuta epithymum.*

E. officina'rum. (L. *officina*, a shop.) The *Cuscuta epithymum.*

Epitrich'ium. (Ἐπί, upon; θρίξ, hair.) A superficial layer of epidermis which in the earlier stages of development of many mammals becomes detached and forms a sheath or case for the whole embryo, enclosing even the hairs. In Bradypus it persists till birth, but is thrown off at an earlier stage in the pig; it has also been seen in other Edentata and Suidæ. It has been regarded as a survival of an ecdysis, analogous to the ecdysis of reptiles.

Epi'troch. (Ἐπί, upon; τροχός, a wheel.) A term applied to those circlets of cilia in the larvæ of some Echinodermata and Vermes, which are in addition to and below the branchiotroch.

Epitroch'lea. (Ἐπί, upon, or additional; τροχαλία, a pulley. F. *épitrochlée.*) Chaussier's name for the lesser or internal condyle of the humerus.

Epitroch'lear. (Ἐπί; τροχαλία.) Relating to the *Epitrochlea.*

E. mus'cles. The five muscles attached by a tendon to the epitrochlea; they are the pronator radii teres, the flexor carpi radialis, the palmaris longus, the flexor carpi ulnaris, and the flexor sublimis digitorum.

Epitroch'leo-ancone'us. (Ἀγκών, the elbow.) A small muscle lying over the ulnar nerve at the elbow; it arises from the back part of the inner condyle, and is inserted into the neighbouring part of the olecranon. It is always present in the Edentata, becomes less regular in the ascending scale of animals, and is only occasionally found in man.

Epitroch'leo-metacar'pal mus'cle. (F. *épitrochleo-metacarpien.*) Chaussier's name for the *Palmaris longus.*

Epitroch'leo-pal'mar mus'cle. (F. *épitrochléo-palmaire.*) The *Palmaris longus*, from its attachments.

Epitroch'leo-phalange'al mus'cle, com'mon. The *Flexor sublimis digitorum.*

Epitrochleo-ra'dial mus'cle. The *Pronator radii teres.*

Epit'rochous. (Ἐπί; τροχός.) Having an *Epitroch.*

Epit'ropous. (Ἐπί; τροπός, a turn; from τρέπω, to turn.) Agardh's term for an anatropous ascending ovule having its raphe turned from the placenta, and for an anatropous suspended ovule when its raphe is turned to the placenta.

Epitympan'ic. (Ἐπί, upon; *tympanic.* F. *épitympanique.*) Applied by Professor Owen, in his Homologies, to the uppermost subdivision of the tympanic pedicle which supports the mandible in fishes.

E'pius. Same as *Epως.*

Epiver'tebral. (Ἐπί; L. *vertebra,* a spine bone.) Grant's term for the superior portions of the spinous process of a vertebra.

Epivitel'line. (Ἐπί, upon; L. *vitellus,* the yolk of an egg.) Situated on the yolk or vitellus.

E. an'imals. Animals in which the body of the embryo is applied to the vitellus by its ventral face, so that it lies upon it, as it were; such are the Vertebrata.

Epix'ylous. (Ἐπί, upon; ξύλον, wood.) Applied to plants that grow on wood.

Epizo'a. (Plural of *Epizoon.*) A Group of the Subclass *Entomostraca,* which are parasitic on other animals; or a Subclass of the Class *Crustacea,* having an elongate, subarticulate body, a suctorial mouth, and antennæ and limbs terminated by suckers, hooks, or bristles; they have no respiratory organs.

Epizo'an. (Ἐπί; ζῶον, an animal.) An *Epizoon.*

Also, relating to the *Epizoa.*

Epizo'icide. (*Epizoon;* L. *cædo,* to kill.) An agent capable of and fitted for the destruction of an animal parasite of the skin.

Epizo'ön. (Ἐπί, upon; ζῷον, an animal. F. *épizoaire;* G. *Schmarotzerthier.*) An animal hat lives upon another; an external parasite.

Epizoön'osi. (Ἐπί; ζῷον; νόσος, a disease.) Diseases produced by *Epizoa.*

Epizoö'tia. (Ἐπί; ζῷον.) Same as *Epizoöty.*

Epizoöt'ic. (Ἐπί; ζῷον. F. *épizootique.*) Applied to any contagious disease that attacks numbers of cattle at the same time and in the same place.

Also, sometimes, relating to an *Epizoon,* or to the *Epizoa.*

E. aph'tha. See *Aphtha, epizootica.*

Epizoötiol'ogy. (Ἐπί; ζῷον; λόγος, discourse.) The doctrine of epizootics.

Epizo'oty. (F. *épizôotie;* G. *Thierseuche.*) An epizootic disease.

E., chan'crous. (*Chancre.*) Same as *Mal de coït.*

Epli'cate. (L. *e,* neg.; *plico,* to fold.) Not folded or plaited.

Ep'ochë. (Ἐποχή, a check, cessation.) A term used to express suspension of judgment; and also suppression of an excretion.

Epocheteu'sis. (Ἐποχετεύω, to derive from another.) Old term (Gr. ἐποχέτευσις), used by Hippocrates, *de Venis,* xxi, 9, for a derivation, or a drawing away of the juices to other parts.

Epo'dë. (Ἐπωδή, an enchantment. G. *Bezauberung.*) Old term for the method of curing diseases by incantation, according to Langius, i, 33, and ii, 46.

Epoi'kia. (Ἐπί, upon; οἶκος, house.) The same as *Epidemia.*

Epol'licate. (L. *e,* neg.; *pollex,* the thumb. F. *époucé;* G. *ungedaumt.*) Having no thumb.

Epo'mis. (Ἐπί, upon; ὦμος, the shoulder.) Old term (Gr. ἐπωμίς), used by Hippocrates, *de Art.* i, 4, and iii, 44, for the acromion or point of the shoulder.

Epomphal'icum. Same as *Epomphalium.*

Epomphal'ion. (Ἐπομφάλιον.) The umbilical region; also the uterus.

Epomphal'ium (Ἐπί, upon; ὀμφαλός, the navel.) Old term for an application to the navel, mentioned by Paulus Ægineta, vii, 9, Adams's Transl., vol. iii, p. 502.

Also, a plaster for umbilical hernia.

Also, the umbilical region.

Eponych'ium. (Ἐπί; ὄνυξ, a finger-nail.) The mass of thickened and hardened epidermis on the dorsal surface of the extremity of the first phalanges in the fœtus, which precedes the formation of the true nail beneath it.

Epoöph'oron. (Ἐπί, upon; ᾠοφόρος, bearing eggs. G. *Nebeneierstock.*) Waldeyer's name for the organ of Rosenmüller, or *Parovarium,* to indicate that it is the analogue in the female of the epididymis in the male.

Epop'tic. (Ἐπί, upon; ὀπτάω, to see.) Term applied to Newton's rings, or the coloured concentric rings that are seen when a slightly convex transparent body is applied to another having a plane surface.

Eporo'sa. (L. *e,* neg.; *porus,* a pore.) A Suborder of the Order *Sclerodermata,* having the corallum imperforate.

Eposto'ma. (Ἐπί, upon; ὀστέον, a bone. F. *épostome.*) An excrescence of a bone; an exostosis.

Eposto'sis. The formation of *Epostoma.*

Eppenhau'sen. Germany, in Westphalia. A mineral water, containing sulphate of lime 2 grains, carbonate of lime ·6, and carbonate of iron ·333 grain, in 16 ounces.

Eproboscid'iate. (L. *e,* neg.; *proboscis,* a trunk.) Having no proboscis.

Epse'ma. (Ἔψημα, anything boiled.) A decoction.

Epse'sis. (Ἕψησις, a boiling.) The act of boiling or making a decoction.

Ep'som. England, in Surrey. Mineral waters containing sulphate of magnesia. Seldom now used.

E. salts. The crystalline compound obtained by evaporating Epsom mineral water; it consisted chiefly of magnesium sulphate; this salt is no longer made in this manner, but it still retains the name. Its presence in the Epsom mineral water was first described by Grew in 1695.

E. salts, doub'le. The crystals obtained by the solution and recrystallisation of *E. salts, single.*

E. salts, sing'le. The first crystallisation in the manufacture of sulphate of magnesia from bittern.

Ep'somite. A term for natural magnesium sulphate, or Epsom salts; it often contains also sodium and calcium sulphates. It is found in rod-like, acicular, or fibrous masses in gypsum, and effloresces when exposed to the air.

Epu'lis. (Ἐπί, upon; οὖλα, the gums. F. *épulie;* I. *epulide;* G. *Epulis, Zahnfleischschwamm.*) A firm fibrous tumour growing from the edge of the alveolar process between two teeth, most usually on the outer side, involving the periosteum and the gum, sometimes lobulated, and generally insensitive. It takes its origin probably from the periosteal lining of the alveolus; it consists mainly of dense fibrous tissue, with sometimes spiculæ or plates of bone. It is generally a spindle-celled sarcoma.

The term has been used by some to denote any tumour of, or outgrowth from, the gum.

E., malig'nant. Same as *E., myeloid.*

E., my'eloid. (Μυελός, marrow; εἶδος, likeness.) A myeloid or giant-celled sarcoma growing from the alveolar process.

Epulo'sis. (Ἐπούλωσις. F. *épulose;* G. *Vernarbung.*) A scarring over, or cicatrizing.

Epulot'ic. (Ἐπουλωτικός. F. *épulotique;* G. *vernarbend.*) Having power to cicatrise; applied to medicines that dry or harden the flesh, and induce cicatrisation.

Epura'tion. (L. *e*, out.) Same as *Depuration.*

E'qual. (L. *æqualis*, equal. F. *égal;* I. *eguale;* G. *gleichförmig.*) The same in size, quality, worth, number, and other properties; even; uniform.

E. leaf. A leaf in which the parts on each side of the midrib is symmetrical and alike.

E'qually. (L. *æquus.*) Alike.

E. pin'nate. Same as *Paripinnate.*

Equa'tion. (L. *æquatio*, an equalising; from L. *æquus*, equal.) A making equal; an exposition of equality.

E., chem'ical. A formula by which the reaction between two or more substances is represented by symbols, those denoting the reacting substances being placed on the left of a sign of equality, and those representing the new products on the right; as, for instance, $FeI_2 + K_2CO_3 = 2KI + FeCO_3$ shows that when iodide of iron is decomposed by potassium carbonate there results, by a rearrangement of elements, potassium iodide and ferrous carbonate.

Equa'tor. (L. *æquo*, to make equal. F. *équateur;* G. *Gleicher.*) That which maketh equal.

E., celes'tial. (L. *cælestis*, heavenly.) The great circle of the heavens, being an extension of the plane of the terrestrial equator, having for its axis an extension of the earth's axis to the heavens, which it divides into northern and southern hemispheres.

E., equinoc'tial. (L. *æquus*, equal; *nox*, night.) The *E., celestial.*

E., magnet'ic. See *Magnetic equator.*

E. of mag'net. See *Magnet, equator of.*

E., terres'trial. (L. *terrestris*, earthly.) The great circle of the earth, perpendicular to its axis, equidistant 90° from the two poles, and separating the globe into northern and southern hemispheres; hence its axis and poles are those of the earth.

E'qui clib'anus. (L. *equus*, a horse; *clibanus*, an oven.) An old chemical term for the heat supplied by a heap of fermenting horse dung.

Equian'gular. (L. *æquus*, equal; *angulus*, an angle.) Having the angles equal.

E'quidæ. (L. *equus*, a horse. F. *équidés.*) Resembling, or belonging to, a horse; applied to a Family of animals having the *Equus*, or horse, for their type.

Equidif'ferent. (L. *æquus*, equal; *differens*, part. of *differo*, to differ.) Having the same or similar differences.

Equilat'eral. (L. *æquus*, equal; *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) Having the sides equal.

Equilibra'tion. (L. *æquus*, equal; *libro*, to balance.) The act or condition of keeping an equal balance. Applied to the actions and influences which concur in keeping the body in equilibrium; these are chiefly impressions originating in the labyrinth, assisted by the senses of touch and sight.

Equilib'rity. (L. *æquus; libro*) The state of being equally balanced; equilibrium.

Equilib'rium. (L. *æquilibrium*, an even balance; *from æquus*, equal; *libro*, to balance.) Even balancing, an absence of inclination to one side or to the other.

E., indif'ferent. Same as *E., neutral.*

E., mo'bile, of tem'perature. (L. *mobilis*, movable.) The condition of two neighbouring bodies of different temperatures when they have arrived at the same temperature, at which time each will give to the other as much heat as it receives from it.

E., neu'tral. (L. *neuter*, neither.) The state of equilibrium of a body which will continue at rest when placed in other and adjacent positions, as a sphere on a horizontal plane.

E. of float'ing bod'ies. The state of rest of a floating body which exists when the volume of liquid it displaces is equal to its own weight, and when its centre of gravity and that of the displaced liquid are in the same vertical line.

E. of forces. The condition of two or more forces acting on a body in different directions which exists when they are mutually and evenly balanced, so that they cannot move the body.

E. of liq'uids. The state of rest of a liquid in its containing vessel which only obtains when its upper surface is perpendicular to the resultant of the forces acting on its molecules, and when every molecule is subject in every direction to equal and contrary pressures.

E., sta'ble. (L. *stabilis*, firmly standing.) The state of equilibrium of a body which will return to its original position after it has been slightly disturbed.

E., unsta'ble. The state of equilibrium of a body which has a tendency to depart still more from its original position when it has been disturbed.

Equi'na cau'da. See *Cauda equina.*

Equina'tion. (L. *equus*, a horse.) A term applied to the inoculation with lymph from a form of the disease called *Grease* in the horse, which was supposed to be the analogue of the cowpox of the cow, and had the same protective effect against smallpox.

E'quine. (L. *equus*, the horse.) Belonging to, or resembling, the horse.

Also, a term for the *Grease.*

Equi'nia. (L. *equus*, the horse.) A term which has been applied both to *Glanders* and *Farcy.*

E. glandulo'sa. (L. *glandulosus*, full of glands.) A synonym of *Glanders.*

E. mi'tis. (L. *mitis*, mild. G. *gutartiger Wurm, Druse.*) A pustular affection of the skin

produced by inoculation with the disease of horses called *Grease*. The pustules are large, ecthymatous, and have an elevated purplish base.

Equinoc'tial. (L. *æquinoctium*, the equinox, or period when day and night are of equal length. F. *équinoctiel;* G. *Nachtgleichig.*) Belonging to the equinox.

E. co'lure. See *Colures.*

E. equa'tor. See *Equator.*

E. points. Term for the first points of *Aries* and *Libra*, because when the sun is near them the days and nights are equal.

E'quinox. (L. *æquus*, equal; *nox*, night. F. *equinox;* G. *Nachtgleiche.*) Term for the time when the sun enters the first points of *Aries* and of *Libra*, about March 21st and September 23rd, when the days and nights are of equal length all over the earth, except just under the pole.

Equipe'dal. (L. *æquus; pes*, a foot.) Equal footed, having the pairs of feet equal.

Equipoten'tial. (L. *æquus*, equal; *potentia*, power.) Having equal power or value.

Equiseta'ceæ. (L. *equisetum*, the horsetail.) The horsetail order. A Nat. Order of the Subclass *Cormophyta*, Class *Acotyledones*, or of the Alliance *Muscales*. Herbaceous plants with striated, fistular, simple, or verticillately branched aerial siliceous stems; fructification in cone-like or club-like terminal masses; spore-cases peltate, dehiscing internally with a longitudinal fissure; spores each with an elater.

Equiseta'ceous. (*Equisetum.*) Relating to the *Equisetaceæ.*

Equise'tic ac'id. (L. *equisetum.*) A substance found by Braconnot in the *Equisetum arvense*, said by Regnault to be identical with aconitic acid.

Equise'tiform. (L. *equisetum*, the horsetail; *forma*, likeness.) Like to the *Equisetum.*

Equise'tum. (L. *equus*, a horse; *seta*, a bristle. F. *prêle;* G. *Schachtelhalm.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Equisetaceæ.*

E. arven'së, Linn. (L. *arvum*, a cornfield. F. *prêle commun;* G. *Schachtelhalm.*) Corn or common horsetail. Astringent, diuretic and vulnerary. Used in dropsy, hæmaturia, hæmoptysis, diarrhœa, and as an emmenagogue.

E. fluvia'tilë, Linn. (L. *fluviatilis*, belonging to a river. F. *prêle d'eau.*) Used as *E. arvense.*

E. hyema'lë, Linn. (L. *hyems*, winter. F. *prêle d'hiver.*) Dutch rush, scouring rush, shave grass. Used as *E. arvense*, and also in inflammatory conditions of the kidneys, in diabetes, and in the nocturnal incontinence of urine of children.

E. limo'sum, Linn. (L. *limosus*, delighting in mud.) Used as the *E. arvense.*

E. ma'jus. (L. *major*, greater.) The *E. hyemale.*

E. mi'nus. (L. *minor*, less.) The *E. arvense.*

E. palus'trë, Linn. (L. *paluster*, belonging to a marsh.) Marsh horsetail. Astringent, diuretic, and emmenagogue. Used as a vulnerary.

E'quitant. (L. *equito*, to ride. F. *équitatif;* G. *reitend.*) Riding; folded one upon another, bestriding one another.

In Botany, applied to undeveloped leaves which overlap each other in this fashion.

Equita'tio. (L. *equito*, to ride. F. *équitation;* G. *Reiten.*) Term for exercise on horseback; riding.

E'quitative. Same as *Equitant.*

Equiv'alence. (L. *æquus*, equal; *valeo*, to be worth.) Same as *Equivalency.*

Equiv'alency. (L. *æquivaleo*, to be of equal worth.) The capacity of a chemical element to combine with another in definite proportions.

Equiv'alent. (Old F. *equivalent;* from L. *æquivaleo;* from *æquus*, equal; *valeo*, to be worth.) That which is equal in value or worth with another.

E.s, chem'ical. A series of numbers indicating the relative quantities of the elements which will take the place of each other in chemical combination; these numbers are either identical with the numbers indicating the atomic weight, or they are multiples or submultiples of them.

E., elec'tro-chem'ical. See *Electrochemical equivalent.*

E. num'bers. The numbers described under *E.s, chemical.*

E'quivalve. See *Æquivalved.*

E'quivalved. See *Æquivalved.*

Equiv'ocal. (L. *æquivocus*, of various meanings, called equally one thing or the other; from *æquus*, equal; *voco*, to call.) Of doubtful meaning, of uncertain signification.

E. genera'tion. See *Generation, equivocal.*

Equiv'orous. (L. *equus*, the horse; *voro* to devour.) Eating or feeding on horseflesh.

E'quus. (L. *equus;* akin to Sans. *açwa;* Gr. *ἵκκος*, a form of *ἵππος*; Old Sax. *ehu.* F. *cheval;* G. *Pferd.*) The horse. A Genus of the Suborder *Perissodactyla*, Order *Ungulata.*

E. as'inus, Linn. (L. *asinus*, the ass. F. *âne;* G. *Esel.*) The systematic name of the ass; the female affords a light nutritious milk; the flesh is used as food. The hoof was considered a discutient, and when burned was used in epilepsy and hysteria.

E. caba'lus, Linn. The horse. The milk is used fresh, or fermented as the original koumiss; the flesh is eaten as food; it, as well as the dung, was used in snake bites; the fume of the fat was used to expel the placenta, and the hoof was given in epilepsy.

Erad'icate. (L. *eradico*, to pluck up by the roots. F. *déraciner;* I. *eradicare;* S. *desarraigar;* G. *entwurzeln, vertilgen.*) To root up, to destroy thoroughly.

Eradica'tion. (L. *eradico*, to root up.) The rooting up of a thing; the complete destroyal of a disease.

Erad'icative. (L. *eradico*, to pull up by the root.) Having the power to root up or destroy. Applied formerly by Fallopius, *de Purg. Simp.* i, c. 16, p. 61, to purging medicines of violent power.

Eran'themum. (Ἦρ, the spring; *ἀνθέμον*, a flower.) Old name for a spring flower; applied to a species of chamomile.

Eran'thin. (Ἦρ, the spring; *ἄνθος*, a flower.) A synonym of *Helleborin.*

Eran'this. (Ἦρ; *ἄνθος.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Ranunculaceæ.*

E. hyema'lis, Salisb. (F. *ellèbore d'hiver;* G. *Sturmhut.*) The winter aconite. Plant contains an acrid poisonous juice, from which Vanquelin obtained a very acrid oil.

Era'sion. (L. *e*, out; *rado*, to scrape.) The act of scraping.

Erasis'tatus. Greek physician, grandson of Aristotle. Died A.C. 257.

Er'avay. African name for a small species of *Ricinus* growing in Guinea, and used as a purgative.

Er'bine. ErO_2. The oxide of *Erbium*.

Er'bium. (A name given by Mosander, its discoverer, from the terminal letters of *Ytterby* in Finland, the place where the gadolinite, in which it was found, was obtained.) Symb. Er., atomic weight 169, or 166 Cleve. A metal of the cerium group not yet known in the free state.

E. ox'ide. Er_2O_3. A white powder when pure.

E. salts. Very like those of yttrium, but distinguished by their pale-rose colour.

Erdöben'ye. Hungary, County Zemplin, near Tokay. A mineral water containing 1·69 grain of sulphate of iron, and 1·4 grain of alum, in 16 ounces. Used in atonic conditions of the urinary and generative organs, in profuse menstruation, in chronic mucous discharges, and in chronic diarrhœa.

Erebin'thus. (Ἐρέβινθος.) A name for the *Cicer arietinum*, or vetch.

Erect'. (L. *erectus*, part. of *erigo*, to set up. F. *droit;* G. *aufrecht, gerade.*) Perpendicular; standing straight; upright; erect.

Also, to raise, to set upright.

E. pos'ture. This position is the characteristic attitude of man. It is maintained by the action of many muscles, which preserve the bones of the legs and the vertebræ in an extended and vertical position. If the muscles cease to act, as in fainting or death, the joints double up and the body falls. In the erect posture the weight of the body rests upon the arched soles of the feet, which form with one another an angle of about 50°, opening forwards. A perpendicular dropped from the centre of gravity of the body, which is probably situated near the promontory of the sacrum, falls just behind the centre of rotation of the knee-joint and between the feet. The several curves of the spine are, moreover, so adjusted that in the erect posture a vertical line from the summit of the movable part of the vertebral column falls through the centre of its base.

Erecthi'tes. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*.

E. hieracifo'lia, Raffles. (*Hieracium;* L. *folium*, a leaf.) Fireweed. Hab. United States. An acrid tonic and astringent; in large doses emetic; has been recommended in dysentery. It is a very troublesome weed in mint fields, and injures the oil.

Erec'ti. (L. *erectus*, part. of *erigo*, to set up.) An Order of *Mammalia* consisting of man, so called from his erect gait.

Erec'tile. (L. *erectus*, part. of *erigo*, to set up. F. *érectile;* I. *erettile;* S. *erectil;* G. *aufrichtbar.*) Capable of being made stiff or upright.

E. sys'tem. The part of the animal body which is composed of erectile tissue. In animals it includes the glans penis, the corpora cavernosa, the corpus spongiosum, and the bulb of the urethra in the male; the bulb of the vestibule and the clitoris in the female; the combs and wattles of birds, the external genital organs of male plagiostomatous fishes, and the crests of certain lizards, as the chameleon.

E. tis'sue. (F. *tissu érectile.*) The tissue which forms the chief part of the organs of the *E. system*. It consists essentially of a plexus of very large and very distensible capillary blood-vessels occupying and lining the areolæ of a loose, wide-meshed connective tissue, which carries in its trabeculæ the arteries, veins, and nerves; and is composed of ordinary connective tissue, yellow elastic tissue, and unstriped muscular fibre, in some places chiefly of the latter. The capillary lining of the areolæ exhibits an epithelium of flattened nucleated cells attached by their borders. The arteries of erectile tissue are of the form called helicine, from their spiral course, and are provided with a thick muscular coat. The nerves are derived from the sympathetic; they are numerous, and are specially distributed on the arteries. See *Erection.*

E. tis'sue, acciden'tal. The tissue of an *E. tumour*.

E. tu'mour. A term applied generally to vascular tumours, and especially to cavernous angeiomata.

Erectil'ity. (L. *erectus.* F. *érectilité;* I. *erettilita;* S. *erectilidad;* G. *Erectilität.*) The faculty of becoming *Erect*.

Erec'ting. (L. *erectus.*) Making upright.

E. arrange'ment. An arrangement of the microscope whereby the object is seen in the natural position instead of, as ordinarily, in the reversed. It consists of a prism or plane mirror placed at the bottom of the binocular microscope tubes, which are set nearly parallel with the stage, so as to deflect at almost a right angle the rays passing from the object.

E. prism. An arrangement of Nachet for producing an erect image by the microscope. It consists of a rectangular prism interposed between two of the lenses of the eye-piece of the microscope.

Erec'tion. (L. *erectus.* F. *érection;* I. *erezione;* S. *ereccion;* G. *Steifwerden, Aufrichtung.*) The condition of being upright, the act of becoming upright.

Especially applied to the condition in which the penis, or the clitoris, or the nipple, becomes under sexual or other excitement, full of blood, large and firm or hard.

E., cen'tre of. See *Centre, erection.*

E. of clit'oris. This process is identical in character with the erection of the penis.

E. of nip'ple. This condition is essentially effected by the contraction of the unstriated muscular tissue of the skin of the nipple.

E. of pe'nis. The essential condition of the erection of the penis consists in a full and complete injection of the vessels, and especially of the sinuses of the corpus cavernosa. It is effected in a direct or reflex manner, the afferent impulses proceeding from the brain or from the sensory nerves of the penis or nipple, and the efferent impulses travelling along the nervi erigentes, which arise from the lower part of the lumbar region of the cord, and proceed to the penis. The injection of the vessels of the corpora cavernosa is partly owing to compression of the veins returning the blood from the penis, and partly to an increased flow of blood to the organ and relaxation of the vascular walls. The arteries terminate in capillaries, which are in part continuous with efferent veins, and partly open directly into the cavernous sinuses. In the passive state the blood passes from the arteries into the capillaries, and from these into the veins; but during erection the muscular trabeculæ of the penis relax, and the blood passes from the arteries through the helicine arteries contained in the trabeculæ into the cavernous

sinuses, or directly into the sinuses. During erection the pressure in the vessels of the penis rises to one sixth that of the carotid artery. The corpus spongiosum participates, though to a comparatively small extent, in the process of erection.

Erectopa'tent. (L. *erectus*, upright; *patens*, open. F. *érecto-patent*.) Applied to the wings of insects which in repose have the fore wings erect, and the hind wings horizontal.

Erec'tor. (L. *erigo*, to erect. F. *erecteur*; I. *erettore*; G. *aufrichtend*.) A raiser up; applied to certain muscles which are employed in performing this function.

E. clitor'idis. (Κλειτόρις, the clitoris. F. *erecteur du clitoris*.) A muscle of the female answering, except in its smaller size and greater length, to the *E. penis*, or *Ischio-cavernosus*.

E., Lis'ter's. A tube, about 3" long, having a meniscus at one end and a plano-convex lens at the other, with their convex sides upwards. When placed in the tube of the microscope it effects a second inversion, and exhibits the object in its natural erect position.

E. nerves. See *Nervi erigentes*.

E. pe'nis. (L. *penis*, the male organ. F. *erecteur de la verge*.) The *Ischio-cavernosus*.

E. pi'li. (L. *pilus*, a hair. F. *muscle de l'horripilation*; G. *Haarbalgmuskel*.) A slender bundle of unstriped muscular fibre arising by several fasciculi from the corium, a little away from the hair on the side to which it inclines. It partly embraces the sebaceous gland, and is inserted into the outside of the hair follicle, the lower part of which it partially encloses. It causes erection of the hair, and aids in producing cutis anserina.

E. spi'næ. (L. *spina*, the spine. G. *Rückenstrecker*.) The large complex muscle of the back which, arising by a strong flattened tendon, attached to the sacral, lumbar, and two or three lower dorsal vertebral spines, to the hinder fifth of the crest of the ilium, to the lower and back part of the sacrum, and to the sacrococcygeal ligament, and also from the tough posterior part of the inner surface of the ilium, forms a fleshy mass passing upwards, and at the level of the last rib becomes divided into two columns, the outer of which is subdivided into the *Ilio-costalis*, the *Accessorius*, and the *Cervicalis ascendens* muscles; the other column becomes the middle column by giving off on the upper dorsal the inner column or *Spinalis dorsi* muscle; and itself is again subdivided into the *Longissimus dorsi*, the *Transversalis cervicis*, and the *Trachelo-mastoid* muscles. It is the chief extensor or erector of the spine.

Ere'dophyte. (Ερείδω, to prop; φυτόν, a plant. F. *érédophyte*.) Term for a plant the stamen and pistil of which are raised and sustained by a proper disc.

Eremacau'sis. (Ηρεμα, slowly; καῦσις, a burning.) Liebig's term for a slow combustion, or oxidation, such as occurs in the gradual decay of wood, and in the process of nitrification of animal matters.

Erem'ia (Ηρεμία, stillness.) Rest, absence of motion.

Eremopom'pholyx. (Ερῆμος, solitary; *pompholyx*. F. *érémopompholyx*.) Solitary pompholyx.

Ere'mus. (Ερῆμος, solitary. F. *érème*.) A name applied to each pericarp of a *Cenobium*.

Er'etæ. (Ερέτης, a rower. F. *érètes*.) Aquatic birds that are organised almost solely for swimming.

Ereth'ical. (Ερεθίζω, to vex or irritate.) Of a vexing or irritating character; applied to the state or condition of fevers.

Erethilyt'ic. (Ερευθος, a redness; λυτικός, able to loose.) Having power to diminish the redness of the complexion or the number of the red corpuscles of the blood.

Erethis'ia. The same as *Erethismus*.

Ereth'isis. The same as *Erethismus*.

Er'ethism. (Ερεθισμός, irritation; from ἐρεθίζω, to vex. F. *éréthisme*; I. *eretismo*; G. *Erethismus*, *Reizung*.) The increase of the nervous tone or irritability of a part and the effects produced by it.

Erethis'mata. (Ερέθισμα, a stirring up.) Rubefacients.

Erethis'mic. (Ερεθισμός, irritation.) Relating to, or of the nature of, *Erethism*.

E. shock. See *Shock, erethismic*.

Erethis'mus. See *Erethism*.

E. ebrioso'rum. (L. *ebriosus*, drunken.) Delirium tremens.

E. hydropho'bia. A synonym of *Hydrophobia*.

E. mercuria'lis. A term applied by Pearson to severe and often fatal constitutional disorder brought on in some persons by the use of mercury, especially in a syphilitic ward where the patients were all treated with mercury to salivation, and the air was laden with effluvia. It was characterised by great depression, præcordial anxiety, irregular cardiac action, muscular tremors, small, quick, and irregular pulse, vomiting, and sometimes sudden death, especially after some exertion.

E. oneirodyn'ia. (Ονειρος, a dream; ὀδύνη, pain.) A synonym of *Nightmare*.

E. simplex. (L. *simplex*, simple.) The state called *Fidgets*.

E. trop'icus. (*Tropic.*) A synonym of *Sunstroke*.

Erethis'tic. (Ερεθιστικός, for irritation. G. *reizend*.) Producing irritation, rubefacient.

Also, associated with, or produced by, an irritable condition of the constitution; relating to *Erethism*.

E. form of hæmophil'ia. Hæmophilia connected with an active condition of the vital processes, as opposed to the torpid form of hæmophilia.

Erethit'ic. Relating to *Erethism*.

Eretria ter'ra. (*Eretria*, a city of Eubœa, or Negropont; L. *terra*, earth.) Anciently applied to two kinds of earth, much esteemed as an alkaline and absorbent, according to Dioscorides, v. 171; Galen, *de Simp. Fac.* ix.

Ereug'mos. (Ερευγμός; from ἐρεύγομαι to belch. F. *éructation*; G. *Aufstossen*.) Old term for the act of belching; an eructation.

Ereug'mus. Same as *Ereugmos*.

Ereu'mena u'ra. Urine that assumes a cloudy consistence in the middle. (Parr.)

Ereux'is. (Ερευξις, eructation.) Same as *Ereugmos*.

Er'furt. Prussia. A weak sodium chloride water.

Erg. (Εργον, work.) Same as *Unit of work*.

Ergasioma'nia. (Εργάζομαι, to do;

μανία, madness. F. *ergasiomanie*; G. *Operirwuth*.) Term for the furor operandi, or too great desire to perform an operation.

Ergasiophob'ia. (Ἐργάζομαι, to do; *φόβος*, fear. F. *ergasiophobie*.) A fear of operations, or timidity in operating.

Er'gasm. (Ἐργάζομαι, to work.) An old term for a flux of humours determined by and indicating a condition of work of the organism.

Ergaste'rion. Same as *Ergasterium*.

Ergaste'rium. (Ἐργαστήριον, a workshop; from *ἐργάζομαι*, to labour. F. *laboratoire*; G. *Werkstatt*.) Old term for a laboratory; also, that part of a furnace in which the cupel, alembic, or retort containing the substances to be acted on, is placed. Morley, in *Coll. Leid. prolég.* c. 2.

E. spir'itus. (L. *spiritus*, breath.) An old term for the lungs.

Er'got. (F. *ergot*, a spur of a cock.) A name given to the fungoid growth, being the sclerotium of *Claviceps purpurea*, within the paleæ of the common rye, from its likeness to a cock's spur. A similar growth is found in other graminaceous plants, such as wheat, oats, maize, *Lolium perenne*, *Triticum repens*, *Dactylis glomerata*, and many species of Cyperus. For its development see *Claviceps purpurea*.

See *Ergota*.

Also, applied to a small horny capsule on each side of the claw or horny envelope of the digits in Ruminants and Pachyderms. Each ergot contains a small bone, which is the representative of those digits that are apparently absent both in the solid and in the cloven foot. The ergot in the horse is about the size of a chestnut, is situated behind and below the pastern-joint, and is concealed beneath the tuft of the fetlock.

Also, a synonym of *Hippocampus minor*.

E., an'tidotes for. Eliminate contents of stomach and intestines by emetics and purgatives; give tannin; remove cardiac asthenia by alcohol, ether, camphor, preparations of ammonia, and coffee.

E., ex'tract of. See *Extractum ergotæ*.

E., flu'id ex'tract of. See *Extractum ergotæ fluidum*.

E. mould. The *Claviceps purpurea*.

E. of diss. The sclerotium of *Claviceps purpurea* in the seeds of *Ampelodesmus tenax*, or Diss, growing in Algeria; it is 3—9 cm. long, and 2—2·5 mm. broad, somewhat quadrangular, and of a blackish colour. It is used as the ergot of rye.

E. of maize. A fungous degeneration, being the sclerotium of the *Claviceps purpurea*, of the maize, the seed of *Zea mays*; it was said to contain Winckler's secalin, now believed to be propylamin, a thick viscid oil, and a resin. It is said to cause abortion in cows; the fungus has been called *Ustilago maidis*. See also *Spermoedia maydis*.

E. of oats. (F. *ergot d'avoine*.) A similar growth to the ergot of rye, and said to have the same properties.

E. of rice. (F. *ergot du riz*.) A similar growth to the ergot of rye in rice.

E. of rye. (F. *ergot de seigle*.) See *Ergota*.

E. of wheat. (F. *ergot du blé, du froment*.) A similar growth to the *E. of rye*, and said to have similar properties, but not to be poisonous, and to be more stable.

E., oil of. A liquid fat obtained by expression, or by treatment with ether, from the ergot of rye. It is inert, but was at one time thought to be the active principle, probably because the menstruum by means of which it was extracted dissolved also some of the active principle of the ergot.

E., sug'ar of. The glucose found in ergot; it crystallises in rhomboidal octohedra, and reduces copper after long boiling. Also called *Mycose*.

E., tests for. In cases of poisoning the remains of the ergot ingested must be sought for in the vomited matters and the fæces. In one case the organic substances suspected to contain the poison were heated with alcohol, which was then evaporated. A substance resembling Wigger's ergotin was obtained, which was insoluble in alcohol, ether, and acetic acid; soluble in water, only when mixed with mucus, with unpleasant odour and sharp bitter taste.

E., wine of. See *Vinum ergotæ*.

Ergo'ta, B. Ph. (F. *ergot*, a cock's spur. F. *seigle ergoté, blé cornu*; G. *Mutterkorn, Kornmutter, Roggenmutter, Zapfenkorn*.) Ergot of rye. The sclerotium (compact mycelium or spawn) of *Claviceps purpurea*, Tulasne, produced within the paleæ of the common rye, *Secale cereale*, Linn.

In U.S. Ph., the sclerotium of *Claviceps purpurea*, Tulasne, replacing the grain of the common rye, *Secale cereale*, Linn.

Ergot of rye is a solid, somewhat fusiform body, 4″ to 1·5″ long, subtriangular, curved like a cock's spur, with a longitudinal furrow on the concave side; violet-brown on the surface, pinkish or whitish within, solid, breaking readily with a smooth fracture, having a faint, heavy odour and an oily unpleasant taste. Many uncrystallisable compounds and some alkaloids have been obtained from ergot; of the former, sclerotic acid and scleromucin have some activity, especially the former; and of the latter, ergotinin appears to be an active poison, while ergotin and ecbolin, probably the same compound, are by Dragendorff believed to be inert. It is probable that ergot develops few well-defined principles, and that these easily change. Ergot contains also a bland, yellowish, non-drying fixed oil, and lactic acid, sometimes also formic and acetic acids, the former in combination with propylamin; starch is never present, but sugar is found; the salts are chiefly phosphates. In large doses ergot produces profuse salivation, vomiting, dilatation of the pupils, quick pulse, tremors, staggering, great weakness, paraplegia, sometimes convulsions, and death. In smaller doses, and taken for some time, it produces the condition described under *Ergotism*. In medicinal doses it slows the heart's beat, produces contraction of the arteries and capillaries, raising the arterial pressure, increases the peristaltic action of the intestines, and excites to frequent and subsequently to tetanic, contraction the muscular tissue of a pregnant uterus, and less certainly that of an unimpregnated womb. Whether these actions are produced by direct influence on the muscular and nervous structures of the affected organs or through some nerve centre is as yet unknown. Ergot is used to increase, and to bring about, uterine contraction in indolent labour, uterine hæmorrhage and abortion; to arrest bleeding by causing the vessels to contract in hæmoptysis, nose-bleeding, and purpura; to restrain an excessive secretion as the

sweat, urine, or milk; as a tonic, or a contracting agent of unstriped muscular fibre in diarrhœa, dysentery, subinvolution of uterus, and congested conditions of the spinal cord. Ergot has been recommended in hooping cough, neuralgia, headache, and other diseases. Dose, half to two drachms. For an account of its development see *Claviceps purpurea*.

Ergotæ'tia. (*Ergot; αἰτία*, a cause.) A former genus of Fungi, supposed to cause the ergot of Graminaceæ.

E. abor'tans. (L. *aborto*, to miscarry.) An old name for the fungus of ergot.

E. abortifa'ciens. (L. *abortus*, a miscarriage; *facio*, to make.) Quekett's name for the fungus of ergot, *Claviceps purpurea*.

Er'gotate. A term for a salt of *Ergotic acid*.

E. of seca'lin. The form in which the imaginary alkaloid secalin, which is propylamin, was supposed to exist in ergot, combined, that is, with ergotic acid.

Ergo'tic ac'id. (*Ergota.*) A volatile acid said to exist in ergot of rye in combination with ecbolin and ergotina.

Er'gotin. (*Ergota.*) A name for certain preparations of the ergot of rye, which are supposed to contain the active principle of the drug. Also, the same as *Ergotina*.

E., Bon'jean's. A preparation of ergot made by exhausting it with water, concentrating it to a syrup, precipitating the albumen and gum with alcohol, decanting the clear liquid, and evaporating to a soft extract. It is also used in solution for hypodermic injections. Dose, ·33—·65 gramme.

E., Wen'zel's. An alkaloid with little activity found by Wenzel, along with ecbolin, in ergot.

E., Wig'gers'. A substance obtained by Wiggers from ergot, by treating it successively with ether and boiling alcohol, and after partially distilling the latter adding to the concentrated solution cold water, by which it is precipitated. It is of brown colour, soluble in alcohol, caustic potash, and concentrated acetic acid, insoluble in water, ether, and the alkaline carbonates. Its taste is acrid and bitter, and it burns with a disagreeable odour.

Ergoti'na. (*Ergot.*) $C_{50}H_{52}N_2O_3$. An alkaloid obtained from ergot of rye; it is brownish, amorphous, bitter, soluble in water, and having an alkaline reaction. It diminishes the size of the pulse. It is said by Dragendorff to be the same thing as *Ecbolin*.

Ergo'tinin. (*Ergot.*) $C_{35}H_{40}N_4O_6$. A crystallisable, colourless alkaloid found by Tanret in the fixed oil obtained by ether from ergot of rye. It produces on frogs anæsthesia and paralysis. According to Dragendorff, it is a mixture of *Sclererythin* with other substances.

Er'gotism. (*Ergot.* F. *ergotisme;* I. *ergotismo;* G. *Kriebelkrankheit, Kriebelsucht.*) The phenomena caused by the use of ergot in food, see *E., chronic* and its subheadings; or the result of poisonous doses of ergot, see *E., acute*.

E., acute'. In poisonous doses ergot produces vomiting and diarrhœa, headache, giddiness, dilatation of the pupils, weakness of the pulse, pallor or lividity of the face, tendency to faintings, slowness of breathing, and death usually after convulsions. In pregnant animals the uterus empties itself.

E., chron'ic. The phenomena produced by the use of ergotised grain as food, generally diseased rye, sometimes wheat. The disorder is seldom seen now, but a century or more ago it was not infrequent, and in Europe epidemics of this disease have been described under various terms, *Raphania, Morbus Soloniensis*, and others. Two chief varieties have been recognised, *E., gangrenous* and *E., spasmodic*, the early stages of which are alike in symptoms; nausea, vomiting, colicky pains, diarrhœa, giddiness, and headache.

E., convul'sive. Same as *E., spasmodic*.

E., gan'grenous. (*Γάγγραινα*, gangrene. G. *Mutterkornbrand.*) The form of *E., chronic*, in which, after the usual early symptoms, stiffness, numbness, and severe pains inside the limbs set in, and then the toes or fingers, the tip of the nose or the ears, become livid and gangrenous; at first bullæ are formed, generally these dry up, and the part shrivels; occasionally the gangrene is of the wet variety, and septicæmia is the result. It may end in separation of the necrotic part or in death.

E., spasmod'ic. (G. *Kriebelkrankheit.*) The form of *E., chronic*, in which the early symptoms are followed by formication, itching, or numbness of the limbs, succeeded by severe cramps, and then tetanic contractions of the muscles of the limbs and body, accompanied by disturbances of the special senses, delirium, and cataleptic or epileptic paroxysms; the patient may become an idiot, or he may die from exhaustion in convulsions or coma.

Ergotis'mus. See *Ergotism*.

E. spasmod'icus. See *Ergotism, spasmodic*.

E. sphacelo'sus. (*Σφάκελος*, gangrene.) See *Ergotism, gangrenous*.

Erian'thous. (*Ἔριον*, wool; *ἄνθος*, a flower. F. *érianthe.*) Having flowers covered with woolly hair.

Eri'ca. (*Ἐρείκη*, heath. F. *bruyère;* G. *Haidekraut.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Ericaceæ*. The heath plant.

E. arbo'rea. (L. *arbor*, a tree.) Formerly used as an alexipharmic.

E. herba'cea. (L. *herba*, springing grass.) Used as *E. vulgaris*.

E. purpuras'cens. (L. *purpurasco*, to grow purple.) Used as *E. vulgaris*.

E. vulga'ris, Linn. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) Common heath. Used as an addition to fomentations and baths in chronic rheumatic and paralytic affections. The *Calluna vulgaris*.

Erica'ceæ. (*Erica.* G. *Heidekrautgewächse.*) A Nat. Order of hypostaminous corollifloral Exogens of the Alliance *Ericales*, having monopetalous flowers, perfect, free stamens, two-celled anthers opening by pores, and a fleshy or loculicidal capsular fruit.

Erica'ceous. Belonging to, or resembling, the *Ericaceæ*.

Erica'les. (*Erica.*) A cohort or alliance of hypogynous Exogens having dichlamydeous flowers, stamens generally in two whorls, ovary multilocular with projecting axile placentæ, albumen fleshy and large in quantity.

Erican'thin. The yellow product of the action of sulphuric acid on eritannic acid.

Eric'eæ. (*Erica.*) A Suborder of the Order *Ericaceæ* having naked buds and generally loculicidal fruit.

Eri'ceous. The same as *Ericaceous.*

Erice'rum ('Ερείκα, heath; from the fruit which Galen, *de C. M. sec. Loc.* iv, enumerates among the astringents; or ἐρι, much; κηρός, wax; because of their composition.) Old name (Gr. ἐρικηρόν or ἐρίκειρον) for several collyria, mentioned by Aëtius. (Gorræus.)

Eri'ces. The same as *Erica.*

Ericeti'nous. (*Erica.* F. *éricétin.*) Growing on heath, applied to certain parasitic plants.

Erici'neous. The same as *Ericaceous.*

Eri'cinol. $C_{10}H_{16}O$. A greenish resinous oil formed, along with sugar, by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on ericolin.

Eri'cinone. $C_{24}H_{24}O_9$. A substance obtained, by Uloth, by dry distillation of various ericaceous plants.

Eric'ola. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Gentianaceæ.*

E. fla'va, Don. (L. *flavus,* yellow.) The *Gentiana amarella.*

Eric'olin. $C_{34}H_{56}O_{21}$. A glucose obtained from *Arctostaphylus uva ursi, Ledum palustre, Epigæa repens,* and other plants. It is brownish yellow, bitter, and soluble in water and alcohol.

Ericoph'ilous. ('Ερείκη; φιλέω, to love. F. *éricophile.*) Growing on the stems of the *Erica.*

Eri'cu. The *Calotropis gigantea.*

Erigen'tes ner'vi. See *Nervi erigentes.*

Erig'eron. ('Ηριγέρων; from ἦρι, the spring; γέρων, an old man; because it bears hoary blossoms in spring. G. *Berufkraut.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ.*

Also, a name of the groundsel, *Senecio jacobæa.*

Also, formerly the pharmacopœial name, U.S. A., of the leaves and tops of *E. heterophyllum* and *E. philadelphicum.* The dried herb has a bitterish pungent taste, and yields a greenish-yellow viscid oil. Used as a diuretic in dropsy and urinary disorders, in infusion, an ounce to a pint. Dose, a wineglassful and upwards.

E. a'crë, Linn. (L. *acer,* sharp.) Blue fleabane. A species supposed to be the *Conyza cerulea* of old pharmacopœias.

E. af'finë, De Cand. (L. *affinis,* kindred.) Hab. Mexico. Used as a sialagogue.

E. ambig'uum. (L. *ambiguus,* uncertain.) The *E. philadelphicum.*

E. amplexicau'lë, Poir. (L. *amplexus,* part. of *amplecto,* to embrace; *caulis,* a stem.) The *E. philadelphicum.*

E. an'nuum, Pers. (L. *annuus,* yearly.) The *E. heterophyllum.*

E. bellidifo'lium, (L. *bellis,* the daisy; *folium,* a leaf.) A species having properties similar to the officinal species.

E. canaden'së, Linn. U.S. Ph. (F. *herbe de vergerette de Canada;* G. *Canadisches Berufkraut.*) Canada fleabane. It contains a volatile oil, see *Oleum erigerontis,* and tannic acid. An infusion of an ounce to a pint has been used in uterine hæmorrhage, menorrhagia, irritable bladder, and gonorrhœa.

E. grave'olens, Linn. The *Inula graveolens.*

E. heterophyl'lum, Willd. ("Ετερος, other; φύλλον, a leaf.) One of the species supplying *Erigeron,* U.S. Ph.

E. integrifo'lium, Big. The *E. strigosum.*

E., oil of. See *Oleum erigerontis.*

E. panicula'tum, Lamb. (L. *panicula,* a tuft.) The *E. canadense.*

E. philadel'phicum, Linn. Philadelphia fleabane; one of the species supplying *Erigeron,* U.S. Ph.

E. purpu'reum, Ait. The *E. philadelphicum.*

E. pusil'lum, Nuttall. (L. *pusillus,* very small.) A variety of *E. canadense.*

E. strigo'sum, Muhl. (L. *strigosus,* full of furrows.) A species having the same properties as *Erigeron philadelphicum.*

E. visco'sum, Linn. The *Inula viscosa.*

E. vulga're, Linn. (L. *vulgaris,* common.) The *E. acre.*

Erig'erum. ('Ηριγέρων, early old.) The groundsel, *Senecio jacobæa.*

Erimoï'des. A Paracelsian term, supposed from the context to mean sand or sediment in the urine.

Erina'ceus. (L. *erinaceus,* the hedgehog. F. *hérisson;* G. *Igel.*) A Genus of the Order *Insectivora,* Class *Mammalia.* See *Echinus.*

E. europæ'us, Linn. (F. *herisson;* I. *riccio;* S. *erizo;* G. *Igel.*) The hedgehog, the flesh of which was once considered a great delicacy. The fat was formerly used in diarrhœa.

Erine'um. ('Ερίνεος, woolly.) A diseased condition of the cuticular cells of many plants, as those of the vine and lime tree, which assume a woolly aspect.

Eriobot'rya, ("Εριον, wool; βότρυς, a cluster of grapes.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rosaceæ.*

E. japon'ica, Lindl. Hab. Japan. The Japan medlar or loquat. Fruit esculent, apple-shaped, with white, acidulous, slightly perfumed pulp.

Eriocar'pous. ("Εριον, wool; καρπός, fruit. G. *wollfrüchtig.*) Having woolly fruit.

Eriocaula'ceæ. Same as *Eriocauloneæ.*

Eriocau'line. ("Εριον; καυλός, the stalk.) Having a woolly stem.

Eriocau'lon. ("Εριον; καυλός, the stalk.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Eriocaulaceæ.*

E. seta'ceum. (L. *seta,* a bristle.) Hab. India. Used when boiled in oil as an antipsoric.

Eriocaulo'neæ. The pipeworts. An Order of the cohort *Restiales,* Series *Spadicifloræ;* or a Natural Order of diclinous, petaloid, Monocotyledones having unisexual capitulate flowers, two-celled anthers, and a pendulous ovule.

Erioceph'alus. ("Εριον, wool; κεφαλή, the head.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ.*

E. umbellula'tus. (L. dim. of *umbella,* an umbel.) Hab. South Africa. A diuretic in dropsy.

Erioden'dron. ("Εριον; δένδρον, a tree.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Bombaceæ.*

E. anfractuo'sum, De Cand. (L. *anfractus,* a bending round. G. *Wollbaum.*) Hab. India. Supplies *Cotton-tree gum.*

Eriodic'tyon. ("Εριον, wool; δίκτυον, a net.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Hydrophyllaceæ.*

E. califor'nicum, Benth. The *E. glutinosum.*

E. glutino'sum, Benth. (L. *glutinosus,*

gluey.) Consumption weed, bear's weed, mountain balm. Had at one time a reputation in chronic bronchitis and in pulmonary consumption; it is a stimulating expectorant, probably in virtue of an acrid, bitter resin which it contains.

E. tomento'sum. (Mod. L. *tomentosus*, woolly.) Used as *E. glutinosum.*

Eriol'epis. (Ἔριον; λεπίς, a scale.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ.*

E. lanig'erum, Cass. (L. *lana*, wool; *gero*, to bear.) The *Cirsium eriophorum.*

Eriom'eter. (Ἔριον, cotton; μέτρον, a measure. F. *ériomètre.*) An instrument by Young for measuring the thickness of delicate fibres, or the diameter of very small globules, based on the fact that the radii of the luminous rays, seen in contact with the surface of the sun or moon viewed through the small globules of condensed vapour in a cloud, are inversely proportional to the small opaque particles to which they are due.

Eriopet'alous. (Ἔριον; πέταλον, a leaf.) Having woolly petals.

Erioph'orous. (Ἔριον; φορέω, to bear. G. *wolltragend.*) Bearing wool.

Erioph'orum, Linn. (Ἔριον, wool; φορέω, to bear. G. *Wollbinse.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cyperaceæ.* Cotton-grass. The leaves of some of the species have been used in diarrhœa, and the pith as a remedy for tapeworm.

E. vagina'tum. (L. *vagina*, a sheath. G. *Wiesenwolle, Wollgras.*) Cotton grass.

Eriophyl'lous. (Ἔριον; φύλλον, a leaf.) Having woolly leaves.

Eriosper'mum. (Ἔριον, wool; σπέρμα, seed.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Liliaceæ.*

E. latifo'lium. (L. *latus*, broad; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. South Africa. A decoction of the tuber is used in amenorrhœa, and the scraped tuber is applied to ulcers and abrasions.

Eritan'nic ac'id. $C_{14}H_{16}O_7$. The form of tannic acid found in the *Erica herbacea;* it colours ferric salts green.

Erith'rogen. See *Erythrogen.*

Er'lach. Austria, in the Tyrol. A chalybeate water containing alum. Used in hæmorrhoidal bleedings, menorrhagia, chronic mucous discharges, and atonic ulcers.

Er'lau. Hungary. Indifferent waters containing a little hydrogen sulphide, and much carbonic acid gas; there are three springs having a temperature ranging from 28° C. to 32° C. (82·4° F. to 89·6° F.) Used in troubles of the digestive organs, and in chronic skin diseases.

Er'lenbad. Germany, in the Grand Duchy of Baden. A mineral water, temperature 22° C. (71·6° F.), containing a considerable quantity of common salt.

Erme'sia. Old name (Gr. *ἑρμεσία*) for a composition of pine-nut kernels triturated with honey, myrrh, saffron, and palm oil; it was drunk with milk for the purpose of begetting fair and good children. (Gorræus.)

Ermetschwy'lerbad. Switzerland, Canton St. Gallen, 2300′ above the sea. A mineral water containing calcium carbonate and chloride, and free carbonic acid; it has a temperature of 24° C. (75·2° F.), and is used in chronic rheumatism.

Er'nabrunnen. Germany, in Brunswick, near Alexisbad. A chalybeate water.

Er'nia. See *Hernia.*

Erns'dorf. Austria, in Silesia, near to Bielitz, 1500′ above sea level. A cow's, goat's, and sheep's milk and whey and koumiss cure-place, in a pleasant climate, where pine-leaf baths are also employed.

Erode'. (Old F. *eroder;* from L. *erodo*, to gnaw off. F. *èroder;* S. *corroer, comer;* G. *wegfressen.*) To eat away.

Ero'ded. (L. *erodo*, to gnaw off. F. *érodé;* G. *abgebissen, ausgefressen.*) Jagged; gnawed; notched; applied to the edges of leaves.

Ero'dent. (L. *erodo*, to eat into. F. *érodent;* I. *erodente;* G. *wegfressend.*) Irritating; gnawing off; dissolving. Applied to medicines which cause erosion.

Eroden'tia. (L. *erodo.*) Medicines having the action called *Erodent.*

Ero'din. A false spelling of *Evodin.*

Ero'dium. (Ἐρωδιός the heron. G. *Reiherschnabel, Storchschnabel.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Geraniaceæ*, so called from the likeness of its fruit to a heron's beak.

E. cicuta'rium, Leman. (L. *cicuta*, hemlock.) Hemlock stork's bill. It contains an ethereal oil, a bitter principle called geranin, and tannic acid. Hab. Europe. Used as an astringent diuretic in dropsy.

E. moscha'tum, Willd. (Μόσχος, musk.) Musky stork's bill. Hab. Europe. An astringent and detersive in a poultice.

Eroma'nia. Same as *Erotomania.*

Eron'osus. (Ἦρ, spring; νόσος, a disease. G. *Frühlingskrankheit.*) A disease which generally appears in spring.

Eroph'ila. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cruciferæ.*

E. ver'na, Linn. The *Draba verna.*

E. vulga'ris, De Cand. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) Whitlow grass. Antiscorbutic and detersive.

E'rose. Same as *Erose.*
Also, the same as *Eroded.*

Ero'sio. Same as *Erosion.*

Ero'sion. (L. *erosio;* from *erodo*, to gnaw off. F. *érosion;* G. *Ätzen, Wegbeisen, Zerfressen.*) The act, or process, or state, of eating away. A superficial breach in the surface of a part, produced by friction, pressure, ulceration, or by corrosive agents.

Also, the morbid process by which the breach of surface is effected.

E., catarrh'al. Circumscribed loss of epithelium of a mucous membrane, caused by catarrhal inflammation.

E., gan'grenous, of cheek. A term for gangrenous stomatitis.

E., hæmorrhag'ic. (Αἱμορραγία, violent bleeding.) A term applied to those sharp-edged, circular excavations of the gastric mucous membrane, about the size of a pin's head, which are supposed to arise from a small effusion of blood which, clotting, produces death of the epithelial surface by separation, and so renders it subject to the dissolving action of the gastric juice. They are most common about the pylorus.

E., herpet'iform, of os u'teri. (*Herpes;* L. *forma*, shape; *os*, the mouth.) A term applied to small, discrete or confluent, superficial, eroded, and sometimes bleeding patches on the lips of the os uteri in cervical endometritis.

E. of stom'ach, hæmorrhag'ic. See *E., hæmorrhagic.*

E. of teeth. See *Teeth, erosion of.*

E., pap'illary. (L. *papilla*, a small pimple.) A form which is developed from a simple

erosion by the swelling of the papillæ of the corium and their protrusion as a dark red, congested, and sometimes bleeding, granulation.

Erosoden'tate. (L. *erosus*, part. of *erodo; dentatus*, toothed.) In Botany, having the margin irregularly toothed, as if eaten away in places.

Eros'trate. (L. *e*, neg.; *rostrum*, a beak.) Having no beak.

Erot'ic. (Ἐρωτικός; from ἔρως, love. F. *érotique;* G. *erotisch.*) Pertaining to love.

E. fe'ver. The fever which often accompanies *Erotomania.*

E. ma'nia. Same as *Erotomania.*

Eroticoma'nia. Same as *Erotomania.*

Erotoma'nia. (Ἔρως, love; μανία, madness. F. *érotomanie;* G. *Liebeswuth, Liebeswahnsinn.*) Melancholy, or madness, that is caused by the sentiment of love. By some authors the term is restricted to those cases in which the imagination alone is affected; by others the grosser forms nymphomania and satyriasis are included.

E. persona'lis. (L. *personalis*, relating to the person.) A term for *Satyriasis*, and for *Nymphomania.*

Erotom'any. Same as *Erotomania.*

Er'pes. See *Herpes.*

Erpetol'ogy. (Ἑρπετόν, a reptile; λόγος, a discourse.) The branch of science which treats of reptiles. See *Herpetology.*

Erpetospondyl'ia. (Ἑρπετόν; σπονδύλιος, a vertebra.) The Subclass of Reptilia which have the dorsal vertebræ and the ribs movable.

Errabun'dus. (L. *errabundus*, wandering to and fro.) A term applied to diseases such as intermittent fevers, the paroxysms of which are irregular as to time and character.

Erran'tes. Same as *Errantia.*

Erran'tia. (L. *errans*, part. of *erro*, to wander.) A synonym of *Chætopoda*, from their free movements at the bottom of the sea.

Errat'ic. (L. *erraticus*, wandering to and fro; from *erro*, to wander. F. *erratique;* G. *unordentlich, unregelmassig, umherschweifend.*) Wandering; not fixed; moving or shifting from one place to another. Applied to diseases such as neuralgic pains, which are now here, now there; or such as agues which have irregular intervals.

Er'rhine. (Ἔρρινον; from ἐν, in; ῥίν, the nose. F. *errhin;* I. *errino;* G. *Niessmittel, Schnupfmittel, nasenreinigendes Mittel.*) A medicine which when applied to the mucous membrane of the nose increases the natural secretions and produces sneezing; such are tobacco and veratrium.

Also, having the action of an errhine.

Errhi'num. An *Errhine.*

Errhip'sis. (Ἐν, in; ῥίψις, a projection.) Old term (Gr. ἐρρίψις), used by Hippocrates, *de Humor.* iii, 15, for prostration and dejection of the body.

Er'rhysis. (Ἐν, in; ῥύσις, a flowing. F. *errhyse.*) Term for a slow bleeding.

Er'ror. (Old F. *error;* from L. *error;* from *erro*, to wander.) A mistake.

E. lo'ci. (L. *locus*, a place. F. *erreur de lieu;* G. *Ortsverfehlung.*) A term of Boerhaave, who attributed inflammation and other diseases to the circumstance of too large globules of blood having got into too small vessels, where they formed an obstruction which originated the malady by this their error of place.

E. of disper'sion. See *Dispersion, error of.*

Ers. The bitter vetch, *Ervum ervilia.*

Erubes'cence. (L. *erubesco*, to become red.) Redness of the skin.

Erubes'cent. (L. *erubesco.*) Becoming red.

Eru'ca. (L. *eruca*, of doubtful etymology. G. *Rauke.*) The specific name of the garden rocket, *Brassica eruca;* also, the mustard, *Sinapis nigra.*

Also, a Genus of the Nat. Order *Cruciferæ.*

E. arven'sis vulga'ris. (L. *arvensis*, belonging to the fields; *vulgaris*, common.) The *Brassica sinapistrum.*

E. barbare'a. The *Barbarea vulgaris.*

E. fœ'tida. (L. *fœtidus*, stinking.) The *Brassica eruca.*

E. ra'pi fo'lio. (L. *rapum*, rape; *folium*, a leaf.) The *Sinapis nigra.*

E. sati'va, Lamb. (G. *Kohlraupe.*) The *Brassica eruca.*

E. sylves'tris. The systematic name of the wild rocket. See *Brassica eruca.*

Eru'cic ac'id. (*Eruca.* G. *Erucasäure* or *Brassinsäure.*) $C_{22}H_{42}O_2$. An acid contained in oil of mustard in combination with glycerin; it is identical with brassic acid, and is a homologue of oleic acid.

Eru'ciform. (L. *eruca*, a caterpillar; *forma*, resemblance. F. *éruciforme.*) Resembling a caterpillar.

Eru'cin. A substance free from sulphur, said to be extracted by ether from the seeds of *Sinapis nigra.*

Eruciv'ores. (L. *eruca*, a caterpillar; *voro*, to devour.) A synonym of *Scansores*, having reference to their food.

Eruc'tate. (L. *eructo*, to belch out; from *e*, out; *ructo*, to belch.) To expel wind suddenly from the stomach with a noise.

Eructa'tion. (L. *eructatio;* from *eructo*, to belch. F. *éructation;* I. *eruttazione;* S. *eructacion;* G. *Rülpsen, Aufstossen, Ausrülpsen, Auswürgen.*) A sudden voluntary or involuntary noisy burst or expulsion of wind from the stomach by the mouth, accompanied or not by any of the other contents.

Erugato'ria. (L. *e*, neg.; *ruga*, a wrinkle.) Remedies for the removal of wrinkles.

Eru'ginous. See *Æruginous.*

Erum'pent. (L. *erumpo*, to break out.) Bursting forth; breaking out; prominent.

Erup'tio. See *Eruption.*

E. exanthe'matis. (Ἐξάνθημα, an eruption on the skin.) The breaking out of an exanthematous disease.

E. san'guinis. (L. *sanguis*, blood.) Bleeding; sudden hæmorrhage.

Erup'tion. (L. *eruptio;* from *erumpo*, to burst out. F. *éruption;* I. *eruzione;* S. *erupcion;* G. *Ausbrechen, Ausbruch.*) A bursting forth. A breaking out of a rash, or of pimples on the skin.

Also (Gr. *Hautausschlag*), the skin affection itself.

Also, discharge of fluid from a cavity.

Also, the bursting forth of an organ from its capsule or surroundings in the course of development, as of a tooth.

E.s, medic'inal. (F. *eruptions médicales;* G. *Arzneiausschläge.*) Skin rashes produced by medicines administered internally.

Arsenic may cause an erysipelatous, a papular, or an urticaria-like rash.

Belladonna may cause a non-desquamative erythema.

Bromine compounds may cause acneïform pustules, or erythematous, papular, or bullous eruptions.

Chloral may cause erythema, or, more rarely, a papular, urticarious, vesicular, or pustular eruption.

Cinchona bark and quinine may cause a simple or a papular erythema locally or generally distributed, or large, isolated, elevated patches or lumps of an urticarious character; desquamation follows the rashes.

Copaiba may cause roseola or erythema.

Cubebs may cause a red rash, on which single or confluent papules may grow.

Iodine may produce erythematous, papular, vesicular, bullous, pustular, furuncular, hæmorrhagic, or purpuric spots.

Mercury may produce erythema or eczema, and perhaps pustular or furuncular eruptions.

Opium and morphia may cause an erythema which is accompanied by severe itching, and sometimes desquamates.

Salicylic acid may cause a vesicular or an urticarious eruption.

E. of the teeth. See *Teeth, eruption of.*

Erup'tive. (L. *eruptio.* F. *eruptif;* I. *eruttivo;* S. *eruptivo;* G. *eruptif.*) Bursting forth. Relating to, or accompanied by, an *Eruption.*

E. dise'ase. A disease with papules, or pustules, or scales on the skin.

E. fe'ver. An infectious fever with a rash on the skin.

Ervalen'ta. A farinaceous preparation sold under this name contained the powder of French or German lentils, *Ervum lens,* mixed with a flour resembling maize, but which might have been durra, the *Sorghum vulgare.*

Ervil'ia. (L. *ervilia,* the bitter vetch.) The bitter vetch, *Ervum ervilia.*

E. sati'va, Link. (L. *sativus,* that which is sown.) The *Ervum ervilia.*

Er'vum. (L. *ervum;* from ὄροβος, the bitter vetch. F. *lentille;* G. *Linse, Erve.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ.*

E. ervil'ia, Linn. (F. *ervillier, orobe.*) The bitter vetch. The seeds are said to be poisonous, producing loss of muscular power. The meal is used in poultices as a resolvent.

E. lens, Linn. (L. *lens,* a lentil. L. *lentille cultivée;* I. *lente;* S. *lenteja;* G. *Linse.*) The lentil. There are two varieties, the seeds of the one, small, of the other, large, are eaten in many places, as peas are. Their percentage composition, according to Fresenius, is starch 33·5, gum 7, sugar 1·5, legumin 25, fat 2·5, pectin and fibrin 12, ashes 2·3, water 14. A decoction of them is used as a lotion for the ulcerations after smallpox.

Er'ygë. (Ἐρυγή, from ἐρεύγομαι, to belch.) Eructation.

Eryglu'cin. The same as *Erythrite.*

Eryg'matous. (Ἐρυγμός, an eructation.) Having eructations. Old term applied as an epithet of a flatulent disease, such as a hypochondriac affection. (Gorræus.)

Eryn'gium. (Ἠρύγγιον; from ἐρυγγάνω, to belch, the plant being a remedy for that disorder. F. *panicaut;* G. *Mannstreu.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Umbelliferæ.* The eryngo or sea-holly.

Also, the name of the rhizome of the *E. yuccæfolium;* it has a heavy aromatic odour and a sweetish aromatic taste, and contains a volatile oil. It is diaphoretic and expectorant, and, in large dose, emetic.

E. aquat'icum, Linn. (L. *aquaticus,* living in water.) The *E. yuccæfolium.*

E. campes'trë, Linn. (L. *campester,* belonging to the level field. F. *panicaut, chardon Roland, barbe de chèvre;* G. *Kraudistel, Feldmannstreu.*) Eryngo. Hab. Europe. Root diuretic, sudorific and aphrodisiac. Used as a diuretic, laxative, and emmenagogue, in dropsy, gravel, liver disease, and suppression of the menses.

E. fœ'tidum, Linn. (L. *fœtidus,* stinking. Stinking weed.) Hab. America. Infusion of leaves used as an antihysteric.

E. mari'num. Same as *E. maritimum.*

E. marit'imum, Linn. (L. *maritimus,* maritime. F. *panicaut maritime;* G. *Seemannstreu.*) The sea-holly, the root of which has a grateful sweetness and light aromatic warmth or pungency. Formerly celebrated as aphrodisiac. Young shoots esculent.

E. tricuspida'tum, Linn. Three-leaved eryngo. Hab. Europe. Properties same as *E. campestre.*

E. virginia'num, Lam. Hab. North America. Properties same as *E. yuccæfolium.*

E. vulga'rë, Lam. (L. *vulgaris,* common.) The *E. campestre.*

E. yuccæfo'lium, Mich. (L. *yucca,* the plant of that name; *folium,* a leaf.) Button snakeroot. Hab. North America. The species furnishing *Eryngium.*

Eryn'go. (F. *panicaut;* G. *Mannstreu.*) Common name for the plants of the Genus *Eryngium,* especially the *E. campestre.*

E., sea. The *Eryngium maritimum.*

E., three-lea'ved. The *Eryngium tricuspidatum.*

E., wa'ter. The *E. yuccæfolium.*

Erysi'bë. (Ἐρυσίβη; from ἐρυθρός, red. G. *rother Mehlthau.*) The red mildew, a disease of corn and fruits. Same as *Erysiphe.*

Erysi'mum. (Ἐρύσιμον, the hedge mustard. G. *Hederich.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ.*

E. allia'ria, Linn. (F. *alliaire;* G. *Knoblauchloskraut, Ramschelwurzel.*) The *Sisymbrium alliaria.*

E. barbare'a, Linn. The *Barbarea vulgaris.*

E. cheiranthoï'des, Linn. (Χείρ, the hand; ἄνθος, a flower; εἶδος, likeness.) Treacle mustard, wormseed. Plant vermifuge, stomachic.

E. cordifo'lium. (L. *cor,* the heart; *folium,* a leaf.) The *Sisymbrium alliaria.*

E. latifo'lium. The *Sisymbrium irio.*

E. lyra'tum. (Λύρα, a lyre.) The *Barbarea vulgaris.*

E. officina'lë, Linn. The *Sisymbrium officinale.*

E. præ'cox. The *Barbarea præcox.*

Erysipela'ceæ. (Ἐρυσίπελας.) A class of diseases containing erysipelas, smallpox, measles, and scarlatina.

Erysip'elas. (L. *erysipelas;* from Gr. ἐρυσίπελας, erysipelas; from ἐρυθρός, red; πέλ-

λα, a hide; it has also, but probably erroneously, been derived from ἐρυθρός; πελός, livid; and from ἑρύω, to draw; πέλας, near. F. *érysipèle, feu St. Antoine, feu sacre;* I. *risipola;* S. *erisipela;* G. *Rose, Hautrose, Rothlauf.*) St. Anthony's fire, the rose. A diffuse inflammation of the skin, and generally of the subcutaneous tissues, having a tendency to spread freely, and in many cases to become contagious; it is preceded and accompanied by febrile disturbance. It may occur, and that most frequently, in connection with a wound, or may arise spontaneously on an uninjured surface. By many it is looked upon as an acute specific fever, by some as a local disease; it is undoubtedly in many cases caused by infection from another case, and in some it appears to be induced by cold, atmospheric conditions, or local irritation, and in both, constitutional conditions brought on by bad living and excessive drinking help much in its development. It varies in severity from a simple skin redness with little general disturbance to a severe destructive inflammation with dangerous constitutional symptoms. It is usually ushered in by some chilliness, often by a rigor, and by some swelling of the lymphatic glands in the neighbourhood of the affected part; then the affected skin, usually that of the face, becomes rosy, grows hot and tingling, and is painful on pressure. The general symptoms become more serious; there is headache and backache, and pains in the limbs, the temperature rises, the pulse becomes quick, soft, and compressible, the tongue dry and brown, the fæces dark coloured, offensive, constipated, or perhaps diarrhœic, the urine scanty, high coloured, full of urea, and, it may be, albuminous. As the local conditions advance in severity, great œdema, subcutaneous suppuration, or gangrene occurring, typhoid symptoms may come on, drowsiness or low muttering delirium, muscular tremors or subsultus, paralysis of the sphincters, colliquative sweating, and death, preceded in not a few instances by pneumonia, with oppressed breathing. At first the skin is bright red, thickened, and brawny, then it becomes dusky, and œdematous from infiltration of the subcutaneous areolar tissue, vesicles or bullæ may form, subcutaneous suppuration may occur, and then sloughing. Sometimes the inflammation spreads to deeper tissues, along the mucous membrane of the mouth to the fauces or larynx, and air passages, through the external auditory canal or the Eustachian tube to the middle and inner ear, or to the serous membranes of the skull, the chest, or the abdomen; generally the lymphatics and their glands are affected, very often the veins are inflamed, and local suppurations or pyæmic or thrombotic conditions are the result. Throughout the diseased structures bacteria are found, which by some are looked on as the cause of the disease, but which may be only the normal accompaniments of the putrefactive processes. See *E., contagium of.* The blood in the early stage if drawn, exhibits the buffy coat from excess of fibrin and white corpuscles; after death it is generally found dark, tarry, and uncoagulable, and staining deeply its containing cavities, the red corpuscles ill-defined, small, and adhering, if at all, in masses, not rouleaux; the internal organs are generally congested and soft. The close relationship or the identity of erysipelas with many other diseases, such as puerperal fever, certain pneumonias, and many forms of inflammation of lymphatics and veins, would appear to be established, and itself is looked upon as a specific superficial capillary lymphangitis.

E. am'bulans. (L. *ambulo*, to walk. G. *Wanderrose.*) The form in which the inflammation traverses a considerable part of the body, the first attacked parts being successively restored to a normal condition.

E., anom'alous. (Ἀν, neg.; ὁμαλός, even. G. *wilder Rothlauf.*) Formerly applied to *Eczema impetiginosum.*

E., bil'ious. (L. *bilis*, bile.) The form sometimes noticed in malarial localities, in which there is vomiting of bile, epigastric tenderness, yellowness of skin, conjunctiva, and urine.

E., bronz'ed. A term applied to the form in which the skin has a bronzed appearance.

E. bulla'tum. Same as *E. bullosum.*

E. bullo'sum. (L. *bulla*, a bleb. G. *Blatterrose.*) The form in which large blebs or blisters appear on the surface.

E., cel'lular. Nunneley's term for the disease otherwise called diffuse cellulitis. It is an inflammation of the cellular or areolar tissue, without primary inflammatory implication of the skin, as occurs in a *Dissection wound;* or of cellular tissue where there is no skin, as in *Pelvic cellulitis.* There is generally a very rapid pulse, much prostration, copious sweating, great mental agitation and distress, and frequent termination in death.

E., cel'lulo-cuta'neous. Nunneley's term for *E., phlegmonous*, in reference to its extension to the subcutaneous cellular tissue.

E., chirur'gical. (Χειρουργία, surgery.) Same as *E., surgical.*

E. contagio'sum. See *E., contagium of.*

E., conta'gium of. The specific contagium of erysipelas, if such an one exists, has not yet been absolutely determined; bacteria are generally found in abundance. Koch has observed large quantities of a bacillus in a rabbit's ear which appeared to be affected with erysipelas. Fehleisen has lately described cateniform micrococci in the lymphatics, and zooglœa-masses with micrococci in the lymph-spaces; these he has cultivated, and inoculating with them he has propagated the disease.

E. crusto'sum. (L. *crustosus*, covered with a hard rind.) The form in which thin crusts are formed by the drying up of the vesicles or bullæ of *E. vesiculosum* and *E. bullosum*, or of the pustules of *E. pustulosum.*

Also, formerly applied to cases of acute eczema when the pus-holding vesicles have become dried up.

E. cu'rans ar'bor. (L. *curo*, to cure; *arbor*, a tree.) A name for the shrub *Malleamothe.*

E., cuta'neous. (L. *cutis*, the skin.) Nunneley's term for *E., simple*, in reference to its restriction to the skin chiefly.

E. diffu'sum. (L. *diffusus*, spread out.) The form in which the redness is extensive and fades out gradually into the surrounding healthy skin.

E., epidem'ic. (Ἐπιδήμιος, among a people.) The form in which, it may be from some atmospheric condition, erysipelas is very prevalent.

E. errat'icum. (L. *erraticus*, wandering.) A superficial form which tends to spread irregularly by attacking in succession some more

or less distant part, not in continuity with the previously inflamed parts.

E. erythemato'sum. (Ἐρύθημα, a redness of the skin.) The form in which the skin inflammation is slight and superficial.

E. exanthemat'icum. (Ἐξάνθημα, an efflorescence.) A synonym of *E., idiopathic;* the term has also been applied to *E., simple.*

E., exter'nal. Erysipelas attacking the outer surface of the body, the skin and subcutaneous tissue.

E., false. A term for *Erythema.*

E. fix'um. (L. *fixus*, immovable.) A term applied to erysipelas when it has attained its greatest intensity and gives no sign of disappearing or spreading.

Also, applied to those forms which have a fixed seat, in opposition to *E. migrans.*

E., gan'græenous. (Γάγγραινα, gangrene.) The form of *E., phlegmonous*, in which more or less extensive gangrene results.

The term has also been applied to some forms of the plague.

E. gla'brum. (L. *glabrus*, smooth.) A term applied to those cases in which the affected skin is very smooth and shining.

E. habitu'alë. (L. *habitus.*) Erysipelas arising from some permanent or constant cause of septic or purulent infection.

E., idiopath'ic. (Ἴδιος, peculiar; πάθος, affection.) The form which arises spontaneously, that is, without apparent external cause, such as injury or contagion.

E. infant'ilis. Same as *E. neonatorum.*

E. inflammato'rium. A synonym of *E. œdematosum.*

E., in'ternal. Erysipelatous or diffuse inflammations of the internal surface of the body, such as erysipelatous laryngitis and erysipelatous arachnitis.

E. lævига'tum. (L. *lævigatus*, smooth.) Same as *E. glabrum.*

E. legit'imum. (L. *legitimus*, pertaining to law.) A synonym of *E., simple.*

E. malig'num puerpera'lë inter'num. (L. *malignus*, of an evil nature; *puerpera*, a lying-in woman; *interior*, inner.) Virchow's term for the *Parametritis* and *Metritis* of lying-in-women, on account of the similarity of the phenomena to those of erysipelas of the external soft parts.

E. mam'mæ. (L. *mamma*, the female breast.) Erysipelas of the skin of the female breast, often the result of an abscess of the gland.

E. margina'tum. (L. *margino*, to furnish with a border.) The form in which the skin inflammation is surrounded by a well-defined edge or border.

E., med'ical. Erysipelas which has not arisen from injury of the skin.

E., metasta'tic. (Μετάστασις, a being put into a different place.) The form in which the skin inflammation suddenly subsides, and a severe internal inflammation takes its place.

E. mi'grans. (L. *migro*, to remove from one place to another.) Same as *E. ambulans.*

E. migrato'rium. (L. *migratio.*) The same as *E. ambulans*, or *E. repens*, or *E. erraticum*, or *E. vagans.*

E. millia'rë. (L. *milium*, a millet seed.) The form in which vesicles like millet seeds arise on the skin, and either dry up or burst, and form scabs or scales.

E. neonato'rum. (L. *neonatus*, new born.) A form of erysipelas arising from the changes connected with the separation of the umbilicus in new-born children, and probably caused by some septic influence, such as the contaminated air of a lying-in hospital, or the emanations from puerperal fever; it frequently ends in suppuration, gangrene, and death. It is thought by some to be a phlebitis.

E. nosocomia'lë. (L. *nosocomium*, a hospital.) A synonym of *E., traumatic*, from its frequent appearance in the wards of a hospital.

E. no'thum. (L. *nothus*, bastard.) The same as *E., traumatic.*

E. odontal'gicum. (Ὀδούς, a tooth; ἄλγος, pain.) Erysipelas proceeding from a gumboil or caries of a fang of the tooth.

E. œdemato'sum. (Οἴδημα, a swelling.) The form in which there is much subcutaneous infiltration of serum, such as frequently occurs when it attacks the eyelids and the genitals. The colour of the skin is often brownish in this form, and the serum bloody.

E., œdem'atous. Same as *E. œdematosum.*

E. of lung. See *Lung, erysipelas of.*

E. of new-born in'fants. See *E. neonatorum.*

E. otal'gicum. (Οὖς, the ear; ἄλγος, pain.) Erysipelas proceeding from some disease of the ear.

E. period'ica nervo'sa chron'ica. (L. *periodicus*, that returns at stated times; *nervosus*, nervous; *chronicus*, lasting.) A synonym of *Pellagra.*

E. pes'tilens. (L. *pestilens*, pestilential.) Lorrain's name for a disease which was probably the plague.

E. phlegmono'des. (Φλεγμονή, an inflamed tumour; εἶδος, likeness.) Same as *E., phlegmonous.*

E., phleg'monous. (Φλεγμονή, an inflamed tumour.) The form in which the inflammation spreads to the subcutaneous areolar and adipose tissues, and not infrequently produces diffuse suppuration and, from consequent destruction of its blood-vessels, gangrene of the skin.

E. phlyctenoï'des. (Φλύκταινα, a vesicle; εἶδος, likeness.) A synonym of *Herpes zoster.*

Also, a term for the form of erysipelas in which large phlyctenæ or bullæ form on the skin, sometimes containing a transparent serum, which becomes semi-purulent or bloody.

E. plant. The *Heliotropium indicum*, from its use as an application to inflamed parts.

E., puer'peral. (L. *puerpera*, a lying-in woman.) The erysipelas which not infrequently attacks lying-in women in crowded and unhealthy hospitals. It may assail any uninjured part of the body, or it may start from perineal lacerations which are subjected to the irritation of lochial discharges.

E. puerpera'lë. (L. *puerpera.*) Same as *E. malignum puerperale internum.*

E. pulmo'nis. (L. *pulmo*, the lung.) Lommius's term for what were probably cases of pericarditis.

E. pustulo'sum. (L. *pustulosus*, full of pustules.) A term applied to the form in which the vesicles of *E. vesiculosum* have become turbid and filled with pus.

Also, formerly applied to those cases of acute eczema in which the contents of vesicles have become purulent.

Also, a synonym of *Herpes zoster*.

E. ro'sa. (L. *rosa*, a rose.) A synonym of *E. vesiculosum*.

E. ser'pens. (L. *serpo*, to creep.) Same as *E. ambulans*.

E. serpig'inous. (L. *serpo*, to creep.) Erysipelas which creeps along the skin from one spot to another.

E., sim'ple. The form in which the subcutaneous tissue is little, if at all, affected; the constitutional symptoms are not generally severe, especially when it occurs elsewhere than the head and face, and the suppurations are only circumscribed and small.

E. sim'plex. (L. *simplex*, simple.) See *E., simple*.

E., sponta'neous. Erysipelas which has arisen without known external cause.

E. spu'rium. (L. *spurius*, false.) A synonym of *Erythema*.

Also, a synonym of *E., traumatic*.

E. superficia'lĕ. (L. *superficialis*, belonging to the surface.) Same as *E., simple*.

E., sup'purative. (L. *suppuro*, to form matter.) Erysipelas when it ends in subcutaneous suppuration, a result which may happen in both simple and phlegmonous erysipelas.

E., sur'gical. (F. *erysipèle chirurgicale*.) Erysipelas which has arisen from a wound or bruise. Same as *E., traumatic*.

E., traumat'ic. (Τραῦμα, a wound. G. *Wundrose*.) The form which occurs in connection with wounds or injuries.

E., true. The same as *E., simple*.

E., tuber'culo-ca'seous. A term applied to a form of erysipelas occurring in the course of tubercular phthisis, in which tubercular granulations, some undergoing caseous degeneration and intractable ulceration, are found in the skin.

E. typho'des. (*Typhus*.) A term applied formerly to some cases of erysipelas with typhoid symptoms.

E. umbilica'lĕ. (L. *umbilicus*, the navel.) A synonym of *E. neonatorum*.

E. universa'lĕ. (L. *universalis*, belonging to the whole.) Erysipelas affecting the whole body; a very rare affection, to which the terms *Ignis sacer* and *Ignis Sancti Ignatii* were specially applied.

E. vaccina'lĕ. (*Vaccinia*.) Erysipelas following vaccination.

E. variega'tum. (L. *variego*, to make of various colours.) The form in which the redness assumes the form of isolated stripes or patches.

E. verruco'sum. (L. *verruca*, a wart.) The form in which the skin appears warty or pimply, from irregular swelling of its substance, or irregular attachment to the subjacent parts.

E. ve'rum. (L. *verus*, true.) A synonym of *E., idiopathic*, and of *E., simple*.

E., vesic'ular. (L. *vesicula*, a little blister.) The form of *E., simple*, in which vesicles of various sizes appear on the surface, and dry up as scabs, or burst, leaving superficial sores.

E. vesiculo'sum. (L. *vesicula*, a small blister.) Same as *E., vesicular*.

E., wand'ering. Same as *E. erraticum*.

E. zo'na. (Ζώνη, a girdle.) Same as *Herpes zoster*.

E. zos'ter. Same as *Herpes zoster*.

Erysipelato'des. See *Erysipelatoid*.

Erysipelatoïd. (Ἐρυσίπελας; εἶδος, likeness.) Resembling erysipelas.

Erysipelatopneumo'nia. (Ἐρυσίπελας; πνευμονία.) Erysipelatous pneumonia.

Erysipel'atous. (Ἐρυσίπελας.) Of the nature of, or resembling, *Erysipelas*.

E. arachni'tis. Same as *Arachnitis, diffuse*.

E. fe'ver. The fever which attends *Erysipelas*.

E. inflamma'tion. See *Inflammation, erysipelatous*.

E. laryngi'tis. See *Laryngitis, erysipelatous*.

E. lymphangi'tis. See *Lymphangitis, erysipelatous*.

E. peritoni'tis. See *Peritonitis, erysipelatous*.

Erysip'eline. Farr's term for the specific poison of erysipelas.

Erysipelogonorrhœ'a. Erysipelatous gonorrhœa.

Erysipeloparoti'tis. Erysipelatous inflammation of the parotid.

Erysipelorchi'tis. (Ὄρχις, the testicle. G. *rosenartige Hodenentzündung*.) Erysipelatous inflammation of the testicle.

Erysip'elous. Same as *Erysipelatous*.

Erysipelurethri'tis. (Ἐρυσίπελας; οὐρήθρα, the urethra. G. *rosenartige Harnröhrenentzündung*.) Erysipelatous inflammation of the urethra.

Erys'iphĕ. (Ἐρυσίβη, mildew.) A Genus of perisporiaceous ascomycetous Fungi growing on the surface of many plants. The spore tubes usually club-shaped or oviform, elliptic, or round, not intermingled with paraphyses, but enclosed in perithecia, which when ripe dehisce irregularly, and never have a porous opening at the vertex. The species are very numerous, and live on the surface of many plants, forming the ordinary mildew; the mycelium is ramified, and throws out minute suckers, which penetrate the cells of the epidermis of its host; it is reproduced by conidia seated on erect unbranched conidiophores; this stage is called *Oidium*. The sexually developed fruits have only been discovered in some of the species.

A case is reported of a child who ate some gooseberries covered with an Erysiphe, and had violent colic, rigors, headache, and convulsive movements, followed by prostration.

E. Tuck'eri. The grape mildew known only in its conidia-bearing mycelial form as *Oidium Tuckeri*.

Erysiph'eæ. The mildews. A Group of ascomycetous Fungi, having no hymenium, and few and irregularly distributed asci.

Er'ysos. (Ἐρυθρός, red.) A synonym of *Erysipelas*.

Erythanthe'ma. (Ἐρυθρός, red; ἄνθημα, a blossoming.) A red cutaneous efflorescence or rash.

E. essentia'lĕ. (L. *essentia*, the essence or being of a thing.) Auspitz's name for the angeioneurotic dermatoses included by Hebra under the terms *Erythema multiforme* or *E. polymorphum*, and *Herpes iris* of other authors.

E. neurit'icum. (Νεῦρον, a nerve.) Auspitz's term for the group of papular or vesicular dermatoses which have an inflamed and red base.

Erythe'ma. (Ἐρύθημα; from ἐρυθαίνω,

to make to blush. F. *erythème;* I. *eritema;* G. *Röthe, Hautröthe.*) A non-infectious, slight, and superficial inflammation of the skin, with redness, slight swelling, and generally some desquamation. It may appear on any part of the body, and may be caused by external influences, or internal disorders.

E. a frigo'rĕ. (L. *frigor*, cold.) A synonym of *Chilblain.*

E. ab a'cribus. (L. *ab*, from; *acer*, sharp.) Redness of the skin produced by irritating substances, such as mustard.

E. acrodyn'ia. Same as *Acrodynia.*

E. ambus'tio. (L. *ambustio*, a burn.) A burn of the first degree, producing only redness.

E. anatom'icum. The erythema which follows a dissection wound.

E. angelectat'icum. (Ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; ἔκτασις, dilatation.) Auspitz's term for *Acne rosaceæ.*

E. annula'rĕ. (L. *annulus*, a ring.) Same as *E. circinatum.*

E. annula'tum. Same as *E. annulare.*

E. an'thrax. A synonym of *Anthrax.*

E. calor'icum. (L. *calor*, heat.) The redness produced by the application either of heat or of cold to the skin.

Also, Biett's term for *E. circinatum.*

E. centrif'ugum. (L. *centrum*, the centre; *fugio*, to flee.) A variety which commences as a small red patch, especially on the face, and gradually spreads, as if from a centre, in all directions.

Also, a synonym of *Lupus erythematosus.*

E., cholera'ic. The papular form of erythema which appears on the skin in many cases of malignant cholera.

E. circina'tum. (L. *circinatus*, part. of *circino*, to make round.) The stage of Hebra's *E. multiforme* when it assumes a circular form with a red swollen margin, and spreads at the circumference whilst it fades in the centre; the rings often run together.

The term has also been applied to a form of *Tinea tonsurans*, which closely resembles it.

E. congesti'vum idiopath'icum. (L. *congestio*, a crowding; ἴδιος, peculiar; πάθος, affection.) Hebra's generic term for all those rashes which arise from injuries affecting directly the cutaneous surface, and in which hyperæmia is the sole or chief morbid change; it includes *E. traumaticum*, *E. caloricum*, and *E. ab acribus.*

E. congesti'vum papula'tum. (L. *congestio.*) Same as *E. papulatum.*

E. congesti'vum traumat'icum. (L. *congestio;* Gr. τραῦμα, a wound.) Erythema from pressure or friction, or such like.

E. diffu'sum. (L. *diffusus*, spread out.) Erythema of an extended surface.

E. endem'icum. (Ἐν, among; δῆμος, a people.) A synonym of *Pellagra.*

E., epidem'ic. (Ἐπιδήμιος, prevalent among a people.) A synonym of *Acrodynia.*

E. erysipelato'sum. A term applied by Good to what were probably mild cases of erysipelas.

E. exsudati'vum. (L. *exsudo*, to sweat out.) The class in which, along with hyperæmia, there is some infiltration of the skin with serum; it includes *E. multiforme* and *E. nodosum.*

E. exsudati'vum multifor'mĕ. (L. *exsudo*, to sweat out; *multus*, many; *forma*, shape.) Same as *E. multiforme.*

E. follicülo'rum. (L. *folliculus*, a small bag.) Inflammation of the hair follicles, with redness of the surrounding skin and the production of furfuraceous scales.

E. fu'gax. (L. *fugax*, flying.) Erythematous redness of the skin, which speedily fades, seldom desquamates, and after attacking one part disappears there, and invades others in succession. It may be caused by errors of diet, by disordered material in the stomach, in special persons by special things such as crab or mackerel, or it may arise in the course of important diseases of other parts of the body.

E. gangræno'sum. Good's term for gangrenous erysipelas.

E. gyra'tum. (L. *gyro*, to turn round in a circle.) The form of Hebra's *E. multiforme* in which the circles of *E. circinatum* have met and coalesced, and formed spiral or sinuous bands.

E. hæmorrhag'icum. (Αἱμορραγία, a violent bleeding.) The form of *E. multiforme* in which there are small patches of effused blood.

E. hyperhæ'micum. (Ὑπέρ, above; αἷμα, blood.) The form of erythema in which there is redness of skin from dilated vessels, but no effusion.

Also, the same as *E. simplex.*

E. ichoro'sum. (Ἰχώρ, corrupted blood. L. *ichor*, a bloody serum.) Marcet's term for *Eczema mercuriale.*

E., idiopath'ic. (Ἴδιος, peculiar; πάθος, affection.) Erythema arising from other than an external cause.

E. infan'tilĕ. Same as *Roseola infantilis.*

E. intertri'go. Same as *Intertrigo.*

E. i'ris. (L. *iris*, the rainbow.) The form of Hebra's *E. multiforme* in which the enlargement of the patch has been accomplished by the development of successive rings of the same nature as that of *E. circinatum*, separated from each other by paler, nearly healthy skin. Kaposi has once found the mycelium of a fungus in this disease.

E. læ'vĕ. (L. *lævis*, light.) Very mild erythema, such as the superficial blush which is produced on the skin of the legs by the distension of anasarca.

E., larynge'al. (Λάρυγξ, the larynx.) An occasional early manifestation of syphilis in the larynx, consisting of diffuse, brownish-red patches on the mucous membrane of the larynx, accompanied with slight swelling.

E., mala'rial. (*Malaria.*) Erythema accompanying a malarial fever; the papular and nodose varieties have been observed.

E. mamilla'tum. (F. *erythème mamelloné.*) A larger form of *E. iris.*

E. margina'tum. (L. *margino*, to furnish with a border.) A more pronounced form of *E. circinatum*, with deeper coloured and more prominent borders.

Also, a synonym of *E. gyratum.*

E., mens'trual. (L. *menstrualis*, monthly.) The erythematous rash which breaks out on the skin of some women at the menstrual periods.

E. mercuriale. Same as *Eczema mercuriale.*

E. multifor'mĕ. (L. *multus*, many; *forma*, shape.) A term by Hebra, which includes as stages of development *E. papulatum*, *E. circinatum*, *E. iris*, *E. marginatum*, and *E. gyratum.*

E. multifor'mĕ universa'lĕ. (L. *universalis*, belonging to the whole.) A term ap-

plied to *E. multiforme* when it invades the whole skin surface.

E. neonato'rum. (L. *neonatus*, newborn.) A form of *E. papulatum* which is seen in new-born children, probably from the irritation of clothes or of soap.

E. nodo'sum. (L. *nodosus*, full of knots. F. *erythème noueux.*) Occurs as roundish or oval raised lumps, 2″—3″ in diameter, bright red at first, tense, painful, and accompanied by fever and digestive disturbances; as it subsides the lumps become brownish or yellowish and desquamate; it is common in young anæmic females, especially of a rheumatic habit. By some it is thought to be an inflammation of the lymphatics.

E. œdemato'sum. (Οἴδημα, a swelling.) The red condition of skin produced by the distension of dropsical effusions.

The term is applied by Good to cases probably of simple or phlegmonous erysipelas where there is much effusion.

E. of ma'nia. The neurotic form of the disease which not infrequently occurs in maniacal persons.

E. papula'tum. (L. *papula*, a pimple.) The earliest stage of Hebra's *E. multiforme*, consisting of small, circular, bright-red, raised, and itching patches of skin.

E. paratrim'ma (Παράτριμμα, inflammation caused by friction.) The redness of skin caused by and called *Chafing.*

E. pella'grum. Same as *Pellagra.*

E. per'nio. (L. *pernio*, a chilblain.) The unbroken form of *Chilblain.*

E., polymor'phic. (Πολύς, many; μορφή, form.) A term which includes the varieties which form Hebra's *E. multiforme*, with the addition of *E. nodosum.*

E. purif'luens. (L. *pus*, matter; *fluo*, to flow.) A term applied to *Intertrigo* when there exudes from the inflamed surface a puriform fluid.

E., re'flex. (L. *reflecto*, to bend back.) Erythema occurring as a reflex phenomenon of some internal disease.

E. scarlatinifor'më. (*Scarlatina*; L. *forma*, form.) A synonym of German measles; see *Roseola, epidemic.*

E. ser'pens. (L. *serpo*, to creep.) Morrant Baker's term for a form of erythema occurring after a surgical operation, in the form of pink œdematous blotches, on the finger-joints and knuckles, and unaccompanied by any glandular enlargement or by much constitutional disturbance. It has been suggested that it is a form of mild pyæmic poisoning.

Also, a synonym of *E. ambulans.*

E. sim'plex. (L. *simplex*, simple.) The ordinary form of erythema. It is a diffused, spreading redness of the skin, disappearing on pressure, with some swelling and a more or less well-defined margin; it may be caused by external irritants, or by digestive disturbances.

Also, the same as *Pityriasis simplex.*

E. sola'rë. (F. *solaris*, relating to the sun.) A term for *Pellagra*, in consequence of its being accompanied by red spots, brought out by exposure to the sun's rays.

E., syphilit'ic. See *Syphiloderm, erythematous.*

E. traumat'icum. (Τραυματικός, relating to wounds.) Erythema resulting from tight bands, or friction, or pressure.

E. tubercula'tum. (L. *tuberculum*, a small hump.) A larger form of *E. papulatum*, occurring often in connection with it, in weakly persons, and accompanied by febrile symptoms.

E. tubero'sum. (L. *tuberosus*, full of swellings.) Same as *E. tuberculatum.*

Probably also the same as *E. nodosum.*

E. urtico'sum. (L. *urtica*, a nettle.) A term applied to those cases of *E. papulatum* in which the itching is of a stinging nature.

Also, a synonym of *Purpura urticaria.*

E. vaccin'icum. Same as *Roseola vaccinica.*

E. variolo'sum. (*Variola.*) The erythematous redness of the skin which frequently precedes the eruption of smallpox vesicles. See *Roseola variolosa.*

E. venena'tum. (L. *venenatus*, poisoned.) Circumscribed redness of the skin produced by the ingestion of a substance which acts in some sort as a poison, as lobster, or mussels, or quinine with some persons.

Also, a synonym of *E. ab acribus.*

E. vesicula'rë. (L. *vesicula*, a small blister.) Good's term for cases some of which were probably acute eczema and others erysipelas.

E. vesiculo'sum. Same as *E. vesiculare.*

E. volat'icum. (L. *volaticus*, flying.) Same as *E. fugax.*

Erythemat'ic. (Ἐρύθημα.) Of the nature of, or resembling, *Erythema.*

Erythe'matous. (Ἐρύθημα.) Of the nature of, or relating to, *Erythema.*

E. disea'ses. The skin diseases which consist in cutaneous hyperhæmia. They are erythema, roseola, and urticaria.

E. lu'pus. See *Lupus, erythematous.*

E. syph'iloderm. See *Syphiloderm, erythematous.*

Erythe'moid. (Ἐρύθημα; εἶδος, likeness.) Resembling *Erythema.*

Erythræ'a. (Ἐρυθραῖος, red.) Centaury. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Gentianaceæ*; so called from the colour of the flowers.

E. centaure'um, Pers. (Κενταύριον, the herb centaury; or L. *centum*, a hundred; *aurum*, gold. F. *petite centaurée*; G. *Tausendguldenkraut.*) The lesser centaury. A bitter stomachic and vermifuge; it has also been used as a febrifuge. Used in liver affections, stomach disturbances, and hydrophobia; externally in decoction used in scabies and to kill lice.

E. chilen'sis, Pers. Properties as *E. centaureum.* Also called *Chironia chilensis.*

E. Roxburgh'ii, Don. Hab. India. A bitter tonic.

E. stric'ta, Scheide. (L. *strictus*, narrow.) Hab. Mexico. A bitter tonic.

Erythræ'mia. (Ἐρυθρός, red; αἷμα, blood. F. *érythrémie.*) Term for the excessive preparation of arterial blood in the lungs.

Erythram'ylum. (Ἐρυθρός; ἄμυλον, starch.) A substance produced, according to Brücke, by the action of malt extract on starch.

Erythran'chë. (Ἐρυθρός; ἄγχω, to strangle.) Erysipelatous sore throat.

Erythras'ma. (Ἐρυθρός, red.) Bärensprung's name for *Eczema marginatum.*

Erythre'ma. Same as *Erythema.*

Eryth'ric ac'id (Ἐρυθρός, red. F. *acide érythrique*; I. *acido ossieritrico.*) Name given by Brugnatelli to an acid obtained by the action of nitric acid on lithic acid, yellow at first, but becoming red by being exposed to the sun's rays.

Also, a synonym of *Erythrin.*

Erythrin. (Ἐρυθρός.) $C_4H_6(OH)_2$. A white, tasteless, crystalline substance contained in *Roccella tinctoria* and other lichens. On boiling with baryta water it is decomposed into orsellinic acid and erythrite.

Erythri'na. (Ἐρυθρός, red. F. *érythrine;* G. *Korallenbaum.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ.*

Also, the same as *Erythrin.*

E. coralloden'dron, Linn. (Κοράλλιον, coral; δενδρον, a tree.) The *E. indica.*

E. in'dica, Lam. Coral tree. Hab. India, Brazil. Leaves and bark used in fevers as a sedative.

E. iner'mis, Mill. (L. *inermis,* unarmed.) Leaves sudorific, flowers used in coughs.

E. monosper'ma, Lam. (Μονος, single; σπέρμα, seed.) The *Butea frondosa.*

E. piscip'ula, Linn. The *Piscidia erythrina.*

Er'ythrine. (Ἐρυθρός, red. F. *érythrin.*) That which is wholly or in great part red.

Also, term applied to the methylic or ethylic ethers of eosine, which are employed as red staining agents.

Also, Bochefontaine's name for a doubtful alkaloid contained in the bark of *Erythrina indica.*

Er'ythrism. (Ἐρυθρός,) The red coloration of the skin such as occurs in some monkeys.

Er'ythrite. (Ἐρυθρός.) $C_4H_6(OH)_4$. A solid white substance, sp. gr. 1·449—1·452, allied to the sugars, found in *Roccella tinctoria* and other lichens, the *Protococcus nivalis* and other algæ.

Erythrocen'taurin. $C_{27}H_{24}O_8$. A crystalline, colourless, inodorous, tasteless, neutral substance, turned red by light, obtained by Méhu from the *Erythræa centaurcum* and *E. chilensis;* it is also contained in *Sabbatia angularis.*

Erythrocephaë'lin. (Ἐρυθρός; *cephaëlis.*) A deep straw-yellow, crystalline, colouring matter found in some kinds of ipecacuanha.

Erythrochloro'pia. (Ἐρυθρός; χλωρός, green; ὤψ, the eye.) Term applied by Mauthner to those who can only perceive black, white, red, and green, and who confuse other tints with red, green, or grey. They most commonly mistake blue for green and yellow for red. The spectrum is not shortened to them, but yellow is not the brightest part of it.

Erythrochœ'ras. (Ἐρυθρός; χοιράδης, swollen neck glands.) A term for inflammation of the parotid gland.

Erythrod'anum. (Ἐρυθρόδανον.) Madder.

Erythro'des. Same as *Erythroides.*

Erythrodex'trin. (Ἐρυθρός; *dextrin.*) Brücke's term for one of the two bodies which compose, as he believes, dextrin derived from the conversion of starch, the other being *Achroodextrin.* It is coloured red by iodine, while achroodextrin assumes no colour.

Eryth'rogen. (Ἐρυθρός, red; γεννάω, to generate. F. *érythrogène;* G. *Erythrogen.*) A term for a variety of the supposed colouring matter of vegetables, called *Chromogen,* because it produces a red colour with acids.

Also, the red colouring matter of flowers.

Also, applied to a green substance found by Bizio in the bile of a jaudiced person, and which he considered to be the base of the colouring matter of the blood.

Erythroglu'cin. (Ἐρυθρός; γλυκύς, sweet.) A synonym of *Erythrite.*

Erythrogran'ulose. (Ἐρυθρός; *granulose.*) Brücke's term for one of three substances, the others being cellulose and granulose, of which the starch-corpuscle is composed; it is turned red by iodine, and is less easily converted into grape sugar by the saliva than is granulose.

Er'ythroïd. (Ἐρυθρός, red. F. *erythroïde.*) Of a red colour; reddish.

E. coat. Same as *Erythroides.*

E. ve'sicle. (L. *vesicula,* a little bladder.) Name given to an enlargement of the (future) umbilical cord in the embryo of most of the *Ruminantia,* and of the pig, from the colour communicated to it by the omphalo-mesenteric vessels. This object was falsely supposed to be the allantoid in the higher animals.

Erythroï'des. (Ἐρυθρός, red; εἶδος, appearance.) Ancient epithet for the tunica vaginalis testis, on the inside of which the red fibres of the cremaster muscle are dispersed.

Er'ythroïs. The same as *Erythroides.*

Erythro'leën. Term applied by Kane to a colouring matter found in litmus and orcella.

Erythrolit'min. (Ἐρυθρός, red; *litmus.*) A red crystalline constituent of litmus. It is insoluble in ether, soluble in alcohol, and turned blue by alkalies.

Erythroman'nite. (Ἐρυθρός; μάννα, manna.) A synonym of *Erythrite.*

Erythro'nium. (Ἐρυθρός, red; from the colour of its juice.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Liliaceæ.*

E. america'num, H. K. A species, at one time included in U.S. Ph., the root of which is used as emetic, and as a substitute for squill.

E. dens ca'nis, Linn. (L. *dens,* a tooth; *canis,* a dog.) The dog's-tooth violet. Its root has been used against colic and epilepsy, as an aphrodisiac, and a vermifuge, and externally for scald-head. In some parts of Siberia it is used as food.

E. fla'vum. (L. *flavus,* yellow.) The *E. americanum.*

E. in'dicum, Rott. The *Ledebouria hyacinthoides.*

E. lanceola'tum, Pursh. (L. *lanceolatus,* having a lance.) The *E. americanum.*

E. longifo'lium. (L. *longus,* long; *folium,* a leaf.) The *E. americanum.*

Erythrophle'in. A colourless, crystalline alkaloid found in the bark of *Erythrophlœum guineënse.* It is soluble in water, alcohol, and acetic ether; insoluble in ether, chloroform, and benzol. Sulphuric acid and potassium permanganate colour it violet, changing to dirty brown. Potassium bichromate yields a yellowish precipitate. A most energetic cardiac poison, arresting the ventricles in systole, and the auricles in diastole.

Erythrophlœ'um (Ἐρυθρός; φλοιός, the inner bark of trees.) A Genus of the Tribe *Cæsalpineæ,* Nat. Order *Leguminosæ.*

E. coumin'ga, Menab. Hab. Seychelles Islands. Poisonous; contains an alkaloid very like to, if not identical with, *Erythrophlein.*

E. guineen'sĕ, Don. The tree which furnishes *Sassy bark.*

E. judicia'lĕ, Procter. (L. *judicialis,*

belonging to the courts of justice.) The *E. guineense*, so called because of its bark being used as an ordeal poison.

E. kouman'ga. Same as *E. couminga.*

Erythrophlogo'ses. ('Ερυθρός, red; φλόγωσις, burning heat.) Inflammations with much redness and arterial action.

Erythrophthal'mia. ('Ερυθρός; ὀφθαλμια, disease of the eyes.) Conjunctivitis with much vascular engorgement.

Er'ythrophyll. ('Ερυθρός; φύλλον, a leaf.) The red colouring matter of flowers of fruits and leaves.

Erythrophyl'lin. See *Phyllerythrin.*

Erythrophyl'lum. ('Ερυθρός, red; φύλλον, a leaf.) The same as *Erythrophlœum.*

Erythro'pia. ('Ερυθρός; ὤψ, the eye. G. *Rothsehen.*) A visual disturbance in which objects appear red. It has been observed after extraction of the lens of the eye, and in cases of aphakia.

Erythropityri'asis. ('Ερυθρός, red; πιτυρίασις. F. *érythropityriase;* G. *rother Bleienausschlag.*) Term for *Pityriasis rubra.*

Erythropro'tid. ('Ερυθρός, red; *protein.*) Name given to a reddish-brown extract obtained by adding protein to a concentrated solution of potash, subjecting to ebullition, neutralising by sulphuric acid, evaporating to one third of its volume, and then treating with boiling alcohol. Subsequently, leucin separates in a crystalline state.

Erythrop'sin. The same as *Rhodopsin.*

Erythrop'yra. ('Ερυθρός, red; πύρ, a fever. F. *érythropyre.*) Term for fever with inflammation of the arterial blood as was supposed.

Erythrore'tin. ('Ερυθρός; ῥητίνη, resin.) $C_{38}H_{36}O_{14}$. A reddish-yellow tasteless powder, found in the alcoholic extract of rhubarb. It is soluble in alcohol. Also called red resin of rhubarb.

Erythrorrhi'za. ('Ερυθρός; ῥιζα, a root.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Pyrolaceæ.*

E. rotundifo'lia. (L. *rotundus*, round; *folium*, a leaf.) The *Galax aphylla.*

Erythrosclero'tia. Same as *Sclererythria.*

Er'ythrose. ('Ερυθρός.) The reddish colouring matter obtained from rhubarb by the action of nitric acid.

Erythro'sin. ('Ερυθρός.) A red colouring matter, in many ways similar to hæmatin, a product of the action of nitric acid on tyrosin.

Erythro'sis. ('Ερυθρόω, to make red. F. *érythrose;* G. *Rothsucht.*) Term for arterial plethora.

Erythrotan'nin. ('Ερυθρός, red; *tannin.*) The red form of tannin found in gum dammar and dogwood.

Erythroxyanthraqui'none. $C_{14}H_7O_3OH$. A substance crystallising in yellowish-red, dendritic needles, obtained by treating phenol with phthalic anhydride and sulphuric acid. Fused potash converts it into alizarine.

Erythroxyla'ceæ. A Natural Order of thalamifloral Exogens, or an Order of the Cohort *Geraniales*, Series *Disciflorœ*, or of the Alliance *Sapindales*, having actinomorphic flowers, petals with ligular appendage, pendulous, anatropous ovules, and straight embryo.

Erythrox'ylin. A synonym of *Cocain*, from the *Erythroxylon coca.*

Erythrox'ylon. ('Ερυθρός; ξύλον, wood.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Erythroxylaceæ.*

E. anguif'ugum. (L. *anguis*, a snake; *fugio*, to put to flight.) Hab. Brazil. Root used as an alexipharmic.

E. areola'tum. (L. *areola*, a small surface.) Hab. South America. Bark tonic, juice of fruit purgative and diuretic, juice of leaves used in favus.

E. campestrë. (L. *campestris*, belonging to a plain.) Hab. Brazil. Bark purgative.

E. co'ca, Lamk. Hab. Peru, Bolivia. The species which supplies *Coca.*

E., flu'id ex'tract of. The *Extractum erythroxyli fluidum.*

E. monog'ynum, Roxb. The *Sethia indica.*

Erythrox'ylum. ('Ερυθρός; ξύλον. F. *campêche;* G. *Campescheholz.*) The *Hæmatoxylon campechianum*, or logwood.

Er'ythrozyme. A ferment found, according to Schunck, in the root of madder, which acts on the rubian and sets free alizarin.

Er'ythrus. ('Ερυθρός, red.) The *Rhus coriaria*, or sumach tree, so called from the colour of its juice.

Es'aphë. ('Εσαφάω, to feel with the fingers.) The touch. An old term (Gr. ἐσαφή), used by Hippocrates, *de Nat. Mul.* xi, 12, for feeling the mouth of the womb with the fingers to ascertain its condition.

Es'ca. (L. *esca*, for *edca*, from *edo*, to eat.) Food.

Escal'das. France, Département des Pyrenées-Orientales, high on the southern side of the mountains near Puycerda in Spain. Alkaline sulphuretted springs, one of a temperature of 32° C. (89·6° F.), and another of 41° C. (105·8° F.), containing sodium sulphide. Used in chronic skin diseases, bronchial catarrhs, genito-urinary affections, and chronic rheumatism.

Es'calier. (F. *escalier*, a staircase; from L. *scala*, a flight of steps.) A staircase.

E. phenom'ena. Bowditch's term for the gradual increase in the length of the vertical line registered by the sphygmograph at each cardiac systole with each repeated stimulation of the heart.

Escallonia'ceæ. A Nat. Order of epigynous, calyciflora Exogens of the Alliance *Grossales*, having a superior imbricated calyx, definite stamens, axile placentæ, and capsular or baccate fruit.

Es'cara. Same as *Eschar.*

Escarp'ment. (F. *escarpement;* Old F. *escarper*, to cut steep; from Old H. Ger. *scharf*, sharp.) A steep cutting in a fortification, a precipitous cliff.

Esch'alot. (F. *échalote;* a corruption of Old F. *escalone;* from *ascalonius*, of Ascalon, where the plant grows wild.) The *Allium ascalonicum*, otherwise called shallot.

Es'char. ('Εσχάρα, the hearth, the scab of a burn. F. *eschare, escarre;* I. *escara;* G. *Brandschorf.*) A brown or black dry slough, resulting from the destruction of a living part, either by gangrene, by burn, or by caustics.

Es'chara. ('Εσχάρα.) The vulva, or the labia pudendi.

Also, the same as *Eschar.*

Escharifica'tion. (L. *eschara*, an eschar; *facio*, to make.) The making or production of an eschar.

Escharodermi'tis. ('Εσχάρα; δέρμα,

the skin.) Escharotic inflammation of the skin.

Escharopædoph'lysis. ('Εσχάρα; παῖς, a child; φλύσις, an eruption.) An escharotic vesicular eruption in a child.

Escharo'sis. ('Εσχάρωσις.) The formation of an eschar.

Escharot'ic. ('Εσχαρωτικός, fit to form an eschar. F. *escarotique;* I. *escarotico;* G. *Ätzmittel.*) A substance which forms an eschar or slough, or destroys vitality in the part to which it is applied.

E. poi'sons. See *Poisons, escharotic.*

Escharot'ics. ('Εσχαρωτικος. G. *Ätzmittel, Brandmittel.*) Very severe caustics; medicines which have the action called *Escharotic.* Such are the actual cautery, caustic potash, and acid nitrate of mercury.

Esch'elloh. Bavaria. An earthy saline water, with a small quantity of sulphate of magnesia.

Eschomé'lia. ('Εσχατος, worst; μέλος, a limb. F. *eschomélie.*) Applied by Malacarne to a Class of monsters having so great a deformity of some member as to render it unfit for its functions.

Escorzone'ra. Same as *Scorzonera.*

Escoulou'bre. France, Département de l'Aude. A sulphur water, of a temperature of 29° C.—45° C. (84·2° F.—113° F.)

Es'culent. (L. *esculentus,* fit to eat; from *esco,* to feed upon a thing. F. *bon à manger;* G. *essbar.*) Fit for food. Applied to that which may be eaten for food, whether animal or vegetable.

Escule'tin. $C_{18}H_6O_8$ or $C_9H_6O_4$. A product, along with grape sugar, of the action of dilute sulphuric acid on æsculin.

Es'culic. (*Æsculus,* the horse-chestnut.) Of, or belonging to, the horse-chestnut.

E. ac'id. $C_{52}H_{46}O_{24}$. An acid found in the bark of the *Æsculus hippocastanum.*

Es'culin. See *Æsculin.*

Es'ebon. Old name for common salt.

Esenbeck'ia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rutaceæ.*

E. febrif'uga, Mart. (L. *febris,* fever; *fugio,* to put to flight.) Hab. Brazil. Bark, called Brazilian Angustura bark, is used instead of true Angustura bark.

Esenbeck'ic ac'id. A resinous substance resembling quinonic acid, contained in the bark of *Esenbeckia febrifuga.*

Esenbeck'in. An alkaloidal substance said to be found in the plant *Esenbeckia febrifuga;* but it is probable that the real origin is *Exostemma Souzanum;* it is said to be a compound, and according to some, contains *Quinovin.*

Eser'ia. Same as *Eserin.*

Es'erin. An alkaloid obtained by Vée and Leven from Calabar beans by treating them in the same manner as for *Physostigmin.* It forms colourless crystalline plates, of a bitter taste, melting at 90° C. (194° F.), soluble in ether and alcohol, but sparingly so in water. It is very poisonous; and in solution, when applied to the conjunctiva, produces great and lasting contraction of the pupil. It differs from the *Physostigmin* of Herse in that it is crystalline. See also *Physostigmatis faba.*

Eseri'num. Same as *Eserin.*

E. hydrobro'micum. A crystalline colourless substance obtained by treating eserin with an aqueous solution of bromine. It is soluble in water and in alcohol. Used as eserin, and being neutral it is said to produce no local irritation. Dose, 1-60th to 1-20th of a grain.

E. hydrochlo'ricum. A salt of eserin with hydrochloric acid, having the same properties as the base.

E. salicyl'icum. See *Physostigminæ salicylas.*

E. sulfu'ricum. (G. *schwefelsaures Eserin.*) A yellowish-red, amorphous, hygroscopic substance. Used as *Eserin.* Dose, 1-60th to 1-20th of a grain.

Esex'ual. (L. *e,* neg.; *sexualis,* relating to sex.) Sexless, having no sexual characteristics.

Esexua'les. (L. *e; sexualis.*) Lindley's term for those plants in which sexual distinctions are obscure, such as ferns, mosses, and fungi.

Es'march. A German surgeon, now living, 1883.

E.'s appara'tus. An elastic bandage of india rubber applied to a limb, or a part of a limb, which is about to be amputated, from its distal extremity to a point above the seat of removal, so that the blood is all squeezed out of it into the other parts of the body, and is retained there by the application of another elastic band or tubular ring; the first one is then removed, in order that the operation may be performed.

E.'s ban'dage. The same as *E.'s apparatus,* and as *E.'s triangular bandage.*

E.'s coil. See *E.'s apparatus.*

E.'s elas'tic ban'dage. The limb bandage of *E.'s apparatus.*

E.'s elas'tic tour'niquet. (*Tourniquet.*) The ring described under *E.'s apparatus.*

E.'s meth'od. The application of *E.'s apparatus,* for the purpose of diminishing the loss of blood in operations.

E.'s trian'gular ban'dage. A three-sided piece of linen or cotton, the base 48″, and the two sides each 34″ long. Used in many ways for the retention of dressings and support of injured parts.

Esoch'ades. ('Εσοχάδες; from εἰσέχω, to stretch into. F. *ésochades.*) Internal piles.

Es'ochas. Singular of *Esochades.*

Es'ochē. (Εἰσόχη, a recess; from εἰσέχω, to stretch into.) A swelling within the anus, an internal pile.

Esocoli'tis. ('Εσω, within; κόλον, the colon.) Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the colon, dysentery.

Esoder'ma. ('Εσω, within; δέρμα, the skin. F. *ésoderme.*) A fibrous cuticle within the external envelope of the body of some insects.

Eso'dic. ('Εσω, within; ὁδός, a way.) Marshall Hall's term for a nerve proceeding to or into the spinal marrow.

Esoënteri'tis. ('Εσω; ἔντερον, an intestine.) Inflammation of the intestinal mucous membrane.

Esogastri'tis. ('Εσω; γάστηρ, the stomach.) Inflammation of the mucous lining of the stomach.

Esoptrocnaph'alon. ('Εσοπτρον, a mirror, a speculum; κνάφαλλον, wool.) A cushion or plug for a speculum.

Eso'sis. ('Εσω, within. F. *ésose;* G. *Einbiegung.*) A term for curvature.

Esosmo'sis. ('Εσω, into; ὠσμός, a thrusting.) The outward current of *Osmosis.*

Esoter'ic. ('Εσωτερικός, inner; from ἐσώτερος, comparative of ἔσω, within.) Inner, secret; originally applied to the secret and more

scientific teaching of Pythagoras and others, in contradistinction to *Exoteric*, the public and more popular teaching.

In Medicine, applied to things which relate to, or have origin within, the organism.

Eso'terism. (Εσωτερικός.) Hidden, secret, or esoteric doctrines.

E., med'ical. Simon's term for the mystery which some medical men think themselves bound to adopt towards their patients by reason of their prejudices and ignorance.

Esothe'sis. The same as *Esosis*.

Es'ox. (L. *esox*, a Rhine fish, probably salmon, according to Pliny.) A Genus of the Suborder *Abdominalia*, Order *Teleostei*, Class *Pisces*.

E. lu'cius, Linn. (L. *lucius*, a fish, probably the pike. F. *esoce;* I. *luccio;* S. *lucio;* G. *Hecht.*) The pike, from the liver of which an oil is got, the *Oleum lucii piscis;* used in some countries to disperse opacities of the cornea. Flesh eatable.

Esparague'ra y Ole'sa. Spain, in the Province of Barcelona. Sulphur springs, having a temperature of 32° C. (89·6° F.), with only a small amount of mineral constituents. Used in skin diseases and chronic catarrhs, and in some phthisical and hæmoptoic cases.

Espar'to-grass. (G. *Spanisches Gras.*) A species of grass, indigenous in Spain, Algiers, used as a substitute for rags in making paper. It is the *Stipa tenacissima* or *Macrochloa tenacissima*.

Esphla'sis. (Εσφλασις, a pressure inwards.) A comminuted fracture of the skull with depression.

Espno'ic med'icine. ('Ες, or εἰς, into; πνοή, a blast, a vapour.) A term sometimes used synonymously with iatraleiptic method and epidermic method, denoting treatment of disease by the use of friction and ointments. (Hoblyn.)

Esprin'son. An epidemic disease which prevailed in Metz in 1473-74, and which appears to have been a kind of dysentery. (Littré.)

Es'quirol. French physician, who devoted himself to the study of insanity. He was born at Toulouse in 1772, and died in Paris in 1840.

Es'sence. (F. *essence;* from L. *essentia*, from *esse*, to be. G. *Wesen.*) The being or quality of a thing.

Also (F. *essence;* G. *Essenz*), the chief properties or virtues extracted from any substance, and reduced to a small compass.

E. of an'ise. See *Essentia anisi*.

E. of ano'na. Ylang-ylang. An essence obtained from the *Anona odoratissima*. It is insoluble in water, soluble in ether, and partially in alcohol; sp. gr. at 15° C. 0·980. It is levogyrous. It is the only essence in which benzoic acid is found.

E. of bit'ter al'monds. (F. *essence d'amandes amères.*) See *Aldehyde, benzoic*.

E. of cin'namon. The *Spiritus cinnamomi*.

E. of colts'foot. Equal parts of compound tincture of benzoin and balsam of tolu, with double the quantity of rectified spirit. Used as an expectorant.

E. of gin'ger. The *Tinctura zingiberis fortior*.

E. of lem'on. The *Spiritus limonis*.

E. of malt. See *Malt extract*.

E. of mint. See *Essentia menthæ piperitæ*.

E. of mir'bane. (F. *essence de mirbane.*) A synonym of *Nitrobenzol*.

E. of musk. See *Tinctura moschi*.

E. of nut'meg. See *Essentia myristicæ moschatæ*.

E. of pennyroy'al. See *Essentia menthæ pulegii*.

E. of pep'permint. The *Essentia menthæ piperitæ*.

E. of roses. Otto of roses.

E. of spear'mint. The *Spiritus menthæ viridis*.

E. of spruce. A fluid extract of the twigs of the Norway spruce, *Abies excelsa*.

E. of sug'ar. Common name for oxalic acid.

E. of vanil'la. An ounce of vanilla cut fine and rubbed with two ounces of sugar, is exhausted with alcohol of 60 per cent. till a pint is produced. Used as an aromatic flavour; it is said to promote the digestion of fatty and farinaceous substances.

Essen'tia. See *Essence*.

E. ab'ietis. (L. *abies*, the fir.) Same as *Essence of spruce*.

E. absin'thii ama'ra. The *Tinctura absinthii composita*.

E. absin'thii compos'ita. The *Tinctura absinthii composita*.

E. al'oës. The *Tinctura aloes*.

E. ani'si, B. Ph. Oil of anise 1 fluid oz., rectified spirit 4 fluid oz.; mix. Dose, 10 to 20 minims. Oil of anise is formed chiefly of a hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{16}$.

E. antimo'nii. The *Vinum antimoniale*.

E. antisep'tica Huxham'i. Huxham's antiseptic essence. The *Tinctura cinchonæ composita*.

E. aromat'ica. (L. *aromaticus*, fragrant.) The *Tinctura cinchonæ composita*.

E. bi'na. A term for *Caramel*.

E. cam'phoræ. One part of camphor dissolved in 20 parts of rectified spirit. Used in diarrhœa. Dose, 5 minims in water every quarter of an hour till relieved.

E. car'ui. Oil of caraway 1 oz., rectified spirit 9 ounces. Dose, 20 to 60 drops.

E. casto'rei. The *Tinctura castorei*.

E. catholi'ca pur'gans Roth'ii. (L. *catholicus*, relating to all; *purgo*, to purge.) The *Tinctura jalapii composita*.

E. chi'næ. (*China.*) The *Tinctura cinchonæ composita*.

E. cinnamo'mi. The *Spiritus cinnamomi*.

E. cor'ticis peruvia'næ antisep'tica Huxham'i. Huxham's antiseptic tincture of Peruvian bark. The *Tinctura cinchonæ composita*.

E. cor'ticis peruvia'ni compos'ita. The *Tinctura cinchonæ amara*.

E. de ce'dro. The *Oleum cedrinum*.

E. fœnic'uli. Oil of fennel 1 part, rectified spirit 9. Mix. Dose, 10 to 60 drops.

E. men'thæ piper'itæ, B. Ph. Essence of peppermint. Oil of peppermint 1 part, rectified spirit 4 parts; mix. Dose, 10 to 20 minims.

E. men'thæ pule'gii. Essence of pennyroyal 1 oz, rectified spirit 9 ozs.; mix. Dose, 15 to 30 drops.

E. men'thæ vir'idis. The *Spiritus menthæ viridis*.

E. myris'ticæ moscha'tæ. Essence of nutmeg. Oil of nutmeg 1, rectified spirit 9 parts, mix. Dose, 20 to 30 minims.

E. nero'li. (*Neroli.*) The *Oleum aurantii florum.*

E. pepsi'ni. Same as *Vinum pepsini.*

E. pimen'tæ. Oil of pimento 1, spirit of wine 9 parts. Dose, 30 to 50 drops.

E. rorismari'ni. Same as *E. rosmarini.*

E. rosmari'ni. Oil of rosemary 1, spirit of wine 9 parts. Dose, 30 to 50 drops.

E. zingib'eris. The *Tinctura zingiberis fortior.*

Essen'tial. (L. *essentia*, a being; essence. F. *essentiel;* G. *wesentlich.*) That which is necessary to the constitution, or existence, of a thing.

In Medicine, applied to the necessary or idiopathic symptoms of a disease.

E. anæ'mia. A synonym of *Anæmia, idiopathic.*

E. disea'se. A general disease, one not depending on local troubles.

Also, a disease complete in itself, and not depending upon or symptomatic of another.

E. fe'ver. See *Fever, essential.*

E. hypo'tony. See *Hypotony, essential.*

E. oil. A term applied to a volatile oil obtained by distillation, because it was thought to be a necessary constituent of the substance whence it was derived, and was possessed of its special or essential properties.

E. paral'ysis. See *Paralysis, essential.*

E. salt. An old term applied to a salt, obtained from a vegetable, which was believed to exist ready-formed in the plant.

E. salt of bark. A watery extract of Peruvian bark.

E. salt of lem'ons. A mixture of cream of tartar and binoxalate of potash.

Also, a term for both the binoxalate and the quadroxalate of potash.

E. verti'go. See *Vertigo, essential.*

Essentialisa'tion. (L. *essentia.*) A term which expresses the idea that the vital properties are endowed with a peculiar and special essence or individuality.

Essen'tialism. (L. *essentia.*) A term for the doctrine that diseases are separate entities or individual essences differing in qualities from each other, and not to be cured except by specifics.

Essen'tialist. (L. *essentia.*) A believer in, or a disciple of, *Essentialism.*

Essential'ity. (L. *essentia.*) The quality of being *Essential.*

E. of a disease'. That which constitutes its individuality and unity.

Es'sentuk. Russia, in the Caucasus, near Pjätigorsk. Cold sulphur springs, containing sodium carbonate 44, and sodium chloride 37 parts in 10,000. Used in abdominal engorgements.

Es'sera. (Arab. *eshera*, a word synonymous with *Papulæ.* G. *Porcellanfieber.*) Old term for a cutaneous eruption attacking the face and hands, resembling that caused by the sting of nettles, but the spots not elevated, and usually unattended by fever. (Ruland.)

Es'theomene. See *Esthiomene.*

Estheos'tomous. (Ἐσθής, clothing; στόμα, a mouth. F. *esthéostome.*) Applied to mosses that have but one simple appendage at the orifice of their urn.

Esthe'sis. See *Æsthesis.*

Esthesod'ic. See *Æsthesodic.*

E. nerve-tubes. See *Nerve-tubes, æsthesodic.*

E. nerves. See *Nerves, æsthesodic.*

Esthet'ic. See *Æsthetic.*

Esthet'ics. See *Æsthetics.*

Es'thiomene. (Ἐσθίω, to eat.) A term for lupus of the genitals.

Esthiom'enous. (Ἐσθίω, to eat. F. *esthiomène;* G. *essend, fressend, sich verzehrend.*) Eating away. Formerly applied to a disease which eat or quickly destroyed the flesh, as cancer and lupus. (Ruland, Galen, Paracelsus.)

Esthy'mene. (Ἐσθίω, to eat.) A name for *Lupus exedens.*

Esti'val. See *Æstivalis.*

Estiva'tion. See *Æstivation.*

Es'trac. Spain, near Barcelona. Thermal springs, with sodium chloride, of a temperature of 41° C. (105·8° F.)

Es'tuary. See *Æstuarium.*

E'sula. (L. *edo*, to eat.) The herb spurge, because eaten by some as a medicine.

E. cyparis'sias. The *Euphorbia cyparissias.*

E. ma'jor. (L. *major*, greater.) A name for the *Euphorbia palustris*, or greater spurge.

E. mi'nor. (L. *minor*, lesser.) The *Euphorbia cyparissias*, or cypress spurge.

E. solise'qua. (L. *sol*, the sun; *sequo*, to follow.) The *Euphorbia helioscopia.*

Esu'ries. (L. *esuries.*) Hunger.

Esuri'go. (L. *esurigo.*) Hunger.

Esuri'na. (L. *esurio*, to hunger.) Old term, applied by Paracelsus, *de Tartareis Morb.* c. 16, to medicines which excited hunger.

E'surinus. (L. *esurio*, to hunger.) Causing to eat, or making hungry.

Formerly applied to salts and other substances of a corrosive quality.

Also, by Dr. Charlton, *Œcon. An.* ii, 6, to the gastric juice.

Esuri'tio. (L. *esuritio.*) A hungering, hunger.

Esuri'tis. (L. *esuries*, hunger.) Ulceration of the stomach produced by starvation.

Etæ'rio. (Ἑταιρεία, companionship. F. *étairon.*) Name by Mirbel for a fruit composed of many camaræ, or free follicles, achæniæ, or drupes, disposed around the natural axis of the fruit, as in *Aquilegia* and *Fragaria.*

Etæris'tria. (Ἑταιρίστρια, from ἑταιρίζω, to be a comrade.) Same as *Tribas.*

Etai'rium. Same as *Etærio.*

Eter'nal. (Old F. *eternel;* from L. *æternalis*, everlasting.) Lasting for ever.

E. flow'er. The *Helichrysum stœchas.*

Ete'sii. (Ἐτησίαι, periodical winds; from ἔτος, a year.) Northerly winds observed in Greece, which blow for about forty days after the dog days; they were supposed by Hippocrates to influence epidemics.

Etesticula'tion. (L. *e*, out of; *testiculus*, a testicle.) Castration.

E'thal. (*Ether; alcohol.*) Chevreul's term for *Cetyl alcohol*, to indicate its composition.

Ethal'dehyde. A synonym of *Aldehyde, acetic.*

Ethal'ic ac'id. A former name for *Palmitic acid.*

E'thalyl. A synonym of *Cetyl.*

E'thamid. Same as *Ethylamine.*

E'thamin. Same as *Ethylamine.*

E'thane. C_2H_6. A colourless, odourless gas always present in the liquid petroleums of Pennsylvania, and in their gaseous emanations. It may be made by heating ethyl iodide, zinc, and water, under pressure, or by the action of sulphuric acid on mercuric ethyl. It burns with a bluish, faintly luminous flame. It is slightly soluble in water, and alcohol takes up about its own volume.

Ethemos'yne. ('Εθημοσύνη, custom.) A term for *Habit*.

E'thene. Same as *Ethylene*.

E. chlo'ride. A synonym of *Ethylene bichloride*.

E. dichlo'ride. Ethylene bichloride or Dutch liquid.

E'thenyl. C_2H_3. A trivalent radical, which may be constituted in one of two forms—CH_3-C, or CH_2-CH; to the latter form the term *Vinyl* is given by some.

E'ther. (L. *æther;* from Gr. *αἰθήρ*, the upper air. F. *éther;* I. *etere;* S. *eter;* G. *Äther*.) The term was originally applied to the upper air or blue sky, but afterwards was used by the Greek physicians to indicate the spirit which they believed to permeate and animate the whole world.

In Physics, it is a hypothetical fluid or medium which is supposed to be diffused through all intermolecular and all interplanetary space; it is very subtle, of extreme tenuity, perfectly elastic, entirely incompressible, and is supposed to be the medium of transmission of the rays of light and heat.

In Chemistry, the term was applied by Frobenius in 1730 to the fluid first obtained by Valerius Cordus in 1450, when equal parts of alcohol and sulphuric acid were distilled, and probably had reference to its lightness and its volatility; for an account of which see *E., ethylic*.

At present the word ether is used as a generic term for certain organic compounds, which are looked upon as oxides of the alcohol radicals, and are formed when the hydrogen of an alcoholic hydroxyl is replaced by an alcohol radical. Thus, $C_2H_5.H.O$ is alcohol, $C_2H_5.C_2H_5.O$ is ether. The term also includes the salts of alcohol radicals, such as acetate of ethyl or acetic ether.

E., ab'solute. Ether as free from alcohol as it can be obtained. Same as *Æther purus*.

E., ace'tic. $C_2H_3O_2CH_3$. See *Æther aceticus*.

E., ace'to-ac'etate. Same as *Ethylic aceto-acetate*.

E., adip'ic. (L. *adeps*, fat.) $C_6H_8O_4(C_2H_5)_2$. A colourless liquid of pleasant odour, and boiling at 245° C. (473° F.), obtained by heating the alcoholic solution of adipic acid with chlorine gas.

E., allyl'ic. Same as *Ethyl-allyl*.

E., amyl'ic. See *Amylic ether*.

E., am'ylo-ni'trous. A synonym of *Amyl nitrite*.

E., anæsthet'ic. ('Αναισθησία, want of feeling.) Pure ether.

Also, the same as *E., Aran's*.

E., anæsthet'ic, com'pound. A mixture of absolute ether with an equal quantity of amyl hydride. Recommended by B. W. Richardson for use with the *E. spray*.

E., A'ran's. A mixture of trichlorethane and tetrachlorethane, the ethylic equivalents of the methylic compounds, chloroform, and tetrachloride of carbon. It has a sp. gr. of 1·55 to 1·6, and a boiling point of 130° C. (266° F.) Used as an anæsthetic like chloroform.

E., benzo'ic. A colourless oily liquid, boiling at 185° C. (365° F.), formerly official in the London Pharmacopœia, made by distilling alcohol, benzoic acid, and hydrochloric acid together.

E., bichlo'ric. (F. *éther bichlorique.*) Soubeiran's original name for chloroform.

E., bo'ric. Same as *Ethyl borate*.

E., bro'mic. Same as *Ethyl bromide*.

E., butyr'ic. $(C_4H_9)_2O$. Obtained by mixing 100 parts of butyric acid with 100 of alcohol and 50 of sulphuric acid; the butyric ether rises to the top, and is purified by washing and passing through chloride of calcium. It has a boiling point of 121° C. (249·8° F.), and a sp. gr. of ·9019 at 0° C. (32° F.) It is used in solution in alcohol to impart a pine-apple flavour.

E. cap'sules. Same as *E., pearls of*.

E., carbam'ic. A term for *Urethane*.

E., carbon'ic. See *Ethyl carbonate*.

E., chlo'ric. A synonym of *Spiritus chloroformi*.

E., chlorohy'dric. See *Ætherchlorhydricus alcoholicus* and *Æ. chlorhydricus chloratus*.

E., chol'ic. Same as *Ethyl cholate*.

E., cit'ric. See *Ethyl citrate*.

E., com'pound. An ethereal salt in which an alcohol radical replaces, in whole or in part, the hydrogen of an acid.

Also, a mixture of ether, chloroform, and sometimes alcohol, used as an anæsthetic.

E., cyan'ic. Same as *Ethyl cyanate*.

E., diam'yl. $(C_5H_{11})_2O$. Same as *Amylic ether*.

E., ethyl'ic. $(C_2H_5)_2O$. The substance usually known as ether. A very mobile liquid, obtained by distilling a mixture of about 5 parts of 90 per cent. spirit with 9 parts of concentrated sulphuric acid; the process becomes continuous (see *Etherification*) by allowing alcohol to flow slowly into the receiving vessel, but not so much at a time as to lower the temperature; the distillate is treated with milk of lime and chloride of calcium to remove alcohol and sulphur dioxide. Ether has a refreshing, peculiar odour, a burning taste, a sp. gr. of ·73568 at 0° C. (32° F.), and boils at 34·9° C. (94·82° F.) It is soluble in alcohol, chloroform, benzin, and oils, and in eight times its volume of water at 15° C. (59° F.) It is very inflammable, burning with a white luminous flame, the products being water and carbonic acid. The vapour mixed with air forms a very explosive mixture. It is a stimulant and antispasmodic when given by the mouth, and is said to kill tapeworm. It is used in colic, gall-stone pain, asthma, angina pectoris, hysteria, neuralgia, and spasmodic neuroses. Its vapour is used to produce local anæsthesia from cold in the *E. spray;* and when inhaled to produce general anæsthesia, for which see *Etherisation*.

E., for'mic. (L. *formica*, an ant. F. *ether formique;* G. *Ameisenäther*.) $C_3H_6O_2$, $C_2H_5CHO_2$. A colourless, thin, inflammable liquid, obtained by distilling sodium formate with alcohol and strong sulphuric acid. It has a strong, pleasant smell of peach kernels, is soluble in water, alcohol, ether, and oils, has a sp. gravity at 0° C. (32° F.) of ·9447, and boils at 54·9° C. (130·82° F.) When inhaled it lowers the temperature, relaxes

the muscles, and produces a slow, imperfect anæsthesia.

E., gelat'inised. Ether mixed with white of egg. Used as an external application for the relief of pain.

E., ha'loid. (*Haloid.*) A compound of an alcohol radical with ether.

E. hy'drate. ("Υδωρ, water.) $(C_2H_5)_2$ O. $2H_2O$. A term applied by Tanret to the hoar-frost-like substance which is observed on the upper part of the filter when an ether compound is being passed through, especially if there be much moisture in the atmosphere.

E., hy'dric. A synonym of *Æther*, B. Ph.

E., hydriod'ic. Same as *Ethyl iodide.*

E., hydrobro'mic. A term for *Ethyl bromide.*

E., hydrochlo'ric. Same as *Ethyl chloride.*

E. hydrochlo'ric, monochlo'rinated. A synonym of *Ethylidene chloride.*

E., hydrochlo'ric, spir'it of. Same as *Spiritus ætheris muriatici.*

E., hydrocyan'ic. Same as *Ethyl cyanide.*

E., hyponi'trous. Same as *E., nitrous.*

E., iodhy'dric. Same as *Ethyl iodide.*

E., isocyan'ic. The *Ethyl cyanate.*

E., luminif'erous. (L. *lumen*, light; *fero*, to carry.) A term having the same signification as *Ether* in Physics.

E., mari'ne. Same as *Ethyl chloride.*

E., meth'ylated. Ether made from methylated instead of from pure alcohol; it contains a little methylic ether. Used in *E. spray.*

E., meth'ylated, ab'solute. Methylated ether washed to remove the methylic ether, and re-distilled.

E., meth'ylene dimeth'yl. A synonym of *Methylal.*

E., meth'yl-ethyl'ic. A solution of methylic ether gas in ether. A quick anæsthetic.

E., methyl'ic. (F. *ether méthylique*; G. *Methyläther.*) $(CH_3)_2O$. Molecular weight 48. A colourless, inflammable gas, obtained by distilling a mixture of one part of methylic alcohol and four parts of sulphuric acid, and purifying by milk of lime. It is heavier than air, of an ethereal smell, and aromatic taste. It is soluble in water, wood spirit, alcohol, and ether. It was found by B. W. Richardson to be a safe and pleasant anæsthetic, not producing lividity or convulsions. After death the lungs were not found congested, and the heart contained blood.

E., meth'yl-salicyl'ic. A synonym of *Methyl salicylate.*

E., meth'yl-sulphu'ric. See *Methyl-sulphuric ether.*

E., mix'ed. An ether in which the composing alcohol radicals are different, as distinguished from *E., simple*, such is methyl ethyl ether $CH_3.C_2H_5.O$.

E., muriat'ic. See *Æther muriaticus*, *Æ. muriaticus alcoholicus*, and *Æ. muriaticus trichloratus.*

Also, a synonym of *Ethyl chloride.*

E., muriat'ic, spir'it of. The *Spiritus ætheris muriaticus.*

E., neurostear'ic. Same as *Ethyl neurostearate.*

E., ni'tric. A term formerly and erroneously applied to *E., nitrous.*

Also, a synonym of *Ethyl nitrate.*

E., ni'trous. A synonym of *Ethyl nitrite.*

E., œnanth'ic. $C_9H_{17}(C_2H_5)O_2$. Pelargonate of ethyl. A colourless liquid, having a vinous odour and a mild taste, gradually becoming acrid; it boils at 222·7° C. (433° F.), and has a sp. gr. of ·872; it is soluble in alcohol and ether, insoluble in water. A solution in alcohol forms quince essence. It exists in all wine.

E., oxal'ic. See *Ethyl oxalate.*

E., ozo'nic. (*Ozone.*) A solution of peroxide of hydrogen in ether with a little alcohol. Used by B. W. Richardson as a disinfectant in spray, and mixed with spermaceti or other fatty matter as a disinfecting inunction in the peeling stage of scarlatina. Used also in hooping cough, and in some stages of phthisis. Dose, 5—20 minims.

Mixed with tincture of guaiacum it is used as a test for blood, which it turns blue.

E., pearls of. Ether enclosed in small capsules of gelatin, for facility of swallowing; they are rapid in action.

E., pelargon'ic. Same as *E., œnanthic.*

E., petro'leum. The Benzinum of the U.S. Ph., described under *Benzene.*

E., phosphor'ic. Same as *Ethyl phosphate.*

E., prus'sic. A synonym of *Ethyl cyanide.*

E., pure. See *Æther purus.*

E., pyroace'tic. A synonym of *Acetone.*

E., rec'tified. A synonym of *Æther purus.*

E., sim'ple. An ether in which the composing alcohol radicals are the same, as distinguished from *E., mixed*; such is ethylic ether, $C_2H_5.C_2H_5.O$.

E., spir'it of. See *Spiritus ætheris.*

E., spir'it of, com'pound. See *Spiritus ætheris compositus.*

E., spir'it of ni'trous. See *Spiritus ætheris nitrosi.*

E. spray. A mode of producing local anæsthesia by cold, suggested by Richardson, by propelling a finely divided spray of ether or an ethereal compound on the part from a Clark's spray producer.

E., strong'er. The *Æther fortior*, U.S. Ph.

E., sulphu'ric. A synonym of *E., ethylic.*

E., syr'up of. See *Sirop d'ether*, Fr. Codex.

E., terebinth'inated. Alcohol 2 parts, mixed with spirit of turpentine ·5 part, and nitric acid 2 parts gradually added. Formerly used, both externally and internally, in gallstones, jaundice, and rheumatism. Dose 20—40 drops in yolk of egg or honey.

E., triethyl'ic. A name given by B. W. Richardson to a substance obtained by the action of chloroform on sodium or potassium ethylate. It is a heavy aromatic fluid, boiling at 174° F., and having a vapour density of 71, hydrogen being 1. It is an anæsthetic.

E., trimethyl'ic. A name given by B. W. Richardson to a fluid obtained by the action of chloroform on sodium or potassium methylate. It boils at 140° F., and has a vapour density of 53, hydrogen being 1. It is an anæsthetic having a somewhat unpleasant odour.

E., vi'nic. (L. *vinum*, wine.) A synonym of *E., ethylic.*

E., xylostyp'tic. The *Styptic colloid*, because made with *Xyloidin.*

E'therat. Same as *Etherolat.*

Ethe'real. (L. *æther*, ether, air, or heaven. F. *éthère;* G. *ätherisch.*) Term applied to any highly rectified essential oil, or spirit, or to a substance containing or resembling, or having the smell or properties of, ether.

Also, containing or filled with the physical *Ether.*

E. oil. See *Oleum æthereum.*

Also, the heavy oil of wine.

E. oil, an'imal. A term for *Dippel's animal oil.*

E. oils. Same as *Oils, volatile.*

E. salt. Same as *Ether, compound.*

E'therene. Same as *Ethylene.*

Ethe'reous. Same as *Ethereal.*

Ethe'ric ac'id. A synonym of what used to be called *Lampic acid*, because it was produced by the combustion of alcohol.

Etherifica'tion. (*Ether;* L. *facio*, to make. F. *etherification;* I. *eterificazione;* G. *Ätherbereitung.*) The process of the continuous formation of ether; at one time it was supposed that the action of sulphuric acid on the alcohol in the formation of ether was catalytic; at present the theory of Williamson is generally accepted that, at first, by the substitution of the ethyl of the alcohol for the hydrogen of the sulphuric acid, water and ethyl sulphuric acid are formed; and then, by the substitution of the ethyl of the ethyl sulphuric acid for the hydrogen of another atom of alcohol, ether is formed and sulphuric acid reformed; the process thus goes on indefinitely, excepting that the sulphuric acid becomes slowly diminished by the evaporation of the ethyl sulphuric acid.

E'therin. (*Æther*, ether.) Arnold's name given to a quadro-carburetted hydrogen, which was regarded as the base of most ethereal compounds.

Also, a polymeric form of ethylene found in heavy oil of wine; it is a solid, boiling at 260° C. (500° F.) It crystallises in long, transparent, colourless, tasteless prisms, soluble in alcohol and ether, insoluble in water.

E., hydrocy'anate of. Same as *Æther hydrocyanicus.*

E., mu'riate of. Same as *Æther muriaticus.*

E'therine. Same as *Etherin.*

Also, a synonym of *Ethylene.*

Etherisa'tion. (F. *étherisation;* I. *eterizazione;* G. *Ätherizirung.*) The administration of ether in vapour, so as to produce insensibility and anæsthesia.

It was first used in this way and for this purpose in October, 1846, by Dr. Warren of Boston, U.S.A., but its application would appear to have been suggested some little time previously by Dr. Jackson of that city. A hollow sponge alone or enclosed in some receptacle, so that air might be freely mixed with the ether vapour, was used at first, and by some still continues to be so used, in order to prevent the occurrence of asphyxia; but latterly, and chiefly by means of Clover's inhaler, the ether and such air as may be mixed with it is breathed over and over again by receiving it into an india-rubber balloon. By this method anæsthesia is more rapidly induced, and the chances of pneumonia and acute bronchitis, from the breathing of air reduced to a very low temperature by the constant evaporation of the ether, diminished.

In the first stage of etherisation there is some cough and irritation of the fauces, then a lightness in the head and buzzing in the ears, with illusions and delirious talk and actions, and flushing of the face; this is succeeded by unconsciousness, muscular relaxation after rigidity, slow respiration, and a good, perhaps quickened, pulse. When the narcotism is pushed to death the breathing ceases some time before the heart fails, and the lung capillaries are found full of blood.

E., lo'calised. The application of ether by means of compresses or in spray to a part of the skin so as to deaden the sensibility prior to an operation; except where it produces intense cold there seems to be little anæsthetic result from this mode of application.

E'therise. (F. *étheriser.*) To charge with ether; to render insensible by means of the inhalation of ether.

E'therised. Exhibiting the phenomena induced by *Etherisation.*

E'therism. (F. *étherisme;* I. *eterismo;* G. *Ätherismus.*) The successive phenomena developed in the animal body by the administration of the vapour of ether.

Etherochlo'roform. A mixture of equal parts of ether and chloroform used for the production of anæsthesia by the inhalation of its vapour. It was said to be safer than chloroform when there was need for prolonged insensibility.

Etherohyposulphu'ric. A synonym of *Isothionic.*

E'theroïd. (*Ether;* Gr. εἶδος, likeness.) Resembling ether.

E'therol. $(C_2H_4)_8$. A polymeric form of ethylene. It is a pale yellow oily fluid, boiling at 280° C. (536° F.), and having an aromatic smell. It is insoluble in water, soluble in ether and alcohol.

E., ethylsulph'ate of. Liebig's term for the heavy oil of wine.

E'therolat. Béral's term for a preparation made by distilling ether with an aromatic substance.

E'therolature. An ethereal tincture.

Ethero'lea. Liquid medicines formed by solution of a drug in ether.

Etherolic. (F. *étherolique.*) Béral's term for a medicament prepared with ether or with acetic ether.

E'therolotive. (*Ether;* L. *lotus*, part. of *lavo*, to wash. F. *étherolotif.*) Béral's term for an etherolic medicament for external use only.

E'therone. A volatile liquid, boiling at 30° C. (86° F.), obtained, along with heavy oil of wine, by distilling an ethylsulphate. It is probably amylene.

Etherosulphu'ric ac'id. Liebig's term for *Sulphovinic acid.*

Eth'ics. (L. *ethicus;* from Gr. ἠθικός, moral; from ἦθος, custom, moral nature.) The science of the laws and conditions of human duty.

E., med'ical. The laws of the duties of medical men to the public, to each other, and to themselves in regard to the exercise of their profession. Many codes have been drawn up, and much detailed description of these duties, but they are probably all summed up in the one duty of being an honest gentleman.

E'thidene. $CH_3.CH.O$. The radical of aldehyde, isomeric with *Ethylene.*

E. dichlo'ride. Same as *Ethylidene chloride.*

Ethimpem'phigus. ("Εθιμος, usual; *pemphigus.*) Habitual *Pemphigus.*

E'thine. A synonym of *Acetylene.*

Ethion'ic ac'id. $C_2H_6S_2O_7$. Formed from *E. anhydride,* by its taking up the elements of water.

E. anhy'dride. ('Αν, neg.; ὕδωρ, water.) $C_2H_4S_2O_6$. A deliquescent, crystalline substance formed by passing the vapour of sulphur trioxide into an anhydrous alcohol.

Ethio'pian. A native of, or belonging to, Ethiopia or Abyssinia.

E. pep'per. The capsules of *Unona æthiopica.*

E. sage. The *Salvia æthiopica.*

E. sour-gourd. The *Adansonia digitata.*

E'thiops. See *Æthiops.*

E., antimo'nial. See *Æthiops antimonialis.*

E., graphit'ic. Graphite 2 parts and mercury 1 part, are triturated until the globules disappear. An old remedy used in herpes and chronic eczema. Dose, 5—10 grains.

E., mar'tial. See *Æthiops martialis.*

E., min'eral. See *Æthiops mineralis.*

E., veg'etable. See *Æthiops vegetabilis.*

E'thisis. ("Hθισις, a straining off; from ἠθέω, to strain.) A term for *Filtration.*

Ethis'mus. ('Hθέω, to strain) Filtration.

Ethmoceph'alous. ('Hθμός, a sieve; κεφαλή, the head.) Geoffroy St. Hilaire's term for a monstrosity with two distinct, but closely approximated, eyes, and with atrophied nasal organs like a small trunk.

Eth'moïd. ('Hθμός, a sieve; εἶδος, likeness. F. *ethmoïde;* G. *siebförmig.*) Sieve-like, finely perforated.

E. bone. (F. *os ethmoïde, os cribleux;* I. *etmoide;* S. *etmoïdes;* G. *Siebbein, Riechbein.*) An unpaired bone situated in the ethmoidal notch of the frontal bone in front of the sphenoid, and entering into the formation of the cranium, the orbits, and the nasal fossæ. It is cuboid in form, very light, being composed in large part of thin bony plates enclosing cavities and containing many perforations, whence its name sieve-like bone. It consists of a cellular mass on each side, the lateral ethmoid, or *Ethmoturbinal bone,* connected at its upper surface by a horizontal perforated plate, the *Cribriform plate,* and a central vertical plate, the median ethmoid, or *Mesethmoid bone.* It articulates with the frontal, sphenoid, vomer, lachrymal, superior maxillary, palate, and inferior turbinated bones.

E. bone, crib'riform plate of. The horizontal plate of the ethmoid bone which fills the ethmoid notch of the frontal bone, and bears on its upper surface the crista galli of the mesethmoid bone, and below the vertical plate of the same bone. Its upper surface is hollowed on each side of the crista galli for the olfactory bulb, and is perforated for the transmission of branches of the olfactory nerves through canals in its substance, the central ones of which are simple, the outer and inner ones branched; the nasal branch of the ophthalmic nerve perforates its anterior border. The cribriform plate is found in all the higher Mammals; in some of the lower ones, as the porpoise, it is absent; the crista galli is large in some seals.

E. bone, lat'eral. Same as *Ethmoturbinal bone.*

E. bone, me'dian. (L. *medius,* in the middle.) The *Mesethmoid bone.*

Ethmoïd'al. (F. *ethmoïdal, ethmoïdien.*) Of, or belonging to, the ethmoid bone.

E. an'trum. ("Αντρον, a cave.) The ethmoidal cells.

E. apoph'ysis. ("Απόφυσις, an offshoot.) The *E. spine;* also, the *E. process.*

E. ar'tery, ante'rior. (L. *anterior,* in front. F. *artère ethmoïdale antérieure;* G. *vordere Siebbeinarterie.*) A branch of the ophthalmic artery which enters the cranium with the nasal nerve, where it divides into the anterior meningeal arteries, and the anterior nasal artery.

E. ar'tery, poste'rior. (L. *posterior,* hinder. F. *artère ethmoïdale postérieure;* G. *hintere Siebbeinarterie.*) A branch of the ophthalmic artery on the inside of the optic nerve; it enters the posterior internal orbital canal, and is distributed to the mucous membrane of the posterior ethmoidal cells and the upper part of the nose; some branches go to the dura mater.

E. canal', ante'rior. (L. *anterior,* in front.) A canal formed by a groove on the inner edge of each orbital plate of the frontal, which is converted into a canal by the outer edge of the ethmoid bone. It transmits the nasal nerve and the anterior ethmoidal vessels.

E. canal', poste'rior. (L. *posterior,* hinder.) A canal behind the *E. canal, anterior,* and formed in a similar manner. It transmits the posterior ethmoidal vessels.

E. cells, ante'rior. (L. *anterior,* in front. F. *cellules ethmoïdales antérieures;* G. *vordere Siebbeinzellen.*) The anterior cavities of the ethmoturbinal bones which are completed by the frontal and the nasal process of the superior maxillary bone; they open into the middle meatus of the nose; and are lined by an extension of its mucous membrane.

E. cells, poste'rior. (L. *posterior,* hinder. F. *cellules ethmoïdales postérieures;* G. *hintere Siebbeinzellen.*). The posterior cavities of the ethmoturbinal bones which are completed by the sphenoid and lacrymal bones; they open in the upper meatus of the nose, and are lined by an extension of its mucous membrane.

E. crest. (F. *crête ethmoïdale.*) A slight ridge on the inner surface of the palate bone at the roots of the orbital and sphenoidal processes; it articulates with the middle turbinate bone.

E. lab'yrinth. Same as *E. cells.*

E. lob'ule. The *Olfactory lobe.*

E. nerve. (G. *Riechbeinnerv.*) The anterior nasal nerve.

E. nerve, ante'rior. The *Anterior nasal nerve.*

E. nerve, poste'rior. Krause's name for a branch of the nasal nerve which passes through the posterior internal orbital canal to the mucous membrane of the sphenoidal sinus and the posterior ethmoidal cells.

E. notch. (G. *Siebbeinausschnitt.*) The space between the orbital plates of the frontal bone for the reception of the ethmoid bone.

E. pro'cess. (F. *apophyse ethmoïdale.*) A small conical projection in the middle of the convexity of the inferior turbinate or maxilloturbinal bone, which articulates with the unci-

nate process of the ethmoid bone, and helps to diminish the orifice of the maxillary sinus.

Also, the *E. spine.*

E. spine. The anterior pointed projection of the upper surface of the body of the sphenoid bone which articulates with the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone.

E. su'ture. (L. *sutura*, a seam.) The suture between the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone and the adjacent parts of the frontal bone.

E. veins. Veins accompanying the anterior and posterior ethmoidal arteries.

Ethmoï'des. (Ἠθμός, a sieve; εἶδος, likeness.) Resembling a sieve.

E. os. (L. *os*, a bone.) See *Ethmoid bone.*

Ethmoïdofron'tal su'ture. See *Suture, ethmoidofrontal.*

Ethmopal'atine. Relating to the ethmoid and to the palatine bones.

E. lig'ament. A ligament in the fœtal condition of Elasmobranchii, running from the pterygoquadrate bar to the antorbital region of the skull.

E. pro'cess. Same as *Antorbital process.*

Ethmosphenoïd'al su'ture. See *Suture, ethmoidofrontal.*

Ethmotur'binal bone. (Ἠθμός, a sieve; L. *turbo*, a whirl.) Each lateral mass of the ethmoid bone, connected horizontally with each other at the upper surface by the cribriform plate. The outer surface consists chiefly of a thin, smooth, quadrilateral surface, the *Os planum*, which forms part of the inner wall of the orbit, having in front of it the uncinate process, which articulates with the inferior turbinate bone. The inner surface consists of a thin, irregular lamina of bone, grooved for branches of the olfactory nerve, forming part of the outer wall of the nasal fossa, and having on its surface the two folded, curved prominences called the superior and inferior turbinate process; between them is the superior meatus of the nose, and below the inferior one, the middle meatus, from the front of which a canal, the infundibulum, passes to the frontal sinus through the anterior ethmoidal cells, which with the posterior ethmoidal cells occupy the chief substance of the bone. In some lizards and fishes they form distinct bones, the prefrontals, and in some chameleons they project beyond the surface as two bony horns.

Ethmovo'merine plate. (*Ethmoid* bone; *vomer.*) The median plate of cartilage in the embryo, at the extremity of the conjoined trabeculæ cranii after they have united and thrown up the cartilages for the sphenoidal wings, and which sends downwards three other plates to form the mesethmoid and the ethmoturbinal bones.

Eth'myphe. (Ἠθμός, a sieve; ὑφή, a web.) Name for alveolar or areolar tissue; also, for the mucous membrane.

Ethmyphi'tis. (Ἠθμός; ὑφή.) Inflammation of the *Ethmyphe*, or areolar tissue.

Ethmyphlogo'sis. Same as *Ethmyphitis.*

Ethmyphotylo'sis. (Ἠθμός; ὑφή; τύλωσις, a making callous.) Induration of the areolar tissue.

Ethmyphyperphlogo'sis. (Ἠθμός; ὑφή; ὑπέρ, above; φλόγωσις, burning heat.) Excessive inflammation of the cellular tissue.

Eth'nic. (Ἔθνος, a people.) Relating or pertaining to race.

Ethnog'raphy. (Ἔθνος, a nation; γράφω, to write.) The history, description, and classification of the races of men.

Ethnolog'ical. Relating to *Ethnology.*

Ethnol'ogy. (Ἔθνος; λόγος, a discourse.) The science of the races of man, and of the laws of their mental and physical differences.

Ethochlo'rin. (*Ether;* Gr. χλωρός, green.) Thudichum's name for a green-coloured substance extracted from ox gall-stones.

Ethokir'rin. (Κιρρός, tawny.) A yellow, crystallisable colouring matter obtained by Riegel from the flowers of the *Linaria vulgaris.*

Eth'os. (Ἔθος, custom.) A term for *Habit.*

Eth'rioscope. See *Æthrioscope.*

Ethu'sa. See *Æthusa.*

Ethydene. Same as *Ethylidene.*

E. chlo'ride. Same as *Ethylidene chloride.*

E'thyl. (Αἰθήρ, air, or ether; ὕλη, the material of which a thing is made. I. *etile.*) C_2H_5. The radical of ordinary alcohol and ether, as yet unisolated in this form.

In its double molecule form, C_4H_{10}, it is known as *Diethyl* or *Butane;* it was to this form that Frankland first gave the term ethyl.

E. ac'etate. $C_2H_3O_2C_2H_3$. The *Æther aceticus.*

E. al'cohol. C_2H_6O. Ordinary *Alcohol.*

E.-am'yl. $C_7H_{16} = C_2H_5 . C_5H_{11}$. A liquid obtained by treating a mixture of ethyl iodide and amyl iodide with sodium. It boils at 88° C. (190·4° F.), has a sp. gr. of ·7069 at 0° C. (32° F.), and a vapour density of 3·522.

E., az'otate. (*Azote.*) Same as *E. nitrate.*

E., az'otite. (*Azote.*) A synonym of *E. nitrite.*

E. ben'zylate. $C_7H_7.O.C_2H_5$. Same as *Ether, benzoic.*

E. bichlo'ride. A synonym of *Olefiant gas.*

E. bo'rates. Two are known—triethylic borate, $(C_2H_5)_3BO_3$, a thin liquid of pleasant odour; and monethylic borate, $C_2H_5BO_2$, a heavy syrupy liquid.

E. bro'mide. (F. *bromure d'éthyle;* G. *Bromäthyl.*) C_2H_5Br. A colourless, volatile liquid obtained by the action of bromine upon alcohol in the presence of phosphorus. It has a strong ethereal odour, and a sweetish pungent taste; it has a sp. gravity of 1·419 at 15° C. (59° F.), a vapour density of 3·754, and boils at 38·37° C. (101·06° F.) It burns with a green flame, evolving a smell of bromine. Nunneley was the first to use it. It produces anæsthesia when inhaled, accompanied on recovery by some excitement. When pure it is a safe anæsthetic, but by keeping it becomes decomposed and dangerous, from free bromine. In small quantities it has been used as an inhalation in dyspnœa, epilepsy, laryngeal spasm, and migraine.

E. bu'tyrate. Same as *Ether, butyric.*

E. car'bamide. $CO.N_2H_3(C_2H_5)$. A solid body obtained by acting on ethylamine with cyanic acid. It crystallises in striated monoclinic prisms, soluble in water and alcohol, and melting at 92° C. (197·6° F.) Also called *E. urea.*

E. car'bonate. $(C_2H_5)_2CO_3$. A colourless, pleasant-smelling liquid obtained by acting

on ethyl iodide with silver carbonate. It boils at 126°C. (258·8° F.), has a sp. gr. of ·9998 at 0° C. (32° F.), and a vapour density of 4·09.

E. chlo'ride. C_2H_5Cl. A thin, colourless liquid, obtained by passing dry hydrochloric acid gas into cold strong alcohol. It has a pleasant odour, a sweetish, aromatic, somewhat burning taste; is inflammable, burning with a green-edged flame; dissolves in 50 parts of water, and in all proportions with ether and alcohol; boils at 12·5° C. (54·5° F.), and has a sp. gr. at 0° C. (32° F.) of ·9214, and a vapour density of 2·219. It is a stimulant like ether, and according to Richardson, it is a good but slow anæsthetic in vapour.

E. chol'ate. (Χολή, bile.) A substance crystallising in fine needles, obtained by passing hydrochloric acid gas into an alcoholic solution of cholic acid to saturation, and then mixing with alcohol.

E. cin'namate. $C_9H_7O_2$. A liquid obtained by passing gaseous hydrogen chloride through an alcoholic solution of cinnamic acid.

E. cit'rate. Citric acid in which one or more of its hydrogen atoms are replaced by a corresponding number of atoms of ethyl.

E. cy'anate. $C_2H_5.CN.O$. Normal cyanic ether obtained by acting with cyanogen chloride on a solution of sodium ethylate in a mixture of ether and alcohol. It is a colourless oily liquid with ethereal smell and sharp bitter taste; sp. gr. 1·1271 at 15°.

E. cy'anide. $C_2H_5.CN$. A colourless liquid obtained by distilling potassium cyanide with ethyl oxalate. It boils at 82° C. (179·6° F.), and is very poisonous.

E. cyan'uret. Same as *E. cyanide.*

E.-diace'tic ac'id. Same as *Ethylic aceto-acetate.*

E. e'ther. See under *Ether, ethylic.*

E. for'mate. Same as *Ether, formic.*

E. hy'drate. A synonym of *E. alcohol.*

E. hy'dride. The same as *Ethane.*

E. hydrosul'phide. $C_2H_5.SH$. Discovered by Zeise, and called by him *Mercaptan.* A colourless liquid having a garlic-like smell and a disagreeable taste, obtained by distilling ethyl sulphate of calcium with a solution of hydrosulphide of barium. It has a sp. gr. of ·835 at 21° C. (69·8° F.), a vapour density of 2·188, and boils at 36·2° C. (97·16° F.)

E. i'odide. (F. *iodure d'éthyle.*) C_2H_5I. A colourless, non-inflammable liquid, obtained by distilling a mixture of absolute alcohol and concentrated hydriodic acid, or a mixture of alcohol, amorphous phosphorus, and iodine. It has a penetrating, pleasant odour; is soluble in alcohol, insoluble in water; boils at 71·6° C. (160·88° F.), sp. gr. at 15° C. (59° F.), 1·93, vapour density 5·417, molecular weight 156. It burns with difficulty, giving off vapours of iodine. It has been used in chronic bronchitis and pulmonary phthisis in the form of inhalation. According to B. W. Richardson, it is a slowly acting anæsthetic, producing much irritation during inhalation. It is a good disinfectant.

E., mercap'tan. Same as *E. hydrosulphide.*

E. neuroste'arate. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; στέαρ, suet.) $(C_2H_5)C_{18}H_{35}O_2$. A body obtained by Thudichum from the chemolysis of pure phrenosin by sulphuric acid in alcoholic solution. It is of the colour and consistence of bleached beeswax, and melts at 52° C. (125·6° F.)

E. ni'trate. $C_2H_5NO_3$. A mobile, pleasant-smelling liquid, with a sweet first taste and a bitter after taste, obtained when spirit is distilled with nitric acid to which a little nitrate of urea has been added to destroy the lower oxides of nitrogen present in the nitric acid. It has a sp. gr. of 1·1322 at 0° C. (32° F.), and boils at 86·3° C. (187·34° F.) It burns with a bright white flame. It has a similar but slower action to amyl nitrite.

E. ni'trite. $C_2H_5.NO_2$ A pale yellow liquid, smelling of apples, obtained by treating alcohol with nitric acid; it boils at 18° C. (64·4° F.), and has a sp. gr. of ·9 at 15·5° C. (59·9° F.), and a vapour density of 2·627. It is soluble in alcohol and ether, and in 48 parts of water. It forms about 5 per cent. of *Spiritus ætheris nitrosi.* Acts on the animal economy in vapour, as amyl nitrite.

E. œnan'thate. See *Ether, œnanthic.*

E. ox'alate. $(C_2H_5)_2C_2O_4$. A colourless oily liquid obtained by distilling together potassium binoxalate 5 parts, sulphuric acid 5 parts, and strong alcohol 4 parts. It has a pleasant aromatic smell, is of sp. gr. 1·09, slightly soluble in water, and boils at 183·8° C. (362·84° F.) B. W. Richardson found it to produce coma and death when hypodermically injected in frogs.

E. ox'ide. $(C_2H_5)_2O$. A term for *Ether, ethylic.*

E. ox'ide, ac'etate of. Same as *Æther aceticus.*

E. ox'ide, benzo'ate of. Same as *Ether, benzoic.*

E. ox'ide, car'bonate of. Same as *Ether, carbonic.*

E. ox'ide, cy'anate of. Same as *Ether, cyanic.*

E. ox'ide, ni'trate of. Same as *Ether, nitric.*

E. ox'ide, sulphocar'bonate of. A synonym of *Xanthogenic acid.*

E. pelar'gonate. The same probably as *Ether, œnanthic.*

E. phos'phate. $(C_2H_5)_3PO_4$. A colourless liquid formed by heating silver phosphate with ethyl iodide. It has a peculiar pleasant smell and a burning taste; it boils at 215° C. (419° F.)

E. phos'phite. $(C_2H_5)_3PO_3$. A colourless liquid obtained by acting on absolute alcohol with phosphorus trichloride. It has a disagreeable odour, boils at 191° C. (375·8° F.), and burns with a bluish-white flame.

E. phosphor'ic ac'id. See *Ethylphosphoric acid.*

E. sulphhy'drate. A synonym of *Mercaptan.*

E. sul'phide. $(C_2H_5)_2S$. A colourless, garlic-smelling liquid, obtained by the action of ethyl chloride on an alcoholic solution of potassium hydrosulphide. It has a sp. gr. of ·8367 at 0° C. (32° F.), a vapour density of 3·1, and boils at 92° C. (197·6° F.) B. W. Richardson found it a slow anæsthetic in the lower animals, producing a long-continued suspended animation, with a very rapid recovery.

E. sul'phite. $(C_2H_5)_2SO_3$. A mobile, peppermint-smelling liquid, obtained by acting on absolute alcohol with sulphur monochloride. It has a sp. gr. of 1·1063 at 0° C. (32° F.), a vapour density of 4·78, and boils at 161·3° C. (322·34° F.) It burns with difficulty.

E. sulphu'ric ac'id. See *Ethylsulphuric acid.*

E. sul'phurous ac'id. See *Ethylsulphurous acid.*

E. ure'a. Same as *E. carbamide.*

E'thylal. A synonym of *Aldehyde, ethylic.*

Ethylal'lyl. $C_2H_5 . C_3H_5$. A substance formed, along with ethylene and propylene, when allyl iodide and zinc-ethyl are heated together in a strong closed tube.

Ethyl'amide. Same as *Ethylamine.*

Ethyl'amine. $C_2H_5.NH_2$. A mobile liquid formed when ethyl isocyanate is heated with potash-ley. It has a strong ammoniacal smell and is very caustic; it is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether; boils at 18·7° C. (65·66° F.); and burns with a yellow flame.

Ethylammo'nium. Same as *Ethylamine.*

E'thylate. A combination of a metallic element with ethylic alcohol, in which it replaces hydrogen.

E., potas'sium. C_2H_5OK. Transparent colourless crystals obtained by dissolving potassium in absolute alcohol, so that it replaces the hydrogen which is set free. The crystals separate out on cooling the concentrated liquor. B. W. Richardson has recommended the use of this salt and of the sodium ethylate as caustics in the removal of nævi, and in the treatment of lupus and malignant ulcers.

E., so'dium. C_2H_5ONa. Transparent needles obtained by dissolving sodium in absolute alcohol, as *E., potassium.* It has the same use as a caustic, but is milder.

E., zinc. $(C_2H_5)_2Zn$. A white amorphous mass formed by the slow oxidation of zinc-ethyl. It is a caustic like sodium ethylate, but is unmanageable, in consequence of its explosive properties.

Ethylatro'pium. $C_{17}H_{22}(C_2H_5)NO_3$. Obtained by treating *E. iodide* with silver oxide. Ringer has found that it produces no tetanus, but that it paralyses the motor nerves and the spinal cord, leaving the sensory nerves unaffected, and that when given internally it has no effect on the pupil, but that when locally applied it widely dilates it.

E. iodhy'drate. $C_{17}H_{22}(C_2H_5)NO_3 . HI$. A crystalline substance obtained by treating an alcoholic solution of atropin with iodide of ethyl; it is soluble in water. Fraser has found that it paralyses the terminations of the motor nerves and the cardiac inhibitory nerves of the vagus, leaving unaffected the spinal cord and the sensory nerves; and that it does not tetanise.

Ethylbru'cin. $C_{23}H_{25}(C_2H_5)N_2O_4$. Obtained by treating a solution of hydriodate of ethyl-brucin with recently precipitated oxide of silver. It cannot be obtained in the solid state. It gives the same red colour with nitric acid as brucin.

E. iodhy'drate. $2(C_{23}H_{25}(C_2H_5)N_2O_4 . HI)$. A crystalline substance obtained by treating an alcoholic solution of brucin with ethyl iodide. It is insoluble in water, soluble in hot alcohol.

Ethylcin'chonin. $C_{20}H_{22}(C_2H_5)N_2O$. Obtained by treating iodhydrate of cinchonin with silver oxide.

E. iodhy'drate. $C_{20}H_{22}(C_2H_5)N_2O . HI$. Obtained by treating cinchonin with ethyl iodide.

Ethylcodei'a. Obtained by treating iodhydrate of codeia with silver oxide.

E. iodhy'drate. $C_{18}H_{20}(C_2H_5)NO_3 . HI$. A crystalline salt obtained by heating in a sealed tube a saturated alcoholic solution of codeia with ethyl iodide. It is very soluble in water.

Ethylconi'a. $E_{10}H_{19}N = C_8H_{14}(C_2H_5)N$. An oily, almost colourless, very refractile liquid obtained by treating a watery solution of iodide of ethylconia with caustic potash. It is slightly soluble in water.

E'thylene. $C_2H_4 = CH_2 . CH_2$. Olefiant gas. A colourless, ethereally and somewhat garlic-smelling gas, slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol, and obtained by heating alcohol with strong sulphuric acid. Its sp. gr. is ·9784, and its vapour density 13·97. It is one of the chief luminous constituents of coal gas.

E. al'cohol. $C_2H_6O_2$. Formed when ethylene dibromide and potassium acetate in equal numbers of molecules are heated to boiling for eighteen hours with alcohol of 91 per cent. Also called *Glycol.*

E. bichlo'ride. Same as *E. dichloride.*

E. chlo'ride. Same as *E. dichloride.*

E. dichlo'ride. $C_2H_4Cl_2$. A colourless, thin, oily liquid, obtained by bringing olefiant gas into contact with chlorine. It has a sweetish ethereal taste and a smell like chloroform, is slightly soluble in water, freely in alcohol and ether, has a density of 1·27, and boils at 85° C. (185° F.) It is a safe and rapid anæsthetic for inhalation, and seldom produces vomiting. Locally it has been used to relieve the pain of neuralgia and cancer. Also called *Dutch liquid.*

E. hy'dride. A synonym of *Æther*, B. Ph.

E. hydrocy'anate. A synonym of *Ethyl cyanide.*

E.-lac'tic ac'id. One of the three isomeric acids known generically as *Lactic acid;* it is optically inactive, and yields malonic acid, when oxidised by means of chromic acid.

E., mu'riate of. A synonym of *Ethyl chloride.*

Ethylenelac'tic ac'id. See *Ethylene-lactic acid.*

Ethylen'ic. Relating to *Ethylene.*

E. chlo'ride. Same as *Ethylene dichloride.*

Ethyl'ic. Relating to *Ethyl.*

E. ac'etate. Same as *Æther aceticus.*

E. ace'to-ac'etate. $C_6H_{10}O_3 = CH_3 — CO — CH_2 — CO_2C_2H_5$. A colourless liquid obtained by heating sodium with excess of ethyl acetate and mixing with glacial acetic acid and then with water. It has a fruity smell, and boils at 180·8° C. (357·44° F.) It has been obtained from diabetic urine.

E. al'cohol. Ordinary *Alcohol.*

E. al'dehyde. See *Aldehyde, ethylic.*

E. bro'mide. Same as *Ethyl bromide.*

E. chlo'ride. Same as *Ethyl chloride.*

E. e'ther. See *Ether, ethylic.*

E. for'mate. Same as *Ether, formate.*

E. hy'dride. A synonym of *Ethane.*

E. i'odide. Same as *Ethyl iodide.*

E. neuroste'arate. Same as *Ethyl neurostearate.*

E. ni'trate. Same as *Ethyl nitrate.*

E. ox'ide. Same as *Ether, ethylic.*

Ethyl'idene. $C_2H_4 = CH — CH_3$. Lieben's name for the radical of aldehyde, isomeric with *Ethylene.*

E., chlo'ride. C_2H_4ClCl. Isomeric with *Ethylene dichloride.* A colourless mobile fluid, having an aromatic odour, and a hot, sweet taste; it is sparingly soluble in water, readily in ether and alcohol. Its sp. gr. is about 1·256, and its boiling point about 84° C. (183·2° F.), but both vary much. It is an anæsthetic like chloroform.

E.-lac'tic ac'id. One of three isomeric acids forming *Lactic acid;* it is the *Acidum lacticum* of the U.S. Ph. It differs from *Sarcolactic acid*, also an ethylidene lactic acid, in that it is optically inactive.

E. ox'ide. A synonym of *Aldehyde.*

Ethyliden'ic. Relating to *Ethylidene.*

E. dichlo'ride. Same as *Ethylidene chloride.*

Ethylmor'phia. $C_{17}H_{18}(C_2H_5)NO_3$. Obtained by treating *E. iodhydrate* with silver oxide.

E. iodhy'drate. $(C_{17}H_{38}(C_2H_5)NO_3, HI)_2 + H_2O$. A crystalline salt obtained by treating finely powdered morphia with ethyl iodide and absolute alcohol. It is soluble in boiling water and in alcohol.

Ethylnic'otin. $C_{10}H_{12}(C_2H_5)_2N_2$. Obtained by treating iodhydrate of ethylnicotin with silver oxide.

E., iodhy'drate of. $C_{10}H_{12}(C_2H_5)_2N_2$, 2HI. Obtained by heating nicotin with ethyl iodide in sealed tubes to 100° C. (212° F.) It occurs in colourless prisms, soluble in water, sparingly soluble in alcohol and ether.

Ethylphosphor'ic ac'id. An oily colourless liquid obtained by heating glacial phosphoric acid and alcohol for some minutes to 60° C. to 80° C. (140° F. to 176° F.), diluting with water, neutralising with barium carbonate, allowing the barium salt to crystallise out, then dissolving it in water and decomposing it with sulphuric acid. It has a pungent acid taste.

Ethylquinine'. $C_{20}H_{23}(C_2H_5)N_2O_2$. Obtained by heating iodhydrate of ethylquinine with silver oxide. It crystallises in colourless needles, which have an acrid and bitter taste, and are soluble in water and alcohol.

E. iodhy'drate. $C_{20}H_{23}(C_2H_5)N_2O_2$. HI. Obtained by treating an alcoholic or ethereal solution of quinine with ethyl iodide. It crystallises in light, colourless, silky needles, which have a bitter taste, and are soluble in water and alcohol, but not in ether.

Ethylstrych'nia. Strychnia in which one equivalent of hydrogen is replaced by one of ethyl.

E. hy'drate. $C_{23}H_{27}N_2O_2$. OH $C_{21}H_{22}N_2O_2(C_2H_5)OH$. A crystalline substance obtained by treating iodide of ethylstrychnia with oxide of silver. It produces no tetanus, but paralysis of the ends of the motor nerves.

E., i'odide of. $C_{23}H_{27}N_2O_2I$. White four-sided prisms, obtained by treating strychnia with ethyl iodide.

Ethylsul'phate. A salt of *Ethylsulphuric acid.*

E. of so'dium. Same as *Sodium sulphovinate.*

Ethylsulphu'ric ac'id. $H(C_2H_5)SO_4$. An oily, very acid liquid obtained by heating concentrated sulphuric acid with strong alcohol. Also called *Sulphovinic acid.*

Ethylsul'phurous ac'id. $H(C_2H_5)SO_3$. Not known in the free state.

Ethyltheba'in. $C_{19}H_{20}(C_2H_5)NO_3$. Obtained by treating thebain with iodide of ethyl and precipitating with silver oxide.

Ethylure'a. $C_3H_8N_2O = CON\ H_2(CH_5)$. A compound urea in which one equivalent of hydrogen is replaced by one of ethyl. It is a crystalline substance obtained by evaporating a mixture of ethyl cyanide and ammonia. Also called *Ethyl carbamide.*

Ethylvanil'lin. A pleasant smelling substance found in storax.

E'tiolate. (F. *étioler*, to blanch; from Norm. F. *s'etieuler*, to grow into stalks or straw; from *étiule*, stubble; from L. *stipula*, a straw.) To blanch, to become whitened by exclusion of the sun's rays.

E'tiolated. (F. *étioler.*) Blanched by exclusion of the sun's rays.

Etiola'tion. (F. *étiolement.* G. *Bleichwerden.*) The state of being blanched, from exclusion of the light. In animals it results from diminution of the colouring matter of the blood; in plants from imperfect development of the chlorophyll, which becomes yellow instead of green.

E'tiolin. (F. *étioler.*) Pringsheim's term for the yellow colouring matter of the leaves of an etiolated plant; it is a form of chlorophyll.

Etiol'ogy. See *Ætiology.*

Et'iquette. (F. *étiquette*, a label, a ticket.) Ceremony.

E., med'ical. The duties of a medical man to others and to himself. See *Ethics, medical.*

Et'nagh ber'ries. The fruit of the common juniper, *Juniperus communis.*

E'tron. (Ἧτρον, the part of the body below the navel.) Old term for the *Hypogastrium;* also, the *Abdomen.*

Etron'cus. (Ἧτρον; ὄγκος, a mass.) An abdominal tumour.

Etu'ves. Switzerland, not far from Aigle, in the Rhone Valley, 3300 feet above the sea. A sulphur water.

Euæ'mia. (Εὖ, well; αἷμα, blood.) A good condition of the blood.

Euæsthe'sia. (Εὐαισθησία; from εὖ, well; αἴσθησις, perception by the senses.) Vigour of the senses.

Euæsthe'tus. (Εὐαισθητος; from εὖ; αἴσθησις.) One who has vigorous sensations and quick perceptions.

Euanalep'sis. (Εὖ; ἀνάληψις, repair.) A quick recovery.

Euan'themon. Same as *Euanthemum.*

Euan'themum. (Εὖ, well; ἄνθεμος, a blossom.) An old name for the *Anthemis*, or chamomile.

Euaph'ion. (Εὖ, well; ἀφή, touch.) Old name of a medicament for piles, from its gentle operation.

Eubranchia'ta. (Εὖ, well; βράγχια, the gills.) A synonym of *Decapoda*, in reference to the enclosure of the branchiæ in a special cavity.

Eu'calyn. $C_6H_{12}O_6$. Berthollet's term for a saccharine syrupy liquid obtained in the fermentation of mellitose; it is dextrogyrous and isomerous with *Sorbine.*

Eucalyp'tene. $C_{12}H_{18}$. A derivative with phosphoric anhydride of *Eucalyptol.*

Also, $C_8H_{16}O$, a terpene boiling at 172° C.—175° C. (341·6° F.—347° F.), forming a large part of *Eucalyptol.*

Eucalyp'tin. A name given by Pereira to a pectin-like substance obtained from Botany Bay kino.

Eucalyp'tol. (*Eucalyptus; oleum*, oil.) $C_{12}H_{20}O$. A thin, liquid, colourless oil, with a strong camphoraceous smell, slightly soluble in water, readily in alcohol, and having a dextrorotatory polarisation; it is a chief constituent of *Eucalyptus oil*, boiling at 178° C. (352·4° F.) It is probably a mixture of *Eucalyptene* and *Cymene.*

Eucalyp'tolene. One of the derivatives with phosphoric anhydride of *Eucalyptol.*

Eucalyp'tus. (Εὖ, well; καλυπτός, covered.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Myrtaceæ.* Also, see *E. leaves.*

E. amygdali'na, Labillardière. A species said to furnish much of the commercial *E. oil.*

E. cam'phor. $C_{10}H_{16}O$. A substance found in *E. oil.*

E. citriodo'ra, Hooker. (L. *citrus,* a citron; *odorus,* fragrant.) Supplies some *E. gum.*

E. corymbo'sa, Smith. (L. *corymbus,* a cluster.) Supplies a red astringent gum like kino.

E. dumo'sa, Cunningham. (L. *dumosus,* bushy.) Hab. New Holland. A form of manna is produced on its leaves, consisting of sugar, gum, starch, inulin, and lignin.

E., flu'id ex'tract of. The *Extractum eucalypti fluidum.*

E. gigante'a, Hook. (L *giganteus,* very tall.) Supplies a red astringent gum.

E. globo'sus. The *E. globulus.*

E. glob'ulus, Labill. (L *globulus,* a little sphere.) Blue gum tree. Hab. Tasmania, South Australia. The chief source of eucalyptus oil. It also furnishes a small quantity of red gum. See *E. leaves* and *E. oil.*

E. gum. A red astringent exudation from the bark of *E. rostrata* and other species. It is used in diarrhœa and dysentery, and as a lozenge in relaxed throat.

E. ki'no. Same as *E. gum.*

E. leaves. The leaves of *E. globulus* when mature. They are 6″ to 12″ long, thick, leathery, yellowish green, falcate, lanceolate, oblique at the base, tapering to an acute apex, and contain numerous pellucid oil glands. They have been used in intermittent fever, in enteric fever, septicæmia, gastric or intestinal ulcer, and indeed wherever putrefactive destruction of tissue is supposed to exist. The dry leaves when smoked are said to relieve asthma.

E. man'na. (L. *manna;* from Gr. μάννα; from Heb. *mán.*) A sweet substance exuding from punctures in the leaves and young bark of *E. mannifera* and *E. viminalis.* It occurs in small, rounded, opaque masses, and is laxative.

E. mannif'era, Mudie. (L. *manna; fero,* to bear.) Hab. Australia. Leaves furnish *E. manna.*

E. obli'qua, L'Herit. Supplies some of the *E. gum.*

E. oil. The oil obtained from the leaves of *E globulus, E. Labillardière,* and other species. It is volatile, colourless, or pale-yellowish, aromatic in odour, pungent and cooling in taste, dextrorotatory, and consists chiefly of *Eucalyptol,* or according to recent investigations of a terpene boiling at 150° C., eucalyptene, cymene, and a camphor-like body. It is a stimulant, producing vascular excitement. It is said to increase the secretion of urea. It is used for the same purposes as the leaves, and is inhaled in gangrene of the lung, in fœtid bronchitis, chronic cystitis, and in hooping-cough. As a local application it is used to indolent ulcers; and as an injection in leucorrhœa and hæmorrhoids. It is a powerful antiseptic. The *Oleum eucalypti,* U.S. Ph.

E, piperi'ta, Smith. (L. *piper,* pepper.) Furnishes a red astringent gum.

E. resinif'era, Hook. (L. *resina,* resin; *fero,* to bear.) Furnishes a red astringent gum.

E. robus'ta, Smith. (L. *robustus,* hard.) Furnishes a red gum.

E. rostra'ta, Schlecht. (L. *rostratus,* beaked.) Furnishes a red astringent gum.

E. vimina'lis, Labillardière. (L. *viminalis,* bearing twigs.) Hab. Australia. Leaves and young bark supply *E. manna.*

Eucamp'tus. (Εὔκαμπτος, easily bent.) A sexually mature nematoid worm.

E. obtu'sus, Dujardin. (L. *obtusus,* part. of *obtundo,* to blunt.) Found in the œsophagus of *Caprimulgus europæus.*

Eucheu'ma. (Εὐχυμος, well flavoured.) A Genus of the Family *Sphærococcidæ,* Order *Florideæ.*

E. gelatinæ, Ag. Supplies some *Ayar-agar.*

E. spino'sum, Ag. Supplies some *Agar-agar.*

Euchlo'rine. (Εὖ, intens; χλωρός, green.) Davy's name for the yellow gas obtained by heating potassium chlorate with hydrochloric acid, and which he believed to be a distinct oxide of chlorine; it is a variable mixture of chlorine and chlorine peroxide.

Euchroe'a. (Εὖ; χροιά, colour.) A good colour and complexion of the skin.

Euchy'lia. (Εὖ, well; χυλός, juice.) Old term applied to a healthy condition of the chyle, or of the juices generally.

Euchy'los. Same as *Euchylus.*

Euchy'lus. (Εὖ, well; χυλός, juice.) Old term (Gr. εὔχυλος), applied by Hippocrates, *de Morb. Mul.* xxxiii, i, 3, to one endued with a good or healthy quality of the juices.

Euchy'mia. (Εὖ, well; χυμός, juice.) Old term (Gr. εὐχυμία), used by Galen, *de Simp. Fac.* ii, 13, for the good qualities of the juices of the body.

Euchy'mous. (Εὖ, well; χυμός, juice.) Old term applied, similarly with *Euchylus,* and to one having a good or healthy quality of chyle.

Eucine'sia. See *Eukinesia.*

Eucoi'lia. (Εὖ, well; κοιλία, the belly, the bowels.) An old name for cherries, because they keep the bowels open.

Euco'leus. (Εὐκολία, agility.) A sexually mature form of nematode worm found only in Mammals.

E. aëroph'ilus, Creplin. (Ἀήρ, the atmosphere; φίλος, a friend.) Found in the trachea of *Canis vulpes.*

E. ten'uis, Dujardin. (L. *tenuis,* slender.) Found in the bronchia of *Erinaceus europæus.*

Eucopep'oda. Same as *Copepoda.*

Eucra'sia. (Εὖ, well; κρᾶσις, from κέρανυμι, to mix.) Old name (Gr. εὐκρασία), used by Galen, *de San. Tu.* i, 5, for a good temperament, or agreeable, well proportioned mixture of qualities, by which the body is said to be in good order, or in a good state of health.

Eucra'sic. (Εὖ; κρᾶσις.) Relating to, or capable of assisting, *Eucrasia.*

Eucra'sis. Same as *Eucrasia.*

Eucyathostomum. (Εὖ, beautiful; κύαθος, a small cup; στόμα, a mouth.) A sexually mature form of nematode worm found only in Mammals.

E. copula'tum, Molin. (L. *copulatus,* united.) Found in the intestines of *Dasyprocta aguti.*

E. longesubula'tum, Molin. (L. *longus*, long; *subula*, an awl.) Found in the intestines of *Cervus campestris*.

Eucy'clæ. (Εὖ; κύκλος.) A division of eleutheropetalous Dicotyledons; flowers generally hypogynous, cyclic, four- or five-rowed, with both calyx and corolla, two rows of stamens, and synearpous ovaries.

Eucy'clic. (Εὖ, well; κύκλος, a circle.) Quite *Cyclic*.

E. flow'ers. Cyclic flowers, the alternating whorls of which each contain the same number of members arranged in alternate order.

Eucy'clicæ. Same as *Eucyclæ*.

Eucye'sia. (Εὖ; κύησις, pregnancy.) Regular, normally proceeding pregnancy.

Eudiapneus'tia. (Εὐδιάπνευστος; from εὖ; διαπνέω, to blow through.) Free evaporation or transpiration.

Eudiom'eter. (Εὐδία, calm weather; μέτρον, a measure.) Cavendish's term for an instrument for determining the composition of atmospheric air. It consists of a graduated glass tube, closed at one end and having the other end in a bath of mercury. Two platinum wires are inserted near the closed end, and between these two wires, on connection with a battery, a spark may be made to pass inside the tube. A mixture of the air to be analysed and hydrogen is made in the tube, and this mixture, on exposure to the electrical spark, explodes, with the formation of water. The volume of gas remaining is read off and compared with the amount of air introduced, and the necessary calculations are made.

Eudiomet'ric. (Εὐδία; μέτρον.) Relating to *Eudiometry*.

E. analysis. For the analysis of air a quantity sufficient to fill about one sixth of the tube of the eudiometer is introduced, and its volume accurately determined by reading off the number of divisions on the tube to which the mercury reaches. The height of the column of mercury in the tube above the bath and the height of the barometer and the temperature must also be noted. A quantity of pure hydrogen sufficient to unite with all the oxygen is now added, and the volume of the gas and the pressure on it are read off as before. An electric spark is now passed through the mixture by means of the platinum wires, and this causes the combination of the oxygen and hydrogen to form water and produces a diminution of volume, which is again read off. Then, since the hydrogen is in excess, and two volumes of that gas unite with one volume of oxygen to form water, one third of that diminution must be the volume of the oxygen contained in the air introduced.

Eudiom'etry. (Εὐδία; μέτρον.) The use of the *Eudiometer*.

Eudipleu'ra. (Εὖ, well; δίς, twice; πλευρά, the side.) Term applied by Häckel to those fundamental forms of organic life which are composed of two equal and symmetrical halves. Such a disposition is found in most Vertebrates and Arthropods and in many Molluscs, and is very favourable in a mechanical point of view to the movements of the animal, whether active or passive, since it divides the body into two antagonistic halves, which, on the principle of the parallelogram of forces, act on each other at a favourable angle.

Euec'tics. (Εὐεκτικός, healthy; from εὖ; ἔχω, to have.) Gymnastics.

Euel'ces. (Εὐελκής, easily healing; from εὖ; ἕλκος, a wound.) One on whom wounds and ulcers readily heal.

Euem'balos. (Εὖ, well; ἐμ. for ἐν, in; βάλλω, to cast.) A surgeon skilled in setting broken bones.

Eu'emes. (Εὐεμής, from εὖ; ἐμέω, to vomit.) One who vomits readily.

Eue'thes. (Εὐήθης; from εὖ; ἦθος, custom.) A person with a good habit of body; also, a benign disease.

Euex'ia. (Εὖ, well; ἕξις, a habit.) Old term (Gr. εὐεξία), used by Galen, *de San. Tu. c.* 8, for a sound and healthy habit or constitution, as opposed to cachexia, or bad habit.

Eufe'mia. Italy in Calabria. A salt spring of a temperature of 35° C. (95° F.) Used in lymphatic swellings and scrofula.

Eugenes'ic. (Εὖ; γένεσις, generation.) A term applied to those cross-breeds which are fertile.

Euge'nia. (After Prince *Eugene*, of Savoy.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Myrtaceæ*.

E. a'cris, W. and A. The *Myrtus acris*.

E. acutan'gula, Gärtn. The *Barringtonia acutangula*.

E. aromat'ica, Willd. The *Caryophyllus aromaticus*.

E. caryophylla'ta, Thunb. (Καρυόφυλλον, the clove tree. F. *giroflier*; G. *Gewürznägeleinbaum*.) The *Caryophyllus aromaticus*.

E. cauliflo'ra. The *Myrtus cauliflora*.

E. jambola'na. The *Syzygium jambolanum*.

E. jam'boo, Roxb. The *Jambosa vulgaris*.

E. jam'bos, Linn. The *Jambosa vulgaris*, De Cand.

E. pimen'ta, De Cand. The tree which yields *Pimenta*.

E. racemo'sa, Linn. The *Barringtonia racemosa*.

Eugen'ic ac'id. (*Eugenia*.) A synonym of *Eugenol*.

Eu'genin. (*Eugenia*. F. *camphre de girofle*.) $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$. A crystalline substance obtained from the watery distillate of cloves in the form of white pearly scales, with a slight clovy odour. It is isomeric with *Eugenol*.

Eu'genol. (*Eugenia*.) $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$. A colourless oil obtained from, and smelling like, oil of cloves by treating it with aqueous potash, acidulating with hydrochloric acid, and distilling. It is isomeric with *Eugenin*.

Euget'ic ac'id. Same as *Eugetinic acid*.

Eugetin'ic ac'id. $C_{11}H_{12}O_4$. A derivative of *Eugenol*, consisting of crystals, slightly soluble in water, which is coloured deep-blue by iron chloride.

Euge'us. (Εὖ, well; γῆ, the earth.) Fruitful; fertile. Formerly applied to the womb, from its fertility.

Eugi'on. (Εὖ; γῆ.) A term applied to the uterus, the vulva, and also to the hymen.

Eugi'um. Same as *Eugion*.

Euich'thes. (Εὖ, well; ἰχθύς, a fish.) A Subclass of the Class *Pisces*, including Selachii, Ganoidei, Teleostei, and Dipnoi, according to Claus.

Eukine'sia. (Εὖ, well; κίνησις, motion.) Regularity and rhythm of movement.

Eu'lachon. Same as *Oulachon*.

Eu'læ. (Εὐλη, a worm.) Old term (Gr. εὐλία), used by Hippocrates, *de Morb. Mul.* i, ci,

43, 47, for worms which are bred in a wound or ulcer.

Eulophʻia. (*Εὔλοφος*, well-plumed.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Orchidaceæ* which supplies the salep of Cashmere.

E. campesʻtris, Lindley. (L. *campester*, relating to a level plain.) Hab. India. Supplies *Salep.*

E. herbaʻcea, Lind. (L. *herba*, vegetation.) Hab. India. Supplies *Salep.*

Euʻlysin. (*Εὖ*, well; *λύσις*, solution.) Berzelius's term for a yellowish-green resinous compound accompanying bilin in bile; it is very soluble in alcohol and ether.

Euʻnuch. (*Εὐνοῦχος*, from *εὐνή*, a couch or bed; *ἔχω*, to care for, or guard. F. *eunuque*; I. *eunuco*; G. *Eunuch, Verschnittener, Casträt.*) A man in whom the genital organs have been removed, or so injured as to render him impotent.

Eunuchisʻmus. (Same etymon.) A term for *Castration.* The condition of a *Eunuch.*

Eunuʻchium. (*Εὐνοῦχος*, a eunuch.) An old name for the *Lactuca sativa*, because it was said to render those who eat it impotent.

E. mecoʻnis. (L. *mecon*, a kind of white lettuce.) The lettuce, *Lactuca sativa.*

Euoʻdes. (*Εὐώδης*, sweet smelling; from *εὖ*, well; *ὄζω*, to smell.) Having a pleasant odour.

Euoʻdia. (*Εὐώδης*, fragrant.) Ancient term applied to a certain collyrium.

Euonymʻeæ. (*Euonymus.*) A Suborder of the Order *Celastraceæ*, having capsular fruit.

Euonʻymin. (*Euonymus.*) An uncrystallisable bitter resin found in the bark of *Euonymus atropurpureus.*

Also, a name given to the precipitate obtained by adding water to a concentrated tincture of euonymus bark. It is used as a cholagogue.

Euonʻymite. A saccharine crystallisable substance resembling mannite, found in the fresh inner bark of *E. europæus.*

Euonʻymus. (*Εὖ*, well; *ὄνομα*, a name.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Celastraceæ.*

Also, U.S. Ph., Wahoo (F. *écorce de fusain, é. de bonnet de prêtre*; G. *Spindelbaumrinde*), the bark of the *E. atropurpureus.* Used as a tonic, hydragogue cathartic, cholagogue, diuretic, and antiperiodic, in decoction or infusion.

E. americaʻnus, Linn. Strawberry bush. Properties similar to *E. atropurpureus.*

E. atropurpuʻreus, Jacq. (L. *ater*, black; *purpureus*, purple. F. *fusain*; G. *Spindelbaum.*) Wahoo, spindle tree. Hab. North America. Bark used as *Euonymus*, U.S. Ph.

E. europæʻus, Linn. (F. *fusain d'Europe.*) Spindle tree. Emetic and purgative. An ointment made with the fruit is used to kill lice.

E., extʻract of. The *Extractum euonymi.*

E. tinʻgens. (L. *tingo*, to stain.) Hab. India. Furnishes a yellow dye. Used in ophthalmic affections.

Eupathiʻa. (*Εὐπάθεια.*) Sensitiveness to impressions.

Eupatoʻrin. A white powder of bitterish aromatic taste, soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol and ether, extracted from the *Eupatorium cannabinum.*

Also, a supposed alkaloid discovered by Riphini in the *Eupatorium cannabinum.*

Eupatoriophalaʻcron. (*Εὐπατόριον*, agrimony; *φαλακρός*, bald.) Old name for a kind of *Eupatorium*, or agrimony with naked heads.

Eupatoʻrium. (*Eupator*, a king who first found it. F. *herbe à fièvre, herbe parfait*; G. *durchwachsener Wasserhanf.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ.*

Also, U.S. Ph. (G. *Wasserhanfkraut*), the tops and leaves of the *Eupatorium perfoliatum*, thoroughwort, gathered after flowering has commenced. It contains a small quantity of volatile oil and a bitter principle not yet isolated. It is a stimulant tonic in small, laxative, diaphoretic, and emetic in larger, doses. Used in ague, in the commencing febrile state of bronchitis, influenza and muscular rheumatism, and in dyspepsia. Dose of powder, 20 to 30 grains.

E. ageratoïʻdes. (*Ageratum*, the plant of that name; *εἶδος*, likeness.) White snakeroot. Antispasmodic, diuretic, and diaphoretic. Said to produce the disorder called *Milk sickness.*

E. arabʻicum. The *Eupatorium cannabinum*, or hemp agrimony.

E. aromatʻicum, De Cand. Hempweed. Similar properties to *E. perfoliatum* and to *E. incarnatum.*

E. avicenʻnæ. The *E. cannabinum.*

E. ayʻa-paʻna, Vent. Hab. Brazil. An aromatic tonic, having a tonka-bean smell. Used as an antidote to snake bites.

E. cannabʻinum, Linn. (*Κάνναβις*, hemp. F. *chanvrin, eupatoire d'avicenne*; G. *Wasserhanf.*) Water hemp, hemp agrimony. Hab. Europe. Root and leaves diuretic, cathartic, and emetic, in bronchial complaints, jaundice, and dropsy.

E. cannabʻinum feminʻeum. (L. *femineus*, feminine.) The *Bidens tripartita.*

E. colliʻnum, De Cand. (L. *collinus*, growing on a hill.) Hab. Mexico. A decoction of the leaves is used in atonic diarrhœa.

E. connaʻtum, Michx. (L. *connatus*, born with.) The *E. perfoliatum.*

E., fluʻid extʻract of. See *Extractum eupatorii fluidum.*

E. fœniculaʻceum, Willd. (L. *fœniculum*, fennel.) Dog fennel. Hab. United States. Juice used to relieve the pain from insect bites.

E. glutinoʻsum. (L. *glutinosus*, gluey.) Hab. South America. Leaves used to stop bleeding; one of the plants called there *Matico.*

E. græcoʻrum. The *Agrimonia eupatoria*, or common agrimony.

E. guaʻco. The *Mikania guaco.*

E. incarnaʻtum, Walt. (L. *incarnatus*, in the flesh, flesh-coloured.) Hab. North America. Used in Texas, under the name of *Mata*, for flavouring tobacco; the aromatic principle is probably identical with coumarin.

E. japonʻicum. The *E. cannabinum.*

E. mesʻnes. The *Achillea ageratum*, or maudlin tansy.

E. nervoʻsum. Hab. Jamaica. Used in cholera and continued fevers; it is said to be cholagogue.

E. perfoliaʻtum, Linn. (L. *per*, very; *foliatus*, leafy. F. *herbe à la fièvre, herbe parfait.*) Thoroughwort, boneset, Indian sage. Supplies *Eupatorium*, U.S. Ph.

E. piloʻsum, Walt. (L. *pilosus*, hairy.) The *E. teucrifolium.*

E. pubesʻcens, Pers. (L. *pubescens*, downy.) The *E. teucrifolium.*

E., purʻple-stalkʻed. The *E. purpureum.*

E. purpu'reum, Linn. (L. *purpureus*, purple. F. *herbe à la gravelle.*) Mohawk tassel, trumpet weed, gravel root. Used as a diuretic in urinary disorders, and as *E. perfoliatum.* It is bitter, aromatic, and astringent.

E. rotundifo'lium, Linn. (L. *rotundus*, round; *folium*, a leaf.) Wild horehound. Used as *E. purpureum*, and also in consumption.

E. sature'ifolium, Linn. The *Mikania guaco*, H. B.

E. sessilifo'lium. (L. *sessilis*, sessile; *folium*, a leaf.) Used as *E. perfoliatum.*

E. teucrifo'lium, Willd. (L. *teucrion*, the germander, the spleenwort; *folium*, a leaf.) Wild horehound, rough boneset. Properties as *E. perfoliatum.*

E. trifolia'tum. (L. *tres*, three; *folium*, a leaf.) The *E. cannabinum.*

E. tripliner'vĕ. (L. *triplex*, threefold; *nervus*, a nerve.) The *E. aya-pana.*

E. urticifo'lium. (L. *urtica*, a nettle; *folium*, a leaf.) The *E. ageratoides.*

E. verbenæfo'lium, Mich. (L. *verbena*, the plant of that name; *folium*, a leaf.) The *E. teucrifolium.*

E. vet'erum, (L. *veteres*, the ancients.) The *Agrimonia eupatoria*, or common agrimony.

Eupep'sia. (Εὐπεψία, from εὖ, good; πέπτω, to digest.) Old term for good digestion. (Quincy.)

Eupep'tic. (Same etymon.) Of, or belonging to, *Eupepsia*, or good digestion. One who digests well.

Euphlog'ia. (Εὖ, well; φλογιά, a flame.) Term for mild, favourable *Variola.*

Also, benign inflammation.

Eupho'nia. (Εὖ, well; φωνή, the voice.) A good, clear voice.

Euphor'bia. (Name by Juba, king of Mauritiania, who first found it, after his physician, *Euphorbus.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Euphorbiaceæ.*

E. acumina'ta. (L. *acuminatus*, pointed.) The *E. falcata.*

E. amygdaloï'des, Linn. (Ἀμύγδαλος, an almond; εἶδος, likeness.) Wood spurge. Emetic.

E. antiquo'rum, Linn. (L. *antiqui*, the ancients. F. *euphorbe des anciens.*) Supposed to produce some of the gum-resin *Euphorbium.*

E. a'pios, Willd. Hab. Candia. Juice irritant and caustic.

E. arven'sis, Schleich. (L. *arvensis*, belonging to the fields.) The *E. falcata.*

E. cajoga'la, Ehr. The *E. Gerardiana.*

E. canarien'sis, Linn. Hab. Canary Isles. Said to furnish some of the gum *Euphorbium.*

E. canes'cens. (L. *canesco*, to become hoary.) Said to be antisyphilitic. Used against snake bites.

E. capita'ta. (L. *capitatus*, having a head.) Caa-cica. Hab. Brazil. Astringent. Used in snake bites.

E. ca'put-medu'sæ. (L. *caput*, the head; *Medusa.*) Hab South Africa. Used for arrow poison.

E. cat'timandu, W. Elliott. Hab. Vizagapatam. Fresh juice used as a vesicant.

E. cereifor'mis. (L. *cereus*, the plant; *forma*, shape.) Used to make arrow poison.

E. chamæsy'cë, Willd. (Χαμαισύκη, the ground fig.) Thyme spurge. Root cathartic.

E. charac'ias, Linn. (Χαρακίας, fit for a stake.) Wood spurge. Hab. Europe. Root cathartic.

E. chilen'sis. Hab. South America. Juice a drastic purgative.

E. corolla'ta, Linn. (L. *corolla*, a small wreath. F. *euphorbe à grand fleurs*; G. *grossblüthige Wolfsmilch.*) Large flowering spurge, wild ipecac, wild hippo. Hab. North America. Bruised root used as a vesicant; internally as a diaphoretic in five-grain doses, as a cathartic in ten, and as an emetic in twenty-grain doses.

In U.S. Ph. the root was formerly official.

E. cotinifo'lia. Hab. Brazil. Juice used as arrow poison.

E. cyparis'sias, Linn. (Κυπαρισσίας, a kind of spurge. F. *petite esule.*) Cypress spurge. Juice a drastic purge and a severe local irritant.

E. cypres'sina. Same as *E. cyparissias.*

E. dendroï'des, Willd. (Δένδρον, a tree; εἶδος, likeness.) The tree spurge. Hab. South Europe. Violently cathartic.

E. edu'lis. (L. *edulis*, eatable.) Hab. Cochin China. Used as a pot herb.

E. e'sula, Linn. Leafy-branched spurge. Hab. Europe. An irritant poison.

E. falca'ta, Linn. (L. *falcatus*, scythe-shaped.) Anciently used as a purgative when salted.

E. Gerardia'na, Jacq. Hab. Europe. Root emetic and cathartic. Used for ipecacuanha.

E. glauces'cens, Willd. (Γλαυκός, bluish grey.) The *E. Gerardiana.*

E. gum. The substance described as *Euphorbium.*

E. helioscop'ia, Linn. (Ἥλιος, the sun; σκοπέω, to observe. F. *réveil-matin.*) Sun spurge. Juice given in syphilis, and applied to warts to destroy them, and to the skin to produce a blister.

E. heptago'na, Linn. (Ἑπτά, seven; γωνία, a corner.) Hab. Cape of Good Hope. Juice used as arrow poison.

E. hir'ta. (L. *hirtus*, hairy.) Creeping hairy spurge. Purgative.

E. humistra'ta, Engelm. (L. *humus*, the earth; *stratus*, part. of *sterno*, to spread out.) Hab. America. An emetic.

E. hypericifo'lia, Linn. (L. *hypericum*, the plant; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. United States, West Indies. Astringent and tonic.

E. ipecacuan'ha, Linn. (F. *euphorbe vomitive*; G. *Brechwolfsmilch.*) Ipecacuanha spurge. An emetic and cathartic, as *E. corollata.* Formerly in U.S. Ph.

E. lath'yris, Linn. (Λαθυρίς, a kind of spurge. F. *épurge; grand ésule, catapuce.*) Caper spurge, garden spurge. Seeds cathartic; they yield an oil of the same property; they are also said to be abortifacient; juice irritant.

E. ligula'ria, Roxb. (L. *ligula*, a little tongue.) Hab. India. Used in snake bite. The *E. nereifolia* probably.

E. linariæfo'lia, Lamb. (L. *linaria*, the plant; *folium*, a leaf.) The *E. Gerardiana.*

E. linea'ris, Retz. (L. *linea*, a line.) Hab. Brazil. Used in syphilis.

E. macula'ta, Linn. (L. *maculatus*, spotted.) Spotted spurge, milk purslane. Hab. North America. Astringent and tonic. A decoction is used in scabies.

E. mucrona'ta, Lamb. (L. *mucronatus*, pointed.) The *E. falcata.*

E. myrsini'tis, Willd. (*Μυρσινίτης.*) Hab. Europe. A drastic cathartic.

E. myrtifo'lia. (L. *myrtus*, the myrtle; *folium*, a leaf.) The *Pedilanthus tithymaloides*.

E. nereifo'lia, Linn. (L. *nerium*, the plant; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. India. Juice purgative, leaves diuretic. Pulp and stem used as a preventive of hydrophobia after a mad dog's bite.

E. nivu'lia, Buch. The *E. nereifolia*.

E. obtura'ta. (L. *obturatus*, stopped up.) The *E. helioscopia*.

E. officina'rum, Linn. (L. *officina*, a shop. F. *euphorbes des officines*.) A species yielding *Euphorbium*.

E., oil of. A fixed oil obtained from the seeds of *E. lathyris*. It is colourless, inodorous, and almost tasteless when recent, but very acrid when it becomes rancid. An active purgative. Dose, 5—10 drops.

E. ophthal'mica. (*Ὀφθαλμός*, the eye.) Used in eye diseases and blindness.

E. palus'tris, Willd. (L. *paluster*, belonging to a marsh.) Great spurge. Hab. North Europe. Cathartic; used locally as an antidote to the bite of a rabid dog.

E. panicula'ta. (L. *panicula*, a tuft.) The *E. palustris*.

E. papillo'sa, St. Hil. (L. *papilla*, a pimple.) Hab. Brazil. Used as a purgative.

E. para'lias, Linn. (*Παράλιος*, by the sea.) Sea spurge. Hab. Europe. An active purgative.

E. pep'lis, Linn. (*Πεπλίς*, the purple sea spurge.) Purple sea spurge. Hab. Europe. Violently cathartic.

E. pep'lus, Linn. Same as *E. peplis*.

E. pilo'sa, (L. *pilosus*, shaggy.) Same as *E. villosa*.

E. pilulif'era, Willd. (L. *pilula*, a pill; *fero*, to bear.) Hab. India, Australia. Used as an antisyphilitic and in snake bites. Latterly it has been employed in asthma and bronchial affections.

E. piscato'ria, Willd. (L. *piscator*, a fisher.) Used to stupefy fish.

E. pithyri'sa, Willd. Lesser spurge. Hab. Europe. Juice purgative.

E. platyphyl'la, Linn. (*Πλατύς*, broad; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) Broad-leaved warty spurge. Hab. Europe. Used to stupefy fish.

E. prostra'ta, Ait. (L. *prostratus*, spread out.) Hab. Mexico. Emetic and cathartic. Used in snake bites.

E. resinif'era, Berg. (L. *resina*, resin; *fero*, to bear.) Hab. Mexico. Supplies *Euphorbium*, G. Ph.

E. segeta'lis, Willd. (D. *seges*, a corn field.) Narrow-leaved wood spurge. Hab. South Europe. Cathartic.

E. sylvat'ica, Linn. (L. *sylvaticus*, belonging to woods. F. *euphorbe des bois*.) Root emetic and purgative.

E. thymifo'lia, Linn. (L. *thymus*, thyme; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. India. Purgative and vermifuge.

E. tirucal'li. Hab. India. Juice applied locally, said to produce uterine contraction; internally an emetic, cathartic, and antisyphilitic.

E. tithymaloi'des. The *Pedilanthus tithymaloides*.

E. tor'tilis. (L. *tortilis*, twisted.) Hab. India. Used as *E. tirucalli*.

E. verruco'sa, Willd. (L. *verrucosus*, warty.) Rough-fruited spurge. Hab. South Europe. Cathartic.

E. villo'sa. (L. *villosus*, shaggy.) Used as a preventive of hydrophobia externally and internally.

E. viro'sa, Willd. (L. *virosus*, poisonous.) Used as an arrow poison.

Euphorbiaceæ. (*Euphorbia*.) A Nat. Order of monochlamydeous Exogens of the Alliance *Euphorbiales*, or a Family of the Order *Tricoccæ*, having suspended, anatropal ovules, scattered flowers, and tricoccous fruit.

Euphorbiales. (*Euphorbia*.) An Alliance of diclinous Exogens, having consolidated superior carpels and axile placentæ.

Euphor'bic ac'id. Riegel's term for an acid found in *Euphorbia cyparissias*, which is probably impure malic acid.

Euphor'bin. Buchner's term for a vitreous, acrid, bitter substance obtained from *Euphorbium*.

Euphor'bium, G. Ph. (F. *euphorbe, gumme-résine d'euphorbe*; G. *Euphorbiumharz*.) The gum resin obtained by exudation from incisions in the branches of the *Euphorbia resinifera*. It is a brownish yellow, translucent, brittle substance with a burning acrid taste, the dust is very irritating and poisonous. It contains *E. resin*, *Euphorbon*, as well as malates, gum, and mineral matters. It has been used as a drastic purgative in dropsy, as a local irritant in sciatica and paralysis, to promote suppuration, and to procure absorption of rheumatic, gouty, and scrofulous swellings. It has also been used as a sternutatory.

E. res'in. $C_{10}H_{16}O_2$. A very acrid resin, soluble in alcohol, composing nearly half of *Euphorbium*.

Euphor'bon. $C_{13}H_{22}O$, or according to Hesse, $C_{15}H_{24}$. A constituent of *Euphorbium*, and found in the root of *Euphorbia ipecacuanha*. It is a colourless, neutral body, fusible about 106° C. (223° F.); it has a sharpish taste after some time.

Euphor'ia. (*Εὔφορος*, easily carried. F. *euphorie*; G. *Wohlbefinden, Wohlbekommen*.) A word used to express well-being, or the perfect ease and comfort of healthy persons, especially when the sensation occurs in a sick person.

Also, the power of bearing pain or anxiety easily.

Also, a Genus of the Nat. Order *Sapindaceæ*.

E. li'tchi, Desfont. The *Nephelium litchi*.

E. punic'ea, Lamb. The *Nephelium litchi*.

Euphra'gia. Same as *Euphrasia*.

Euphra'sia. (*Εὐφρασία*, from *εὐφραίνω*, to exhilarate, because it exhilarates the spirits. F. *euphraise*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Scrophularineæ*.

E. officina'lis, Linn. (L. *officina*, a shop. F. *euphrasie officinale*; I. *eufragia*; S. *eufrasia*; G. *Augentrost*.) The eye-bright, esteemed by the people as a sure remedy for all diseases of the eyes. Used in toothache and in chronic catarrh.

Euphyl'la. (*Εὖ*, well; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) True or foliage leaves.

Eu'pion. (*Εὖ*, well, or fairly; *πίων*, fat, or greasy. F. *eupion*; G. *Fein-Fett, Edel-Fett*.) C_8H_{12}. Reichenbach's term for a liquid substance obtained by the dry distillation of wood, tar, resins, caoutchouc, and such like; it is greasy or oily, tasteless, colourless, and with-

out smell, and is a mixture of several paraffins, of which the essential one is amyl hydride.

Eupla'sia. (Εὖ; πλάσις, a moulding.) Healthy healing of a part.

Euplas'tic. (Εὖ, well; πλαστικός, fit for forming.) Fitted for well-forming.

E. mat'ter. Lobstein's term for morbid deposits of plastic lymph which are of perfect structure and of easy organisation, as well as for healthy blastema in general.

Euplexop'tera. (Εὖ, well; πλέξις, a plaiting; πτερόν, a wing.) A Suborder of the Order *Orthoptera*, having the under wings folded both transversally and longitudinally, the upper wings very short, leathery, and without veins, and the anal segment provided with a forceps.

Eupnœ'a. (Εὖ, well; πνέω, to breathe.) Old term for natural easy respiration.

Eupno'ic. (Same etymon.) Breathing easily and freely; relating to *Eupnœa*.

Eupur'purin. An oleo-resin obtained from the alcoholic tincture of the root of the *Eupatorium purpureum*. Used as a diuretic. Dose, 3 grains.

Eurhyth'mia. (Εὖ, well; ῥυθμός, order.) An old term (Gr. εὐρυθμία), applied by Galen, *de Diff. Puls.* i, 9, to the proper order and regularity of the pulse.

Eurib'ali. Same as *Juribali*.

Euro'des. (Εὐρώς, dank decay.) Carious, mouldering.

Eurodon'tic. (Εὐρώς, dank decay; ὀδούς, a tooth.) Suffering from, or pertaining to, carious teeth.

Europæ'an. Belonging to *Europe*.

E. scam'mony. The *Cynanchum acutum*, var. *Monspeliacum*.

Eu'ros. (Εὐρώς, mould.) Old term, used by Willis, for filthiness, or a corrupt and putrefying humour.

Also, applied to *Caries*.

Euro'tium, Lam. (Εὐρώς, mould.) A Genus of the Family *Erysiphei*, Suborder *Perisporiacei*, Order *Ascomycetes*.

E. aspergil'lus. The same as *E. herbariarum*.

E. herbaria'rum, Lk. (L. *herbarius*, belonging to plants.) The fungus which, in its conidiophorous stage is called *Aspergillus glaucus*.

E. herba'rum. (L. *herba*, grass.) Same as *E. herbariarum*.

E. re'pens. (L. *repo*, to creep.) A species growing on many vegetable substances, especially cooked fruit.

Eurrhyth'mia. See *Eurhythmia*.

Eury'alē. (Εὐρύαλος, broad.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Nymphæaceæ*.

E. fe'rox, Salisb. (L. *ferox*, fierce.) Hab. India. Seeds farinaceous, eaten when baked in hot sand and husked; are believed to invigorate the body and cure spermatorrhœa.

Euryan'gium. (Εὐρύς, wide; ἀγγεῖον, a vessel.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Umbelliferæ*.

E. sum'bul, Kauffmann. The *Ferula sumbul*.

Euryceph'alous. (Εὐρύς, broad; κεφαλή, the head.) Having a large, broad head.

Eurycho'ria. (Εὐρύχωρος, ample, or spacious.) Old term (Gr. εὐρυχορία), for a sinus, space, or internal cavity, according to Gorræus.

Also, for capacity, according to Casp. Hofmannus, *Com. ad Galen. de Us. n.* 1167.

Eurycles. The proper name of a famous ventriloquist, and hence used as appellative of such.

Eurygna'thous. (Εὐρύς; γνάθος, the jaw.) Having large, wide, upper jaws, so that the superior part of the face is predominant; it is the Mongolian type.

Euryn'ter. (Εὐρύνω, to widen. F. *euryntère*; G. *Ausdehnungswerkzeug*.) An instrument for widening or extending a canal.

Eurypteri'da. (Εὐρύς, wide; πτερόν, a wing.) An Order of the Subclass *Entomostraca*, including only animals now extinct.

Eurys'ma. (Εὐρύνω, to widen. F. *eurysme*; G. *Erweiterung*.) A dilating or widening.

Eurystom'ata. (Εὐρύς, wide; στόμα, a mouth.) An Order of the Class *Ctenophora*, having a very large mouth and no tentacles.

Eurythali'a. (Εὐρύς; θάλεια, blooming.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Gentianaceæ*.

E. amarel'la, Borkh. (L. *amarus*, bitter.) The *Gentian amarella*.

E. campes'tris, Borkh. The *Gentiana campestris*.

E. praten'sis, Don. (L. *pratensis*, growing in meadows.) The *Gentiana amarella*.

Eurythm'ia. (Εὐρυθμία; from εὖ, well; ῥυθμός, rhythm.) Regularity in beat of the pulse.

Eusar'cous. (Εὔσαρκος, fleshy.) Robust, in good condition.

Euse'mia. (Εὐσημία; from εὖ, good; σῆμα, a sign.) A good prognostic.

Eusi'tous. (Εὔσιτος.) Having a good appetite.

Eusom'phalus. (Εὖς, good; ὀμφαλος, the navel.) I. G. St. Hilaire's term for a monstrosity consisting of two fœtuses so incompletely united that each performs separately its own vital functions, and each has its own umbilicus and umbilical cord.

Eusplanch'nia. (Εὐσπλαγχνία.) A healthy condition of the internals.

Eusporangia'ta. (Εὖ, well; *sporangium*.) One of Göbel's divisions of vascular Cryptogams, in which the sporangium is developed from several cells which are almost always superficial.

Eusta'chi. An Italian anatomist, who died in 1574.

Eusta'chian. Of, or belonging to, the anatomist *Eustachi*.

E. canal'. The same as *E. tube*.

E. cath'eter. See *Catheter, Eustachian*.

E. tube. (F. *trompe d'Eustache*; G. *Eustachische Röhre, Ohrtrompete, Schlundröhre*.) A transversely flattened canal, partly bounded by bone, and partly by cartilage and fibrous membrane, leading from the tympanum forwards, inwards, and a little downwards, to the upper part of the pharynx. Its total length is ·035 m., of which the cartilaginous part accounts for ·024 m., and the osseous part for ·011. Its calibre is smallest at the junction of the osseous and the cartilaginous parts, the isthmus, where it is ·002 m. high and ·001 m. broad; it gradually dilates towards each end, the pharyngeal opening being ·009 m. high and ·005 m. broad, and the tympanic aperture ·005 m. high and ·003 broad. The posterior or osseous part of the tube is placed

at the angle of junction of the petrous and squamous portions of the temporal bone; the anterior or cartilaginous portion is formed of a piece of hyaline cartilage, the upper fourth folded on itself so as to make a tube, which is completed to a flattened canal by a dense fibrous tissue and a muscle, the *Dilatator tubæ*. The tube is narrowest behind at the tympanum, widest at its anterior extremity, where it is fixed to the internal pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone, and opens behind the inferior turbinate bone a little above the level of the hard palate. The mucous membrane which lines it, continuous at one end with that of the palate, and at the other with that of the tympanum, is attached by loose connective tissue, is lined by vibratile columnar epithelium whose action is toward the pharynx, and contains much adenoid tissue, and numerous racemose glands, especially near the pharyngeal orifice. The Eustachian tube is developed in connection with the inner part of the hyo-mandibular or first post-oral visceral cleft.

E. tube, cartilag'inous. The inferior cartilaginous portion of the Eustachian tube. The pharyngeal opening is 7 mm. high and 5 mm. broad. The thickness of the cartilage at its proximal portion near its attachment to the bone is 1 mm., but it increases distally till at the pharyngeal opening it is 7 mm. thick.

E. tube, os'seous. (L. *os*, a bone.) See under *E. tube*.

E. valve. (F. *valvule d'Eustache*.) A crescentic fold of the lining membrane of the right auricle in front of the opening of the vena cava inferior, which in the fœtus directs the current of blood from this vessel to the foramen ovale, and left auricle.

Eusta'chius. Same as *Eustachi*.

Eu'stathe. (Εὖσταθής, well built.) Hartig's term for the most external part of the cellulose composing the wall of a vegetable cell; it is very resistant to the action of acids and to the blue staining by iodine.

Eustem'ma. (Ἐυ, beautiful; στέμμα, a garland.) A sexually mature form of trematode worm.

E. caryophyl'lum, Diesing. Found in the intestines of *Neophron pileatus*.

Eustheni'a. (Εὐσθενέω, to be strong.) Marked by strong good health.

Eustoch'ia. (Εὐστοχία, skill in shooting at a mark.) A happy guess at the nature of a disease.

Eusto'ma. (Ἐυ, beautiful; στόμα, mouth.) A sexually mature form of nematode worm.

E. trunca'tum, v. Bened. (L. *truncatus*, cut off.) Found in the intestines of *Raja clavata*.

Eustom'achous. (Εὐστόμαχος.) Having a good digestion; easy of digestion.

Eustron'gylus. (Εὖ, well; στρογγύλος, round.) A sexually mature worm of the Family *Strongylidæ*, Order *Nematoda*, Class *Nematelmintha*.

E. gi'gas, Diesing. (L. *gigas*, a giant. G. *grosser Palissadenwurm*.) A large, round worm found in man, the dog, horse, ox, seal, wolf, otter, and many other animals; in man it is found in the kidneys, in other animals it has been seen also in the urinary bladder, lungs, liver, bowels, and free or encysted in the abdominal cavity. The male is 1′ long and the female more than 3′; the body is cylindrical, thickest behind, where it is ·5″ in diameter, and reddish; the mouth is roundish or three-cornered, without lips, and presents six papillæ; the tail of the male possesses a cup-shaped bursa, the edge and inner surface of which is papillose, it partially conceals the long thin spiculum; the tail of the female is blunt; the vulva is near the head on the ventral surface. The intermediate host is some freshwater fish, and the immature form is known as *Filaria cystica*.

E. longevagina'tus. See *Strongylus longevaginatus*.

E. papillo'sus, Diesing. (L. *papilla*, a nipple.) Found in the intestines of *Coracias garrula*.

E. tu'bifex, Nitsch. (L. *tuba*, a trumpet; *facio*, to make.) Found in the species of Colymbus, one of the Grebes.

Eutax'ia. (Εὐταξία, good arrangement.) The perfect replacement of a displaced part.

A good order of bodily function, each being well and properly done.

Also, the regular and orderly disposition and relationship of the various parts of the body.

Euter'pë. (Εὐτέρπη, the well-pleasing; one of the Muses.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Palmaceæ*.

E. monta'na. (L. *mons*, a mountain.) The cabbage palm. Terminal buds eaten as food.

E. olera'cea. (L. *oleraceus*, herb-like.) Hab. America. Terminal buds eaten as food.

Euthana'sia. (Εὖ, well; θάνατος, death.) An easy death, or that occurring without the severer symptoms, as convulsions.

Euthe'nia. (Εὐθηνέω, to abound.) Old term (Gr. εὐθηνία), used by Hippocrates, *de Aër. Loc. et Aq.* xxxii, 9, for strength, vigour, or exuberance of health.

Euthe'sia. (Εὖ, well; θέσις, position, or condition.) Old term for a good habit and state of health of body; a good constitution; harmony of the parts of the body.

Euthopnœ'a. Similar to *Euthopnoë*.

Euthyen'teron. (Εὐθύς, straight; ἔντερον, an intestine.) Term for the *Rectum*.

Euthyenteropol'ypus. (Εὐθύς; ἔντερον; πολύπους, a polypus.) Polypus of the rectum.

Euthyenterosteno'ma. (Εὐθύς; ἔντερου; στένωμα, a narrow pass. F. *euthyentérosténome*; G. *Mastdarmverengerung*.) Contraction of the rectum.

Euthy'mia. (Εὔθυμος, he who is of a good and lively disposition.) Old term (Gr. εὐθυμία), used by Hippocrates, *Epid.* xxxi, v, 15, for gladness, joyfulness, or tranquillity of mind.

Euthyp'noë. (Εὐθύς; πνοή, a breathing.) Easy breathing.

Also, a synonym of *Orthopnœa*.

Euthyp'nous. (Εὐθύπνοος.) Breathing easily.

Also, breathing as in *Orthopnœa*.

Euthyp'oros. (Εὐθύς, right; πόρος, a way or direction.) Old epithet (Gr. εὐθύπορος), used by Galen, *Meth. Med.* vi, 5, for extension, when the fractured limb is drawn in a straight direction.

Eutoc'ia. (Εὖ, well; τόκος, childbirth.) Easy, normal childbirth; also fecundity.

Barnes defines eutocia as labour proceeding smoothly and terminating favourably under the natural forces.

Eu'tocous. (Same etymon.) Having an easy labour; fruitful, fecund.

Eutol'mia. (Εὐτολμος, bold, or intrepid.) Old term for an affection of the mind which is favourable to the preservation or recovery of health; confidence or an emotion of the mind when it is excited to the attainment of some great good, or the overcoming of evil.

Eu'tomous. (Εὖ, easily; τέμνω, to cut.) Easily cut.

Euton'ia. (Εὐτόνος, firm.) Firmness; tone; vigour.

Eu'tonous. (Εὖ, well; τείνω, to stretch.) Having tone; strong; firm; robust. Formerly applied (Gr. εὔτονος), *Aph.* iii, 17, used by Hippocrates, to strong exercise with great fatigue.

Eutroph'ia. (Εὖ, well; τρέφω to nourish. F. *eutrophie;* G. *Wohlgenährtheit.*) Old term for good and plentiful nutrition.

Eutroph'ic. (Εὖ; τροφή, nourishment.) A term introduced into medical terminology by Dunglison for an agent whose action is exerted on the system of nutrition without necessarily occasioning manifest increase of any of the secretions. The chief eutrophics are mercurials, the preparations of iodine, bromine, cod-liver oil, the preparations of gold and silver, sulphur, sugar, and sarsaparilla.

Eu'trophy. (Εὖ; τροφή.) Good nutrition.

Eutrop'ic. (Εὖ, well; τρέπω, to turn.) In Botany, applied to those climbing plants which turn well or properly, that is, with the sun.

Euxan'thic ac'id. (Εὖ, well; ξανθός, yellow.) $C_{19}H_{16}O_{10}$. Erdmann's name for an acid found in Indian yellow or Purree. The *Purreic acid* of Stedman.

Euxan'thin. Same as *Euxanthic acid.*

Eu'zet. France, Département du Gard. A cold sulphur water. Used in abdominal congestions and in skin diseases.

Euzo'mis. Same as *Euzomum.*

Euzo'mum. (Εὔζωμος, making good broth.) The *Brassica eruca.*

Euzoödynam'ia. (Εὖ, well; ζῶον, an animal; δύναμις, strength.) Gilbert's term for corporeal health; the healthiness of the animal part of the man.

Evac'uant. (L. *evacuo*, to empty. F. *évacuant;* I. *evacuante;* G. *ausleerend.*) Medicines that have the property of increasing evacuations from the bowels or other organs, such are emetics, purgatives, and diuretics.

Evacua'tion. (L. *evacuo*, to empty. F. *évacuation;* I. *evacuazione;* S. *evacuacion;* G. *Ausleerung, Entleerung.*) An emptying, a discharging from any cavity or canal. Usually applied to the act of discharging the contents of the bowels or defæcation, but also, to the discharge of fæces itself; a dejection or stool.

Eval'vate. (L. *e*, neg.; *valva*, a valve.) Having no valves.

Eval'vular. Same as *Evalvate.*

Evanes'cent. (L. *evanesco*, to vanish away; from *e*, away; *vanesco*, to vanish. F. *évanescent;* G. *verschwindend.*) Vanishing, passing away quickly.

In Botany, applied to the nectary when it diminishes as the fruit advances in size, and at last disappears entirely.

Evanidiner'vate. (L. *evanidus*, effaced; *nervus*, a nerve.) Having the nervures of the leaves almost effaced.

Ev'anroot. The *Geum virginianum.*

Evap'orable. (L. *evaporo*, to disperse in vapour.) Capable of *Evaporation.*

Evap'orate. (L. *evaporatus*, part. of *evaporo*, to disperse in vapour.) To resolve into vapour.

Evapora'ting. (L. *evaporo.*) Being resolved into vapour; having the capacity to evaporate; being in the act of becoming vaporised.

E. dres'sing. See *Dressing, evaporating.*

Evapora'tion. (L. *evaporatus*, part. of *evaporo;* from *e*, away; *vapor*, vapour. F. *évaporation;* I. *evaporazione;* S. *evaporacion;* G. *Abdampfung, Abdunstung, Verdunstung.*) The act of resolving, or the state of being resolved, into vapour. Especially applied to the slow production of vapour from the surface of a liquid.

E. in vac'uo. (L. *in*, in; *vacuus*, empty. F. *évaporation dans le vide.*) The operation of evaporating a substance by placing it in a receiver, which is then exhausted of its air; it is usual to have in the chamber a vessel containing sulphuric acid, calcium chloride, or some hygroscopic substance, to absorb the watery vapours as they are given off.

E., la'tent heat of. The quantity of heat which a liquid gives out in passing into a state of vapour.

Evaporom'eter. Same as *Atmometer.*

E'vaux. France, Département de Creuse. Hot springs, temperature 56° F. (132° F.) containing sodium chloride and calcium carbonate, and in one a little sulphur. Used in chronic bronchial diseases and in rheumatism.

E'vening. (Sax. *æfnung;* from *æfen*, eve; *ung*, a suffix.) The latter part of the day before the night.

E. prim'rose. The *Œnothera biennis*, and others of the same genus, from the yellow colour of the flower and its habit of opening in the evening.

Eventra'tio. See *Eventration.*

E. or'bitæ. (L. *orbita*, an orbit.) The removal of the whole contents of the orbit. It is practised in the case of tumours of the orbit.

Eventra'tion. (L. *e*, out of; *venter*, the belly.) A term for the condition of a monster fœtus, in which the abdominal viscera are extruded from the natural cavity, and enclosed in a projecting membranous sac.

Also, the pendulous condition of the lower abdomen which occurs in some women who have borne many children, and caused by extreme relaxation of the abdominal walls, or the giving way of the linea alba.

Also, the condition of a large ventral hernia.

Also, the escape of a large amount of intestines from an abdominal wound.

Eventual'ity. (L. *eventus*, part. of *evenio*, to come out, or happen.) Term for a faculty common to man and the lower animals (its organ confined to the middle line of the forehead, on the two sides of the falx cerebri), taking cognisance of occurrences designated by active verbs, as the horse *walks, trots*, or *gallops*, its lungs *play*, its blood *circulates*, its muscles *contract;* its function is said to prompt to investigation by experiments, and to aid in producing a talent for all practical business involving details.

Even'tus. (L. *eventus*, an occurrence; from *evenio*, to happen.) The issue of a disease.

Ev'ergreen. Applied to plants which retain their leaves throughout the year.

E. oak. The *Quercus ilex.*

E. priv'et. The *Rhamnus alaternus.*

E. rose. The *Rosa sempervirens.*

E. spurge laur'el. The *Daphne laureola.*

E. thorn. The *Cratægus pyracantha.*

E. wood spurge. The *Euphorbia amygdaloides.*

Ev'eritt's salt. A yellowish-white powder, being an insoluble compound of cyanide of iron and cyanide of potassium, produced, along with potassium sulphate, when potassium ferrocyanide is decomposed by sulphuric acid.

Everlast'ing. Continuing for ever.

E., dioe'cious. The *Antennaria dioica.*

E. flow'er. The plants of the Genus *Gnaphalium*, so called because they keep their shape and colour when dried.

E. pills. Pills made of metallic antimony. Formerly used as a purgative, and so called because they were supposed to act by contact merely, and to lose no weight in their use. Also called metallic pill. [I have been credibly informed of the host of a country inn in Yorkshire who being asked by a guest, early in the present century, to send for some pills for him, replied, "You had better have our metallic pill, we've used it for forty years in our family, and it is as good as ever; I'll lend it to you."—L. W. S.]

Ever'nia, Ach. A Genus of the Family *Ramalineæ*, of the gymnocarpous Group of the *Lichenes.*

E. furfura'cea, Fr. (L. *furfuraceus*, branny. F. *physcie grenue.*) Formerly used as a febrifuge.

E. prunas'tri, Ach. (G. *weisses Lungenmoos.*) Formerly, as *Muscus arboreus*, used in pulmonary diseases and as an astringent and febrifuge. Used also as a basis of perfumed powders, from its faculty of absorbing odours.

Ever'nic ac'id. $C_{17}H_{16}O_7$. Yellow crystalline spheres obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid on a decoction of *Evernia prunastri.* It is isomeric with lecanoric acid.

Ever'nin. $C_6H_{14}O_7$. A yellowish-white, amorphous, tasteless powder obtained by Stüde from the *Evernia prunastri.*

Everric'ulum. (L. *everriculum*, a sweep-net; from *everro*, to sweep away.) Old name, used by Paré, *Chir.* xvi, 42, for a kind of spoon or scoop for clearing the bladder from the small particles of calculous matter after the operation of lithotomy.

Ever'sio. (L. *eversio*, from *everto*, to turn out. G. *Auswärtskehrung.*) An overthrowing; a turning out.

E. pal'pebræ. (L. *palpebra*, an eyelid.) Same as *Ectropion.*

E. vesi'cæ. (L. *vesica*, a bladder.) Same as *Bladder, extroversion of.*

Ever'sion. (L. *eversio.*) A turning outwards.

In Botany, the external protrusion of organs from the cavity in which they are developed.

E. of eye'lid. Same as *Ectropium.*

E'vian. France, Département de Haute Savoie, on the Lake of Geneva, nearly opposite Lausanne. Cold, slightly alkaline waters. Used in gastralgia and neuralgic conditions.

Evi'dement. (F. *evider*, to hollow out; from L. *e*, out; *viduus*, bereft.) Sédillot's term for the scooping out of the whole interior of a carious bone, leaving the outer shell.

E'vil. (Sax. *yfel.*) Badness; mischief.

E., king's. Scrofula, in reference to the power professed by Edward the Confessor, and other kings, to cure it by touching the sufferer.

E., the. Scrofula.

Evira'tion. (L. *e*, out of; *vir*, a man.) A term for *Castration.*

Also, the loss of sexual power in the male from age or other cause.

Eviscera'tion. (L. *e*, out; *viscera*, the bowels.) The removal of the abdominal viscera.

In Midwifery, the term includes the removal of the thoracic viscera also.

Evit'tate. (L. *e*, without; *vitta*, a fillet.) Having no *Vittæ.*

Evo'dia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rutaceæ.*

Also, a synonym of *Agathophyllum.*

E. aromat'ica. The *Agathophyllum aromaticum.*

E. febrif'uga, St. Hilaire. (L. *febris*, fever; *fugio*, to put to flight.) Hab. Brazil. A bitter astringent. Used as a febrifuge. The *Esenbeckia febrifuga.*

E. ravensa'ra, Gärtn. The *Agathophyllum aromaticum.*

E. triphyl'la, Roxb. The *Xanthoxylon triphyllum.*

Evo'din. A synonym of *Esenbeckin.*

Evole'na. Switzerland, Canton Ticino, 3900 feet above the sea. Acidulated mineral waters of little value.

Evolutil'ity. (L. *evolvo*, to unfold.) The faculty possessed by all substances which are capable of self-nourishment to manifest the nutritive acts by changes of form, or of volume, or of structure.

Evolu'tion. (L. *evolutus*, part. of *evolvo*, to unroll. F. *évolution*; G. *Entwickelung.*) The action of unfolding. A term used synonymously, generally, with *Development*, to designate the gradual unfolding of successive phases of the growth of a living being, or of any of its parts.

E., aber'rant. (L. *ab*, from; *erro*, to wander.) The development of a tissue, or of an organ, in a wrong place, or at a wrong time, or of the wrong form.

E., disease' of. A disease which occurs during the evolution of another, or which is a direct consequence of a phase of that evolution.

E., hypoth'esis of, (Ὑποθέσις, a placing under, a supposition.) That which supposes that the germ is not organised in the body of the parents, but pre-existent, already organised, and only developed by the process of generation; it is opposed to *Epigenesis*, which see.

For an account of the theory or hypothesis at present described by this term see *Darwinism.*

E., sponta'neous. See *Spontaneous evolution.*

E., the'ory of. See *E., hypothesis of.*

E., ve'sicle of. Same as *Vesicle of development.*

Evol'vulus. (L. *evolvo*, to unroll.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Convolvulaceæ.*

E. alsinoï'des, Linn. (*Alsine*; Gr. εἶδος, likeness.) Hab. India. Plant used in dysentery and fever.

E. hirsu'tus, Linn. (L. *hirsutus*, shaggy.) The *E. alsinoïdes.*

Evomit'io. (L. *evomo*, to vomit forth.) Vomiting.

Evon'ymus. Same as *Euonymus.*

Evul'sion. (L. *evulsio*, from *evello*, to pluck up, or out. F. *évulsion, arrachement;* I. *evulsione;* G. *Ausreissen, Ausziehen.*) A plucking out. A term for the act or process of drawing out forcibly; applied to a mode of removing polypi.

Evul'sive. (L. *evulsio.* F. *évulsif.*) An instrument used for *Evulsion*, such as a tooth forceps.

Exacerba'tion. (L. *exacerbatus*, from *exacerbo*, to become violent. F. *exacerbation;* I. *esacerbazione;* S. *exacerbacion;* G. *Steigerung, Verstärkung.*) Term for an increased force or violence of the symptoms of a disease, generally of febrile symptoms.

Also, a synonym of *Paroxysm* in a fever when the remission is imperfect.

Exacina'ta. (L. *ex*, out of; *acinus*, a stone of a fruit.) Fruits with their stones or seeds removed.

Ex'acum. (L. *ex*, out of; *ago*, to drive.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Gentianaceæ*, so called because the species was supposed to drive out poisons.

E. bic'olor, Roxb. (L. *bis*, twice; *color*, colour.) Hab. India. A febrifuge and stomachic tonic.

E. hyssopifo'lia, Willd. The *Cicendia hyssopifolia.*

E. peduncula'tum. (L. *pedunculus*, a little foot.) Hab. India. A bitter tonic.

E. ramo'sum, Vahl. The *Coutoubea ramosa.*

E. spica'tum. The *Coutoubea spicata.*

E. tetrago'num. (Τετράς, four; γῶνος, a corner.) A stomachic and febrifuge.

Exæmato'sis. (Ἐξ, out of; αἷμα, blood.) A synonym of *Hæmatosis.*

Also (G. *Verwundung*), a wounding so as to produce bleeding.

Exæ'mia. (Ἐξαίμος, bloodless; from ἐξ; αἷμα.) Bloodlessness, anæmia.

Exæ'mous. (Ἐξαίμος.) Bloodless.

Exæ'resis. (Ἐξαίρεσις, a taking out; from ἐξαιρέω, to remove. F. *exérèse;* G. *Herausnehmen.*) Old term for that division of the chirurgical art, which comprises the removal of whatever is injurious or superfluous to the body, as the extraction of foreign bodies, excision of tumours, amputation of limbs. (Quincy.)

Exag'gerated. (L. *exaggeratus*, part. of *exaggero*, to heap up.) Intensified, magnified, larger in every way.

E. respira'tion. See *Respiration, exaggerated.*

Exago'gē. (Ἐξαγωγή, a leading out.) Evacuation, as of fæces.

Exago'gis. (Ἐξαγωγίς, a drum.) A duct; a cloaca.

Exa'late. (L. *ex*, out; *ala*, a wing.) Having no wing or ala.

Exalbu'minous. (L. *ex*, without; *albumin.*) Having no albumen or endosperm, as the seeds of the Compositæ, Leguminosæ, Cucurbitaceæ, and other plants.

Exalip'sis. (Ἐξάλειψις, a blotting out.) Obliteration, as by plastering over; healing, as by means of an ointment.

Exalip'trum. (Ἐξάλειπτρον.) A box or vase for ointment.

Exallax'is. (Ἐξάλλαξις, a changing.) The retrograde or destructive changes of the tissues.

Exal'ma. (Ἔξαλμα, a leap in the air.) A leaping out, as it were, or displacement of a vertebra, or a wrist, or tarsal bone.

Exal'sis. (Ἔξαλσις, a leaping out.) A dislocation, especially of a vertebra.

Exalta'tion. (Old F. *exalter;* from L. *exalto*, to raise.) A lifting up.

In the olden Chemistry, an operation by which a substance was raised to a greater potency.

Also, the same as sublimation or volatilisation.

In Pathology, the immoderate increase of the action of an organ.

Examblo'ma. (Ἐξαμβλόω, to abort.) Old term for *Abortion.*

Examblo'sis. Same etymon and meaning as *Exambloma.*

Examina'tion. (L. *examino*, to test. F. *examen;* I. *esame;* G. *Untersuchung, Prüfung.*) A careful enquiry.

E., phys'ical. (Φυσικός, natural.) The investigation of disease by means of the senses, as when the cardiac and respiratory sounds and movements are examined with the ear, or by means of instruments devised to render them more conspicuous.

Exanastomo'sis. (Ἐξ, out of; ἀναστομόω, to furnish with a mouth, to bring to an opening.) Old term for the relaxing or opening of the mouths of vessels so as to let out their contents.

Also, the same as *Anastomosis.* (Castellus.)

Exanastro'phē. (Ἐξαναστρέφω, to turn upside down.) A term which has been used to signify a second convalescence or reconvalescence.

Exan'gia. (Ἐξ, out of; ἀγγεῖον, a vessel.) Having a breach or opening. Applied by Mason Good as a generic term for diseases consisting in a partial breach, or morbid perforation, of a large blood-vessel without external opening, including aneurysma, cyania, and varix.

Exan'gious. (Ἐξ; ἀγγεῖον.) Bloodless, appearing as if the blood were all out of the vessels.

Exan'gues. (L. *ex*, out; *sanguis*, blood.) A term in olden times applied to the bones and cartilages, because they were supposed to be nourished only by a white fluid and not blood.

Exa'nia. (L. *ex*, out of; *anus*, the opening of the bowel. F. *exanie;* G. *Aftervorfall.*) A term for prolapsus of the rectum.

Exanima'tion. (L. *ex*, out; *animus*, the mind.) A term for death. Also, apparent death from swooning.

Exan'nulate. (L. *ex;* *annulus*, a ring.) Having no ring, or annulus, as in some ferns.

Exan'thalose. (Ἐξανθέω, to burst forth from the surface.) Beudant's term for native sodium sulphate when it has become efflorescent.

Ex'anthem. Same as *Exanthema.*

E., anom'alous. (Ἀνώμαλος, irrégular.) A synonym of *Rötheln.*

E., carbun'cular. (*Carbuncle.*) A synonym of *Plague*, on account of the eruption of buboes.

E., i'chorous. (Ἰχώρ, lymph.) A synonym of Good's *Emphlysis.*

E., pus'tulous. (L. *pustula*, a pustule.) A synonym of Good's *Empyesis.*

E., rash. A synonym of Cullen's *Enanthesis.*

Exanthe'ma. (Ἐξάνθημα, eruption; from ἐξανθέω, to break forth from the surface.

F. *exanthème;* I. *esantema;* S. *exantema;* G. *Exanthem, Ausschlag.*) A term which has been used for any breaking out on the skin, be it efflorescence, scale, papule, vesicle, or pustule. Now by some restricted to the eruptions which are characteristic of infectious febrile diseases; whilst others include also the rashes of urticaria, erythema, and roseola.

In Botany, the term is applied to blotches and eruptive excrescences on the surface of leaves.

E. antivariolo'sum. (L. *anti*, against; *variola*, smallpox.) A term for cow-pox.

E. hæmorrhag'icum. (Αἱμορραγία, violent bleeding.) A form probably of purpura described by Graves, in which, with a dry brown tongue, a hard, wiry, thrilling pulse, and bleeding from all the mucous surfaces, a peculiar exanthematous eruption, resembling that of measles, but without its crescentic outline, and without extravasation of blood, appeared on the skin.

E. inter'num. (L. *internus*, within.) A synonym of *Eisanthema.*

E. iod'icum. The red rash which is sometimes produced by the taking of iodine.

E. labia'lĕ. Same as *Herpes labialis.*

E. milia'ria. Same as *Miliary fever.*

E. pes'tis. (L. *pestis*, the plague.) A synonym of *Plague.*

E. sero'sum. (L. *serosus*, watery, containing serum.) A synonym of *Pemphigus.*

E. stroph'ulus. Same as *Strophulus.*

E. urtica'tum. (L. *urtica*, the stinging nettle.) Same as *Urticaria.*

E. vaccī'na. (L. *vacca*, a cow.) Cow-pox.

E. varicel'la. Same as *Varicella.*

Exanthe'mata. (Same etymon.) Rashes. An Order of the Class *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology.

A class of diseases including smallpox, cow-pox, chicken-pox, measles, rötheln, and scarlet fever. See *Exanthema.*

E., acute'. A term which, according to some, includes smallpox, measles, rötheln, scarlet fever, enteric fever, miliary fever, and chicken-pox.

E., syphilit'ic. Rashes caused by syphilis.

E., toxi'c. (Τοξικόν, arrow-poison.) Exanthemata produced by the poisonous action of articles of diet or drugs, such as mackerel, lobster, crab, mussels, quinine, and bromine.

Exanthemat'ic. (Same etymon. F. *exanthématique.*) Of, or belonging to, *Exanthema;* eruptive.

E. disease'. An *Exanthema.*

E. fe'ver. The fever which accompanies an exanthem.

E. ty'phus. A synonym of *Typhus fever.*

Exanthemat'ica. (Same etymon.) An Order of Good's Class *Hæmatica*, being cutaneous eruptions essentially accompanied with fever.

Exanthematis'chesis. (Ἐξάνθημα: σχίσις, a checking.) Suppression of an exanthema.

Exanthematol'ogy. (Ἐξάνθημα, a rash; λόγος, a speech.) Term for the doctrine, or consideration, of the *Exanthemata.*

Exanthematophthal'mia. Exanthematous ophthalmia; inflammation of the eye occurring in the course of, and caused by, some exanthematous disease.

Exanthematos'chesis. Same as *Exanthematischesis.*

Exanthe'matous. (Ἐξάνθημα, a rash. F. *exanthémateux.*) Of, or belonging to, or of the nature of, having or full of, *Exanthema;* eruptive.

E. disease'. An *Exanthema.*

E. jaw-necro'sis. (Νέκρωσις, the state of death.) The necrosis and exfoliation of portions of the alveolar processes and of the jaws in children, as a consequence of an attack of one of the acute exanthemata, especially scarlet fever. It occurs within six or eight weeks of the febrile attack with tenderness of the mouth and fœtor of the breath; soon the gum separates from the teeth and exposes dead bone, which usually includes the permanent tooth germs, as well as the alveoli of the temporary ones. It is often symmetrical in the places of its assault.

E. laryngi'tis. See *Laryngitis, exanthematous.*

E. ophthal'mia. See *Ophthalmia, exanthematous.*

Exanth'emoïd. (Ἐξάνθημα; εἶδος, likeness.) Resembling an *Exanthema.*

Exanthemoporphyroty'phus. (Ἐξάνθημα; *porphyrotyphus.*) Exanthematous porphyrotyphus.

Exanthe'sis. (Ἐξάνθησις, from ἐξανθέω, to put out flowers, to burst forth. G. *Aufblühen.*) The act of cutaneous efflorescing, or breaking out in a rash; by some restricted to a superficial rash.

E. arthro'sia. (Ἄρθρον, a joint.) A term for *Dengue*, in allusion to the rash and the joint pains.

E. rose'ola. Same as *Roseola.*

E. rube'ola. Same as *Rubeola.*

Exanthis'ma. (Ἐξάνθισμα.) The same as *Exanthema.*

Exanthro'pia. (Ἐξ, without; ἄνθρωπος, a man.) Old term for what was called the third degree of melancholia, consisting in a dislike to society.

Exapophys'iate. (Ἐξ, out; ἀπόφυσις, an offshoot.) Having no *Apophysis.*

Exap'sis. (Ἐξαψις, a kindling.) A term for *Inflammation.*

Exarag'ma. (Ἐξάραγμα, from ἐξαράσσω, to shatter.) A fracture, especially a comminuted fracture.

Exarchia'ter. (Ἔξαρχος, a leader; ἰατρός, a physician.) The chief physician of an emperor or king.

Exar'illate. (L. *ex*, out; *arillus.*) Having no arillus.

Exaris'tate. (L. *ex*, out; *arista*, an awn.) Having no awn or arista.

Exar'ma. (Ἔξαρμα, a swelling; ἐξαιρέω, to raise up, or elevate. F. *exarme;* G. *Erhebung.*) Old name (Gr. ἔξαρμα), used by Hippocrates, *Epid.* iv, xx, 14, for an elevated tumour.

Exar'sio. (L. *ex*, intens.; *ardeo*, to burn.) Extreme burning heat.

Exarte'ma. (Ἐξάρτημα, a thing suspended.) An amulet.

Exarteri'tis. (L. *ex. out*; *arteritis.*) Inflammation of the external coat of an artery. The external and middle coat of the artery become thickened and reddened, the lumen of the vessel is narrowed, and the internal coat is thrown into puckerings; pus may form between the coats, and cicatricial tissue be ultimately developed, which may again lead to aneurysm.

The disease is rarely spontaneous, but is usually secondary to some lesion, or to the propagation of inflammation from the surrounding connective tissue.

Exarthre'ma. (Ἐξαρθρόω, to put out of joint.) Old term (Gr. *ἐξάρθρημα*), for a luxation or dislocation, according to Galen, *Meth. Med.* ii, 2, and especially of a diarthrodial joint.

Exarthrematol'ogy. (Ἐξάρθρημα, a dislocation; λόγος, an account.) The doctrine of dislocations.

Exarthro'ma. (Ἐξάρθρωμα.) Same as *Exarthrema.*

Exarthromatol'ogy. (Ἐξάρθρωμα; λόγος, a discourse.) The doctrine of dislocations.

Exarthro'sis. (Ἐξάρθρωσις.) Same as *Exarthrema.*

E. paret'ica. (Πάρετος, relaxed,) Dislocation and relaxation of the articular ligaments.

Exartic'ulate. (L. *ex*, without; *articulus*, a joint. F. *articulé.*) Applied to antennæ having no visible articulations.

Also, to remove a limb, or a part of a limb, at a joint.

Exarticula'tio. (L. *ex*, out of; *articulus.*) The removal of the joint ends of two adjoining bones. It is chiefly used by the German authors, and is synonymous with *Excision* and *Resection of joints.*

Exarticula'tion. (L. *ex*, out of; *articulus*, a joint.) An old term for a dislocation.

Also, latterly used to signify amputation at a joint.

Exar'ysis. (Ἐξάρυσις, a draining.) Exhaustion.

Exas'perate. (L. *exaspero*, to make rough.) Furnished with short, thick, strong bristles or thorns.

Exaspera'tion. (L. *exaspero*, to make fierce.) Same as *Exacerbation.*

Exas'tosy. (Ἐξαστις, the rough edge of torn linen.) Fermond's term for the extension of an organ when it occurs during its development, as when during the growth of a petiole it becomes ensheathing or grows to stipules.

Exatmoscop'ium. (Ἐξ, out; ἀτμός, vapour; σκοπέω, to see.) The same as *Atmometer.*

Exbibit'ion. (L. *ex*, out; *bibo*, to drink.) The giving up, or out, of liquid, in opposition to *Imbibition.*

Excæca'ria. See *Excæcaria.*

Excal'carate. (L. *ex*, without; *calcar*, a spur.) Destitute of spurs.

Excandescen'tia furibun'da. (L. *excandescentia*, passionateness; from *excandesco*, to glow; *furibundus*, raging.) Plattner's term for the insanity of anger, the temporary aberration of intellect or loss of mental power which at times accompanies violent rage or passion.

Excarna'tion. (L. *ex*, out; *caro*, flesh.) The displaying of the injected blood-vessels of an anatomical preparation by removing the other structures by putrefaction or corrosion.

Excastra'tio. (L. *excastratus*, castrated.) Castration.

Excathis'ma. (Ἐξ, out; κάθισμα, a seat, or saddle.) Old term for a *Semicupium.*

Excava'tio. (L. *excavatio*, from *excavo*, to hollow out.) A hollowing out; a shallow cavity.

E. Douglas'ii. The same as *Douglas's pouch.*

E. is'chio-recta'lis. (Ἰσχίον, the hip; L. *rectum*, the straight gut. G. *Mittelfleischgrube.*) See *Ischio-rectal fossa.*

E. rec'to-ischiad'ica. (L. *rectum*, the straight gut; *ισχίον*, the hip.) The same as *Ischio-rectal fossa.*

E. rec'to-uteri'na. Same as *Douglas's pouch.*

E. rec'to-uteri'na peritone'i. The same as *Douglas's pouch.*

E. rec'to-vagina'lis fas'ciæ pel'vis. A depression between the rectum and the vagina, into which the fascia pelvis dips.

E. rec'to-vesica'lis. The same as *E. recto-vesicalis peritonei.*

E. rec'to-vesica'lis peritone'i. The depression between the rectum and bladder in the male. It is bounded laterally by the plicæ recto-vesicalis.

E. vesi'co-uteri'na. The same as *E. vesico-uterina peritonei.*

E. vesi'co-uteri'na peritone'i. (L. *vesica*, the bladder; *uterus*, the womb; *peritoneum.*) A depression formed by a fold of the peritoneum existing between the bladder and the uterus in the female.

Excava'tion. (F. *excavation;* from L. *excavatio;* from *ex*, out; *cavo*, to make hollow.) A hollowing out; the state of being hollowed out.

Ex'cavator. (L. *excavo*, to hollow out.) He who, or that which, hollows out.

E., den'tal. (L. *dens*, a tooth.) An instrument for removing the carious parts, and so preparing cavities in a tooth for filling. It consists of a steel rod set in a handle with a bent and cutting extremity; the shape and size of the instrument varies.

Excava'tus. (L. *excavo*, to hollow out.) Applied in the nomenclature of insects to a depression the arc of which is not the segment of a circle, as the prothorax of *Sinodendrum cylindricum.*

Excen'tral. Same as *Excentric.*

Excen'tric. (Ἐξ, out; κέντρον, the centre.) Away from, or deviating from, or out of, the centre. Same as *Eccentric.*

Excentrostom'atous. (Ἐξ, without; κέντρον, the centre; στόμα, the mouth. F. *excentrostome.*) Applied to the condition of those *Echinodermata*, in which the mouth, in place of being in the centre of the body, approaches more or less to the anterior extremity.

Excer'ebrate. (L. *ex; cerebrum.*) Delirious, out of his mind.

Excerebra'tion. (L. *ex*, out; *cerebrum*, the brain.) The removing of the contents of the skull, the brain, and the other structures.

Also, a term which has been used to designate abnormal *Cerebration.*

Excer'nent. (L. *excerno*, to separate by sifting.) Same as *Excreting.*

Excernic'ulum. (L. *excerno*, to sift.) A sieve.

Formerly applied to certain excretory organs, as the anus, uterus, and penis. The supra-renal capsules were also so called by Petrucçius, *Spicil. Anat. p.* 72.

Excess'. (Old F. *excez;* from *excessus*, a standing out, part. of *excedo*, to go beyond. F. *excès;* G. *Übermass.*) Superfluity; redundancy.

In Medicine, incontinence; intemperance in food or drink or sexual intercourse.

Excestren'sĕ. Old term for a certain preparation made from many vegetable ingredients macerated in oil and boiled; formerly in the London Pharmacopœia.

Exchange'. (Old F. *eschange;* from *es*, for L. *ex*, out; *changer*, to change, from L. *cambio*, to barter.) To change for something else; the act of giving up a thing for another.

E.s, the'ory of. Prevost's hypothesis in reference to radiant heat, which is that all bodies at all temperatures give out heat in all directions; when two bodies of uneven temperatures are near each other, the hotter one gives out more and the cooler one gives out fewer heat rays than it receives until they are of the same temperature; then they still continue to give out heat rays, but each receives as much as it gives out.

Excident'ia. (L. *excido*, to fall down.) Same as *Prolapsus*.

Excip'ient. (L. *ex*, of, or out of; *capio*, to take.) In Pharmacy, the substance used for the purpose of mingling with medicines, so as to give consistence, or to hide their nauseous qualities in its more pleasant taste, as the confections and conserves. Nearly synonymous with vehicle, but applicable more particularly to solid or thickly fluid substances.

Ex'ciple. Same as *Excipulum*.

Excip'uliform. (L. *excipulum*, a vessel; *forma*, likenesss.) Cup-shaped; like to an *Excipulum*.

Excip'ulum. (L. *excipulum*, a cup; from *excipio*, to receive.) Old name, used by Paré, *Chirurg.* xxvi, 5 and 9, for a receiver.

In Botany, the part of the apothecium of lichens which is most external, enclosing the thalamium.

Excis'io. Same as *Excision*.

E. ova'rii. A synonym of *Ovariotomy*.

Excis'ion. (L. *excisus*, part. of *excido*, to cut out. F. *excision;* I. *excisione;* G. *Ausschalen, Ausschliessung, Ausschneiden, Abschneiden*.) The cutting off or out any part from the body.

E. of an'kle-joint. (F. *résection tibio-tarsienne;* G. *Resection des Fussgelenks*.) Is performed by means of a short incision curving round the internal malleolus, and a longer external incision running from two inches above the ankle-joint to the base of the fifth metatarsal bone. No tendons should be divided in the operation.

E. of calcane'um. May be performed by making an incision from the inner edge of the tendo Achillis along the outer side of the foot to the calcaneo-cuboid joint. A second incision should be drawn vertically across the foot, commencing near the anterior end of the former incision, and terminating at the outer border of the inner concave surface of the os calcis. The flap thus formed is reflected, and the calcaneum is removed through it.

E. of el'bow. (F. *résection du coude;* G. *Ellbogengelenkresection*.) Langenbeck's operation. A single longitudinal incision is made along the back of the joint, extending upwards on the humerus for three or four inches, and downwards along the ridge of the ulna. The joint is opened above the olecranon; the internal and external condyles are cleaned, taking care not to divide the ulnar nerve. The articular surfaces of the bones are separately sawn off, the ulna first, the humerus last.

E. of fifth metacar'pal bone. May be performed in a similar manner to *E. of metacarpal bone of thumb*, the incision being carried along the ulnar border of the bone.

E. of hip. (L. *resectio coxæ*. F. *résection de la hanche;* I. *resezione dell' anca;* G. *Resection des Hüftgelenks*.) A curved incision, five inches in length, is carried over the back of the hip-joint close behind the great trochanter. The muscles being divided the joint is opened and the head of the bone is sawn off, the leg being forcibly flexed and adducted.

E. of knee. (F. *résection du genou;* G. *Resection des Kniegelenks*.) A semilunar flap is made commencing opposite a condyle of the femur, carried over the tubercle of the tibia, and terminating at the opposite one. The flap is dissected up and the tendon of the quadriceps is divided, thus opening the joint. The exposed end of the femur is sawn off, and the upper portion of the tibia, with the patella attached to it, is removed in like manner, taking care not to injure the popliteal artery.

E. of metacar'pal bone of thumb. Make an incision on the dorsal aspect of metacarpal bone, commencing midway between styloid process and radius and the carpo-metacarpal articulation, and extending along the palmar border of the extensor primi internodii up to or rather beyond the first phalanx. Dissect any of the soft parts from the shaft of the bone; disarticulate it after dividing the insertion of the extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis.

E. of phalange'al joints. May be effected by making a lateral incision on either side of the articulation parallel with the long axis.

E. of phalan'ges of the fin'ger. Dissect the tendons from the bones and divide the ligaments whilst the joint is flexed, and saw off the articular ends.

E. of shoul'der. Langenbeck's operation is performed by making an incision from the most prominent point of the acromion, extending downwards for four or five inches over the bicipital groove, removing the biceps tendon from the groove in which it lies, dividing the muscles over the greater and lesser tuberosities, and sawing off the head of the humerus. The joint may also be excised by a semilunar incision made by transfixing the deltoid.

E. of the tongue. See *Tongue, excision of*.

E. of wrist. Lister's operation. Make an incision from the middle of the dorsal aspect of the radius, on a level with the styloid process, directed towards the inner side of the metacarpo-phalangeal articulation of the thumb, running parallel with the extensor secundi internodii pollicis; on reaching the radial border of the second metacarpal bone, it is carried longitudinally downwards for half the length of the bone, thereby avoiding the radial artery. Detach the soft parts at the radial side of the incision, dividing the tendons of the extensor carpi radialis longior and brevior at their insertions. Separate the trapezium and dissect up the tendons on the ulnar side of the incision. Enter the knife two inches above the end of the ulna on its subcutaneous margin, and carry it downwards between the tendons of the extensor and flexor carpi ulnaris as far as the middle of the fifth metacarpal bone on its palmar aspect.

Divide the insertion of the extensor carpi ulnaris and dissect it off from its groove in the ulna. Clear the ulna. Open the articulation of the pisiform bone, clip through the unciform process, divide the ligaments, and remove the carpus. Saw off the ends of the radius and ulna, and the extremities of the metacarpal bones. Dissect out the trapezium without cutting the flexor carpi radialis tendon. Remove the articular surface of the metacarpal bone of the thumb. Cut away the articular surface of the pisiform bone.

E., subperios'teal. (L. *sub*, under; *periosteum*.) An excision of a part of a bone, accomplished after separating the periosteum from the part to be removed, and then dividing the bone; by the retention of the periosteum reproduction of bone is facilitated, attachment of tendons to the new bone is made more secure, and chance of injury to surrounding parts is diminished; an objection to the plan is that the periosteum sometimes sloughs.

Exci'sor. (L. *excido*, to cut out.) That which cuts out.

E. prosta'tæ. (*Prostate* gland. F. *exciseur du prostate*; G. *Exciseur der Prostata-schwellung*.) An instrument consisting of a catheter with a chain like an écraseur, or with a concealed knife like a urethrotome, which has been used by Civiale and Mercier for the removal of the third lobe of the prostate.

Excitabil'ity. (F. *exciter*, to excite; from L. *excito*, to rouse up. F. *excitabilité*; I. *eccitabilita*; S. *escitabilidad*; G. *Reizbarkeit*.) The capability of being excited. The capacity which organised beings possess of being affected by certain agents termed stimuli, excitants, or exciting powers.

Also, a similar condition of their parts, such as nerves and muscles.

E., cell. The property of the living cell whereby it is enabled to pick up an excess of nutritive matter from the blood and assimilate it as protoplasm. Also called *Irritability*.

Ex'citant. (L. *excito*, to rouse up. F. *excitant*; I. *eccitante*; S. *escitante*; G. *aufreizend, reizend*.) Raising up; exciting; provoking; stimulating the bodily or mental actions.

E., artific'ial. A mechanical, or physical, or chemical stimulant of the body, or of a part of it.

E., physiolog'ical. The nerve centre of the part excited, or the nervous force or influence supplied by it.

Excitan'tia. (Same etymon.) Medicines which excite the actions of the system. They are general, or acting on the whole system, as alcohol; or particular, acting only on certain parts, as diuretic and expectorant medicines.

Excita'tion. (L. *excito*, to excite. F. *excitation*; I. *eccitazione*; S. *escitation*; G. *Erregung*.) The act of rousing, or inducing into active exercise, some power, or action. The same nearly as *Excitement*, but rather applied to the action of inorganic bodies, while this term is employed in reference to the emotions or influence of living bodies.

E., elec'tric. See *Electric excitation*.

Excita'tor. (L. *excito*.) Same as *Excitor*.

Excl'ted. (L. *excito*.) Roused.

E. disea'ses. A term for feigned diseases.

Excl'tement. (L. *excito*, to raise up, or excite. F. *excitement*; G. *Reizung*.) Term for the state of being excited; the act of awakening excitability. See *Excitation*.

Excl'ting. (L. *excito*, to excite, or raise up. F. *excitant*; G. *aufregend, reizend*.) Applied to that which has the power of greatly increasing or altering the action of a part or organ.

E. cause. See *Cause, exciting*.

Ex'cito-calor'ical. (L. *excito*; *calor*, heat.) Having the power or property of exciting heat.

E. cen'tre. A nerve-centre having the power of exciting heat; its existence is conjectural.

Ex'cito-mo'tion. (L. *excito*, to call forth; *motus*, motion.) Muscular motion excited by reflex action.

Also, applied to muscular motion excited by volition.

Ex'cito-mo'tor. (L. *excito*; *motus*.) Having the power of exciting motion.

E. pow'er. The special faculty of the *E. system*.

E. sys'tem. Marshall Hall's term for that part of the nervous system, consisting of the afferent and efferent nerves with the grey matter of the spinal cord, which is concerned in the production of reflex action; by means of an impression on the periphery of an afferent or sensitive nerve, received in the grey centre of the spinal cord to which it passes, reflected along a corresponding efferent or motor nerve, and eventuating in muscular action.

Ex'cito-mo'tors. (L. *excito*; *motus*.) Those medicines which increase the reflex activity of the nervous and especially of the spinal centres, the most important of which is strychnia.

Ex'cito-mo'tory. Same as *Excito-motor*.

Ex'cito-nu'trient. (L. *excito*; *nutrio*, to nourish.) Exciting nutrition. Applied to the reflex influence conveyed through the nervous system, whereby the processes of nutrition are modified.

Ex'cito-secre'tory. (L. *excito*; *secretus*, part. of *secerno*, to separate.) Exciting secretion. Applied to the reflex influence exerted through the central nervous system on the function of secretion, whereby the organs are stimulated to action.

Ex'cito-sen'sory. (L. *excito*; *sensus*, sensation.) Laycock's term for combined involuntary sensations or ideas which are excited secondarily from without.

Excl'tor. (L. *excito*.) One who, or that which, excites.

A term applied to the terminals of electrodes.

Exclu'sive. (L. *exclusus*, part. of *excludo*, to shut out.) Shutting out, preventing entrance.

E. meth'od. A method, according to Dr. Bigelow, of healing disease, which applies one remedy to all or to a majority of diseases. (Dunglison.)

Excluso'rium. (L. *excludo*, to shut out.) Old name for a medicine for expelling the fœtus, or promoting abortion.

Excochlea'tion. (L. *ex*, out; *cochlear*, a spoon.) The removal of granulations or small mucous polypi, in cases of menorrhagia or blennorrhagia, from the mucous lining of the womb by means of a sharp-edged spoon used as a scraper, as suggested by Simon.

Excœca'ria. (L. *ex*, out; *cœco*, to make blind.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Euphorbiaceæ*.

E. agal'locha, Linn. (F. *agalloche d'Amboine.*) Tiger's milk tree. Hab. India. Juice acrid and vesicant; applied to indolent ulcers. It is very irritating to the eyes.

E. camet'tia, Willd. The *E. agallocha.*

Exco'riating. Producing *Excoriation.*

Excoria'tion. (L. *ex*, from; *corium*, the skin. F. *excoriation;* I. *escoriazione;* S. *excoriacion;* G. *Hautabschürfung, Abhäutung.*) Abrasion, or removal, partial or complete, of the superficial surface of the skin.

E., chan'crous. Same as *Chancre, soft.*

Excoriatu'ra. Same as *Excoriation.*

Excortica'tion. (L. *ex*, out; *cortex*, bark.) The stripping off, or falling off, of the bark.

Excrea'tion. Same as *Exsereation.*

Ex'crement. (L. *excrementum*, from *excerno*, to void by stool. F. *excrément;* I. *escremento;* G. *Auswurf, Ausgeleerte.*) That which is cast out of the animal body by any of the natural emunctories, especially applied to the alvine fæces, or the waste matter discharged from the bowels. See also *Excreta* and *Fæces.*

Excrementit'ial. (L. *excrementum.*) Similar to, or consisting of, *Excrement.*

E. hu'mours. Those humours or secretions which do not serve a nutritive purpose, but are expelled from the body.

Excrementit'ious. (L. *excrementum*, excrement, or alvine fæces. F. *excrémenteux, excrémentitiel.*) Of, or belonging to, or resembling, excrement.

Excremen'to-recrementit'ial flu'ids. (L. *excrementum; re*, back again; *cerno*, to separate.) Those secretions of the animal body which are in part absorbed and in part excreted.

Excres'cence. (Old F. *excrescence;* from L. *excrescentia*, from *excresco*, to grow out. F. *excroissance;* I. *escrescenza;* S. *escresencia;* G. *Auswuchs.*) Any preternatural formation or outgrowth on any part of the body.

In Botany, a wart or collection of nodules on a stem.

Also, the same as Good's *Ecphyma.*

E., gen'ital. (L. *genitalis*, belonging to birth.) Good's term for a vaginal or a uterine polypus.

Excres'cent. (L. *excrescentia.*) A term applied to a peduncle or a pedicel when it continues to increase in size or length during the ripening of the fruit which it supports.

Excrescen'tia. An *Excrescence.*

Also, a synonym of *Exacerbation.*

E. carno'sa. (L. *carnosus*, fleshy.) A synonym of *Sarcoma.*

E. fungo'sa. Same as *Fungosity.*

E. gingi'væ. (L. *gingiva*, a gum.) A synonym of *Epulis.*

E. vesi'cæ urina'riæ carno'sa. (L. *vesica*, a bladder; *urinarius*, urinary; *carnosus*, fleshy.) A synonym of *Cysthypersarcosis.*

Excre'ta. (L. *excretus*, part. of *excerno*, to sift out.) Halle's term for the things sifted out or excreted from the body, fæces, urine, bile; to which may be added the exhalation from the lungs. But the term is often now restricted to that which passes from the bowels. It has been calculated that 311 grammes of water are eliminated by the lungs, 660 by the skin, 128 by the intestines, and 1766 by the kidneys; 953 grammes of carbonic acid by the lungs and 6 by the skin; and ·04 of nitrogen by the lungs, ·7 by the skin, 3 by the intestines, and 15 grammes by the kidneys.

E. anima'lia. Animal excretions, especially those animal substances, such as musk and castor, which are used in medicine.

E., quan'tity of. The amount of fæcal and urinary excreta varies in different persons, under different foods, and at different ages. An adult male European probably disposes of 4 oz. by the bowels and 50 fl. oz. by the bladder daily; women and children pass a less amount. Letheby calculates the mean per head in Great Britain as 2·784 oz. of fæces, and 31·851 oz. of urine; Frankland estimates it as 3 oz. of fæces and 40 fl. oz of urine; Wolf and Lehmann compute the amount for an adult as fæces 150 grammes, urine 1500 grammes, daily.

Excre'tin. (L. *excretus.*) $C_{78}H_{156}O_2S$. A crystallisable, silky-looking substance obtained from human fæces by Marcet, but not found in those of the dog or other animals. It is insoluble in water and almost so in cold alcohol, soluble in boiling alcohol and in ether, has an alkaline reaction, and is not decomposed by dilute mineral acids. According to Hinterberger it is a mixture.

Also, $C_{20}H_{36}O$, a crystallisable substance found in human fæces by Hinterberger; it is by some thought to be impure cholesterin.

Excre'tio. Same as *Excretion.* And also, as *Excrement.*

E. alvi'na. (L. *alvinus*, pertaining to the belly.) The fæces. Also the act of defæcation.

E. fæ'cum alvina'rum. (L. *fæx*, refuse; *alvinus.*) The act of defæcation.

E. uri'næ involunta'ris. (L. *urina*, urine; *involuntaris*, unwilling.) Incontinence of urine.

Excre'tion. (L. *excerno*, to sift. F. *excrétion;* G. *Absonderung.*) The separation of those fluids from the blood which are supposed to be useless, as the urine and sweat.

Also, a term for the excreted substances themselves.

Excretol'ic ac'id. An oily substance, of fæculent odour, probably a mixture of fatty acids, obtained by Marcet when an alcoholic extract of fæces was precipitated by means of lime; it melts at 25° C.—26° C. (77° F.—78·8° F.), burns with a bright flame, is insoluble in water, soluble in ether and in hot alcohol; its solution gives an acid reaction.

Excre'tory. (L. *excerno*, to sift. F. *excréteur;* G. *abführend, absondernd.*) Having the power of separating and throwing off what is superfluous; belonging to the function or process of excretion.

E. duct. A small vessel that conducts the secretion out of a gland, either to the surface as the lachrymal duct, or into a cavity prepared from it, as the bile-duct.

E. or'gan. An organ or structure which produces an *Excretion.*

Excre'tum. (L. *excretus*, part. of *excerno*, to sift.) Excrement.

Excur'rent. (L. *ex*, out from; *curro*, to run.) Projecting, or running, beyond the edge of a thing.

E. stem. A stem of a tree which is prolonged straight upwards by the recurrent growth of a terminal bud, with branches disposed regularly around it, as in the firs.

Excurva'tion. (L. *ex*, out; *curvatio*, a bending.) A bending outwards.

E., spi'nal. Posterior curvature of the spine.

E., spi'nal, poste'rior. Same as *E., spinal.*

Excur'ved. (L. *ex*, out; *curvo*, to bend.) Term applied to the antennæ of insects when they curve outwards.

Excus'sio ventric'uli. Same as *Excutia ventriculi.*

Excu'tia. (L. *excutio*, to shake off.) A brush.

E. ventric'uli. (L. *ventriculus*, the stomach. F. *brosse de l'estomac*; G. *Magenbürste.*) A brush for the stomach. A name for an instrument, formed of a ferule of iron or brass wire, with hog's bristles at its ends like a brush, described by Heister. Formerly used to extract foreign bodies from the œsophagus. It was even attempted by some to cleanse away vicious matters by sweeping the inside of the stomach with this brush, hence its name. (Quincy.)

Excys'tis. See *Eccystis.*

Exdermopto'sis. (Ἐξ, out; δέρμα, the skin; πτῶσις, a falling.) Huguier's term for hypertrophy of the subcutaneous sebaceous glands, which sometimes consists only of a hard spot, and sometimes forms a small, more or less spherical tumour; the enlarged gland occupies the centre of the lump, and generally is filled with curdy secretion containing fat globules, and tesselated epithelium. The genital organs are the chief parts affected.

Exechebron'chos. (Ἐξέχω, to stand out or forward; βρόγχος, the throat.) Having a prominent throat. Formerly applied, by Hippocrates, to one so affected.

Exechebron'chous. Same as *Exechebronchos.*

Execheglu'ti. (Ἐξέχω; γλουτός, the rump.) Having large buttocks.

Ex'edens. (L. *exedens*, part. of *exedo*, to eat up. G. *fressend, wegfressend.*) Eating; consuming; wasting. Applied to diseases in which there is ulceration, as lupus exedens.

E., her'pes. See *Herpes exedens.*

E., lu'pus. See *Lupus exedens.*

Ex'edent. (L. *exedens.*) Eating up; consuming; ulcerating.

E. lu'pus. See *Lupus exedens.*

Exelco'sis. (Ἐξ, out of; ἕλκος, an ulcer.) Old term, the same as *Exulceration.*

Exelcys'mus. (Ἐξελκυσμός, a drawing out.) The elevation of a depressed cranial bone.

Exembryona'tæ. (Ἐξ, without; ἔμβρυον, an embryo.) Applied to the *Cryptogamia*, which are produced by sporules, or simple bodies without radicle, gemmule, or cotyledon.

Exemb'ryonate. (Ἐξ; ἔμβρυον.) Having no embryo.

Exencephalon. (Ἐξ, out; ἐγκέφαλος, the brain.) Hernia of the brain, protrusion of the brain from the cranial cavity.

Exencephalo'sis. (Ἐξ, out of; ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. F. *exencéphalose*; G. *Enthirnung.*) The removal of the brain from the cranium.

Exenceph'alus. (Ἐξ; ἐγκέφαλος.) I. G. St. Hilaire's term for a monstrosity in which the brain lies wholly or chiefly outside the cranial cavity at the back of a very flattened head.

Exendosper'meæ. (Ἐξ; ἔνδον, within; σπέρμα, a seed.) One of Richard's divisions of Monocotyledons, being those of which the seeds have no endosperm.

Exentera'tion. (Ἐξ, out; ἐντερον, an intestine.) The removal of the intestines, especially their removal from the fœtus in order to facilitate delivery.

In Midwifery, the term is sometimes used to include the removal of the thoracic viscera also.

Exenter'ic. (Ἐξ, without; ἔντερον, an intestine. F. *exentérique.*) Situated outside the intestine.

Exenter'isis. Same as *Exenterismus.*

Exenteris'mus. (Ἐξ; ἔντερον.) The operation of disembowelling. The same as *Exenteration.*

Exenteri'tis. (Ἐξ; ἔντερον.) Inflammation of the outer or peritoneal coat of the intestines.

Exera'ma. (Ἐξεράω, to evacuate.) Old name (Gr. ἐξέραμα), used by Hippocrates, *de Morb.* iv, xxiii, 6, for a vomit, or the matter rejected by vomiting.

Exera'sis. (Ἐξέρασις, a vomiting; from ἐξεράω.) An emptying, whether by vomiting, expectorating, defæcating, or urinating.

Ex'ercise. (Old F. *exercice*; from L. *exerceo*, to drive on, to keep busy. I. *esercizio*; S. *ejercicio*; G. *Übung.*) The using of the muscles in subordination to the will; employment of the body or a part of it, or of an organ.

E., ac'tive. (L. *activus*, active.) The forms of exercise in which the muscles are brought into action by the effort of the will to move a limb in a certain fashion, as in walking, running, swimming.

E. bone. (G. *Exercierknochen.*) Same as *Drill bone.*

E., cu'mulative. (L. *cumulo*, to heap together.) A term applied by Reilly to a scientific application of the laws of muscular contraction to physical culture. It is the basis of the "health lift," or "lifting cure," of Butler.

E., pas'sive. The form of exercise in which the patient is borne by some one or something, as in riding or driving.

Also, an exercise or movement of a limb by some one else not one's self. See *Massage* and *Shampooing.*

Exercita'tio. (L. *exercito*, to exercise often.) Old term for exercise, both of body and mind.

Exerrho'sis. (Ἐξ; ῥέω, to flow.) The discharge which takes place by insensible perspiration.

Exfœta'tion. (L. *ex*, out; *fœtus*, the child in the womb.) Same as *Pregnancy, extrauterine.*

Exfolia'tion. (L. *exfoliatus*, part. of *exfolio*, to strip of leaves. F. *exfoliation*; I. *esfogliazione*; S. *exfoliacion*; G. *Abblätterung.*) The separation of a dead piece of bone from the living, in more or less leaf-like plates.

Also, the shedding of any dead structure in a sensible mass.

E., insen'sible. (L. *insensibilis*, that cannot be felt.) An old term for exfoliation of bone, in which the necrosed part is thrown off in very minute particles.

E. of bone. The separation of a piece of dead bone from the living as a sequestrum. It is effected by an osteitis at the place of junction whereby the Haversian canals and the medullary spaces enlarge, the earthy matter of the bone becomes disintegrated, and granulation tissue is

developed between the dead and the living structures.

E., sen'sible. (L. *sensibilis*, that which can be perceived by the senses.) An old term for exfoliation of bone in large fragments.

Exfoliati'va. (L. *exfolio.*) An old term to include such remedies as alcohol, turpentine, balsam of peru, tincture of myrrh, and such like, which were supposed to facilitate the exfoliation of bone.

Exfo'liative. (L. *exfolio.*) Capable of causing, or favourable to, exfoliation.

E. tre'pan. See *Exfoliativum trepanum.*

Exfoliati'vum trep'anum. (L. *exfolio.*) The same as the *Desquamatorium trepanum*, being a raspatory, or instrument for scraping exfoliating portions of bone.

Exha'lant. (F. *exhaler;* from L. *exhalo*, to breathe out. F. *exhalant;* I. *esalante;* G. *ausdünstend.*) Giving off fumes; breathing forth.

E. ves'sels. Applied by Bichat to certain vessels, constituting a distinct system, which proceed from the arterial system and are distributed over all the tissues of the body, exercising the function of exhalation, in opposition to the absorbents.

E, ves'sels, exter'nal. Bichat's term for the exhalants which he supposed to open on the mucous and cuticular surfaces, and to pour out the perspiration from them.

E. ves'sels, inter'nal. Bichat's term for the exhalants which he supposed to open into the areolar and medullary tissues, and into closed serous and synovial sacs.

E. ves'sels, nu'tritive. (L. *nutrio*, to nourish.) Bichat's term for the exhalants which he supposed to exist in every organ, and to pour out the fluids therein contained.

Exhala'tio. Same as *Exhalation.*

Also, a term for *Evaporation.*

Exhala'tion. (F. *exhaler;* from L. *exhalo*, to breathe out. F. *exhalation;* I. *esalazione;* S. *exhalacion;* G. *Ausdünstung, Ausdünsten, Aushauchen.*) A vapour, fume, or steam.

Term for a subtle spirit or air, proceeding from the surfaces of organs and parts of the body.

Evaporation, or the vapour raised from the earth or water by the sun's heat, or subterraneous fire.

E.s from the dead. See *Putrefaction, gases of.*

E., hæm'orrhage by. See *Hæmorrhage by exhalation.*

E., pul'monary. (L. *pulmo*, the lung.) The aqueous vapour contained in the air of expiration.

Exhaust-fans. An apparatus by means of which vanes or fans, made to revolve rapidly, create a current of air, which drives foul air out of mines and ensures ventilation.

Exhaustibil'ity. (L. *exhaustus.*) Capable of being exhausted.

Benedict's term for the condition where the electro-muscular contractility diminishes greatly after a short application.

Exhaust'ing. (L. *exhaustus*, part. of *exhaurio*, to draw out.) Drawing out.

E. syr'inge. See *Syringe, exhausting.*

Exhaust'ion. (L. *exhaustus*, part. of *exhaurio*, to draw out. F. *épuisement;* I. *esaustione;* G. *Erschöpfung, Entkräftung.*) The act of drawing out; the act of emptying of contents.

In Medicine, great and extreme loss of strength; it may be general, as in collapse from shock; or local, as in writer's cramp.

In Pharmacy, the term is applied to any process, such as percolation, whereby the active constituents of a drug are removed in solution, leaving it exhausted.

E., cer'ebral. See *Cerebral exhaustion.*

E., so'lar. (L. *sol*, the sun.) A term for *Sunstroke.*

E., spi'nal. See *Spinal exhaustion.*

Exhib'it. (L. *exhibitus*, part. of *exhibeo*, to present, or give.) To administer, or give, to a patient some medicine, or medicinal substance.

Exhil'arant. (L. *exhilaratus*, part. of *exhilaro*, to cheer greatly.) That which enlivens, or makes cheerful.

E. gas. Nitrous oxide or laughing gas.

Exhuma'tion. (L. *ex*, out of; *humus*, the ground. F. *exhumation;* I. *esumazione;* S. *exhumacion;* G. *Wiederausgrabung.*) The digging up of that which has been buried, as a dead body. Exhumation may be performed for sanitary, medico-legal, or other reasons, or may occur by accident. Exhumation conducted many weeks after interment of the body have enabled the observer to determine the presence or absence of a hymen, of a uterus, of peritonitis and injury to the uterus, of recent or ancient fractures, of wounds, cicatrices, tattoo marks, and of the presence of certain poisons, especially of arsenic, which acts as a preservative against putrefaction. The age and sex can usually be ascertained, as well as whether the bones are human or not. Attention should be paid to the state of the coffin, and some of the earth around it should be preserved for analysis in cases of suspected poisoning. The body should be identified in the surgeon's presence, if possible, by a relative. A charcoal respirator may be worn by the exhumer with advantage.

The stomach and duodenum should be removed after tying above and below; these and the liver and the spleen should be placed in clean glass or porcelain vessels, which should be closely secured, and only the vapour of chloroform should be used as a preservative. If poisoning be suspected, no disinfectant should be used, but under other circumstances the features may be somewhat restored by immersion of the body in a saturated alcoholic solution of alum and nitre; or, as B. W. Richardson advises, a liquid made by dissolving a drachm of iodine in a mixture of 10 oz. of methylated ether, sp. gr. ·720, and 1 oz. of absolute alcohol, to which 4 drachms of sulphuric acid have been slowly added, may be poured over the body, when deodorisation will take place, the alkaline products of decomposition will be fixed by the sulphuric acid, and the spirit will render the tissues firmer.

Exhy'menine. ('Ἐξ, out; ὑμήν, a membrane.) Richard's name for the outer membrane of the wall of the pollen grain; it is thick, resistant, and gives the shape to the pollen.

Exid'ia. A Genus of the Suborder *Tremellini*, Order *Basidiomycetes.*

E. auric'ulæ-ju'dæ, Fr. The *Hirneola auriculæ judæ.*

Exig'uous. (L. *exiguus*, scanty.) Small; mean.

Ex'ile tree. The *Thevetia nereifolia.*

Ex'ilis. (L. *exilis*, thin.) Lank, meagre.

Exim'ious. (L. *eximius*, excepted, distinguished.) Remarkable in size or in beauty.

Exinanit'io. Same as *Exinanition.*

E. vir'ium. (L. *vis*, force.) Extreme exhaustion of the bodily powers.

Exinanit'ion. (L. *exinanitus*, part. of *exinanio*, to make quite empty. G. *Ausleerung.*) Extreme exhaustion.

Also, a thorough and complete emptying.

Exindu'siate. (L. *ex*, out; *indusium.*) Having no *Indusium.*

Ex'ine. (Ἐξ, out.) Fritzche's name for the *Exhymenine*, or outer layer of a pollen grain.

Exin'guinal. (L. *ex*, out; *inguen*, the groin.) The second segment or trochanter of the limbs of the Arachnida.

Exin'tine. (L. *ex*, out; *intus*, within.) The membrane of the pollen grain which lies between the *Extine* and the *Intine.*

Exipot'ic. (Ἐξιπτόω, to press out.) Having power to press out. Formerly applied to medicines which were esteemed digestive, or detergent.

Exi'ris. (Ἐξ, out; *iris.*) A synonym of *Iridoptosis.*

Exis'chios. (Ἐξ, out of; *ἰσχίον*, the hip-joint.) Old term for the displacement of the head of the femur, so as to produce a prominence of the hip.

Also, a prominent hip from any cause.

Exis'chium. (Ἐξ, out; *ἰσχίον.*) Prominence of the hip.

Exis'chius. Same as *Exischios.*

Ex'it. (L. *exit*, he goes out; from *eo*, to go.) A departure, a going out.

Exit'ial. (L. *exitialis*, deadly.) Destructive to life.

Exit'ious. Same as *Exitial.*

Exitu'ra. (L. *exeo*, to go out.) Old name for any abscess or apostema from which a sanious matter flows out. (Ruland.)

Ex'itus. (L. *exitus*, a departure; from *exeo.*) Same as *Exit.*

Also, the termination of a disease, especially when well marked.

E. pel'vis. The outlet of the pelvis.

E. vagi'næ. (G. *Scheidenmündung.*) The external opening of the vagina.

Ex'o. (Ἔξω, outward.) A prefix signifying outward, or on the outside.

Exoarteri'tis. (Ἔξω, without, outside; *arteritis.*) Inflammation of the external coat of an artery. Same as *Exarteritis.*

Exocar'dia. (Ἔξω, without, outside; *καρδία*, the heart.) Same as *Ectopia cordis.*

Exocar'diac. Same as *Exocardial.*

Exocar'dial. (Ἔξω, without; *καρδία*, the heart.) Without, or external to, the heart.

Exocar'dines. (L. *ex*, out; *cardo*, a hinge.) A Subclass of the Class *Lamellibranchiata*, being Molluscs with a non-reticulated shell, umbones marginal, ligament external, and valve-opening hinge-like.

Exocardi'tis. (Ἔξω; *καρδία.*) Inflammation of the pericardial covering of the heart. Same as *Pericarditis, visceral.*

Ex'ocarp. (Ἔξω; *καρπός*, fruit.) The external layer of the pericarp. Same as *Epicarp.*

Exoccip'ital. (Ἔξω, without, or external; *occipital* bone. F. *exoccipital.*) Term proposed by Professor Owen for the lateral part of the occipital bone. It constitutes the condylar part of the occipital bone, forms the lateral boundary of the foramen magnum, and is united behind to the basilar part of the occipital bone, or basioccipital, and in front to the tabular part of the same bone, or supraoccipital. It arises from one osseous nucleus, which in the human fœtus makes its appearance about the seventh or eighth week, and becomes united with the supraoccipital from the second to the fourth year of life, and to the basioccipital from the third to the eighth year. In all animals the exoccipital transmits the eighth cranial nerve, and the ninth when it exists.

Ex'ochas. (Ἐξέχω, to project.) Old name for a pile, or condyloma, or excrescence about the anus. (Castellus.)

Ex'ochē. (Ἐξοχή, a standing out; from ἐξέχω.) A prominence or projection.

Also, the same as *Exochas.*

Exocho'rion. (Ἔξω; *χόριον*, the membrane that encloses the fœtus.) Burdach's term for the outer of the two layers of which he believed the chorion to be composed.

Exochorrhyp'ia. (Ἔξοχος, standing out; *rupia.*) Term for prominent mussel-shell-shaped *Rupia* or *Rupia prominens.*

Exocis'ta. See *Exocystis.*

Exocoli'tis. (Ἔξω; *κόλον*, the colon.) Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the colon.

Exoco'rium. (Ἔξω; L. *corium*, the skin.) The external narrow border of the hemelytron of some Hemiptera.

Exocula'tion. (L. *ex*, without; *oculus*, the eye.) Old term for a total ablation or extirpation of the eye.

Also, the privation of sight.

Exocys'tē. Same as *Exocystis.*

E. Noëlia'na. (*Noel*, its describer.) Protrusion of the lining membrane of the fundus of the bladder.

E. Solingenia'na. (*Solingen*, its describer.) Protrusion of the lining membrane of the neck of the bladder.

Exocys'tis. (Ἔξω, without; *κύστις*, the bladder. F. *exocyste;* G. *Blasenvorfall.*) Old term for a prolapsus of the internal membrane of the bladder. (Quincy.)

Ex'oderm. (Ἔξω, without; *δέρμα*, the skin.) The external crust of the body of an insect.

Also, the same as *Ectoderm.*

Exod'ic. (Ἔξω, out of; *ὁδός*, a way.) Proceeding out of or from the spinal marrow. A term proposed by Dr. M. Hall as preferable to that of *Reflex motor*, in contradistinction to *Eisodic.*

Exodonto'sis. (Ἔξω, outside; *ὀδούς*, a tooth.) An outgrowth from a tooth.

Exœde'sis. (Ἐξοιδέω, to swell. F. *exœdèse;* G. *Ausschwellung.*) A swelling or tumour; intumescence.

Exœ'mum. (Ἔξω, without; *οἰμάω*, to issue. F. *exœme.*) Name for the two small bundles of hair which seem sometimes to form a verticillum. (Mayne.)

Exoënteri'tis. (Ἔξω, without; ἔντερον, an intestine.) Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of an intestine.

Exogastri'tis. (Ἔξω; *γαστήρ*, the stomach.) Inflammation of the outer coat of the stomach.

Ex'ogen. (Ἔξω, outside; *γεννάω*, to produce. F. *exogène.*) A plant whose stem grows by deposit on its outside.

Exog'enæ. (Ἔξω; γεννάω.) De Candolle's term for the class of plants in which the stem grows by exogenous formation, the veins are netted, the fructification grows on a quinary or a quaternary type, the embryo is dicotyledonous, and the germination is exorrhizal.

Exogenet'ic. (Ἔξω; γεννάω.) Arising from without.

E. disea'ses. Diseases which are caused by influences external to the body.

Exog'enous. (Ἔξω; γεννάω, to produce. F. *exogène;* I. *esogeno;* G. *aussen erzeugt.*) Growing from without; or by additions from without.

In Biology, applied to processes of bone which shoot out as continuations of, or outgrowths from, preceding elements.

In Botany, applied to stems in which the new matter, whereby they increase in diameter, is added at the external surface.

Also, the same as *Exogenetic.*

E. stem. See *Stem, exogenous.*

Ex'ogens. See *Exogenæ.*

Exogo'nium. (Ἔξω; γωνία, a corner.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Convolvulaceæ.*

E. officina'lĕ. (L. *officina,* a shop.) The *E. purga.*

E. pur'ga, Benth. (L. *purgo,* to purge.) Hab. Mexico. Grows in India. Supplies jalap root. See *Jalapa.*

Exogonyan'con. (Ἔξω, outside; γόνυ, the knee; ἀγκών, the elbow.) Term for outward curvature of the knees.

Exog'ynous. (Ἔξω, without; γυνή, a female. F. *exogyne.*) Having the style projecting prominently out of the flower.

Exol'cĕ. (Ἐξέλκω, to drag out.) A term for extraction.

Exolcys'mus. See *Exelcysmus.*

Exolu'tion. (L. *exsolutio,* a release; from *exsolvo,* to unloose.) A term for fainting.

Exome'tra. (Ἔξω, out of; μήτρα, the womb. F. *exométre.*) Inversion of the womb; also, prolapsus of the womb.

Exometri'tis. (Ἔξω; μήτρα.) Inflammation of the peritoneal surface of the womb.

Exomoio'sis. (Ἐξομοίωσις, from ἐξομοιόω, to make quite like.) A term for *Assimilation.*

Exom'phalocele. (Ἐξόμφαλος, with prominent navel; κήλη, a tumour.) An umbilical hernia.

Exom'phalos. (Ἐξ, out; ὀμφαλός, the navel. F. *exomphale;* I. *esonfalo;* S. *exonfalo;* G. *Nabelbruch.*) A hernia occurring at the umbilicus.

Exom'phalus. Same as *Exomphalos.*

Exonco'ma. (Ἐξόγκωμα, anything raised or swollen.) A prominent tumour; a prominence of the spine from dislocation.

Exonco'sis. (Ἐξόγκωσις, a swelling.) The production of a swelling.

E. lin'guæ. (L. *lingua,* a tongue.) Swelling of the tongue.

Exoneirog'mos. (Ἐξονειρωγμός, the emission of semen in sleep.) Old term, used by Gorræus, for nocturnal pollution.

Exoneirog'mus. (Ἐξονειρωγμός.) Same as *Exoneirogmos.*

Exoneiro'sis. Same as *Exoneirogmos.*

Exon'eurysm. (Ἔξω, without; νεῦρον, a nerve.) A synonym of *Animal magnetism.*

Exopath'ic. (Ἔξω, without; πάθος, suffering.) A term applied to those causes of disease which originate outside of the body.

Exopha'cin. (Ἔξω; φακός, a lentil-shaped thing.) Frémy's name for the outer portion of the crystalline lens of mammals.

Exophthal'mia. (Ἐξ, out; ὀφθαλμός, the eye. F. *exophthalmie;* I. *esoftalmia;* S. *exoftalmia;* G. *Augenvorfall, Augapfelvorfall.*) A swelling or protrusion of the eyeball, so that the eyelids cannot cover it, caused by inflammation, a collection of pus, or a congestion of blood.

Beer restricts the term to those cases of protrusion in which the eye is inflamed. See *Exophthalmus.*

Also, the same as *Goitre, exophthalmic.*

Exophthal'mic. (Ἐξ; ὀφθαλμός.) Relating to *Exophthalmia.*

E. bron'chocele. Same as *Graves's disease.*

E. goi'tre. See *Graves's disease.*

Exophthalmi'tis. (Ἐξ; ὀφθαλμός.) A term formerly applied to cases of protrusion of the eyeball from inflammation of the eye.

Exophthalmom'eter. (Ἐξ; ὀφθαλμός; μέτρον, a measure.) An instrument by means of which the presence and degree of any protrusion of one eye beyond the plane of the other can be determined. The apex of the cornea is situated from 10—18 mm. beyond the plane of the external margin of the orbit, and Cohn's first instrument was so arranged that the prominence of the eye could be read off by a sliding scale placed on the temple, but this was found, owing to the frequent asymmetry of the two sides of the head, to be a not very sure guide. Subsequently he applied a bar to the forehead and measured the distance from the front of the cornea of a vertical piece which could be shifted from one to the other side along a bar. Cohn's numeration was that when the vertex of the cornea was on the same plane as the supraorbital ridge, the protrusion was nil, P = 0; if the plane of the cornea was in front of the brow, P = + Mm.; if behind it, P = — Mm. The extremes in health were found to be P = —10 Mm. to P = + 12 Mm.

Exophthal'mos. (Ἐξ; ὀφθαλμός.) See *Exophthalmus.*

Exophthal'mus. (Ἐξόφθαλμος, with prominent eyes; from ἐξ; ὀφθαλμός.) One who has prominent eyes.

Also, Beer's term for a protruded eye which is in its natural state. The causes of protrusion of the eye may be congenital, or due to disease of the eye itself, or to disease within the orbit, or to disease external to the orbit. If congenital, it may either be real or apparent, as in cases of shortening of the levator palpebræ and lids. If due to disease of the eye itself, it may result from inflammation of the globe; or from phlebitic ophthalmitis; or from hydrophthalmus: or from tumours in the eye, which may be scrofulous, melanotic, gliomatous, osseous degeneration, or hydatid. If from disease within the orbit, it may be from inflammation of the cellular tissue, whether idiopathic or traumatic, from suppuration and abscess, from erysipelatous and phlegmonous inflammation, from foreign bodies, from excessive development of fat, from tumours, which may be encysted or hydatid, osseous, chondromatous, sarcomatous, carcinomatous, myxomatous, cavernous, or from aneurysm and effusion of blood, or from venous congestion, or from paralysis of the ocular muscles, constituting ophthalmoplegia, or from spasms of the muscles of the eyeball or from tetanus. If from causes external to the orbit, it may be from nodes, hydrocepha-

lus, fungus of dura mater, polypi in frontal cells, and diseases thereof, and tumours of the brain, from diseases of the antrum, from nasal polypi and tumours, from exostosis, and from contraction of the lids and eye slipping through, constituting hernia oculi. Lastly, it may result from wounds.

E. cachec'ticus anæ'micus. (Καχεκτικός, consumptive; ἀ, without; αἷμα, blood.) The same as *Grave's disease.*

E. paralyt'icus. (Παραλυτικός, affected with paralysis.) This form occurs in cases of complete paralysis of the muscles attached to the eye, in which case the elasticity of the fat of the orbit causes the eye to project.

E., pul'sating. (L. *pulso*, to beat. G. *pulsirende Exophthalmus.*) This form of exophthalmus is recognised by the presence of an aneurysmal bruit heard on the application of a stethoscope to the eye and adjoining regions, and by pulsations which are sometimes perceptible both to the patient and to an observer. It may result from an arterial aneurysm or from dilatation of the veins. It is often a consequence of an injury.

Exoph'yllous. (Ἔξω, without; φύλλον, a leaf.) Applied to leaves which are not developed within a sheath.

Ex'oplasm. (Ἔξω, without; πλάσμα, anything formed.) The outermost layer of the cuticular protoplasm of some Protozoa.

Exop'odite. (Ἔξω, without; πούς, a foot.) The outermost of the two processes appended to the basal process of the hinder limbs of some of the Crustacea.

Exop'tilate. (Ἔξω, without; πτίλον, a wing. F. *exoptile.*) Applied by Lestiboudois to vegetables and embryos the gemmule of which is free, not contained in the cotyledonarian cavity.

Exop'tilus. Term by Lestiboudois for the embryo of a plant which is not enclosed in a *Coleoptilis.*

Exorbitis'mus. (L *ex*, out of; *orbit.*) Same as *Exophthalmia.*

Exorescen'tia. (L. *exorior*, to come out.) Old term for the exacerbation of a fever.

Exor'mia. (Ἐξορμάω, to send forth.) A papule; sometimes applied to *Ecthyma.*

Also, Good's term for papulous skin; being small acuminated elevations of the cuticle, not containing a fluid, nor tending to suppuration; commonly terminating in scurf.

E. li'chen. The skin disease *Lichen.*

E. mil'ium. (L. *milium*, a millet seed.) Same as *Miliaria.*

E. pruri'go. Same as *Prurigo.*

E. stroph'ulus. Same as *Strophulus.*

Exorrhi'zal. Same as *Exorrhizous.*

Exorrhi'zous. (Ἔξω, without, or external; ῥίζα, a root. F. *exorrhize.*) Term applied to plants in which the radicle is free and naked, not being enclosed in any sheath, and gives rise directly to the root by cell-multiplication at the apex.

Exor'tus. (L. *exortus*, part. of *exorior*, to spring up.) A springing up, a rising.

E. un'guium. (L. *unguis*, a nail.) The whitish lunule at the base of a nail.

Exo'sis. (Ἔξωσις, a putting out.) A synonym of *Dislocation.*

Exoskel'etal. Relating to the *Exoskeleton.*

E. mus'cles. Muscles which are connected with the exoskeleton or external skeleton; they may consist of striped or of unstriped muscular fibres; of the former are the platysma myoides, the orbicularis oris, and other muscles of the face; of the latter are the arrectores pilorum.

E. parts. The parts of the *Exoskeleton.*

Exoskel'eton. (Ἔξω; *skeleton.*) The integument of an animal and the parts connected with it. See also *Skeleton, external.*

Exos'mic. (F. *exosmique.*) Of, or belonging to, *Exosmose.*

Exosmom'eter. (Ἔξ, out; ὠσμός, a thrusting.) An apparatus for measuring exosmosis; same as the *Endosmometer.*

Ex'osmose. (Ἔξ, out; ὠσμός, a thrusting.) The transudation of a fluid through the walls of its receptacle. See *Osmosis.*

Exosmo'sis. Same as *Exosmose.*

Exosmot'ic. Relating to *Exosmose.*

Exos'mus. Same as *Exosis.*

Ex'ospore. (Ἔξω, without; σπόρος, a spore.) The outer wall of a spore.

Exospo'rous. (Ἔξω; σπόρος.) Applied to a division of the Myxomycetes in which the spores occupy the outer surface of the sporangium.

Exossa'tio. (L. *ex*, out; *os*, a bone.) A synonym of *Exostosis.*

Exos'seous. (L. *ex*, out; *os*, a bone.) Having no bones.

Exoste'ma. Same as *Exostemma.*

Exostem'ma. (Ἔξω, without or external; στήμων, a thread.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Rubiaceæ*, so called from its prominent stamens.

E. bicolora'ta. Yields *Cinchona bicolorata.*

E. brachycar'pum. (Βραχύς, short; καρπός, fruit.) Hab. Jamaica. Bark emetic.

E. caribæ'um, Röm. Hab. West Indies, Mexico. Supplies *Cinchona caribæa.*

E. coria'ceum, Röm. (L. *corium*, skin.) Hab. St. Domingo. Bark febrifuge.

E. floribun'dum, Röm. (L. *flos*, a flower; *abundus*, abundant.) The *Cinchona floribunda.*

E. peruvia'num, Humb. Hab. Peru. Bark bitterish and sweet, smell nauseous.

E. souza'num, Mart. Supplies a kind of cinchona bark.

E. trifo'rum, Berg. The *Cinchona triflora.*

Exosto'ma. A synonym of *Exostosis.*

Also, the same as *Exostome.*

Ex'ostome. (Ἔξω, without, or external; στόμα, a mouth.) That part of the *Micropyle* which is constituted by a channel through the outer integument or primine of the seed; not infrequently the outer integument does not grow over to the micropylar opening.

Exosto'sis. (Ἐξόστωσις, a diseased excrescence on a bone; from ἐξ, out; ὀστέον, a bone. F. *exostose;* I. *esostosi;* G. *Knochenauswuchs.*) A bony tumour arising from some part of a pre-existing bone, the periosteum, the articular cartilage, the epiphysial cartilage, or the medullary canal.

In Botany, a term applied to the woody masses developed on the outer surface of the trunk and branches of some trees, and to the warty excrescences of the roots of the Leguminosæ.

E. bursa'ta. (L. *bursa*, a bag.) An exostosis which begins by an outgrowth from an articular cartilage which, as it grows, carries before it a portion of synovial membrane, which eventually covers it as a distinct synovial sac.

E., but'ton-like. The small, rounded, ttened, stud-like form of ivory exostosis which ccurs on the skull.

E., cancel'lous. (L. *cancelli*, dim. of *ncer*, a lattice.) Same as *E.*, *spongy*, from its ructure.

E. cartilagin'ea. Same as *E.*, *epiphysial.*

E., cartilag'inous, of medul'lary tem'brane. Astley Cooper's term for osteoid rcoma.

The term is also synonymous with some forms f *E.*, *medullary.*

E., caul'iflower. A synonym of *E.*, *pongy*, from its usual shape.

E., cel'lular. (L. *cellula*, a small cell.) Same as *E.*, *spongy*, from its appearance.

E. clava'ta. (L. *clavus*, a nail.) A term applied to flat cranial exostoses, from their likeness to the head of a nail.

E., den'tal. (L. *dens*, a tooth.) Same as *Odontoma.*

E. den'tium. (L. *dens.*) Same as *Odontoma.*

E. ebur'nea. (L. *ebur*, ivory.) Same as *E.*, *ivory.*

E., epiphys'ial. (Ἐπίφυσις, an outgrowth.) A tumour arising in young persons from excess of development of the borders of the cartilage of epiphyses. It is at first cartilaginous, and then ossifies.

E., false. A bony tumour not growing from bone or cartilage.

E., hard. Same as *E.*, *ivory.*

E., hypony'chial. (Ὑπό, beneath; ὄνυξ, nail.) The same as *E.*, *subungual.*

E., i'vory. The form of bone tumour which is hard and dense like ivory. It is usually found on the face or skull bones; is a low, rounded or flattened elevation, and frequently occurs in numbers; occasionally it grows from the scapula or the pelvic bones. It is covered by an extension of the original periosteum, and is usually marked off from its place of growth by a distinct line.

The term has also been applied to an *Odontoma* consisting of the ivory of a tooth.

E. lam'inar. (L. *lamina*, a layer.) An exostosis composed of superposed bony layers.

E. malig'na. (L. *malignus*, of an evil nature.) Scarpa's term for osteoid sarcoma.

E., medul'lary. (L. *medulla*, marrow.) An exostosis which originates in the medullary tissue of a bone.

E. medullo'sa. (L. *medulla*, marrow.) An exostosis in which a central cavity exists continuous with the medullary cavity of the original bone, and filled with marrow.

E., mul'tiple. (L. *multiplex*, many; from *multus*, many; *plico*, to fold.) Exostosis occurring in many bones simultaneously. They have often been observed to develop with a certain approach to symmetry.

E. mul'tiplex. Same as *E.*, *multiple.*

E. of cemen'tum. (*Cementum.*) The condition described as *Odontoma.*

E., parenchym'atous. (Παρέγχυμα, anything poured in beside.) An exostosis which takes origin in the substance of the bone. Same as *E.*, *spongy.*

E., paros'teal. (Παρά, near; ὀστέον, a bone.) An exostosis arising from the connective tissue, and unconnected with the periosteum.

E., pedun'culated. (L. *pedunculus*, a little foot.) A synonym of *E.*, *spongy*, in reference to its having a more or less distinct stem.

E., perios'teal. (Περί, around; ὀστέον.) An exostosis arising from the periosteum.

E., spon'gy. An exostosis which consists chiefly of cancellous tissue. It is generally an epiphysial exostosis, consisting of cartilage when young, and is most frequently seen at the upper end of the humerus, at the lower end of the femur, at the extremities of the tibia and fibula, and on the distal phalanx of the great toe. It has usually a short stem of cancellous tissue leading directly from that of the bone to its own cancellous substance, and is covered with a thin layer of compact tissue.

E. steatomato'des. A synonym of the disease described as *Osteosteatoma.*

E., subun'gual. (L. *sub*, beneath; *unguis*, the nail. F. *exostose sous unguéale.*) A growth of bone taking place beneath the nail, especially of the great toe and thumb.

E., syphilit'ic. Exostosis occurring in patients affected with syphilis. Chassaignac described a special exostosis situated in the mediopalatine region.

E., true. A bony tumour growing from bony tissue in any stage.

Exosto'tic. (Ἐξόστωσις.) Relating to, or affected with, *Exostosis.*

Exoter'ic. (Ἐξωτερικός, external. F. *exoterique*; G. *exoterisch.*) Exterior; applied to those periodic, vital phenomena, which result from causes external to, and independent of, the organism.

Exothe'ca. (Ἔξω, without; θήκη, a bag.) Purkinje's term for the outer membrane or coat of an anther.

Also, the outer layer of the theca of a persona of a Corallite.

Exothe'cium. (Ἔξω; θήκη.) The cuticular or outer layer of the anther; it frequently contains stomata.

Exothe'sis. (Ἐξ, out of; ὤθησις, a thrusting.) Dislocation.

Exot'ic. (Ἐξωτικός, foreign. F. *exotique*; I. *esotico*; S. *exotico*; G. *ausländisch, exotisch.*) Of, or belonging to, what is outside one's own country, or foreign.

In Botany, applied to plants that are not native or indigenous to a country.

Exoticade'nia. (Ἐξωτικός; ἄδην, enough; from ἀδέω, to be sated.) Same as *Exoticudenia.*

Exotichæmat'ic. Of, or belonging to, *Exotichæmatosis.*

Exotichæmato'sis. (Ἐξωτικός, foreign; αἱμάτωσις, a changing into blood.) Term for transfusion of blood.

Exoticoma'nia. (Ἐξωτικός; μανία, madness.) An excessive love of foreign remedies.

Exoticosym'physis. (Ἐξωτικός; σύμφυσις, a growing together.) The union of foreign bodies in the organism or with the organism.

Exoticudeni'a. (Ἐξωτικός; οὐδένεια, nothingness.) Dislike of foreign remedies.

Expalpa'te. (L. *ex*, without; *palpo*, to feel.) Term applied to the mouth of certain insects, as, for example, the Hemiptera, when an imperfect mouth is destitute of palpi.

Expand'ed. (L. *expando*, to spread out.) Stretched out; wide.

E. wave. See *Wave, expanded.*

Expand'ing. (L. *expando*, to spread out.) Spreading out.

Expansibil'ity. (L. *expando*, to spread

out. F. *expansibilité;* I. *espansibilita;* S. *expansibilitad;* G. *Ausdehnsamkeit.*) The capacity of being extended. That faculty by which organs expand or dilate themselves for the admission of certain substances necessary for their growth, or preservation, and for the exercise of their respective functions; as the œsophagus in deglutition, the lungs in respiration.

Also, applied to the condition of an organ which allows of erection.

E. of gases. See *Gases, expansibility of.*

Expan'sio. Same as *Expansion.*

E. mea'tuum. (L. *meatus*, a passage.) Dilatation of vessels or ducts.

E. muscu'lo'sa. (L. *musculosus*, fleshy.) The *Platysma myoides.*

Expan'sion. (L. *expando*, to spread out. F. *expansion;* I. *espansione;* G. *Ausdehnung, Ausspannung.*) Term for the increase of bulk, or of surface, of which bodies are susceptible.

In Anatomy, applied to an extended surface of a structure; such as the tendinous expansion of the occipito-frontalis muscle.

E., ab'solute. (L. *absolutus*, unfettered.) The actual expansion which takes place in a liquid when it is heated, independently of the expansion of the vessel in which it is contained.

E., appa'rent. (L. *appareo*, to appear.) The amount of increase in bulk of a liquid when heated which is actually seen, and which is less than is really the case, because the vessel in which it is contained expands also.

E., coeffic'ient of. The coefficient of linear expansion is the amount of lengthening which a body undergoes when raised from 0° C. to 1° C. (32° F. to 33·8° F.), the coefficient of superficial expansion is twice that amount, and the coefficient of cubical expansion is three times that amount.

E., cu'bical. (L. *cubus*, a die.) Expansion in all dimensions, or in volume.

E., lin'ear. (L. *linea*, a line.) The expansion of one dimension, that of length.

E., re'al. Same as *E., absolute.*

E., superfic'ial. (L. *superficies*, the surface.) Expansion in two dimensions, in length and width.

Expatra'tio. (L. *ex*, out; *patratio*, an achieving, copulation.) The ejaculation of semen.

Expec'tant. (L. *exspecto*, to await; from *ex*, thoroughly; *specto*, to look out. F. *expectant;* I. *espettante;* S. *expectante;* G. *expectirend.*) Waiting; looking for.

E. med'icine. Same as *E. method.*

E. meth'od. A system of medical treatment which consists in carefully watching the progress of a disease, and leaving its cure to nature, unless some definite and distinct symptom points unhesitatingly to a special treatment.

E. treat'ment. Same as *E. method.*

Expecta'tion. (L. *exspectatio;* from *exspecto*, to look for; from *ex*, out; *specto*, to look. F. *expectation;* I. *espettazione;* G. *Expectation, Erwarten.*) The state of looking for a thing to happen.

Used in the same sense as *Expectant method.*

E. of life. The average number of years which a person at a given age may expect to live. See *Life, expectation of.*

Expec'torant. (L. *expectoro*, to discharge from the breast; from *ex*, out of; *pectus*, the breast. F. *expectorant;* I. *espettorante;* S. *espectorante;* G. *expectorirend, lösend.*) A medicine which facilitates or promotes the ejection or expectoration of mucus, or other fluids, from the lungs and trachea.

Expec'torants. (Same etymon. G. *Brustmittel, Auswurfsbeförderndemittel.*) Medicines which render less adhesive, and promote the ejection of, the secretions from the air-passages.

E., sed'ative. (L. *sedo*, to allay.) Expectorants which reduce the activity of the circulation in the bronchial mucous membrane, as ipecacuanha and chloride of ammonium.

E., stim'ulating. Expectorants which increase the activity of the circulation in the bronchial mucous membrane, such as squill and tolu.

Expectora'tio. Same as *Expectorant.*

E. san'guinis. (L. *sanguis*, blood.) Spitting of blood; hæmoptysis.

E. sol'ida. (L. *solidus*, firm.) A term for membranous croup.

Expectora'tion. (L. *expectoro*, to expectorate; from *ex*, out of; *pectus*, the breast. F. *expectoration;* I. *espettorazione;* S. *expectoracion;* G. *Auswurf.*) The act of ejecting substances from the lungs, bronchial tubes, or trachea, by coughing and spitting.

Also, the substance which is thus ejected.

E., albu'minous. (*Albumen.*) Expectoration which is clear, tenacious, and much like white of egg, such as is seen in the early stage of bronchitis.

E., blood'y. Expectoration containing or consisting of blood. It may occur in streaks, as in bronchitis and phthisis; or it may be uniformly diffused, as in pneumonia; or it may constitute the mass entirely or almost entirely, as in the bursting of an aneurysm, or the opening of a blood-vessel in the progress of a tubercular cavity.

E., concoc'ted. (L. *concoctus*, part. of *concoquo*, to boil together.) An old term applied to the expectoration of the later stage of acute bronchitis when the inflammation is subsiding and the sputa become opaque, yellowish, or greenish from admixture of pus.

E., crude. (L. *crudus*, raw.) An old term applied to the expectoration in the early stages of acute bronchitis and pneumonia when it is transparent, viscous, and frothy.

E., fi'brinous. (*Fibrin.*) Same as *E., plastic.*

E., foe'tid. (L. *fœtidus*, stinking.) Evil-smelling expectoration, such as occurs in gangrene of the lung.

E., num'mular. (L. *nummulus*, money.) Expectoration which consists of a flattened mass of opaque or purulent appearance surrounded by transparent mucus.

E., num'mulated. Same as *E., nummular.*

E., plas'tic. (Πλαστικός, fit for moulding.) Expectoration of tubular or solid moulds of a greater or less extent of the bronchial tubes, consisting of plastic lymph; the casts may also be composed of diphtheritic membrane or of coagulated blood.

E., plum-juice. Same as *E., prune-juice.*

E., prune-juice. Expectoration of a thin mucous or muco-purulent character stained with dark blood; so called from its appearance.

E., pu'rulent. (L. *pus*, matter.) Expec-

toration containing a greater or lesser quantity of pus, such as occurs in the later stages of bronchitis and in phthisis.

E., raw. Same as *E., concocted.*

E., rus'ty. Expectoration of a rust colour, from admixture of blood which has lost its bright redness.

E., sanguin'eous. (L. *sanguis*, blood.) Same as *E., bloody.*

Expec'torative. Same as *Expectorant.*

Expel'lent. (L. *expello*, to drive out. F. *expulsif;* G. *austreibend, vertreibend, hinauswerfend.*) Driving out; expellent. Applied to medicines having power to drive out or expel pestilential virus from the system.

Expe'rience. (L. *experientia*, a proof. F. *experience;* I. *sperienzia;* S. *experiencia;* G. *Erfahrung.*) Knowledge obtained by observation and trial.

Exper'iment. (L. *experior*, to try. F. *experience;* I. *sperimento;* G. *Experiment, Probe, Versuch.*) A trial; an attempt, by changing the conditions of a body or bodies, or a part or parts of them, to discover or to demonstrate something concerning them as to their qualities and actions.

Experimen'tal. (L. *experior.*) Relating to, depending upon, ascertained by, or skilled in, *Experiment.*

Ex'pers nuptia'rum. (L. *expers*, having no part in; *nuptiæ*, marriage.) A virgin.

Ex'pert. (F. *expert;* from *expertus*, proved; part. of *experior*, to try.) A person skilled in a science, or a profession, or a craft.

Expira'tion. (L. *expiro*, to breathe forth. F. *expiration;* I. *espirazione;* S. *espiracion;* G. *Ausathmung.*) The act of breathing out, or expelling air from the lungs.

E., air of. The air which is expelled from the lungs in expiration. Its temperature varies; under ordinary circumstances it is higher than that of inspiration, but when the external temperature is high it may be lower; the temperature of the blood and the rate and depth of breathing are important factors. It sinks in pneumonia, capillary bronchitis, and malignant cholera, and rises in the acute stages of febrile diseases which do not affect the lungs. It is generally saturated with watery vapours, but during fasting it is only half saturated. Its quantity is less than that of the inspired air by the amount of nearly 2 per cent. It contains 4 or 5 per cent. less oxygen, and 4 per cent. more carbonic acid; the nitrogen varies little; the relative amounts in disease have not been accurately settled. Ammonia in small quantity is found, and some undetermined organic matters, which are doubtless of a detrimental nature. In disease these organic matters have a special smell; thus, in diabetes there is a smell of hay; in septicæmia a sweetish smell; and in Bright's disease a smell of urine.

E., force of. The force exerted in tranquil expiration is only sufficient to support a column of mercury 2 or 3 mm. in height, and is due to the elastic reaction and weight of the ribs and costal cartilages and abdominal muscles; but in forced respiration, when the expiratory muscles are brought into play, Hutchinson found that the force exerted in different persons was sufficient to support a column of mercury, varying from two to ten inches in height.

E., move'ments of. In expiration the thorax contracts, at first quickly, then more slowly. The amount of movement is very slight. the variation of the upper antero-posterior diameter not exceeding 1 mm., and that of the lower about 1·5—2· mm., in tranquil respiration.

E., mus'cles of. Tranquil expiration is effected essentially by the elasticity of the lungs, costal cartilages, and abdominal muscles, as well as by the weight of the chest; but in forced expiration muscular effort is exerted, the muscles engaged being the abdominal muscles, the triangularis sterni, the serratus posticus inferior, the quadratus lumborum, the internal intercostals, so far as they lie between the osseous portions of the ribs and the infracostalis.

E., prolong'ed. (F. *prolonger;* from L. *prolongo*, to lengthen out.) An expiration which does not bear its true proportion to the inspiration by reason of its too great length; it may be caused by obstruction to the passage of air out of the chest.

E. sound. See under *Respiration, sound of.*

E. type of chest. The chest of persons who lead a sedentary indoor life. It is flat and narrow, containing little reserve air, and the heart and arteries lie higher than ordinary. It resembles the normal chest at the end of expiration.

Expi'ratory. (L. *expiro*, to breathe out. F. *expirateur;* I. *espiratore;* S. *expirador;* G. *ausathmend.*) Relating to *Expiration.*

E. dyspnœ'a. See *Dyspnœa, expiratory.*

E. mur'mur. The sound heard through the chest-walls in the act of expiration. See *Respiration, sounds of.*

E. mus'cles. See *Expiration, muscles of.*

Expi're. (Old F. *expirer;* from L. *expiro*, to breathe out.) To breathe out; to emit air from the lungs. To die.

Expi'red. (L. *expiro.*) Breathed out.

E. air. See *Expiration, air of.*

Expla'nate. (L. *explanatus*, plain.) Spread out flat.

Exple'tive. (L. *expletivus*, from *expleo*, to fill up. F. *expletif.*) Filling up.

E. fi'bre. (F. *fibre explétive.*) A nerve fibre which passes from one lobe of the brain to another, or from one part of a lobe to another part; a commissural fibre.

Explora'tio. Same as *Exploration.*

E. abdom'inis. (L. *abdomen*, the belly.) The examination of the abdomen by palpation, percussion, and other methods.

Explora'tion. (Old F. *explorer;* from L. *exploro*, to search diligently. F. *exploration;* I. *esplorazione;* S. *exploracion;* G. *Ausforschung, Untersuchung.*) The act of exploring or of closely searching.

In Medicine, the term is applied to the investigation of the physical signs of, or changes from the natural condition attending, disease, as distinguished from the symptoms; it consists of auscultation, inspection, mensuration, palpation, percussion, and other forms of physical investigation.

In Surgery, the term is applied to the careful examination with the fingers, or probe, or other instrument, of penetrating wounds, so as to determine their course and extent, and the presence or absence of a foreign body. Also to the punc-

turing of a swelling with a fine trochar to ascertain the nature of its contents, or the extraction of a piece of a tumour to ascertain its character.

In Gynæcology, the term includes the examination of the genital organs by the finger or the sound, inspection by means of the speculum, measurement of the dimensions of the pelvis, and other forms of physical investigation.

Ex'plorator. (L. *explorator*, a searcher out; from *exploro*.) He who, or that which, explores.

Also, the same as *Exploring trochar*.

E., chest. An exploring needle or trochar used for introduction between the ribs to diagnose the presence of empyema.

E., elec'tric. See *Explorer, electrical*.

Explorato'rium. (L. *explorator*.) A sound, a probe.

Explo'ratory. (L. *explorator*. F. *explorateur;* I. *esploratore;* G. *ausmittelnd, untersuchend*.) Serving to explore or to examine.

E. punc'ture. (L. *punctura*, a pricking.) The introduction of a fine grooved needle or of a small trochar and cannula into a lump, or an organ, or a structure, in order to ascertain the presence of pus or other morbid matter.

E. trochar'. See *Exploring trochar*.

Explo'rer. (L. *exploro*, to search diligently.) A long elastic tube.

Also, the same as *Explorator*.

E., elec'trical. An apparatus for detecting a bullet or other metallic substance in the tissues, made on the same principle as the *Electric probe*.

E., sur'gical, of Hughes. An apparatus for the detection of a metallic body in the tissues. It consists of two tubes, each furnished with two superposed coils; the inferior coils, of equal value, receive the same current from a battery in the circuit of which is an interrupter; the upper coils, also of equal value, are traversed by an induced current in the wire of a telephone reduced to silence by the contrary action of two currents of equal intensity. When one of the tubes approaches a metallic body the equilibrium is destroyed and the telephone becomes vocal; and its distance may be estimated by approaching a metallic body of similar estimated size to the other tube, until the instrument again becomes silent.

Explo'ring. (L. *exploro*.) Searching.

E. nee'dle. A grooved, sharp-pointed needle, used to push into a tumour or part, for the same purpose as the *E. trochar*.

E. trochar'. A very fine trochar and cannula used to introduce into the substance of a swelling, so as to ascertain its nature, by examination of what exudes through the cannula after removal of the trochar.

Explo'sion. (L. *explosus*, part. of *explodo*, to drive out with noise. F. *explosion;* I. *esplosione, scoppio;* G. *Verpuffung*.) An impetuous movement, accompanied by noise, which takes place on the sudden expansion, or decomposition, or recombination, of a body.

A bursting with noise.

Explo'sive. (L. *explodo*. F. *explosif;* G. *platzend, losknallend*.) Bursting with a loud noise; able to cause an explosion.

E. con'sonants. See *Consonants, explosive*.

E. dis'tance. The greatest distance at which the electricities of two oppositely electrified bodies in a non-conducting medium are able to combine with a shock or spark.

Explo'sives. Same as *Consonants, explosive*.

Expo'sure. (F. *exposer*, to exhibit; from Old F. *ex*, out; *poser*, to place.) To lay open to view.

In Medicine, the word generally means the state of being laid open or abandoned to cold and tempestuous weather.

Expres'sed. (L. *expressus*, part. of *exprimo*, to press out.) Pressed out.

E. oil. That which is obtained by expressing powerfully, in fit apparatus, the substance that affords it.

Expres'sion. (L. *exprimo*, to press out. F. *expression;* G. *Auspressen*.) A pressing out.

In Pharmacy, the act or process of forcing out oils or juices of seeds or plants by means of a press, and of the last drops of a tincture or infusion from the dregs.

Also, the indication of the feelings, presented in the countenance, attitude, and gesture.

E. of fœ'tus. A term first applied by Kristeller in 1867 to a mode of assisting the birth of a child by placing both hands over the fundus of the uterus, one on each side, so as to embrace it, whilst the woman is lying on her back or on her side, and then, when a pain commences, or at intervals of four or five minutes when there is no pain, pressing firmly downwards and backwards in the direction of the axis of the pelvic inlet.

E. of placen'ta. A mode of securing the expulsion of the placenta after the birth of the child. It is accomplished by grasping the fundus of the uterus with the left hand and making firm, strong pressure downwards and backwards in the direction of the pelvic inlet; during this manœuvre it is generally advised that no traction be made on the umbilical cord, that ten or fifteen minutes be allowed to elapse from the birth of the child before it be attempted, and that if the first effort fail the pressure should be repeated when the uterus again contracts.

E. of sweat. See *Sweat, expression of*.

Expuit'ion. (L. *expuo*, to spit out. F. *expuition;* G. *Ausspeien*.) Old term for the spitting out of something which comes from the mouth and the throat, as mucus or saliva, and not from the deeper parts.

Expul'sio. Same as *Expulsion*.

Also, a term for the act of *Excretion*.

E. fæ'cum. (L. *fæx*, the dregs.) The act of expelling the fæces; defæcation.

E. fœ'tus. (L. *fœtus*, offspring.) The act of parturition; childbirth.

Expul'sion. (L. *expulsus*, part. of *expello*, to drive out.) The act of driving out. Applied to the act of voiding the bowels or bladder; also to the delivery of the placenta, and the aborting or extrusion of a fœtus.

Expul'sive. (L. *expello*, to drive out, or expel. F. *expulsif;* I. *espulsivo;* G. *austreibend*.) Driving out.

In Midwifery, applied to those pains occurring in the second stage of childbirth, by which the child is expelled.

In Pharmacy, applied formerly to diaphoretic medicines.

In Surgery, applied to a bandage so adjusted as to exert pressure on parts, and thereby expel pus or other fluid.

E. ban'dage. Same as *Bandage, expelling.*

E. med'icines. An old term for medicines which were supposed to drive out humours through the skin, as diaphoretics.

Also, medicines which produce contraction of the womb and expulsion of its contents.

E. pains. (F. *forces expulsives.*) The later pains of labour, after the completion of the dilatation of the os uteri, which procure the expulsion of the child from the mother.

Expul'trix. See *Vis expultrix.*

Exsan'guine. Same as *Exsanguineous.*

Exsanguin'eous. (L. *ex*, neg.; *sanguis*, blood. F. *exsangue, exsanguine;* G. *blutlos, blutleer.*) Deprived of blood; bloodless.

Exsanguin'ity. (L. *ex*, without; *sanguis*, blood. F. *exsanguinité.*) The state of being without blood, or having greatly suffered its loss; bloodlessness.

Exsan'guious. Same as *Exsanguineous.*

Also (L. *ex*, without; *sanguis*, vigour), weak from excessive venery.

Exsarco'ma. ('Εξ, out; σάρξ, flesh.) Same as *Sarcoma.*

Exscind'ed. (L. *ex*, out of; *scindo*, to cut.) Term applied to a part from the extremity of which an angular notch has been out out.

Exscrea'tion. (L. *exscreatio*, from *exscreo*, to hawk up.) Spitting of pharyngeal and laryngeal mucus, by hawking rather than coughing.

Exsec'tio. Same as *Exsection.*

E. viri'lium. (L. *virilis*, manly.) Castration.

Exsec'tion. (L. *exsectio*, from *exseco*, to cut out.) A cutting out.

Exsec'tus. (L. *exsectus*, part. of *exseco.*) A castrated person.

Ex'sert. Same as *Exserted.*

Exser'ted. (L. *exsertus*, part. of *exsero*, to draw out.) Drawn out; standing forth; protruding.

Exser'tion. (L. *exsertus*, part. of *exserō.* F. *exsertion.*) De Candolle proposed to substitute this for *insertion*, because it is always applied to organs that are separate, or which proceed from a common base, and not such as are implanted on others, or are added to them.

Exsicca'tion. (L. *exsiccatus*, part. of *exsicco*, to dry up. F. *exsiccation;* G. *Austrocknung.*) The act or process of drying moist bodies by the application of heat, or of atmospheric air, or by absorbing the moisture by means of soft, spongy, or other substances.

Exsic'cative. (L. *exsicco.*) Having the power to dry up.

Exsicca'tor. (L. *exsicco.*) An apparatus for drying a substance without the use of heat. It consists of a vessel containing strong sulphuric acid, quicklime, or other water-absorbing substance, over which is suspended or supported the substance to be dried, and above all a bell-glass. If the air is exhausted from the interior by means of an air-pump the drying goes on more quickly.

Exsolu'tio. (L. *exsolutio*, from *exsolvo*, to loose.) Relaxation, faintness.

Exspira'tio. Same as *Expiration.*

Exspuit'ion. (L. *exspuitio*, from *exspuo*, to spit out. F. *expuition;* G. *Ausspeien.*) The act of spitting out.

Ex'stasis. Same as *Ectasis.*

Exstilla'tion. (L. *ex*, out; *stillo*, to drop.) The act of distilling from; the falling from a thing in drops.

Exstinc'tio. (L. *exstinctio*, from *exstinguo*, to put out.) Death. See *Extinction.*

Exstipula'ceous. Same as *Exstipulate.*

Exstip'ular. Same as *Exstipulate.*

Exstip'ulate. (L. *ex*, from; *stipula*, a leafy appendage. F. *exstipulé;* G. *afterblattlos, nebenblattlos.*) Without stipules.

Exstirpa'tio. (L. *exstirpo*, to root out.) Same as *Extirpation.*

E. lin'guæ. (L. *lingua*, the tongue.) Removal of the tongue.

E. mam'mæ. See *Mamma, amputation of.*

E. mandib'ulæ. See *Maxilla, inferior, removal of.*

E. maxil'læ supe'rior. See *Maxilla, superior, removal of.*

E. of larynx. See *Larynx, excision of.*

E. os'sium car'pi. (G. *Exstirpation der Handwurzelknochen.*) Resection of the carpus.

E. os'sium metacar'pi. (G. *Exstirpation der Mittelhandknochen.*) Resection of the metacarpus.

E. os'sium tar'si. (G. *Resection der Fusswurzelknochen.*) Resection of the tarsus.

E. rec'ti. (G. *Exstirpation des Mastdarms.*) The removal of the lower end of the rectum for disease.

E. testiculo'rum. (L. *testiculus*, a testicle.) Castration.

Exstirpa'tion. Same as *Extirpation.*

Exstroph'ia. See *Exstrophy.*

Ex'strophy. ('Εξ, out of; στροφή, a turning.) A turning inside out of a part. Same as *Extroversion.*

Exsucca'tio. (L. *exsucco*, to deprive of juice; from *ex*, out of; *succus*, humour.) A synonym of *Ecchymosis.*

Exsuc'cous. (L. *ex*, out; *succus*, juice.) Having no juice; dry.

Exsuc'tion. (L. *exsuctus*, part. of *exsugo*, to suck out.) The act of sucking.

Exsu'data. (L. *exsudo*, to sweat out.) Exudative diseases.

Exsuda'tion. (L. *exsudatio*, from *exsudo*, to sweat out.) The act of sweating.

Also, the same as *Exudation.*

Exsuffla'tion. (L. *exsufflo*, to blow out.) Strong forced expiration.

Ex'ta. (L. *exta.*) The viscera of the chest, originally.

Also, occasionally used for the abdominal viscera, especially the bowels.

Ex'tasis. Same as *Ectasis.*

Extempora'neous. (L. *ex*, at; *tempus*, time.) Made, or thought of, at the moment.

E. prescrip'tion. (F. *medicament extemporané.*) A prescription written at the time for a special purpose, in contradistinction to an official formula.

Extensibil'ity. (L. *extendo*, to stretch out. F. *extensibilité;* I. *estensibilita;* S. *extensibilitad;* G. *Ausdehnbarkeit.*) The property by which certain bodies are capable of being stretched when subjected to the simultaneous action of two forces opposing each other.

Exten'sible. (L. *extendo*, to stretch out. F. *extensible;* I. *estensibile;* S. *extensivo;* G.

ausdehnbar.) Capable of being lengthened or stretched.

Exten'sio. Same as *Extension.*

Also, a synonym of *Tetanus.*

Exten'sion. (L. *extensus*, part. of *extendo*, to stretch out. F. *extension;* I. *estensione;* S. *extension;* G. *Ausdehnung, Zug.*) The pulling of a fractured limb in a direction away from the trunk, in order to obviate retraction of the lower fragments; also applied to similar treatment in dislocations.

Also, the movement of a limb, or of the trunk, in such a manner that its parts are approximated to a straight line.

Also, a mode of treatment of fractures by attaching to the extremity of the limb a weight running over a pulley or an elastic band.

In these cases of extension the weight is secured to the limb by passing the extremity of the cord through a stirrup or square piece of wood. The stirrup is encircled by a sling of strapping, the extremities of which are attached to either side of the leg, and kept in place by passing round strips of strapping.

Extension may also be made by means of the long splint and by various modifications of it, and by elastic bands arranged according to the purpose required.

E. appara'tus. For fractures it usually consists of a rope weighted with a canister of shot, and running over a pulley screwed into a crossbar attached to the foot of the bed. For an adult patient with a fractured femur 10 lbs. weight is generally used; for a child from 5 to 7 lbs. For a fractured humerus 2 to 3 lbs. in the case of children with a T-fracture into the joint.

In cases of hip-joint disease extension is employed in the earlier stages to prevent the contact of the two diseased surfaces, and the consequent pain and starting. This is effected by allowing the cord carrying the weight to run through a pulley attached to a piece of wood which is supported between the bars of the cot. In the later stages, when there is much muscular spasm, or when slight fibrous anchylosis has taken place, extension is employed to reduce the lordosis, by means of *Marsh's mast.* This instrument consists of a column of wood screwed into the floor, which supports the pulley on a movable piece; the pulley, and with it the limb, is raised until the lordosis disappears, and the leg is then gradually depressed by daily lowering of the cross piece until it is brought down to a level with the opposite limb.

E. splint. See *Splint, extension.*

Exten'sor. (L. *extendo.* F. *extenseur;* I. *estensorio;* S. *extensor;* G. *Ausdehner, Strecker.*) A stretcher out, or extender; applied to muscles which antagonise the flexors.

E. bre'vis digito'rum. The *E. digitorum pedis brevis.*

E. bre'vis hal'lucis. See *E. hallucis brevis.*

E. car'pi radia'lis accesso'rius. (L. *carpus*, the wrist; *radius; accessorius*, added to.) A muscle found occasionally in man, arising from the humerus below the extensor carpi radialis longior, and inserted most often into the first metacarpal bone, but sometimes into the abductor pollicis, or the first dorsal interosseous muscle.

E. car'pi radia'lis bre'vior. (L. *carpus*, the wrist; *radius; brevis*, short. F. *deuxième radial externe;* G. *der kurze Speichenstrecker.*) Arises from the outer condyle of the humerus by a tendon common to it and the other extensors, from the intervening fibrous septa, from the fascia covering it, and from the external lateral ligament of the elbow joint; it is inserted into the base of the third metacarpal bone of the middle finger. It extends directly the hand. It is supplied by the posterior interosseous division of the musculo-spiral nerve.

E. car'pi radia'lis lon'gior. (L. *longus*, long. F. *premier radial externe;* G. *der lange Speichenstrecker.*) Arises from the lower third of the external supracondylar ridge of the humerus, from the external intermuscular septum, and from the common tendon of the extensors; it is inserted into the base of the second metacarpal bone. It extends the hand, inclining it towards the radial side. It is supplied from the trunk of the musculo-spiral nerve. In most mammals it is united with the *E. carpi radialis brevior.*

E. car'pi ulna'ris. (L. *ulna.* F. *cubital postèrieur;* G. *Ellenbogenstrecker der Hand.*) Arises from the external condyle of the humerus by the common extensor tendon, from the intermuscular septum on the outer side, and from the enclosing fascia; it is inserted into the dorsal tuberosity on the base of the fifth metacarpal bone. It extends the hand, inclining it to the ulnar side. It is supplied by the posterior interosseous division of the musculo-spiral nerve. It has no connection with the humerus in some birds.

E. coccy'gis. The *Sacro-coccygeus posticus.*

E. commu'nis digito'rum. The *E. digitorum communis.*

E. cru'ris. (L. *crus*, the leg.) The *Quadriceps extensor cruris.*

E. cru'ris exter'nus. (L. *crus.*) The *Vastus externus* muscle.

E. cru'ris me'dius superficia'lis. (L. *crus*, the leg; *medius*, in the middle; *superficialis*, belonging to the surface.) The *Rectus femoris* muscle.

E. cru'ris vas'tus. (L. *crus.*) The *Vastus externus* muscle.

E. cu'biti. The *Triceps extensor cubiti.*

E. dig'iti min'imi pro'prius. (L. *proprius*, one's own.) The *E. minimi digiti.*

E. digito'rum commu'nis. (L. *digitus*, a finger; *communis*, common. F. *extenseur commun des doigts;* G. *der gemeinschaftliche Fingerstrecker.*) Arises from the outer condyle of the humerus by the common tendon, from the intermuscular septa, and from the covering fascia; it is inserted by four tendons, which, joining with those of the lumbricales and interossei muscles, form a fibrous expansion, which covers the first phalanx, at the upper part of which it divides into three slips; the middle one of which is inserted into the base of the second phalanx; the other two, uniting further on, cover the second phalanx, and are inserted into the base of the third phalanx. The tendons of the index and little fingers combine with the tendons of the other extensor muscles of those fingers. It is more distinct in man than in other animals.

E. digito'rum ma'nus commu'nis. (L. *manus*, the hand.) The *E. digitorum communis.*

E. digito'rum pe'dis bre'vis. (L. *digitus*, a toe; *pes*, a foot; *brevis*, short. F. *pédieux;* G. *der kurze gemeinschaftliche Zehenstrecker.*) Arises from the upper and outer surfaces of the os calcis in front of the groove for

the peronæus brevis muscle, and from the lower slip of the anterior annular ligament. It divides into four slips, from each of which a tendon proceeds, the innermost of which is inserted into the dorsal surface of the tarsal extremity of the first phalanx of the great toe, and the other three into the outer border of the long extensor tendons of the second, third, and fourth toes. It extends the toes to which it is attached. It derives its nerve supply from the anterior tibial nerve. This muscle varies very much in different animals, being absent in some rodents, and consisting of many parts in some lizards.

E. digito'rum pe'dis commu'nis. (L. *communis*, common.) The *E. digitorum pedis longus*.

E. digito'rum pe'dis lon'gus. (L. *digitus*; *pes*, a foot; *longus*, long. F. *long extenseur commun des orteils*; G. *der lange gemeinschaftliche Zehenstrecker*.) Arises from the external tuberosity of the tibia, from the head of the fibula and from the upper three fourths of its anterior surface, from the upper part of the interosseous membrane, from the intermuscular septa, and from the covering fascia. It is inserted by four tendons, which, joining with those of the lumbricales and interossei muscles, form a fibrous expansion, which covers the first phalanx and divides at its upper part into three slips; the middle one of which is inserted into the base of the second phalanx, while the other two, uniting further on, are inserted into the base of the third phalanx. The three inner tendons are each joined at the outer side, on the first phalanx, by a tendon from the extensor digitorum brevis. It extends the toes and flexes and abducts the foot. It is supplied by the anterior tibial nerve. In some animals, as the pig and horse, it arises from the femur, and the number of tendons is decreased where any of the digits are atrophied.

E. dor'si commu'nis. (L. *dorsum*, the back; *communis*, common.) The *Erector spinæ* muscle.

E. hal'lucis bre'vis. (L. *hallux*, the great toe; *brevis*, short. F. *court extenseur du gros orteil*; G. *kurzer Strecker der grossen Zehe*.) The inner section of the *E. digitorum pedis brevis* which is attached to the great toe.

E. hal'lucis pro'prius. (L. *hallux*; *proprius*, own's own. F. *extenseur propre du gros orteil*; G. *der lange Strecker der grossen Zehe*.) Arises from the middle two fourths of the narrow anterior surface of the fibula, and from the adjacent interosseous membrane; it is inserted into the base of the last phalanx of the great toe. It extends the great toe, and flexes, while somewhat adducting, the foot. It is supplied by the anterior tibial nerve.

E. in'dicis. (L. *index*, a pointer, the first finger. F. *extenseur propre de l'index*; G. *der eigene Strecker des Zeigefingers*.) Arises from the outer part of the posterior surface of the ulna, and from the interosseous membrane; it is inserted into the index finger along with the first tendon of the *E. digitorum communis*. It extends the index. It is supplied by the posterior interosseous division of the musculo-spiral nerve. It is absent in some animals, and in others sends tendons to other digits.

E. in'dicis pro'prius. (L. *proprius*, one's own.) The *E. indicis*.

E. interno'dii os'sis pol'licis. (L. *internodium*, the space between two joints; *os*, a bone.) The *E. secundi internodii pollicis*.

E. lon'gus digito'rum pe'dis. See *E. digitorum pedis longus*.

E. min'imi dig'iti. (L. *minimus*, least; *digitus*, a finger. F. *extenseur propre du petit doigt*; G. *der eigene Strecker des kleinen Fingers*.) Arises by a thin tendon from the outer condyle of the humerus along with the common extensor tendon, and gives origin to a tendon, which splits into two as it crosses the hand; the outer part is joined by the fourth tendon of the extensor communis digitorum; and the two are inserted into the second and third phalanges of the little finger. It extends the little finger. It is supplied by the posterior interosseous division of the musculo-spiral nerve. In other animals it supplies other digits, and so is present sometimes when no fifth digit exists.

E. mi'nor pol'licis ma'nus. (L. *minor*, less; *pollex*, the thumb; *manus*, the hand.) The *E. primi internodii pollicis*.

E. os'sis metacar'pi pol'licis. (*Metacarpus*; L. *pollex*, the thumb. F. *long abducteur du pouce*; G. *der lange Abzieher des Daumens*.) Arises from a narrow oblique impression on the upper part of the outer division of the posterior surface of the ulna, from the middle third of the posterior surface of the radius, and from the interosseous membrane; it is inserted into the base of the first metacarpal bone. It extends the thumb and abducts it. It is supplied by the posterior interosseous division of the musculo-spiral nerve. In most animals it is large, and it is found in some that have no pollex.

E. os'sis metatar'si hal'lucis. (L. *os*, a bone; *metatarsus*; *hallux*, the great toe.) An irregular muscle which sometimes arises near the extensor hallucis proprius, and is inserted into the first metatarsal bone. Sometimes it is an offshoot from the extensor hallucis proprius, sometimes from the tibialis anticus, and sometimes from the extensor digitorum communis.

E. pe'dis. (L. *pes*, the foot.) A term for the combined gastrocnemius and soleus muscles.

E. pol'licis bre'vis. (L. *pollex*, the thumb; *brevis*, short.) The *E. primi internodii pollicis*.

E. pol'licis lon'gus. (L. *pollex*; *longus*, long.) The *E. secundi internodii pollicis*.

E. pol'licis secun'dus. (L. *pollex*; *secundus*, the second.) The *E. secundi internodii pollicis*.

E. pri'mi interno'dii hal'lucis. (L. *primus*, first; *internodium*, the space between two joints; *hallux*, the great toe.) An irregular muscle which sometimes arises near the extensor hallucis proprius to be inserted with it, but more frequently it is an offshoot from this muscle.

E. pri'mi interno'dii pol'licis. (L. *primus*; *internodium*; *pollex*, the thumb. F. *court extenseur du pouce*; G. *der kurze Daumenstrecker*.) Arises from the radius a little below its middle and from the adjacent interosseous ligament, and is inserted into the base of the first phalanx of the thumb. It extends and abducts the thumb. It is supplied by the posterior interosseous branch of the musculo-spiral nerve, when the first metacarpal bone is counted as the first internode of the thumb. It is found only in man.

Also, the *E. ossis metacarpi pollicis*.

E. pri'mus pol'licis. (L. *primus*; *pollex*.) The *E. ossis metacarpi pollicis*.

E. pro'prius hal'lucis. The *E. hallucis proprius*.

E. pro'prius in'dicis. (L. *proprius*, one's own.) The *E. indicis.*

E. pro'prius pol'licis pe'dis. (L. *proprius*, one's own; *pollex*, a thumb; *pes*, the foot.) The *E. hallucis proprius.*

E. quad'riceps cru'ris. The *Quadriceps extensor cruris.*

E. secun'di interno'dii in'dicis pro'prius. (L. *secundus*, second; *internodium*, the part between two joints; *proprius*, one's own.) The *E. indicis.*

E. secun'di interno'dii pol'licis. (L. *secundus; internodium; pollex*, the thumb. F. *long extenseur du pouce;* G. *der lange Daumenstrecker.*) Arises from the middle third of the outer division of the posterior surface of the ulna, and from the lower part of the adjoining interosseous ligament, and is inserted into the dorsal surface of the base of the terminal phalanx of the thumb. It extends and somewhat adducts the thumb. It is supplied by the posterior interosseous division of the musculo-spiral nerve. It is often wanting in other animals.

Also, the *E. primi internodii* when the first metacarpal bone is counted as the first internode of the thumb.

E. spi'næ. The *Erector spinæ.*

E. tar'si mag'nus. (*Tarsus;* L. *magnus*, great.) The combined *Gastrocnemius* and *Soleus* muscles.

E. tar'si mi'nor. (L. *minor*, less.) The *Plantaris* muscle.

E. tar'si sura'lis. (L. *sura*, the calf of the leg.) The combined *Gastrocnemius* and *Soleus* muscles.

E. ten'don, com'mon. A tendon attached to the outer condyle of the humerus, which gives origin in part or entirely to the extensor carpi radialis longior, the extensor carpi radialis brevior, the extensor digitorum communis, the extensor digiti minimi, and the extensor carpi ulnaris muscles.

E. ter'tii interno'dii in'dicis. (L. *tertius; internodium; index*, the first finger.) The first dorsal interosseous muscle or abductor indicis.

E. ter'tii interno'dii min'imi dig'iti. The *Abductor minimi digiti.*

E. ter'tii interno'dii pol'licis. (L. *tertius*, the third; *internodium; pollex*, the thumb.) The *E. secundii internodii;* so called when the first metacarpal bone is counted as the first internode of the thumb.

E. tri'ceps cu'biti. The *Triceps extensor cubiti.*

Extenua'tion. (L. *extenuatio*, from *extenuo*, to make very thin. F. *extenuation;* G. *Verdunnung.*) Term (Gr. λεπτυσμός and λέπτυσις), used by Galen, *in Comm.* iii, *Epid.* vi, 29, for a loss of plumpness, or general decay of the flesh of the whole body; leanness.

Extergen'tia. (L. *exterqeo*, to wipe out.) The same as *Detergents.*

Exte'rior. (L. *exterior*, comp. of *exter*, on the outside.) Outer, on the outer side.

In Botany, sometimes used in the same sense as anterior.

Exteriora'tion. (F. *exterieur;* from L. *exterior*, outward.) The physiological cerebral act by which the sensation produced by an impression on any part of the course of a nerve is referred to its terminal extremity.

Exterior'ity. (L. *exterior.*) The psychical act by which sensations are referred to the external world, as when an impression on the retina is referred to an object outside and not to the place of sensation.

Ex'tern. (F. *externe*, external; also, a day scholar, or non-resident.) Applied to patients of hospitals and dispensaries who are not inmates; to out-patients; also to the assistants and dressers who attend them, or who do not dwell in the institution.

Exter'nal. (L. *externus*, outward. F. *externe;* G. *äusserlich.*) On the outside.

E. cap'sule. (L. *capsula*, a small box. F. *capsule externe;* G. *äussere Kapsel.*) The stratum of white nervous matter lying between the claustrum and the lenticular nucleus; its fibres are partly derived from the anterior commissure, and partly from the ansa of the lenticular nucleus.

E. disea'ses. Diseases which occupy the surface of the body.

E. peritoni'tis. See *Peritonitis, external.*

E. sen'ses. (F. *sens externe.*) In Phrenology, those senses by means of which man and animals are brought into communication with the external world; each has two organs, but a single impression is received by the mind from affections of them.

External'ity. (L. *externus.*) The being outside.

E., sense of. The apprehension of the external existence of causes of sensations.

Exter'nus. (L. *externus.* F. *externe;* G. *äusserlich.*) Outward; external.

E. au'ris. (L. *auris*, the ear.) The structure called *Laxator tympani*, on account of its origin outside the ear in the Glaserian fissure.

E. mal'lei. (*Malleus.*) The structure called *Laxator tympani*, from its attachment to the malleus.

Exterra'neous. (L. *ex*, out; *terra*, the earth.) Same as *Exotic.*

Extestic'ulate. (L. *ex*, out; *testiculus*, a testicle.) Castrated.

Extilla'tion. Same as *Exstillation.*

Extinc'tio. Same as *Extinction.*

E. hydrarg'yri. Same as *E. mercurii.*

E. mercu'rii. (L. *Mercurius*, a name of quicksilver.) The rubbing of mercury with lard, chalk, or other substance, until the metallic particles are no longer visible.

E. vo'cis. (L. *vox*, the voice.) Incomplete loss of voice; imperfect aphonia.

Extinc'tion. (L. *extinctus*, part. of *extinguo*, to put out. F. *extinction;* I. *estinzione;* G. *Auslöschung.*) A putting out; a destroying; death.

E. of mer'cury. See *Extinctio mercurii.*

Ex'tine. (L. *ex*, out.) The outer membrane or cuticularised layer of a pollen granule.

Extirpa'tion. (L. *extirpatus*, part. of *extirpo*, to root out. F. *extirpation;* I. *estirpazione;* G. *Ausrottung.*) The complete removal or eradication of any part by the knife, or the application of caustic.

E. of lach'rimal gland. An operation undertaken for disease of the gland, and also to relieve or prevent epiphora. It is effected by making a cut parallel to the upper and outer border of the orbit and seizing the gland with a vulsellum, when with a few touches of a scalpel it can be dissected out.

E. of lach'rimal sac. See *Lachrimal sac, obliteration of.*

E. of the la'rynx. See *Larynx, excision of.*

E. of the spleen. The same as *Splenotomy*.

E. of tongue. See *Tongue, excision of.*

E. of tu'mours. The complete removal of a tumour by the knife or caustic.

Extom'ius. (Ἐξ, out; τομή, section.) A castrated person.

Extozo'a. Same as *Ectozoa.*

Extozoa'ria. Same as *Ectozoa.*

Ex'tra. (L. *extra.*) A prefix signifying on the outside.

Ex'tra-axil'lary. (L. *extra*, on the outside; *axilla*, the arm-pit.) Outside the axilla, or outside an axil.

E. branch'ing. The growth of an *E. bud.*

E. bud. A bud which springs from a part above or below or outside the axil of a leaf.

Extrabranch'ial. (L. *extra; branchiæ*, the gills.) Outside the branchiæ or the gills.

E. car'tilage. A conical cartilage lying outside the first four branchial arches of the embryo of some fishes.

E. skel'eton. See *Skeleton, extrabranchial.*

Extracap'sular. (L. *extra; capsula*, a bag.) Outside a capsule, having special reference to the articular capsules.

Extracar'dial. (L. *extra*, outside; Gr. καρδία, the heart.) Outside the heart.

Extracra'nial. (L. *extra; cranium*, the skull.) Lying or being outside the skull.

Ex'tract. (L. *extractus*, part. of *extraho*, to draw out. F. *extrait;* G. *Extract, Dickauszug.*) That which is drawn from something. The product of an aqueous decoction. The soluble parts of vegetable substances, first dissolved in spirit, or ether, or water, or other agent, or obtained by expression, and then reduced to the consistence of a thick syrup or paste by evaporation.

Latterly the term has been used so as to include also the substances obtained from the expressed juices of plants.

E., alcohol'ic. An extract obtained by the agency of alcohol.

E., a'queous. (L. *aqua*, water.) An extract obtained by the agency of water.

E., cathar'tic. The *Extractum colocynthidis compositum.*

E., ethe'real. An extract obtained by the agency of ether.

E., extrac'to-res'inous. An extract composed chiefly of extractive or colouring matter and a resinous substance.

E., flu'id. (L. *fluidus*, flowing, fluid. F. *extrait liquide;* G. *flüssiger Extract, dünner Extract.*) An extract in which the evaporation has not been carried so far as to produce a solid.

E., gelat'inous. An extract which is composed chiefly of gelatin.

E., Goulard's. See *Goulard's extract.*

E., gum'my. An extract consisting chiefly of gum.

E., gum-res'inous. An extract consisting of gum and resin.

E., hard. An extract which has been reduced by evaporation to so hard a consistence that it can be powdered.

E., hy'dro-alcohol'ic. ("Υδωρ, water; *alcohol.*) An extract obtained by the agency of alcohol and water combined.

E., liq'uid. (L. *liquidus*, flowing, liquid. F. *extrait liquide*; G. *flüssiger Extract.*) Same as *E., fluid.*

E., mucilag'inous. (*Mucilage.*) An extract consisting chiefly of gum, and so of the consistence of mucilage.

E., mu'cous. (L. *mucus*, slime.) A soft gummy extract.

E. of ac'onite leaves. The *Extractum aconiti*, B. Ph., and of Fr. Codex.

E. of ac'onite root. The *Extractum aconiti*, U.S. Ph., and of G. Ph.

E. of al'mond. A flavouring extract made by dissolving an ounce of oil of bitter almonds, freed from the prussic acid, in a pint of alcohol.

E. of Amer'ican hemp. See *Extractum cannabis americanæ.*

E. of bael, liq'uid. See *Extractum belæ liquidum.*

E. of bark. The *Extractum cinchonæ.*

E. of bark, precip'itated. A term for *Quinoidin.*

E. of bark, res'inous. The *Extractum cinchonæ resinosum.*

E. of beef. See *Meat extract.*

E. of bit'tersweet. See *Extractum dulcamaræ.*

E. of black'berry, flu'id. The *Extractum rubi fluidum.*

E. of black hel'lebore. See *Extractum hellebori.*

E. of but'ternut. See *Extractum juglandis.*

E. of Cal'abar bean. See *Extractum physostigmatis.*

E. of cham'omile. See *Extractum anthemidis.*

E. of cher'ry bark, wild, flu'id. The *Extractum pruni virginianæ fluidum.*

E. of cincho'na, yel'low, liq'uid. The *Extractum cinchonæ flavæ liquidum.*

E. of cod-liv'er. The concentrated watery liquid obtained from the liver of the cod in the process of extracting the oil. It is said to contain 60 per cent. of biliary constituents, and was recommended as a substitute for cod-liver oil.

E. of cot'ton root, flu'id. See *Extractum gossypii radicis fluidum.*

E. of dan'delion. See *Extractum taraxaci.*

E. of dog'wood, flu'id. The *Extractum cornus fluidum.*

E. of el'der ber'ries. See *Succus sambuci inspissatus.*

E. of el'ecampane. See *Extractum helenii.*

E. of flesh. See *Meat extract.*

E. of fox'glove. See *Extractum digitalis.*

E. of gin'ger, flu'id. The *Extractum zingiberis fluidum.*

E. of grass. The *Extractum graminis.*

E. of hel'lebore, Amer'ican, flu'id. The *Extractum veratri viridis fluidum.*

E. of hem'lock. See *Extractum conii.*

E. of hemp. The *Extractum cannabis indica.*

E. of hen'bane. See *Extractum hyoscyami.*

E. of hop. See *Extractum lupuli.*

E. of In'dian hemp. See *Extractum cannabis indicæ.*

E. of jas'mine, yel'low. The *Extractum gelsemii fluidum.*

E. of ju'niper ber'ries. See *Succus iuniperi inspissatus.*

E. of lead, Goulard's. Same as *Goulard's extract.*

E. of let'tuce. See *Extractum lactucæ.*

E. of liq'uorice. See *Extractum glycyrrhizæ.*

E. of log'wood. See *Extractum hæmatoxyli.*

E. of male fern, liq'uid. See *Extractum filicis liquidum.*

E. of malt. See *Extractum malti.*

E. of May-ap'ple. See *Extractum podophylli.*

E. of meat. See *Extractum carnis.*

E. of meat, sapona'ceous. (L. *saponaceus*, soapy.) A synonym of the substance called *Osmazome.*

E. of oak bark. The *Extractum quercus corticis.*

E. of pep'per, black. The *Oleoresina piperis.*

E. of pipsissew'a, flu'id. The *Extractum chimaphiæ fluidum.*

E. of pop'pies. See *Extractum papaveris.*

E. of rhat'any. The *Extractum krameriæ.*

E. of rhu'barb. See *Extractum rhei.*

E. of Ru'dius. The *Extractum Rudii.*

E. of sarsaparil'la, fluid. See *Extractum sarsæ liquidum.*

E. of stramo'nium leaves. See *Extractum stramonii foliorum.*

E. of stramo'nium seeds. See *Extractum stramonii seminis.*

E. of worm'wood. The *Extractum absinthii.*

E. of yel'low bark. The *Extractum cinchonæ.*

E., res'inous. An extract with the characters of a resin.

E., sapona'ceous. (L. *sapo*, soap.) An extract having the characters of a softish soap.

E., sapona'ceous sali'ne. A soapy-feeling extract containing salts.

E., soft. An extract which has been reduced by evaporation to the consistence of honey.

E., spir'ituous. An extract obtained by the agency of spirit of wine.

E., wa'tery. An extract obtained by the agency of water.

Extrac'ta. (Plural of *extractum.*) See *Extract.*

E. flu'ida. See *Extract, fluid.*

Extrac'tio. Same as *Extraction.*

Also, the same as *Extract.*

Extrac'tion. (L. *extractus*, part. of *extraho*, to draw out. F. *extraction;* G. *Ausziehung, Herausziehen.*) The act of drawing out.

Applied to the removal of a tooth or a calculus, or a cataract, or a fœtus, and such like.

Also, in Pharmacy, the obtaining of the active principles of a drug by means of the action of water, spirit, or other menstruum, or by a process of squeezing called *Expression.*

E. by displace'ment. The same as *E. by percolation.*

E. by expres'sion. The obtaining of the juices of fresh plants or fruits by bruising them in a mortar, and then subjecting to pressure whilst in a linen or canvas bag. The expressed juice is generally then heated to about 71·1° C. (160° F.)

E. by percola'tion. See *Percolation.*

E. by solu'tion. (L. *solvo*, to loosen.) The process of obtaining the active principles of dried vegetables by macerating, or digesting, or infusing, or boiling, or percolating them in water, alcohol, ether, or other menstruum in which they are soluble.

E. of cat'aract. See *Cataract, extraction of*, and subheadings.

Extrac'tive. (L. *extractus.* F. *extractif;* I. *estrattivo;* G. *Extraktivstoff.*) The substance or mixture of substances which, during the process of evaporation by heat in the preparation of vegetable extracts, assumes gradually a deep brown colour and becomes insoluble. Its composition is unknown, and probably varies in different plants; that from cinchona is said to be chiefly a compound of starch and tannic acid.

The term is also applied to the organic substances present in small quantities in the different tissues of the animal body, and extracted from them by alcohol or other fluids, after the water has been driven off, and the fatty matters removed by ether; as the different principles become, in the course of time, recognised the substances included under this head are year by year less in quantity. By some fat is included.

E., alcoho'lic. An extractive obtained by the action of alcohol.

E., a'queous. (L. *aqua*, water.) An extractive obtained by the action of water.

E. mat'ter. Same as *Extractive.*

E. mat'ter, an'imalised. A synonym of *Glairine* or *Baregine.*

E.s of blood. These are glucose, kreatin, kreatinin, urea, carbamic acid, xanthin, hypoxanthin, uric acid, and hippuric acid.

E.s of chyle. Glucose, urea, and some alkaline lactates.

E.s of drop'sical flu'ids. These are urea, uric acid, glucose, and leucin, occasionally cholesterin and bilirubin.

E.s of fæ'ces. These are stercorin, excretin, leucin, and several fatty acids.

E.s of lymph. These are glucose, urea, leucin, and tyrosin.

E.s of pus. Sugar, urea, gelatin, chondrin, chlorrhodinic acid, and a fatty derivative, probably lecithin.

E., ox'idised. The same as *Apothema.*

Extrac'to-res'inous. (L. *extractus; resin.*) Having the appearance of a resin and of an extract.

Extrac'tor. (L. *extractus.* F. *extracteur.*) An instrument for seizing and removing a foreign body from the tissues or a cavity of the body.

Extrac'tum. (L. *extractus.*) An *Extract.*

E. absinth'ii, G. Ph. (G. *Wermuthextrakt.*) Extract of wormwood. Wormwood herb 20 parts is macerated for 24 hours in spirit 40 parts and water 60; then expressed, and the residue treated for 24 hours more with spirit 20 parts and water 30; the expressed liquors are evaporated to the consistence of an *E. spissum.* Dose, ·5—2 grammes daily.

E. aconi'ti, B. Ph. Fresh leaves and flowering tops of aconite 112 lbs. are bruised, the juice expressed, the green colouring matter filtered out, the albumen removed by heat and filtration, the filtrate evaporated till like a thick syrup, the green colouring matter then added

and the evaporation continued till it is the proper consistence for pills. Dose, 1—2 grains.

In U.S. Ph., aconite, which is the tuberous root of *Aconitum napellus*, in No. 60 powder, 100 parts is macerated in a percolator with alcohol 40 parts and tannic acid 1 for 48 hours, and then it is percolated with alcohol till 300 parts have passed; this is evaporated to a proper consistence and 5 per cent of glycerin added. Dose, ·5—1 grain.

In Fr. Codex (*Extrait alcoolique d'aconit*), 1000 grammes of aconite leaves are macerated in 1000 grammes of alcohol, and the result evaporated.

In G. Ph. (*Eisenhutextract*), aconite root 20 parts is percolated for six days in spirit 40 parts and water 30, then the residue for three days in spirit 20 parts and water 15; the products are mixed and evaporated to form an *E. spissum*. Dose, ·006—·025 gramme daily.

E. aconi'ti flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Aconite 100 grammes is macerated with alcohol 40 grammes and tartaric acid 1 gramme, and percolated with alcohol till 90 c.c. are obtained, which are reserved, and then till the aconite is exhausted; it is then evaporated to a soft extract, this is dissolved in the reserved portion, and more alcohol is added till it measures 100 c.c. Dose, ·03—·06 c.c.

E. aconi'ti sic'cum. (L. *siccus*, dry. G. *trocknes Eisenhutextract.*) Dose, ·01—·05 daily.

E. æthe'ricum fil'icis ma'ris, Fr. Codex. (F. *extrait éthéré de fougère mâle.*) Powdered rhizomes of *Filix mas* 1000 grammes percolated with 2000 grammes of ether, the percolate filtered and distilled at a low temperature, and the residue preserved.

E. æthe'ricum gnid'ii, Fr. Codex. (F. *extrait éthéré de Garou.*) Bark of *Daphne gnidium* 1000 grammes percolated with 7000 grammes of alcohol; the residue is macerated with agitation for 24 hours in 1000 grammes of ether. Distil off the ether and alcohol from the two products, mix the residues, and evaporate them to the consistence of honey.

E. agropy'ri. (Ἀγρός, a field; πυρός, wheat.) An aqueous extract of *Triticum repens*; the *E. graminis*, G. Ph.

E. al'oës, G. Ph. (G. *Aloëextrakt.*) Aloes 1 part dissolved in boiling water 5 parts, strained and evaporated to an *E. siccum*. Dose, ·02—·06.

E. al'oës ac'ido sulphu'rico correc'tum. (L. *correctus*, improved.) An old G. Ph. preparation made by mixing extract of aloes 8 parts with water 32, then gradually adding sulphuric acid 1 part, and evaporating.

E. al'oës aquo'sum, U.S. Ph. (L. *aquosus*, watery.) Aloes 100 parts is mixed with boiling distilled water 1000, allowed to stand for 12 hours, the clear liquor poured off, and then evaporated to dryness. Dose, ·13—·65 gramme (2—10 grains).

E. al'oës barbaden'sis, B. Ph. Barbadoes aloes 1 lb., bruised with 1 gallon of boiling distilled water, decanted, strained, and evaporated to dryness. Dose, 2—6 grains.

E. al'oës purifica'tum. (L. *purificatus*, purified.) The *E. aloes aquosum*.

E. al'oës socotri'næ, B. Ph. Made as *E. aloes barbadensis*. Dose, 2—6 grains.

E. angeli'cæ. An aqueo-spirituous extract of angelica root. Dose, ·3 –1 gramme daily.

E. anthem'idis, B. Ph. Extract of chamomile. Chamomile flowers 1 lb. boiled in distilled water a gallon to one half its bulk, strained, pressed, filtered, evaporated to pill consistence, and 15 minims of oil of chamomile added. Dose, 2—10 grains.

E. ar'nicæ alcohol'icum. An alcoholic extract of arnica formerly in the U.S. Ph.

E. ar'nicæ flo'rum. (L. *flos*, a flower.) A watery extract of arnica flowers. Used in nervous deafness. Dose, ·1—·6 grammes daily.

E. ar'nicæ radi'cis, U.S. Ph. (G. *Wohlverleihextrakt.*) Arnica root 100 parts is macerated and percolated with alcohol until 300 parts of tincture are obtained; this is evaporated to a pill consistence and 5 per cent of glycerin added. Dose, 3—5 grains (·2—·33 gramme).

E. ar'nicæ radi'cis flu'idum, U.S. Ph. (L. *radix*, root.) Arnica root 100 parts macerated and percolated with alcohol unmixed with tartaric acid as *E. aconiti fluidum*. Dose, 5—10 minims (·3—·6 c.c.).

E. aromat'icum flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Pulvis aromaticus 100 parts macerated and percolated with alcohol so as to make 100 c.c. Dose, 10—20 minims (·6—1·25 c.c.).

E. aspar'agi. An extract made from the roots of the *Asparagus officinalis*, and recommended as a sedative in cardiac affections.

E. auran'tii ama'ri flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Bitter orange peel 100 grammes is percolated with alcohol and water to make 100 c.c. Dose, 15—30 minims (·9—1·9 c.c.).

E. auran'tii cor'ticis. (G. *Pomeranzenschalenextrakt.*) A former preparation of the G. Ph., made by digesting bitter orange rind in alcohol and water and evaporating the fluid to an *E. spissum*.

E. be'læ liq'uidum, B. Ph. Liquid extract of bael. Bael fruit 1 lb. is macerated for 12 hours in water 4 pints for three successive times, the marc is pressed, the mixed liquids filtered, evaporated to 14 fl. oz., and rectified spirit 2 fl. oz. added. Dose, 1—5 fl. drachms.

E. belladon'næ, B. Ph. Made as *E. aconiti*. Dose ·25—1 grain.

In G. Ph. (*Tollkirschenextract*), belladonna 20 parts is bruised in a mortar with 1 part of water and expressed, water and spirit are separately added to the juice and to the marc, and are afterwards evaporated to an E. *spissum*.

E. belladon'næ alcohol'icum, U.S. Ph. Belladonna leaves treated with diluted alcohol, the result evaporated to a pill consistence, and 5 per cent. of glycerin added. Dose, ·25 grain (·016 gramme).

E. belladon'næ flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Belladonna root 100 grammes treated with alcohol as *E. aconiti fluidum* so as to make 100 c.c. Dose, ·06—·12 c.c. (1—2 minims).

E. belladon'næ radi'cis flu'idum. (L. *radix*, a root.) The *E. belladonnæ fluidum*.

E. braye'ræ flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Brayera 100 grammes treated with alcohol as *E. aconiti fluidum* so as to make 100 c.c. Dose, ·5—1 fl. oz. (15—30 c.c.).

E. bu'chu flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Buchu 100 grammes treated with alcohol as in *E. aconiti fluidum*, so as to make 100 c.c. Dose, ·5—1 fl. drachm (1·9—3·8 c.c.).

E. by'nes. (Βύνη, malt.) Same as *E. malti*.

E. cal'ami, G. Ph. (G. *Kalmusextrakt.*) Calamus root 20 parts treated with alcohol 40

and water 60, and then with alcohol 20 and water 30, and the tinctures evaporated to 100 c.c. Dose, ·3—1 gramme.

E. cal'ami flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Calamus root treated with alcohol as in *E. aconiti fluidum* so as to make 100 c.c. Dose, 5—15 minims (·3—·9 c.c.).

E. calum'bæ, B. Ph. Calumba root 1 lb. is macerated for twice with 2 parts of water, the filtered liquids mixed, and evaporated to a pill consistence.

E. calum'bæ flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Calumba 100 parts treated as in *E. aconiti fluidum* so as to make 100 c.c. Dose, 15—30 minims (·9—1·9 c.c.).

E. can'nabis america'næ. A former U.S. Ph. preparation, made with American instead of Indian hemp.

E. can'nabis in'dicæ, B. Ph. Indian hemp 1 lb. is macerated for seven days in rectified spirit 4 pints, pressed, and the product evaporated to a soft extract. Dose, ·25—1 grain.

In U.S. Ph., 100 parts of Indian hemp are percolated with alcohol until 300 parts of tincture are obtained, which is evaporated to a pill consistence.

In G. Ph. (G. *Indisch Hanfextract*), 1 part of Indian hemp is macerated for six days with spirit 5 parts, and then for three days with another 5 parts; the products are evaporated to an *E. spissum.*

E. can'nabis in'dicæ flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Indian hemp 100 grammes treated with alcohol only, as in *E. aconiti fluidum*, so as to make 100 c.c. Dose, ·5—1 minim (·03—·06 c.c.).

E. can'nabis purifica'tum. An extract prepared by evaporating a tincture of the crude extract of hemp. Formerly in the U.S. Ph.

E. cap'sici flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Capsicum 100 grammes treated with alcohol as *E. aconiti fluidum*, so as to make 100 c.c. Dose, ·5—1 minim (·03—·06 c.c.).

E. car'dui benedic'ti, G. Ph. (G. *Kardobenediktenextrakt.*) *Carduus benedictus* 1 part is digested for six hours with 5 parts of boiling water, and with a second 5 parts for three hours; these are expressed, mixed, and evaporated to an *E. spissum.* Dose, ·5—1 gramme.

E. car'nis Lie'big. (L. *caro*, flesh.) A meat extract, formerly in the G. Ph. See *Meat extract, Liebig's.*

E. cascaril'læ. Cascarilla 1 part macerated in boiling water 5 parts for 24 hours, and then in another 5 parts for 24 hours; the two products are pressed and mixed, a little weak spirit added, and then evaporated to an *E. spissum.*

E. cascaril'læ resino'sum. Same as *E. cascarillæ.*

E. cas'siæ, Fr. Codex. (F. *extrait de casse.*) The fruit of *Cassia fistula* 1000 grammes treated with 1000 grammes of cold water and evaporated to a soft consistence.

E. casta'neæ flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Leaves of *Castanea vesca* treated with alcohol and water as in *E. aconiti fluidum.* Dose, 1—2 fl. drachms (3·75—7·5 c.c.).

E. cat'echu. Same as *Catechu.*

E. cathar'ticum. (Καθαρτικός, fit for cleansing.) The *E. colocynthidis compositum.*

E. cathol'icum. (Καθολικός, universal.) The *E. rhei compositum*, also the *E. colocynthidis compositum*, and the *Pilulæ aloeticæ cum helleboro*, Belg. Ph.

E. centau'rii. (G. *Tausendguldenkraut.*) Formerly in G. Ph.; made with centaury, as *E. cardui benedicti.*

E. chamomil'læ. (G. *Kamillenextrakt.*) An extract formerly in the G. Ph.; similar to *E. anthemidis.*

E. chamomil'læ roma'næ, The *E. anthemidis.*

E. chelido'nii. (G. *Schöllkrautextrakt.*) Formerly in G. Ph.; made as *E. belladonnæ.*

E. chimaph'ilæ flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Chimaphila 100 parts treated with 10 parts of glycerin and with alcohol as *E. aconiti fluidum*, so as to make 100 c.c. Dose, a fluid drachm (3·75 c.c.).

E. chi'næ. The *E. cinchonæ.*

E. chi'næ aquo'sum, G. Ph. (L. *aquosus*, watery. G. *Chinaextrakt.*) Cinchona bark 1 part treated with 10 parts of water, twice over, for 40 hours each; the expressed liquid to be evaporated to an *E. tenue.*

E. chi'næ calisay'æ flu'idum. The *E. cinchonæ fluidum.*

E. chi'næ frig'ide para'tum. (L. *frigidus*, cold; *paratus*, prepared.) An extract of grey cinchona bark prepared with cold water, formerly in the G. Ph.

E. chi'næ fus'cum. (L. *fuscus*, brown.) A spirituous extract of grey cinchona bark, formerly in the G. Ph.

E. chi'næ spirituo'sum, G. Ph. One part of cinchona bark macerated for six days in 5 parts of dilute spirit, and again for three days in other 5 parts; the expressed products are then mixed and evaporated to an *E. siccum.*

E. chira'tæ flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Chirata 100 grammes treated with alcohol and 10 parts of glycerin as *E. aconiti fluidum*, so as to make 100 c.c. Dose, half a fl. drachm (1·9 c.c.).

E. cicu'tæ, Fr. Codex. (F. *extrait de ciguë.*) Hemlock leaves, taken at the time of flowering, are bruised in a mortar and the juice expressed, the albumen is coagulated by heat and removed by straining, with much of the chlorophyll; the filtrate is evaporated to a third of its volume, is cooled, left for 12 hours to deposit, and the clear liquid is evaporated to a soft extract.

E. cimicifu'gæ flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Cimicifuga 100 parts is treated with alcohol only as *E. aconiti fluidum*, to make 100 c.c. Dose, ·5—1 fl. drachm (1·9—3·75 c.c.).

E. ci'næ. (G. *Zittwerblüthenextrakt.*) An extract of wormseed, *Flores cinæ*, made by digesting with ether and spirit; formerly in the G. Ph.

E. cincho'næ, U.S. Ph. Yellow cinchona, in No. 60 powder, 100 is percolated with diluted alcohol till 400 parts of tincture is obtained; this is evaporated to a pill consistence and 5 per cent. of glycerin added.

In Fr. Codex (F. *extrait de quinquina*), 1000 grammes of grey Huanuco bark is infused for 24 hours in 8000 grammes of boiling water, and strained and evaporated to a syrup; the marc is treated with 4000 grammes of boiling water, then also evaporated to a syrup; the two products are mixed and evaporated to a soft extract. Dose, 10—30 grains (·65—1·95 gramme).

E. cincho'næ calisay'æ, Fr. Codex. (F. *extrait de quinquina calisaya.*) Calisaya bark 1000 grammes is percolated with alcohol 6000 grammes and the spirit distilled off from the percolate; this is mixed with 1000 grammes of cold

water, filtered after 12 hours, and evaporated to a pill consistence.

E. cincho'næ fla'væ liq'uidum, B. Ph. (L. *flavus*, yellow.) A pound of yellow cinchona bark is macerated in 2 pints of water for 24 hours, and then percolated with water until 12 pints have been collected; this is evaporated to a pint, filtered, again evaporated to 3 fl. oz., or to a sp. gr. of 1·200, and 1 fl. oz. of spirit added. Dose 10—30 minims.

E. cincho'næ flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Glycerin 25 grammes is mixed with 75 grammes of alcohol, yellow cinchona, in No. 60 powder, 100 grammes is moistened with 35 grammes of the mixture, packed firmly in a percolator, the remainder of the mixture poured on, and the percolator covered and its lower orifice stopped; after remaining thus for 48 hours, the percolation is allowed to proceed, and continued with a mixture of 3 parts of alcohol and 1 of water until the bark is exhausted. The first 75 c.c. are reserved and the remainder is evaporated to a soft extract, which is then dissolved in the reserved portion, and enough alcohol added to make 100 c.c. Dose, a fl. drachm (3·75 c.c.).

E. cincho'næ resino'sum. An extract of red cinchona bark made with both water and spirit.

E. cincho'næ ru'bræ, Fr. Codex. (F. *extrait de quinquina rouge.*) Prepared with red cinchona bark as *E. cinchonæ calisayæ.*

E. cincho'næ sic'cum, Fr. Codex. (F. *extrait sec de quinquina.*) *E. cinchonæ* is brought to a syrupy consistence, spread on porcelain plates, dried in an oven, and placed in small, dry, carefully closed bottles.

E. co'cæ flu'idum. Sixteen ounces of coca leaves are percolated with alcohol 3 parts and water 1 to exhaustion; the first 12 oz. are reserved, and the remainder evaporated to 4 oz., and mixed with the former.

E. col'chici, B. Ph. Fresh colchicum corms are crushed, the juice pressed out, allowed to subside, the clear fluid heated to 212° F., strained, and evaporated to pill consistence. Dose, ·5—2 grains.

E. col'chici ace'ticum, B. Ph. Made as *E. colchici*, save that acetic acid 6 fl. oz. are added to 7 lbs. of colchicum before pressing. Dose, ·5—2 grains.

E. col'chici radi'cis, U.S. Ph. (L. *radix*, a root.) Colchicum root 100 parts is percolated with acetic acid 35 parts and water 150 parts, and then with water, till it is exhausted; the product is evaporated to a pill consistence. Dose, 1—2 grains (·065—·03 gramme).

E. col'chici radi'cis flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Colchicum root 100 grammes, in No. 60 powder, is percolated with alcohol 2 parts and water 1 until exhausted; the first 85 parts is reserved, and the remainder evaporated to a soft extract, mixed with the reserved part, and made up to 100 c.c. with menstruum. Dose, 2—8 minims (·12—·5 c.c.).

E. col'chici sem'inis flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Made like *E. colchici radicis fluidum*, and substituting colchicum seeds in No. 30 powder for the colchicum root. Dose, 2—8 minims (·12—·5 c.c.).

E. colocynth'idis, U.S. Ph. Colocynth 100 parts is macerated for four days in diluted alcohol 250 parts, expressed strongly, and strained; the residue is then percolated with diluted alcohol till with the expressed liquid 500 parts are obtained; this is evaporated, dried, and powdered. Used to make *E. colocynthidis compositum.*

The process of the G. Ph. (*Koloquintenextrakt*) is very similar.

E. colocynth'idis alcohol'icum. The *E. colocynthidis.*

E. colocynth'idis compos'itum, B. Ph. Colocynth pulp 6 oz. is macerated for four days in a gallon of proof spirit, it is pressed, the spirit distilled off, and the residue mixed with extract of Socotrine aloes 12 oz., resin of scammony 4 oz., and hard soap 3 oz., and evaporated to a pill consistence, towards the end of which an ounce of powdered cardamom seeds is added. Dose, 3—10 grains.

In U.S. Ph., aloes 50 parts is heated till melted, mixed with alcohol 10 parts and strained; to it soap 14 parts, extract of colocynth 16, and resin of scammony 14, are added, heated until a thread of it when cold is brittle, then mixed with cardamoms in No. 60 powder 6 parts, and powdered. Dose, 5—30 grains (·33—1·95 gramme).

A compound extract (G. *zusammengesetztes Koloquintenextrakt*) was formerly in the G. Ph., consisting of extract of colocynth 3 parts, aloes 10, scammony 8, and extract of rhubarb 5.

E. colom'bo. An extract made like *E. aurantii corticis* was formerly in the G. Ph.

Also, the *E. calumbæ.*

E. coni'i, B. Ph. Extract of hemlock. Made like *E. belladonnæ.* Dose, 2—6 grains or more.

E. coni'i alcohol'icum, U.S. Ph. Conium 100 parts is macerated in diluted alcohol for 48 hours, and then percolated till 300 parts of tincture are obtained; the first 90 parts are retained, the remainder, with 3 parts of dilute hydrochloric acid, is evaporated to 10 parts, mixed with the reserve, again evaporated to a pill consistence, and 5 per cent. of glycerin added. Dose, ·5—1 grain (·03—·065 gramme).

E. coni'i flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Conium 100 grammes is percolated with diluted alcohol until 90 c.c. are obtained; it is then percolated till exhausted, and diluted hydrochloric acid 3 grammes are added, and the the product is evaporated to a soft extract, which is dissolved in the reserve, and made up with diluted alcohol to 100 c.c. Dose, 5 minims (·3 c.c.).

E. coni'i fruc'tus flu'idum. (L. *fructus*, fruit.) The *E. conii fluidum.*

E. convol'vuli jala'pæ. The *E. jalapæ.*

E. cor'nus flor'idæ flu'idum. The *E. cornus fluidum.*

E. cor'nus flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Made like *E. chiratæ fluidum*, but with 20 grammes of glycerin. Dose, ·5 fl. drachm (1·9 c.c.).

E. cor'ticis peruvia'ni. (L. *cortex*, bark.) The *E. cinchonæ.*

E. cubæ'bæ æthe'reum. The *E. cubebarum*, G. Ph., and the *Oleoresinæ cubebæ*, U.S. Ph.

E. cube'bæ flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Cubebs 100 grammes treated with alcohol only, as in *E. aconiti fluidum*, so as to make 100 c.c. Dose, 10—40 minims (·6—2·5 gramme).

E. cubeba'rum, G. Ph. Cubebs 10 parts are macerated for three days in 15 parts each of ether and alcohol, and for other three days in 10 parts each of ether and alcohol, the two products being mixed and evaporated to an *E. tenue.*

Also, the *Oleoresinæ cubebæ*, U.S. Ph.

E. cypripe'dii flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Cy-

pripedium 100 grammes treated with alcohol only as in *E. aconiti fluidum*, so as to make 100 c.c., 85 c.c. being reserved. Dose, 15 minims (·9 c.c.).

E. digita'lis, U.S. Ph. Recently dried digitalis 100 parts is macerated for 48 hours in alcohol and water, 2 to 1; it is then percolated till 300 parts of tincture are obtained, evaporated to a pill consistence, and 5 per cent. of glycerin added. Dose, ·25 grain (·016 gramme).

In G. Ph. (G. *Fingerhutextrakt*), the fresh flowering digitalis is first beaten with water, then treated with spirit, and evaporated to an *E. spissum*.

In Fr. Codex (F. *extrait de digitale*), the powdered dry leaves of digitalis 1000 grammes are infused for 12 hours in 6000 grammes of boiling water, expressed, and allowed to deposit; the marc is treated in the same manner with 2000 grammes of boiling water; the liquids are concentrated to a syrupy consistence in a water bath, mixed, and evaporated to a soft extract.

E. digita'lis alcohol'icum. Same as *E. digitalis*, U.S. Ph. and G. Ph.

E. digita'lis alcoö'lë para'tum, Fr. Codex. (L. *paratus*, prepared. F. *extrait alcoolique de digitale*.) Dry powdered leaves are moistened with alcohol, allowed to stand 12 hours in a percolator, and then 6000 parts of alcohol passed through; the resulting tincture is evaporated to a soft extract.

E. digita'lis flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Made as *E. colchici radicis fluidum*. Dose, 1—2 minims (·06—·12 c.c.).

E. dulcama'ræ. (G. *Bittersüssextrakt*.) An extract formerly in the U.S. Ph. and G. Ph. Made as *E. cardui benedicti*.

E. dulcama'ræ flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Dulcamara treated with alcohol only as in *E. aconiti fluidum*, so as to make 100 c.c., but reserving 80 c.c. at first. Dose, ·5—1 fl. drachm (1·9—3·75 c.c.).

E. elate'rii. A synonym of *Elaterium*.

E. ergo'tæ, U.S. Ph. Prepared by evaporating *E. ergotæ fluidum*, U.S. Ph., to one fifth of its weight. Dose, 5—30 grains.

E. ergo'tæ flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Ergot recently ground 100 grammes macerated in a percolator with alcohol and water, 3 to 4, for 48 hours, and then percolated till the ergot is exhausted; the first 85 c.c. are reserved, the remainder, with the addition of dilute hydrochloric acid 6 grammes, is evaporated to a soft extract, dissolved in the reserve, and made up to 100 c.c. with alcohol and water. Dose, ·5—4 fl. drachms (1·9—15 c.c.).

E. ergo'tæ liq'uidum, B. Ph. Ergot 1 lb. is percolated with ether so as to remove its oil, it is then digested in 3 pints of water at 160° for 12 hours, the liquor is then pressed out, strained, and evaporated to 9 fl. oz.; when cold, spirit 8 fl. oz. are added, and it is filtered. Dose, 10—30 minims.

E. erigeron'tis canaden'sis flu'idum. An alcoholic extract, formerly in the U.S. Ph., for the sake of the oil, which is the active principle.

E. erythrox'yli flu'idum. Erythroxylon 100 grammes treated with diluted alcohol only as in *E. aconiti fluidum*, to make 100 c.c., 80 c.c. being reserved. Dose, 20—60 minims (1·25—3·75 c.c.).

E. eucalyp'ti flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Eucalyptus 100 parts treated with alcohol only as in *E. aconiti fluidum*, to make 100 c.c., 85 c.c. being reserved. Dose, 5—10 minims (·3—·6 c.c.).

E. euon'ymi, U.S. Ph. Euonymus 100 parts macerated in diluted alcohol for 48 hours, then percolated till exhausted, evaporated to pill consistence, and 5 per cent. of glycerin added. Dose, 1—3 grains (·065—·2 grammes).

E. eupato'rii flu'idum, U.S.Ph. Eupatorium 100 grammes treated with alcohol only as in *E. aconiti fluidum*, to make 100 c.c., reserving 80 c.c. Dose, 20—60 minims (1·25—3·75 c.c.).

E. fa'bæ calabar'icæ. Same as *E. physostigmatis*.

E. fa'bæ calabarien'sis, Fr. Codex. (F. *extrait de fève de calabar*.) An alcoholic extract of Calabar bean.

E. fel'lis bovi'ni. Same as *Fel bovis purificatum*.

In Fr. Codex (F. *extrait de fiel de bœuf*), oxgall evaporated in a water bath to a firm consistence.

E. fer'ri poma'tum, G. Ph. (G. *äpfelsaures Eisenextrakt*.) Made by heating 50 parts of sour apples with 1 part of iron filings, filtering, and evaporating. Formerly in the G. Ph. Dose, ·2—·5 gramme.

E. fil'icis, G. Ph. (*Wurmfarnextrakt*.) Root of male fern 5 parts, macerated for three days in ether 15 parts, and then in ether 10 parts; the two products are mixed and evaporated to an *E. tenue*. Dose, 2—10 grammes.

E. fil'icis ætheʼreum. The *E. filicis liquidum*, B. Ph.; and also the *Oleoresina aspidii*, U.S. Ph. See also *E. ætherieum filicis maris*.

E. fil'icis liq'uidum, B. Ph. Male fern treated with ether till it passes through colourless, the ether is then evaporated, and the oily extract preserved. Dose, 15 to 30 minims.

E. flu'idum. See *Extract, fluid*.

E. folio'rum aconi'tæ. (L. *folium*, a leaf.) The *E. aconiti*.

E. fran'gulæ flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Frangula 100 grammes treated with equal parts of alcohol and water as in *E. aconiti fluidum*, to make 100 c.c., reserving 80 c.c. Dose, 10—20 minims.

E. gelsem'ii flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Gelsemium 100, treated with alcohol as in *E. aconiti fluidum*, to make 100 c.c., reserving 90 c.c. Dose, 2—3 minims (·12—·18 c.c.).

E. genis'tæ cacu'minum. (L. *genista*, the broom; *cacumen*, a top.) A watery extract of the tops of the broom, *Sarothamnus scoparius*.

E. gentia'næ, B. Ph. Gentian root 1 lb. infused in boiling water 1 gallon, then boiled for 15 minutes, pressed, strained, and evaporated to a pill consistence. Dose 2—10 grains.

In U.S. Ph., and in G. Ph. (G. *Enzianextrakt*), the gentian is macerated in cold water for 24 hours, then percolated till exhausted, and evaporated to a pill consistence.

In Fr. Codex (F. *extrait de gentiane*), gentian root is moistened with cold water for 12 hours, then percolated to exhaustion with cold water; the percolate heated, filtered to remove the coagulum, and evaporated to a soft extract.

E. gentia'næ flu'idum, U.S.Ph. Gentian 100 grammes is treated with diluted alcohol as *E. aconiti fluidum*, to make 100 c.c., reserving 80 c.c. Dose, 10—30 minims (·6—1·9 c.c.).

E. gera'nii flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Gentian 100 grammes treated with diluted alcohol and glycerin 10 grammes as *E. aconiti fluidum*, to make 100 c.c., reserving 70 c.c. Dose, 30—60 minims (1·9—3·75 c.c.).

E. glycyrrhi'zæ, B. Ph. Liquorice root a pound is macerated with two pints of water for 12 hours, and then with other two pints for six hours, the strained products are evaporated to pill-consistence.

In U.S. Ph. it is the commercial liquorice extracted from the root of *Glycyrrhiza glabra*.

E. glycyrrhi'zæ depura'tum. Same as *E. glycyrrhizæ purum*.

E. glycyrrhi'zæ flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Liquorice root 100 grammes is moistened with 35 parts of a mixture of 3 parts of water of ammonia and 97 of dilute alcohol, put into a percolator, with a little more of the menstruum, and macerated for 48 hours, it is then percolated with the menstruum until exhausted, the first 75 c.c. are preserved, the remainder evaporated to a soft extract, dissolved in the reserve and made up to 100 c.c.

E. glycyrrhi'zæ liq'uidum, B. Ph. Liquorice root a pound is macerated for 12 hours in two pints of water, and again for six hours in other two pints of water, the two products are mixed, heated to boiling, and evaporated to 1·160; to it one eighth of its volume of rectified spirit is added, and it is filtered after standing 12 hours.

E. glycyrrhi'zæ pu'rum, U.S. Ph. Liquorice root 100 parts is percolated with distilled water 300 parts mixed with water of ammonia 15 parts, and then with water till exhausted; the product is evaporated to a pill-consistence.

E. gnidii æther'icum. See *E. ætherícum gnidii*.

E. gossyp'ii radi'cis flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Cotton root 100 grammes treated with alcohol mixed with glycerin 35 grammes as in *E. aconiti fluidum*, to make 100 c.c, reserving 70 c.c. Dose, 30—60 minims (1·9—3·75 c.c.).

E. gram'inis, G. Ph. Rhizomes of *Triticum repens* 2 parts, treated with boiling water 10 parts, pressed, strained, and evaporated to an *E. spissum*. Dose, ·5—2 grammes daily.

E. grati'olæ. (G. *Gottesgnadenkrautextrakt.*) Formerly in the G. Ph., and made from the *Gratiola officinalis* as *E. belladonnæ*.

E. grinde'liæ flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Grindelia 100 grammes treated with alcohol 3 parts and water one as in *E. aconiti fluidum*, to make 100 c.c., reserving 85 c.c. Dose, 30—60 minims (1·9—3·75 c.c.).

E. gua'jaci. The *Extrait de gayac*, Fr. Codex.

E. guara'næ flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Guarana 100 grammes treated with 3 parts alcohol and 1 water as in *E. aconiti fluidum*, to make 100 c.c., reserving 80 c.c. Dose, 60—120 minims (3·75—7·5 c.c.).

E. hæmatox'yli, B. Ph. Extract of logwood. Logwood a pound infused in a gallon of boiling water for 24 hours, strained, and evaporated to dryness. Dose, 10—30 grains.

In U.S. Ph., logwood 100 parts, macerated for 48 hours in water, boiled to one half, strained, and evaporated to dryness.

E. hæmostat'icum. (Αἱμοστάσις, a means of stopping blood.) The *E. secalis cornuti*.

E. hamame'lidis flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Hamamelis 100 grammes, treated with a mixture of 1 part of alcohol with 2 of water as in *E. aconiti fluidum*, to make 100 c.c., reserving 85 c.c. Dose, 30 minims (1·9 c.c.).

E. hele'nii, G. Ph. (G. *Alantwurzelextrakt.*) An extract obtained by means of diluted alcohol, formerly in G. Ph.

E. helleb'ori. An extract obtained from black hellebore by percolation and evaporation, formerly in U.S. Ph. Dose, as an emmenagogue, 3 to 10 grains, as a cathartic, 10 to 20 grains.

E. helleb'ori ni'gri. Same as *E. hellebori*.

E. her'bæ aconi'ti. The *E. aconiti*.

E. hu'muli. Same as *E. lupuli*.

E. hydras'tis flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Hydrastis 100 grammes treated with a mixture of 3 parts of alcohol with 1 of water as in *E. aconiti fluidum*, to make 100 c.c., reserving 85 c.c. Dose, 60—120 minims (3·75—7·5 c.c.).

E. hyoscy'ami, B. Ph. Henbane leaves and young branches treated as *E. aconiti*, B. Ph. Dose, 5—10 grains.

In G. Ph. (G. *Bilsenkrautextrakt*), it is made like *E. belladonnæ*, G. Ph.

E. hyoscy'ami alcohol'icum, U.S. Ph. Recently dried hyoscyamus 100 parts is covered in a percolator with a mixture of 2 parts of alcohol and 1 of water for 48 hours, is percolated till exhausted with a similar mixture, reserving the first 90 parts, the remainder is evaporated to 10 parts, both are then mixed and evaporated to pill consistence. Dose, 1—2 grains (·065—·13 gramme).

E. hyoscy'ami flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Hyoscyamus 100 grammes is treated with a mixture of 3 parts of alcohol and 1 of water as in *E. aconiti fluidum*, to make 100 c.c., reserving the first 90 c.c. Dose, 5 minims (·3 c.c.).

E. igna'tiæ. An alcoholic extract of the bean of *Ignatia amara*, formerly in U.S. Ph. Dose, ·5 to 1 grain.

E. igna'tiæ alcohol'icum. Same as *E. ignatiæ*.

E. ipecacuan'hæ flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Powdered ipecacuanha 100 grammes treated with alcohol and water as in *E. aconiti fluidum*, to make 100 c.c., reserving the first 75 c.c. Dose, as an emetic, 15—30 minims (·9—1·9 c.c.).

E. i'ridis, U.S. Ph. Iris is soaked for 48 hours in a mixture of alcohol 225 parts and water 75 parts, is then percolated till exhausted and evaporated to a pilular consistence. Dose, 1—2 grains (·065—·13 gramme).

E. i'ridis flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Iris 100 grammes heated with alcohol and water, 3 to 1, as in *E. aconiti fluidum*, to make 100 c.c., reserving the first 90 c.c. Dose, 5—10 minims (·3—·6 c.c).

E. jala'pæ, B. Ph. Jalap a pound is macerated in rectified spirit 4 parts for seven days, pressed, filtered, and the spirit distilled off; the residual jalap from the water is expressed, strained and evaporated to a soft extract, when it is mixed with the alcoholic extract.

E. jala'pæ resino'sum. The *Jalapæ resina*.

E. juglan'dis, U.S. Ph. Juglans is macerated in alcohol for 48 hours, percolated till exhausted, evaporated to a pilular consistence, and 5 per cent. of glycerin added. Dose, 5—10 grains (·33—·65 c.c.).

E. junip'eri. The *Extrait de genièvre*, Fr. Codex.

E. krame'riæ, B. Ph. Rhatany root is percolated with water and evaporated to dryness. Dose, 5—20 grains.

The U.S. Ph. process is similar.

E. krame'riæ flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Krameria 100 grammes is treated with diluted alcohol and glycerin 20 grammes as in *E. aconiti fluidum*, to make 100 c.c., reserving 70 c.c. Dose, 10—60 minims (·6—3·75 c.c.).

E. lactu'cæ, B. Ph. The flowering herb of lettuce, *Lactuca virosa*, treated in the same manner as *E. aconiti*, B. Ph.

E. lactu'cæ viro'sæ. Same as *E. lactucæ*.

E. lactuca'rii flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Lactucarium 100 grammes is macerated with ether 600 c.c. for 24 hours, and then water 300 grammes is added, the ether is now distilled off and alcohol 100 grammes is added, and water to make it weigh 500 grammes; this is macerated 24 hours, and is expressed and filtered; the dregs are macerated 24 hours with 200 grammes of alcohol and water, 1 to 3, two or three times with a fresh amount; the watery and spirituous products are concentrated separately till combined they weigh 60 grammes; they are then mixed, alcohol 40 grammes added, allowed to cool, then made up with alcohol to 100 grammes, and then water added till it measures 100 c.c., allowed to stand, decanted, the precipitate washed several times with alcohol and water, 3 to 4, concentrated to a syrupy consistence, made up to 100 c.c. with the alcohol and water, and, after standing 24 hours, filtered. Dose, 5—30 minims (·3—1·9 c.c.).

E. leptan'dræ, U.S. Ph. Leptandra 100 parts is percolated with diluted alcohol, 2 to 1, until exhausted, evaporated to a pill consistence, and 5 per cent. of glycerin added.

E. leptan'dræ flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Leptandrin 100 grammes treated with alcohol and glycerin 15 grammes as in *E. aconiti fluidum*, to make 100 c.c., reserving 80 c.c. Dose, 20—60 minims (1·25—3·75 c.c.).

E. lig'ni campechea'ni. The *E. hæmatoxyli*.

E. liq'uidum. (L. *liquidus*, flowing, liquid. F. *extrait liquide*.) Same as *Extract, fluid*.

E. liquirit'iæ. The *E. glycyrrhizæ*, U.S. Ph.

E. liquirit'iæ depura'tum. The *E. glycyrrhizæ purum*, U.S. Ph.

E. liquirit'iæ radi'cis. (L. *radix*, a root.) The *E. glycyrrhizæ*, B. Ph.

E. lobe'liæ flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Lobelia 100 grammes is treated with diluted alcohol as in *E. aconiti fluidum*, to make 100 c.c., reserving 85 c.c. Dose, 10—20 minims (·6—1·25 c.c.).

E. lu'puli, B. Ph. Hop 1 lb. is macerated in rectified spirit 1·5 pint for seven days, filtered, and the spirit distilled off; the residue of the hop is boiled with a gallon of water for an hour, pressed, strained, and evaporated to a soft extract, which is mixed with the alcoholic extract, and evaporated to a pill consistence. Dose, 5—15 grains.

E. lupuli'ni ethe'reum. The *Oleoresina lupulini*, U.S. Ph.

E. lupuli'ni flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Lupulin 100 grammes is treated with alcohol as in *E. aconiti fluidum*, to make 100 c.c., reserving 70 c.c. Dose, 10—15 minims (·6—·9 c.c.).

E. mal'ti, U.S. Ph. Malt 100 parts is macerated for six hours in 100 parts of water; then 400 parts of water at 30° C. (86° F.) are added, and it is digested for an hour at not higher than 55° C. (131° F.); the mixture is then strained with strong expression, and evaporated rapidly at no higher temperature than 55° C. (131° F.) to a consistence of thick honey. Dose, 1—4 drachms.

A formula was formerly in the G. Ph.

E. mal'ti ferra'tum. Extract of malt 95 parts mixed with pyrophosphate of iron with citrate of ammonium 2 parts, dissolved in 3 parts of water. Formerly in G. Ph.

E. mar'tis ace'ticum. (L. *Mars*, a name for iron.) The *Ferri acetas*.

E. mati'co flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Matico 100 grammes is treated with alcohol and water, 3 to 1, and glycerin 10 grammes, as in the *E. aconiti fluidum*, so as to make 100 c.c., reserving 85 c.c. Dose, 30—60 minims (1·9—3·75 c.c.).

E. menyan'thes. Same as *E. trifolii fibrini*.

E. meze'rei, U.S. Ph. Mezereon treated with alcohol only as in *E. aconiti*, U.S. Ph.

A similar preparation (G. *Seidelbastextrakt*) was formerly in G. Ph. Used to make *Unguentum mezerei*.

E. meze'rei æthe'reum, B. Ph. Mezereon 1 lb. is macerated in 6 pints of rectified spirit for three days, strained, and pressed; it is again macerated with other 2 pints of spirit for three days, strained, and pressed. The two liquors are mixed, filtered, and evaporated to a soft extract, which is macerated in a pint of ether for 24 hours, when the ethereal solution is decanted and evaporated to the consistence of a soft extract. Used in *Linimentum sinapis compositum*.

E. meze'rei flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Mezereum 100 grammes treated with alcohol as in *E. aconiti fluidum*, to make 100 c.c., reserving 90 c.c.

E. millefo'lii. (G. *Schafgarbenextrakt*.) An alcoholic extract of the tops of *Achillea millefolium*, formerly in the G. Ph.

E. mone'siæ. An extract of the bark of *Chrysophyllum glyciphlœum*, made in Brazil.

E. myr'rhæ. (G. *Myrrhenextrakt*.) An aqueous extract of myrrh, formerly in the G. Ph.

E. nu'cis vom'icæ, B. Ph. (G. *Brechnussextrakt*.) Nux vomica exhausted by rectified spirit, and the tincture evaporated to a soft extract. Dose, ·5—2 grains.

In U.S. Ph., the powdered nux vomica is percolated after maceration for 48 hours with a mixture of alcohol and water, 8 to 1, and the tincture evaporated. Dose, ·5—2 grains (·03—·13 grm.).

In Fr. Codex, the extract is also obtained by the use of alcohol.

E. nu'cis vom'icæ flu'idum, B. Ph. Nux vomica treated with alcohol and water, 9 to 1, as *E. aconiti fluidum*, so as make 100 c.c., reserving 90 c.c. Dose, 3—5 minims (·18—·3 c.c.).

E. nu'cum vom'icum spirituo'sum. The *E. nucis vomicæ*, B. Ph.; and also the *E. strychni*, G. Ph.

E. o'pii, B. Ph. Opium 1 lb. macerated in 2 pints of water during 24 hours for three successive times, the liquors expressed, mixed, and evaporated to a pill consistence. Dose, ·5—2 grains.

In U.S. Ph., the maceration is effected five times, and 5 per cent. of glycerin is added to the extract.

In G. Ph. (*Opiumextrakt*), the maceration is ordered twice, and the evaporation is to result in an *E. siccum*.

In Fr. Codex, 1000 grammes of Smyrna opium is macerated first in 8000 grammes of cold dis-

tilled water for 24 hours, and then in 4000 grammes for two hours; the mixed liquids are evaporated after filtering to an extract consistence, which is redissolved in 10 parts of cold water, allowed to settle, filtered, and evaporated to a due consistence.

E. o'pii liq'uidum, B. Ph. Extract of opium 1 oz. is macerated in water 16 fl. oz. for an hour, rectified spirit 4 fl. oz. added, and filtered. Dose, 10—40 minims.

E. panchymago'gum. (Πᾶς, all; χυμός, juice; ἄγω, to drive out.) The *E. rhei compositum.*

Also, the *Pilulæ aloeticæ cum helleboro.*

E. papav'eris, B. Ph. Poppy capsules a pound are infused for 24 hours in 2 pints of boiling distilled water, then percolated till about a gallon is obtained; this is evaporated to a pint; when cold rectified spirit 2 oz. is added; after 24 hours it is filtered, and then evaporated to a pill extract. Dose, 2—5 grains.

E. pareî'ræ, B. Ph. An aqueous extract of pareira bark. Dose, 10—20 grains.

E. pareî'ræ flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Pareira 100 grammes treated with diluted alcohol and glycerin 20 grammes as in *E. aconiti fluidum,* to make 100 c.c., reserving 85 c.c. Dose, 60—120 minims (3·75—7·5 c.c.).

E. pareî'ræ liq'uidum, B. Ph. Pareira root 1 lb. is digested in a pint of boiling water for 24 hours, then percolated till it is exhausted, the liquor evaporated to 13 fl. oz., and when cold rectified spirit 3 fl. oz. added, and filtered. Dose, ·5—2 fl. drachms.

E. phy'sostig'matis, B. Ph. Calabar bean 1 lb. is macerated for 48 hours in a pint of rectified spirit, then percolated with 3 pints more spirit; the residue is pressed, mixed with the percolate, filtered, and evaporated to a soft extract. Dose, 1-16th—¼ grain.

In U.S. Ph., physostigma 100 is treated with alcohol only as in *E. aconiti,* to make 100 c.c., reserving 90 parts.

E. pilocar'pi flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Pilocarpus 100 grammes treated with alcohol as in *E. aconiti fluidum,* to make 100 c.c., reserving 85 c.c. Dose, 15—30 minims (·9—1·9 c.c.).

E. pi'peris flu'idum. The *Oleoresina piperis.*

E. podophyl'li, U.S. Ph. Podophyllum 100 parts is macerated for 24 hours in a mixture of alcohol and water, 3 to 1, then percolated till 500 parts of tincture are obtained, which is evaporated to a pill consistence. Dose, 1—3 grains (·06—·2 gramme).

E. podophyl'li flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Podophyllum 100 parts treated with alcohol and water, 3 to 1, as in *E. aconiti fluidum,* to make 100 c.c., reserving 85 c.c. Dose, 5—15 minims (·3—·9 c.c.).

E. pru'ni virginia'ni flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Wild cherry 100 grammes, after soaking for 48 hours in 50 grammes of a mixture of water and glycerin, 2 to 1, is macerated in diluted alcohol for 48 hours, and is then percolated till exhausted; the first 80 c.c. is reserved, the next 120 c.c. is collected and evaporated to a thin syrup, the remainder of the percolate is separately evaporated to a thin syrup; the two are mixed and evaporated to a soft extract, this is dissolved in the reserved portion, and the fluid made up with diluted alcohol to 100 c.c. Dose, 30—60 minims (1·9—3·75 c.c.).

E. pulsâtil'læ. (G. *Küchenschellenextrakt.*) An extract of the fresh flowering herb of the *Anemone pratensis* and *A. pulsatilla,* made like *E. belladonnæ,* and formerly in the G. Ph. Dose, ·06—·2 gramme.

E. pu'nicæ grana'ti, Aust. Ph. G. *Granatrindenextrakt.*) An alcoholic extract of pomegranate rind. Used against tapeworm. Dose, 10—25 grammes.

E. pur'gans. (L. *purgo,* to purge.) A watery extract made from the leaves of the *Hedera helix,* or ivy.

E. quas'siæ, B. Ph. A watery extract of quassia wood evaporated to pill consistence. Dose, 3—5 grains.

In U.S. Ph., 5 per cent. of glycerin is added.

In G. Ph., it is evaporated to an *E. siccum.*

E. quas'siæ flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Quassia 100 c.c. treated with diluted alcohol as in *E. aconiti fluidum,* so as to make 100 c.c., reserving 90 c.c. Dose, 5—10 minims (·3—·6 c.c.).

E. quebra'cho. Ten parts of the bark of *Aspidosperma quebracho* are macerated for eight days in 100 parts of alcohol, filtered, evaporated, dissolved in water, evaporated to dryness, and then dissolved in 20 parts of water. Used in dyspnœa and bronchial catarrh. Dose, 1—2 teaspoonfuls.

E. querceta'ni. The *E. colocynthidis compositum.*

E. quer'cus cor'ticis. The *Decoctum quercus* concentrated to the consistence of an extract.

E. qui'niæ. An impure sulphate of quinine.

E. rata'nhæ. The *E. krameriæ.*

E. ratan'hiæ, Aust. Ph. A dry watery extract of rhatany root. Dose, ·5—1 gramme.

E. rhamni cathar'tici. The *Extrait de baies de nerprun,* Fr. Codex.

E. rhe'i, B. Ph. Rhubarb root 1 lb. is macerated for four days in a mixture of rectified spirit 10 fl. oz. and water 5 pints; after standing to deposit, it is filtered and evaporated to a pill consistence. Dose, 5—15 grains.

In U.S. Ph. the process is similar to that for *E. aconiti,* using alcohol and water only, and reserving the first 100 c.c., which is allowed spontaneously to evaporate to 50 c.c.

In G. P. (G. *Rhabarberextrakt*), the evaporation is carried to an *E. siccum.* Dose, ·1—·4 gramme as a tonic, ·5—2 grammes as a purgative.

In Fr. Codex, 1000 grammes of rhubarb root is macerated for 24 hours in 5000 grammes of cold distilled water, expressed lightly, filtered, and evaporated to a syrupy consistence; the marc is mixed with 3000 grammes of cold water, expressed strongly, filtered, concentrated, mixed with the other product, and evaporated to a soft extract.

E. rhe'i alcohol'icum. The *E. rhei.*

E. rhe'i compos'itum, G. Ph. (G. *zusammengesetztes Rhabarberextrakt.*) Extract of rhubarb 30 parts, e. of aloes 10 parts, resin of jalap 5 parts, and sapo medicatus 20 parts, moistened with spirit, mixed, and evaporated to an *E. siccum.*

E. rhe'i flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Rhubarb 100 grammes treated with alcohol and water, 3 to 1, as in *E. aconiti fluidum,* to make 100 c.c., reserving 75 c.c. Dose, 5—30 minims (·3—1·9 c.c.).

E. rho'is gla'bræ flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Rhus glabra 100 grammes treated with alcohol

and glycerin 10 grammes as in *E. aconiti fluidum*, to make 100 c.c., reserving 80 c.c. Used for gargles and mouth washes.

E. ro'sæ flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Red rose 100 grammes treated with alcohol and 10 grammes of glycerin as in *E. aconiti fluidum*, to make 100 c.c., reserving 75 c.c. Dose 60—120 minims (3·75—7·5 c.c.).

E. ru'bi flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Rubus 100 grammes treated with alcohol and water and 20 grammes of glycerin as in *E. aconiti fluidum*, to make 100 c.c., reserving 70 c.c. Dose 30—60 minims (1·9—3·75 c.c.).

E. Ru'dii. See *Rudius, extract of.*

E. ru'micis flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Rumex 100 grammes treated with diluted alcohol as in *E. aconiti fluidum*, to make 100 c.c., reserving 80 c.c. Dose, 60 minims (3·75 c.c.).

E. sabi'næ, G. Ph. (G. *Sadebaumextrakt.*) Sabine tops 20 parts macerated for 24 hours in a mixture of alcohol and water, 40 to 60, and again in a similar mixture, 20 to 30, the products mixed, and evaporated to an *E. spissum*. Dose, ·02—·2 gramme.

E. sabi'næ flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Sabine 100 grammes treated with alcohol as in *E. aconiti fluidum*, to make 100 c.c., reserving 90 c.c. Dose, 3—8 minims (·18—·5 c.c.).

E. sanguina'riæ flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Sanguinaria 100 grammes treated with alcohol as in *E. aconiti fluidum*, to make 100 c.c., reserving 85 c.c. Dose, 3—5 minims (·15—·3 c.c.).

E. san'guinis bovi'ni. (L. *sanguis*, blood; *bovinus*, belonging to oxen.) The dried blood of the ox; given as a restorative.

E. sar'sæ liq'uidum, B. Ph. Jamaica sarsaparilla digested in 7 pints of water at 160° F. for six hours and decanted; the residue digested in other 7 pints of water, 160° F., for the same time; express, mix the two liquids, filter, and evaporate to 7 fl. oz.; when cold add a fl. oz. of rectified spirit.

E. sarsaparil'læ compos'itum flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Sarsaparilla 75 grammes, glycyrrhiza 12 grammes, sassafras bark 10 grammes, mezereum 3 grammes, treated with alcohol and water, 1 to 2, and glycerin 10 grammes, as in *E. aconiti fluidum*, to make 100 c.c., reserving 80 c.c. Dose, 30—60 minims (1·9—3·75 c.c.).

E. sarsaparil'læ flu'idum. Same as *E. sarsæ liquidum.*

E. satur'ni. (L. *Saturnus*, a name for lead.) The *Liquor plumbi subacetatis.*

E. scammo'niæ. The *Scammoniæ resina.*

E. scil'læ, G. Ph. (G. *Meerzwiebelextrakt.*) A spirituous extract of squills reduced to an *E. spissum*. Dose, ·02—·1 gramme.

E. scil'læ alco'olë para'tum. The *Extrait de scille*, Fr. Codex.

E. scil'læ flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Squill 100 grammes treated with alcohol as in *E. aconiti fluidum*, to make 100 c.c., reserving 75 c.c. Dose, 2—3 minims (·12—·18 c.c.).

E. sco'bis hæmatox'yli. (L. *scobis*, a shaving.) The *E. hæmatoxyli.*

E. scutella'riæ flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Scutellaria 100 grammes treated with a mixture of alcohol and water, 2 to 1, as in *E. aconiti fluidum*, to make 100 c.c., reserving 80 c.c. Dose, 30—60 minims (1·9—3·75 c.c.).

E. seca'lis cornu'ti, G. Ph. (G. *Mutterkornextrakt.*) Ergot of rye 10 parts is twice macerated for six hours in 20 parts of the water; the resulting liquids are mixed, strained, and evaporated to 5 parts; to it 5 parts of dilute spirit are added, shaken frequently for three days, filtered, and evaporated to an *E. spissum*. Dose, ·1—·3 gramme.

E. sen'egæ. A spirito-aqueous extract. Was formerly in both the U.S. Ph. and the G. Ph. Dose, ·2—·5 gramme.

E. sen'egæ alcohol'icum. The *E. senegæ.*

E. sen'egæ flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Senega 100 grammes is treated with alcohol and water, 2 to 1, as in *E. aconiti fluidum*, to make 100 c.c., with the addition of 2 grammes of water of ammonia, the reserve being 85 c.c. Dose, 1—5 minims (·06—·3 c.c.).

E. sen'næ flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Senna 100 grammes treated with alcohol and water, 3 to 4, as in *E. aconiti fluidum*, to make 100 c.c., reserving 80 c.c. Dose, 1—4 fl. drachms (3·75—15 c.c.).

E. serpenta'riæ flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Serpentaria 100 grammes treated with alcohol and water, 3 to 1, as in *E. aconiti fluidum*, to make 100 c.c., reserving 90 c.c. Dose, 20—30 minims (1·25—1·9 c.c.).

E. sic'cum, G. Ph. (L. *siccus*, dry.) An extract so hard that it may be powdered.

E. spige'liæ et sen'næ flu'idum. Fluid extract of spigelia 10 fl. oz., fluid extract of senna 6 fl. oz., oils of anise and caraway of each 20 minims. Formerly in U.S. Ph. Dose, 1 or more fl. drachms at intervals of an hour till it begins to purge.

E. spige'liæ flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Spigelia 100 grammes treated with diluted alcohol as in *E. aconiti fluidum*, to make 100 c.c., reserving 85 c.c. Dose, 60—120 minims (3·75—7·5 c.c.) for an adult; 10—20 minims (·5—1·25 c.c.) for a child of two years.

E. spis'sum, G. Ph. (L. *spissum*, thick.) An extract which when cold cannot be poured out.

E. stillin'giæ flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Stillingia 100 grammes treated with diluted alcohol as in *E. aconiti fluidum*, so as to make 100 c.c., reserving 85 c.c. Dose, 15—45 minims (·9—2·8 c.c.).

E. stramo'nii, B. Ph. (G. *Stechapfelextrakt.*) Stramonium seeds 1 lb. are treated with ether to free them from oil, then percolated with proof spirit until exhausted, and the percolate evaporated to a pill consistence. Dose, ·15—·5 grain.

In U.S. Ph., stramonium is treated with alcohol alone as *E. aconiti.*

The *E. stramonii* formerly in the G. Ph. was made of the leaves. Dose, ·01—·1 gramme.

E. stramo'nii flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Stramonium seed 100 grammes is treated with alcohol and water, 3 to 1, as in *E. aconiti fluidum*, so as to make 100 c.c., reserving 90 c.c. Dose, 1—2 minims (·06—·12 c.c.).

E. stramo'nii folio'rum. (L. *folium*, a leaf.) An alcoholic extract of stramonium leaves was formerly in the U.S. Ph. and in the G. Ph.

E. stramo'nii sem'inis. (L. *semen*, seed.) The *E. stramonii.*

E. strych'ni, G. Ph. (G. *Krähenaugenextrakt.* Nux vomica 10 parts digested for 24 hours in 20 parts of dilute spirit, expressed, and again digested in 15 parts and expressed, the two liquids mixed, and evaporated to an *E. siccum*. Dose, ·05 gramme.

E. strych'ni aquo'sum. (L. *aqua*, water.) An aqueous extract of nux vomica formerly in the G. Ph. Dose, ·02 gramme.

E. strych'ni spirituo'sum. The *E. strychni*, G. Ph.

E. sty'racis. The *Styrax præparatus*.

E. suc'ci glycyrrhi'zæ. (L. *succus*, juice.) See *Extrait de suc de reglisse*, Fr. Codex.

E. tarax'aci, B. Ph. The expressed juice of fresh dandelion root is allowed to deposit, the clear liquor heated to 212° F. for ten minutes, strained, and evaporated to a pill consistence. Dose, 5—30 grains.

In U.S. Ph, the fresh root is bruised with a little water, the juice expressed, and then evaporated.

In G. Ph. (G. *Löwenzahnextrakt*), 1 part of the dried plant is macerated for 48 hours in 5 parts of water and expressed, and again for 12 hours in a similar quantity; the two liquids are expressed, and evaporated to an *E. spissum*.

E. tarax'aci flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Taraxacum 100 grammes is treated with a mixture of alcohol and water, 2 to 3, as in *E. aconiti fluidum*, to make 100 c.c., reserving 85 c.c. Dose, 1—3 fl. drachms (3·75—11·25 c.c.).

E. ten'uë, G. Ph. An extract having the consistence of fresh honey.

E. theba'ici. (L. *thebaicus*, of, or belonging to, Thebes, whence opium was procured.) The *E. opii*.

E. trifo'lii fibri'ni, G. Ph. (G. *Fieberkleeextrakt*.) Folia trifolii fibrini, being the leaves of *Menyanthes trifoliata*, are twice digested in five times their amount of boiling water, the liquors are mixed, and evaporated to an *E. spissum*.

E. trit'ici flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Triticum 100 grammes treated with boiling water in a percolator till it is exhausted, the percolate evaporated to 80 c.c., mixed with alcohol 25 c.c., and set aside for 48 hours; the liquor is then filtered and made up to 100 c.c. by alcohol and water, 1 to 4. Dose, 3—6 fl. drachms (11·25—22·5 c.c.).

E. u'væ ur'si flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Uva ursi 100 grammes treated with alcohol and 2 grammes of glycerin as in *E. aconiti fluidum*, to make 100 c.c., reserving 70 c.c. Dose, 30—60 minims (1·9—3·75 c.c.).

E. valeria'næ. (G. *Baldrianextrakt*.) A spirituous extract formerly in the U.S. Ph. and the G. Ph.

E. valeria'næ flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Valerian 100 grammes treated with alcohol and water, 2 to 1, as in *E. aconiti fluidum*, to make 100 c.c., reserving 85 c.c. Dose a fl. drachm (3·75 c.c.).

E. vera'tri vir'idis flu'idum, U.S. Ph. *Veratrum viride* 100 parts treated with alcohol as in *E. aconiti fluidum*, to make 100 c.c., reserving 90 c.c. Dose, 1—2 minims (·06—·12 c.c.).

E. vibur'ni flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Viburnum 100 grammes treated with alcohol and water, 2 to 1, as in *E. aconiti fluidum*, so as to make 100 c.c., reserving 85 c.c. Dose, 30—60 minims (1·9—3·75 c.c.).

E. xanthox'yli flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Xanthoxylum 100 grammes treated with alcohol as in *E. aconiti fluidum*, to make 100 c.c., reserving 90 c.c. Dose, 30—60 minims (1·9—3·75 c.c.).

E. zingib'eris æthe'reum. The *Oleoresina zingiberis*.

E. zingib'eris flu'idum, U.S. Ph. Ginger 100 grammes treated with alcohol as in *E. aconiti fluidum*, to make 100 c.c., reserving 90 c.c. Dose, 10—20 minims (·6—1·25 c.c.).

Ex'tra-cur'rent. See *Current, extra*.

Extrafolia'ceous. (L. *extra*, without; *folium*, a leaf. F. *extrafoliacé*.) Without or external to the leaf; on the outside of a leaf. Applied to stipules situated below the foot-stalk.

Extrafo'liate. Same as *Extrafoliaceous*.

Extragen'eous. (L. *extra; genus*, a race.) Belonging to another kind or race.

Ex'trait. (F., from L. *extractus*, part. of *extraho*, to draw out.) An *Extract*.

E. alco'olique de digitale, Fr. Codex. The *Extractum digitalis alcoole paratum*.

E. d'ab'sinthe, Fr. Codex. An extract of the tops of the *Artemisia absinthium*. Made like *E. de digitale*.

E. d'ac'onit, Fr. Codex. See under *Extractum aconiti*.

Also, an extract made as *Extractum cicutæ*.

E. d'ag'aric blanc, Fr. Codex. An extract of the *Polyporus officinalis*. Prepared as *E. de scille*.

E. d'an'emone pul'satille, Fr. Codex. An extract of the leaves of the *Anemone pulsatilla*. Made as *E. alcoolique de digitale*, Fr. Codex.

Also, an extract made as *Extractum cicutæ*.

E. d'ar'moise, Fr. Codex. An extract of the leaves of *Artemisia vulgaris*. Made like *E. de digitale*.

E. d'au'née, Fr. Codex. An extract of the root of *Inula helenium*. Made like *E. de gentiane*.

E. de baies de ner'prun, Fr. Codex. (F. *baie*, a berry.) The bruised berries of *Rhamnus catharticus* are allowed to macerate in their juice for 24 hours, and then expressed, allowed to settle, strained, and evaporated to the consistence of honey.

E. de baies de su'reau, Fr. Codex. An extract of the berries of *Sambucus nigra*. Made as *E. de baies de nerprun*.

E. de bar'dane, Fr. Codex. An extract of the root of *Lappa tomentosa*. Made like *E. de gentiane*.

E. de bel'ladone, Fr. Codex. An extract of the leaves of the *Atropa belladonna*. Prepared as *E. de alcoolique digitale*.

Also, an extract made as *Extractum cicutæ*.

E. de bis'torte, Fr. Codex. An extract of the root of *Polygonum bistorta*. Made like *E. de gentiane*.

E. de bour'rache, Fr. Codex. An extract of the leaves of *Borrago officinalis*. Made like *E. de digitale*.

E. de brou de noix, Fr. Codex. An extract made of the green pericarps of the fruit of *Juglans regia*. Made as *Extractum cicutæ*.

E. de cain'ca, Fr. Codex. An extract of the root of the *Chiococca anguifuga*. Prepared as *E. alcoolique de digitale*.

E. de cam'omille, Fr. Codex. An extract of the flowers of *Matricaria chamomillæ*. Made like *E. de digitale*.

E. de canthar'ides, Fr. Codex. An extract of cantharides. Prepared as *E. de scille*.

E. de casse, Fr. Codex. See *Extractum cassiæ*.

E. de chamæ'drys, Fr. Codex. An extract of the tops of *Teucrium chamædrys*. Made like *E. de digitale*.

E. de char'don be'nit, Fr. Codex. An

extract of the leaves of *Cnicus benedictus*. Made as *E. de digitale.*

E. de chic'orée, Fr. Codex. An extract of the fresh leaves of *Cichorium intybus*. Made as *Extractum cicutæ.*

E. de chi'endent, Fr. Codex. An extract of the root of *Triticum repens*. Made as *E. de gentiane.*

E. de ci'guë, Fr. Codex. The *Extractum cicutæ.*

Also, an extract of the dried leaves of *Conium maculatum*. Made as *E. de digitale.*

E. de colom'bo, Fr. Codex. An extract of the root of *Cocculus palmatus*. Prepared as *E. de scille.*

E. de col'oquinte, Fr. Codex. An extract of the fruit of *Cucumis colocynthis*. Prepared as *E. de scille.*

E. d'écorce d'orme, Fr. Codex. An extract of the bark of *Ulmus campestris*. Prepared as *E. alcoolique de digitale.*

E. d'écorce de ra'cine de grena'dier, Fr. Codex. An extract of the bark of the root of the *Punica granatum*. Prepared as *E. alcoolique de digitale.*

E. de dig'itale, Fr. Codex. See *Extractum digitalis*, Fr. Codex.

E. de douce-amère, Fr. Codex. An extract of the stems of *Solanum dulcamara*. Made as *E. de gentiane.*

E. de fè've de Cal'abar, Fr. Codex. An extract of the seeds of *Physostigma venenosum*. See *Extractum fabæ calabariensis.*

E. de fi'el de bœuf, Fr. Codex. See *Extractum fellis bovini.*

E. de fu'meterre, Fr. Codex. An extract of the fresh leaves of *Fumaria officinalis*. Made as *Extractum cicutæ.*

E. de gay'ac, Fr. Codex. 1000 grammes of the rasped wood of *Guaiacum officinale* are boiled for an hour in 9000 grammes of distilled water and strained, and the residue again boiled with another 9000 grammes of distilled water. The mixed liquids are allowed to settle for 12 hours, and then evaporated till it is honey-like, when an eighth of its weight of alcohol is added, and the whole evaporated to the consistence of an extract.

E. de geniè'vre, Fr. Codex. 1000 grms. of bruised berries of *Juniperus communis* are macerated for 24 hours in 3000 grammes of distilled water, and strained with slight expression; the marc is macerated with another 3000 grms. of water for 12 hours; the liquids are filtered separately, and evaporated separately to a syrupy consistence, they are then mixed and evaporated to the consistence of a soft extract.

E. de gen'tiane, Fr. Codex. See under *Extractum gentianæ.*

E. de hou'blon, Fr. Codex. An extract of the strobiles of *Humulus lupulus*. Prepared as *E. de scille.*

E. de jus'quiame, Fr. Codex. An extract of the leaves of *Hyoscyamus niger*. Prepared as *E. alcoolique de digitale.*

Also, an extract made as *Extractum cicutæ.*

E. de lai'tue vi'reuse, Fr. Codex. An extract of the fresh leaves of *Lactuca virosa*. Made as *Extractum cicutæ.*

E. de mone'sia, Fr. Codex. An extract of the bark of *Chrysophyllum leucophlœum*. Made as *E. de gentiane.*

E. de nar'cisse des prés, Fr. Codex. An extract of the leaves of *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*. Prepared as *E. alcoolique de digitale.*

E. de noix vo'mique, Fr. Codex. See under *Extractum nucis vomicæ.*

E. de pa'tience, Fr. Codex. An extract of the root of *Rumex acutus*. Made as *E. de gentiane.*

E. de pa'vot blanc, Fr. Codex. An extract of the capsules of *Papaver somniferum album*. Prepared as *E. de scille.*

E. de pe'tite cen'taurée, Fr. Codex. An extract of the tops of *Erythræa centaureum*. Made like *E. de digitale.*

E. de pis'senlit, Fr. Codex. An extract of the fresh leaves of *Taraxacum dens-leonis*. Made as *Extractum cicutæ.*

E. de polyg'ala, Fr. Codex. An extract of the root of the *Polygala senega*. Prepared as *E. alcoolique de digitale.*

E. de quas'si a'mer, Fr. Codex. An extract of the wood of *Quassia amara*. Made like *E. de gentiane.*

E. de quinqui'na, Fr. Codex. See *Extractum cinchonæ.*

E. de quinqui'na calisay'a al'coolique, Fr. Codex. An extract of the bark of *Cinchona calisaya*. Prepared as *E. alcoolique de digitale.*

E. de quinqui'na calisay'a a'queux, Fr. Codex. See *Extractum cinchonæ calisayæ.*

E. de quinqui'na gris huanu'co, Fr. Codex. An extract of the bark of *Cinchona micrantha*. Prepared as *E. alcoolique de digitale.*

E. de quinqui'na rouge alcoolique, Fr. Codex. An extract of the bark of *Cinchona micrantha* and *C. succirubra*. Prepared as *E. alcoolique de digitale.*

E. de quinqui'na rouge a'queux, Fr. Codex. The *Extractum cinchonæ rubræ.*

E. de quinqui'na sec, Fr. Codex. The *Extractum cinchonæ siccum.*

E. de ratan'hia, Fr. Codex. An extract of the root of *Krameria triandria*. Prepared as *E. de gentiane.*

E. de reg'lisse, Fr. Codex. An extract of the root of *Glycyrrhiza glabra*. Made as *E. de gentiane.*

E. de rhu'barbe, Fr. Codex. See under *Extractum rhei.*

E. de rhus radi'cans, Fr. Codex. An extract of the fresh leaves. Made as *Extractum cicutæ.*

E. de rue, Fr. Codex. An extract of the leaves of *Ruta graveolens*. Prepared as *E. alcoolique de digitale.*

E. de sab'ine, Fr. Codex. An extract of the leaves of *Juniperus sabina*. Prepared as *E. alcoolique de digitale.*

E. de saf'ran, Fr. Codex. An extract of the stigmata of *Crocus officinalis*. Prepared as *E. de scille.*

E. de sal'separeille, Fr. Codex. An extract of the root of *Smilax medica* and *S. sarsaparilla*. Prepared as *E. alcoolique de digitale.*

E. de sap'onaire, Fr. Codex. An extract of the root of *Saponaria officinalis*. Made as *E. de gentiane.*

E. de scille, Fr. Codex. Dried bruised scales of the bulbs of *Scilla maritima* 1000 grammes are macerated for ten days in 6000 grammes of alcohol and filtered; the marc is then treated with 2000 grammes of alcohol for three days, expressed, and filtered; the two pro-

ducts are mixed and evaporated to the consistence of a soft extract.

E. de se'mences de bel'ladone, Fr. Codex. An extract of the seeds of *Atropa belladonna*. Prepared as *E. de semences de stramoine*.

E. de se'mences de ci'guë, Fr. Codex. An extract of the seeds of *Conium maculatum*. Made as *E. de semences de stramoine*.

E. de se'mences de colchi'que, Fr. Codex. An extract of the seeds of *Colchicum autumnale*. Made as *E. de semences de stramoine*.

E. de se'mences de jus'quiame, Fr. Codex. An extract of the seeds of the *Hyoscyamus albus*. Prepared as *E. de semences de stramoine*.

E. de se'mences de stra'moine, Fr. Codex. 1000 grammes of the seeds of *Datura stramonium* are powdered, digested for some hours, at a gentle heat, with 3000 grammes of alcohol, and then strained with expression; the marc is then digested with another 3000 grammes of alcohol and strained; the products are mixed, filtered, and evaporated; the product is dissolved in four times its weight of cold distilled water, filtered, and evaporated in a water bath to a firm consistence.

E. de sé'né, Fr. Codex. An extract of the leaves of *Cassia acutifolia*. Made as *E. de digitale*.

E. de stra'moine, Fr. Codex. An extract of the fresh leaves of *Datura stramonium*. Made as *Extractum cicutæ*.

E. de suc de re'glisse, Fr. Codex. Commercial liquorice juice dissolved in water, filtered, and evaporated.

E. de trè'fle d'eau, Fr. Codex. An extract of the fresh leaves of *Menyanthes trifoliata*. Made as *Extractum cicutæ*.

E. de vale'riane, Fr. Codex. An extract of the root of *Valeriana officinalis*. Made like *E. alcoolique de digitale*.

E. d'ipecac'uanha, Fr. Codex. An extract of the root of *Cephaëlis ipecacuanha*. Prepared as *E. alcoolique de digitale*.

E. d'o'pium, Fr. Codex. See under *Extractum opii*.

E. éthèré de canthar'ides. An extract of cantharides made as *Extractum æthericum filicis maris*.

E. é'thèré de fou'gère mâle, Fr. Codex. The *Extractum æthericum filicis maris*.

E. é'thèré de ga'rou, Fr. Codex. The *Extractum æthericum gnidii*.

E. éthèré de se'men-con'tra, Fr. Codex. An extract of the heads of *Artemisia contra*. Made as *Extractum æthericum filicis maris*.

Extralob'ular. (L. *extra; lobulus*, a small lobe.) Situated on the outside of a lobule.

Extramedul'lary. (L. *extra; medulla*, marrow.) Outside the spinal cord.

Extra-mus'cular. (L. *extra; musculus*, a muscle.) On the outside of a muscle.

E. stimula'tion. Remak's term for Duchenne's indirect muscular faradisation.

Extra'neous. (L. *extraneus*, that which is without.) Existing outside a thing, not essentially belonging to a thing.

E. bod'y. A substance which is unnaturally present in some part of the tissues or in one of the cavities of the body.

Extraor'dinary. (L. *extra*, beyond; *ordinarius*, usual.) Unusual.

E. ray. See *Ray, extraordinary*.

E. refrac'tion. See *Refraction, extraordinary*.

E. wave. See *Wave, extraordinary*.

Extrapel'vic. (L. *extra*, without; *pelvis*.) Situated or being on the outside of the pelvis.

Extraperitone'al. (L. *extra*.) Outside the peritoneum.

Extrapo'lar. (L. *extra*, on the outside; *polus*, the end of an axis.) Outside, or external to, a pole.

E. cur'rents. Currents in an electrotonised nerve outside the poles of the battery producing the electrotonus. They have the same direction as the polarising current.

Extrastape'dial car'tilage. (L. *extra*, without; *stapes*, the bone of that name.) The anterior third of the cartilaginous columella of the embryo of some animals, as frogs; it is connected with the fibres of the membrani tympani.

Extrathorac'ic. (L. *extra; thorax*, the chest.) On the outside of the chest.

Extratympan'ic. (L. *extra; tympanum*, a drum.) Outside the tympanum of the ear.

Extrau'terine. (L. *extra; uterus*, the womb.) Outside the womb.

E. concep'tion. (L. *conceptio*, pregnancy.) Same as *Pregnancy, extrauterine*.

E. fœta'tion. (L. *fœtus*, offspring.) Same as *Pregnancy, extrauterine*.

E. life. The life of an animal after it has breathed, in contradistinction to its life before birth and before it has performed that act.

E. preg'nancy. See *Pregnancy, extrauterine*.

Extrav'asated. (L. *extra*, without; *vas*, a vessel.) Escaped from the inside to the outside of a vessel.

E. blood. Blood which has escaped from its natural cavity or channel by rupture of its walls.

Extravasa'tion. (L. *extra*, without; *vas*, a vessel. F. *extravasation;* I. *stravasomento;* S. *extravasacion;* G. *Austretung*.) The escape or effusion of a fluid, normal or abnormal, from its proper vessel or receptacle.

Also, the fluid thus effused.

E. cyst. See *Cyst, extravasation*.

E. of blood. The escape of blood from its containing vessel into the surrounding structures without any communication with the outer surface.

E. of fæ'ces. The escape of fæces from the intestine into the peritoneal cavity from wound, rupture, or ulceration of the walls of the gut.

E. of u'rine. See *Urine, extravasation of*.

Extravasa'tum. (L. *extra; vas*.) Extravasated blood.

Extrava'sion. Same as *Extravasation*.

Extraver'tebrated. (L. *extra; vertebra*, a spine-bone.) A term applied to Articulata in reference to the similarity of the segments of the outer or exo-skeleton to the vertebral rings of the Vertebrata.

Extrem'ity. (L. *extremitas*, the end of a thing; from *extremus*, superl. of *exter*, outward. F. *extremité;* I. *estremita;* S. *extremidad;* G. *Extremität*.) The end or termination of a thing. Term for any one of the four limbs of animals, distinguished from the other divisions

of head and trunk; and farther distinguished in man into upper and lower, in other animals into anterior and posterior.

E., low'er. The leg of man and monkeys.

E., up'per. The arm of man and monkeys.

Extrin'sic. (Old F. *extrinseque;* from L. *extrinsecus*, from without; from *exter*, on the outside; *secus*, postfix signifying side.) External, outward, *not essentially belonging to* or connected with.

E. limb-mus'cles. Those muscles which are attached in part to the trunk and in part to the limbs.

Extroduc'tion. (L. *extra*, without; *duco*, to lead, or draw.) A drawing out or extraction.

Ex'trophy. (Ἐκστρέφω, to turn or invert.) Same as *Exstrophy*.

Extror'sal. Same as *Extrorse*.

Ex'trorse. (L. *extra*, without; *versus*, turned.) Turned outwards, to the outside. A term applied to an anther when its line of dehiscence is turned away from the axis of the flower.

Extrover'sion. (L. *extra*, without; *verto*, to turn. F. *extroversion*.) That kind of malformation in which a part is turned the inside outwards. Applied particularly to such a condition of the urinary bladder, consisting in a congenital defect of the anterior wall of this organ and of the corresponding part of the abdominal parietes, so that the inner or mucous surface of the posterior portion of the bladder projects like a red tumour above the pubes, in which the orifices of the ureters are often seen like two papillæ.

E. of blad'der. See *Bladder, extroversion of*.

Extu'berance. (L. *ex*, out; *tuberans*, swelling out.) Same as *Protuberance*.

Extu'berant. (L. *ex*, out; *tuberans*, swelling out.) Term for a straining of parts or of fluid through the umbilicus.

Extumes'cence. (L. *ex*, out; *tumesco*, to swell.) A swelling which projects.

Extus'sio. (L. *ex*, out; *tussio*, to cough.) The coughing up of phlegm.

Exu'ber. (L. *ex*, away from; *uber*, a breast that gives suck.) A weaned child.

Exu'berant. (Old F. *exuberant;* from L. *exubero*, to be in great abundance; from *ex*, meaning very; *uber*, fruitful.) Abundant; growing in excess.

E. ul'cer. See *Ulcer, exuberant*.

Exuda'tion. (L. *exudo*, for *exsudo*, to sweat out; from *ex*, out; *sudo*, to sweat. F. *exsudation;* I. *essudazione;* S. *exsudacion;* G. *Ausschwitzung*.) The oozing of a more or less fluid substance through the walls of its natural receptacle.

Also, the material which has been exuded.

E., ac'tive. Exudation caused by a more or less acute inflammatory action.

E., albu'minous. (L. *albumen*, white of egg.) A serous exudation containing much albumin.

E. cells. Same as *Corpuscles, exudation*.

E. cor'puscles. See *Corpuscles, exudation*.

E., croup'o-hæmorrhag'ic. (*Croup;* Gr. *αἱμορραγία*, violent bleeding.) A croupous exudation containing blood.

E., croup'ous. Same as *Croupous membrane*.

E., croup'ous-diphtherit'ic. An exudation which partakes in varying proportions of the characters of *E., croupous* and *E., diphtheritic*.

E. cyst. See *Cyst, exudation*.

E., diphtherit'ic. (Διφθέρα, a prepared hide. G. *diphtheritisches Exsudat*.) Same as *Diphtheritic membrane*.

E., fi'brino-hæmorrhag'ic. (*Fibrin;* Gr. *αἱμορραγία*, bleeding.) A fibrinous exudation containing red blood-corpuscles.

E., fi'brinous. (*Fibrin*. G. *fibrinöses Exsudat*.) Inflammatory exudation containing fibrin or fibrinogen, which coagulates into fibres.

E., fi'bro-pu'rulent. A fibrinous exudation containing many pus globules.

E., free. An exudation from a free surface, as that of the skin and the mucous membranes, or from the walls of a natural cavity, as the pleura or peritoneum.

E., hæmorrhag'ic. (Αἱμορραγία, violent bleeding.) An inflammatory effusion containing red blood-corpuscles, with little serum and few leucocytes.

E., inflam'matory. The fluid which oozes from the blood-vessels of an inflamed part into its tissues and from its free surface. It consists largely of the serum of the blood, containing albumin, fibrin or fibrinogen, mucin, leucocytes, and sometimes red blood-corpuscles.

E., interstit'ial. (L. *intersto*, to stand between.) Exudation into the substance of an organ or tissue. This form is by some called *E., parenchymatous*, and the term *E., interstitial*, is confined to the exudation which separates tissues or layers of tissues from each other.

E., mu'cinous. (*Mucin.*) The exudation from an inflamed mucous surface in its early stages, which contains mucin.

E., mu'co-hæmorrhag'ic. (L. *mucus*, slime; Gr. *αἱμορραγία*, violent bleeding.) A mucous exudation tinged with blood.

E., mu'co-pu'rulent. A mucous exudation containing a variable quantity of pus.

E., mu'cous. (L. *mucus*, slime. G. *schleimiges Exsudat*.) The exudation from the surface of an inflamed mucous membrane. It consists of an increased secretion of the ordinary mucus mixed with the inflammatory exudation.

E., parenchym'atous. (Παρέγχυμα, that which is poured in beside.) Exudation into the structure of an organ or tissue.

E., pas'sive. (F. *passif;* from L. *passivus*, part. of *patior*, to suffer.) A non-inflammatory exudation due to feebleness of vessel-walls, to a dependent position, and such like.

E., plas'tic. (Πλαστικός, fit for moulding.) A term applied sometimes to *E., fibrinous*, and sometimes to *E., croupous*.

E., pu'ro-hæmorrhag'ic. (L. *pus*, matter; Gr. *αἱμορραγία*, violent bleeding.) A purulent exudation stained with blood.

E., pu'rulent. (L. *pus*, matter. G. *eitriges Exsudat*.) The formation of pus on a free surface.

E., se'ro-fi'brinous. A fibrinous exudation which contains an excessive amount of serum.

E., se'ro-pu'rulent. A serous exudation containing some pus.

E., se'rous. (L. *serum*, the watery part of blood. G. *seröses Exsudat*.) A watery exudation, either inflammatory or non-inflammatory.

Exu'dative. (L. *exudo*, to sweat or drop

out.) That which is the product of exudation, or which has been exuded.

E. soft'ening. A term for the form in which the transudate from the liquor sanguinis coagulates in parenchymatous tissues and organs in inflammation constituting what has been called inflammatory softening.

Exulcera'tio. Same as *Exulceration.* Also, a synonym of *Ecthlimma.*

E. a'ni. (L. *anus*, the fundament.) Ulceration about the anus.

E. intestino'rum. (L. *intestina*, the bowels.) Ulceration of the bowels.

E. rec'ti. (L. *rectum*, the bowel of that name.) Ulceration of the rectum.

E. ventric'uli. (L. *ventriculus*, the stomach.) Ulceration of the stomach.

Exulcera'tion. (L. *exulcero*, to make sore. F. *exulcération*; G. *Verschwärung.*) A soreness. Applied generally to the early state or commencement of ulceration; a slight and superficial ulceration.

Exunguic'ulate. (L. *ex*, neg.; *unguis*, a nail. F. *exonguiculé.*) Having no nails.

Exun'gulate. (L. *exungulo*, to loose the hoof; from *ex*, out; *unguis*, a nail.) To remove or cut down superfluous nails.

Exus'tio. (L. *exustus*, part. of *exuro*, to burn up.) A synonym of *Cauterisation.*

Exu'tive. (L. *exutus*, from *exuo*, to shake off.) Applied to a seed or plant which does not possess the usual integument.

Exuto'rium. (L. *exutus*, part. of *exuo*, to draw out.) An issue.

Exu'tory. Same as *Exutorium.*

Exuviabil'ity. (L. *exuviæ*, things cast off. F. *exuviabilité.*) The faculty enjoyed by certain animals of changing the skin periodically by casting it off.

Exu'viæ. (L. *exuviæ*, from *exuo*, to put off.) Things cast off.

A term applied to the cast-off epidermis of certain animals, such as caterpillars, lizards, and snakes.

Exuvia'tion. (L. *exuviæ.*) The act of casting off; as the skins of caterpillars and serpents at stated intervals, or the deciduous teeth.

Exu'vium. See *Exuviæ.*

Eye. (Sax. *edge*; Dut. *oog*; Dan. *öie*; Swed. *öga*; G. *Auge*; L. *oculus*, dim. of an old *ocus*; Gr. ὄκος, ὄκκος; Sans. *aksha*; from Aryan root *ak*, to see; F. *œil*, from L. *oculus*; I. *occhio*; S. *ojo.*) The organ of sight.

In Botany, an undeveloped bud, especially applied to those in a potato tuber.

The name eye has been applied to the pink and other species of Dianthus, from the eye-shaped marking of the corolla.

E., accommoda'tion of. See *Accommodation of eye.*

E., anæ'mic protru'sion of. (Ἀναιμος, bloodless; L. *protrudo*, to thrust forth.) A term for *Graves' disease.*

E., appen'dages of. (L. *appendix*, an appendage.) These include the eyelids, eyebrows, and lachrymal apparatus.

E., ap'ple. A prominent eye.

E., ap'ple of. Originally probably applied to the globe of the eye, from its shape; but very generally applied to the pupil alone.

E., artific'ial. (L. *artificialis*, of art.) A thin shell or concavo-convex piece of glass or enamel, coloured in imitation of a natural eye, which is introduced beneath the lid when an eye has been enucleated. It may be placed in position by inserting the upper edge of the shell beneath the upper lid, and then drawing down the lower lid till the lower edge slips beneath it. It should be removed and cleaned at night. If the stump be a good one the artificial eye follows to a considerable extent the movements of the sound one.

E.-ball. See *Eyeball.*

E. balm. The *Hydrastis canadensis.*

E., black. Ecchymosis of the parts around the eye.

E.-bright. The *Euphrasia officinalis.*

E.-brow. See *Eyebrow.*

E.s, buck. The seeds of *Pavia rubra*, used to poison fish.

E. cap'sule. The same as *Tenon, capsule of.*

E., cat's, amaurot'ic. See *Amaurosis, cat's-eye.*

E., compar'ative anat'omy of. The Sponges, Polycystineæ, and the whole series of Rhizopoda are destitute of any organ of vision, though it is not improbable, from their behaviour in regard to light, that they possess a diffused perception of light.

The Infusoria present in many instances a red or black stigma, usually regarded as an eyespot, at the anterior part of the body.

No organ of vision has been found in Polyps, but in the Medusæ marginal ocelli, often coloured, are frequently present.

Amongst the Echinodermata the Asteriadæ exhibit red points on ganglionic swellings at the termination of the ambulacral nerves, which are protected by pedicels, and consist of 80 to 200 ocelli, each of which is connected with a nerve fibre. The ocelli consist of a cone of red pigment cells, with a lens, which is embedded in them, and there is a cornea or transparent cuticular investment common to all. In the Echinidæ five plates, placed symmetrically round the body, are each perforated by a hole, beneath which is a collection of pigment surrounded by a chain of nerve fibres and ganglia in the form of a circle, but there is no lens.

Amongst the Arthropoda all Crustaceans, with the exception of the Oniscoidea, and all fully-developed winged insects, have compound eyes, but they are absent in many wingless insects and in most larvæ. The compound eyes of insects are always immovable, but those of many Crustacea are movable, and are supported on stalks. A few insects, as Claviger and Braula, are blind. Usually there are only two compound eyes, but in some Ephemerida, as in Ascalaphus, there are four; and in a few Hymenoptera and Diptera the two compound eyes are fused into one. Besides the compound eyes, which are subordinate to locomotion, most insects have eyes of simple construction, named ocelli. In structure the compound eyes present a nerve—the optic nerve—which expands into a ganglionic mass, or ganglion opticum, on which an immense number of nerve rods are placed side by side, surrounded and separated by pigment; at the outer extremity the nerve fibres expand into a body known as the crystalline cone, and over this is a cornea of considerable thickness, but this is often absent in the lower Crustacea. Muscular fibres sometimes run parallel to the crystalline cones, and hairs are sometimes found between the facettes of the cornea. The number of these facettes is about

25,000 in Mordella, 12,500 in Libellula, 17,300 in Papilio, 4000 in the Musca domestica, 50 in Formica, 1000 in Limulus, 2500 in Cancer.

In Brachiopoda eyes exist in the larva in the form of pigment spots, but these disappear in the adult stage.

In Lamellibranchiata the larvæ have pigment spots. In the adult these are lost, but, as in the siphonal eyes of Solen, secondary eyes, consisting of pigment specks, with neither nerves nor crystal cones, may develop, or true eyes may appear along the mantle edge, sessile or stalked, consisting of cornea, lens, and crystal cones embedded in pigment, and an iris with movable pupil. In Pecten and Spondylus there is a tapetum cellulosum; in Pecten each eye receives two branches from the circumpallial nerve, and the number may vary from 8 to 90; they are often brightly coloured.

In Pteropods the eyes are rudimentary, being mere pigment specks on the visceral sac in Hyalæa, but occasionally, as in Cleodora, these are pediculated and provided with lens-like bodies.

In Gasteropods the eyes are sessile or supported on stalks named ommatophores. They are globular or oval, have a cuticular cornea, a firm sclerotic with pigmented choroid prolonged anteriorly to form an iris. There is a lens resting on a vitreous, and the retina is bilaminar, consisting of crystal cones, fibres, and granules.

In Cephalopods the two eyes are of great size in Decapoda, less in the Octopoda. They occupy a cavity in the cephalic cartilage, from the margin of which springs a sclerotic, and then again becomes transparent anteriorly to form the cornea. Investing the eyeball externally is a silvery layer, the lamina argentea externa, and internally to the sclerotic is the argentea interna and a retina. The front of the choroid is thickened into a corpus ciliare, and there is an iris. Behind the lens there is a fluid vitreous humour. The retina consists of two layers. In Nautilus there is neither lens nor cornea, and the eye chamber is an open cup. In Loligo the cornea is perforated, and the sea-water bathes the front of the lens.

In Fishes the general form and structure of the eye is the same as in man. The chief differences are that the globe is much flattened anteriorly. The sclerotic is often cartilaginous, as in sharks and ganoid fishes. The ciliary processes are feebly marked, or, as in most Teleosteans, altogether absent. The tapetum lucidum is a spot on the choroid of bluish-green colour and metallic lustre, which in Selachii is produced by groups of spicular crystals contained within the cells of the tapetum. Between the choroid and the sclerotic is a vascular plexus named the choroid gland. A remarkable vascular pigmented organ, non-continuous with the choroid, named the processus falciformis, projects into the vitreous near the entrance of the optic nerve. The free extremity enlarges, forming the campanula Halleri, and is attached to the posterior part of the capsule of the lens. It contains smooth muscular fibres. The lens is large and spherical.

In Amphibia the bulb is flattened anteriorly. The sclerotic is cartilaginous. The musculation of the iris and ciliary region is unstriated. The lens is spherical.

In Reptiles the general conformation of the eye is the same as in fishes, though the cornea is more curved. In Saurians and Chelonians there is a sclerotic ring of bony plates near the cornea. The musculation of the ciliary region and iris is transversely striated. There is a rudimentary falciform process.

In Birds the characteristic features are that the bulb is divided into an anterior and posterior segment. The cornea is very convex. The anterior part of the sclerotic is supported by a circlet of flat pieces of bone, forming the sclerotic ring. The muscular fibres of the iris and ciliary muscle are striated. In birds, the falciform process, noted above as appearing in fishes, is plaited, and is termed the pecten; it sometimes reaches as far as the capsule of the lens. In Struthiones it is widened out into a pouch or marsupium.

In Mammals the eye is a nearly spherical body, occupying the fore part of the orbit on each side, posteriorly it rests on a bed of adipose tissue, and in front it is partially covered by the conjunctiva. In man it is moved by six muscles, the four recti and two oblique. In many mammals there is an additional muscle named the retractor. In birds and in reptiles other muscles, named the pyramidalis and quadratus, which move the nictatory membrane, arise from it. When removed from the body it presents three coats and three humours. The coats or tunics are the *Sclerotic* and *Cornea*, which confer strength and power of resistance upon it, the latter being transparent; the *Choroid*, which is the vascular coat, and which is placed in front to form the ciliary processes; and the *Retina*, which is the percipient surface on which the images formed by the refractive media are thrown, and which is continuous with the optic nerve. The three humours are the *Aqueous*, the *Crystalline lens*, and the *Vitreous*. The choroid is prolonged anteriorly, and forms a thin curtain—the *Iris*—which hangs vertically in the aqueous humour, and is pierced by a hole in the centre. At the point of junction of the cornea and sclerotic, and of the choroid and iris, is the ciliary muscle.

E., concus'sion of. (L. *concussio*, a shaking.) A sudden and violent shaking of the eye without obvious wound. There is temporary or permanent impairment or loss of vision; if this be permanent some lesion of the optic nerve or retina may be suspected.

E., contu'sion of. (L. *contundo*, to bruise.) A bruise of the eye, or the condition produced by a blow from some blunt instrument, not accompanied by obvious wound. There may be rupture of the vessels of the conjunctiva, causing subconjunctival ecchymosis, which may even advance upon the cornea. Blood may also be effused into the vitreous, or upon or beneath the retina. There may also be detachment of the retina. Loss of the power of accommodation and more or less amblyopia are usually observable.

E., cylin'drical. An eye requiring to be corrected for astigmatism.

E., devel'opment of. The essential portions are epiblastic in origin. The organ commences as an outgrowth from the first cerebral vesicle, which afterwards becomes attached to the base of the midbrain. The outgrowth is at first of the nature of a vesicle supported upon a stalk. The superficial portion of the vesicle becomes thickened and invaginated to such an extent that the front wall comes into close contact with the posterior wall. A cup is thus formed—the optic cup. The inner or anterior

of these two walls is converted into the retina, whilst the posterior one becomes that pigment layer of the retina which was formerly known as the choroidal pigment layer. From the peculiar method in which this invagination is effected the cup is incomplete along its under surface, where a slit is left—the choroidal fissure; this slit afterwards closes up. At the mouth of the optic cup the epiblast thickens, and a portion becomes separated; this is the rudiment of the lens; it lies as a mass of cells in the mouth of the optic cup, with a layer of epiblastic cells in front of it and a space which separates it from the invaginated anterior wall behind. The anterior layer of epiblastic cells forms at a later period the anterior corneal epithelium. The mesoblast surrounding the optic vesicle forms a distinct investment, the internal layers becoming the choroid and the external the sclerotic. An outgrowth also passes into the cup, one portion extending between the lens and the epiblastic epithelium to form the cornea, the iris, and the capsular ligament, whilst another portion passing behind the lens forms the hyaloid and vitreous. The stalk of the vesicle becomes narrowed, and subsequently solid, to form the optic nerve.

E., dimen'sions of. The antero-posterior diameter of the globe of the eye varies from 23·7—24·8 mm. The length of the optic axis is about 22·8 mm. The horizontal transverse diameter is about the same as the optic axis, and the vertical diameter 0·23—0·75 mm. shorter. The internal axis of the eye, from surface to surface, is from 21·2—22·6 mm. The weight of the eye varies from 6·3—7·8 grammes. The sp. gr. 1·0302—1·091.

E. drop. A term for a tear.

E., entozo'a in. The entozoa that have been found in the eye are *Cysticercus cellulosæ*, *Echinococcus*, *Filaria lentis*, *Dracunculus loa*, and *Distoma*.

E.-glass. A hollow cup-shaped glass for applying lotions to the eye.

Also, see *Eyeglass*.

E.-lash. See *Eyelash*.

E.-lid. See *Eyelid*.

E., lu'minous. (L. *lumen*, light.) The appearance presented by an eye when the light entering it from behind the observer is reflected to him from the retina choroid.

Also, the appearance presented when the vitreous is filled with scales of cholesterin.

E., mel'on. A prominent eye.

E. of Ty'phon. (L. *Typhon*, same as Typhæus, a giant, struck by Jupiter with his lightning and buried under Mount Etna.) The *Scilla maritima*.

E.-piece. See *Eyepiece*.

E.-probe. Same as *Eyed probe*.

E. protec'tors. Instruments placed before the eye to shield it from excessive light, heat, dust, or other injurious agent. They may consist of plain transparent glass, or of glass coloured brown, green, yellow, grey, or neutral tint. They are also made of gauze, muslin, or crape, or they may be pieces of wood, horn, or other material, with a vertical or horizontal slit, or with a minute round hole. See *Stenopæic glasses*.

E. root. The *Bignonia ophthalmica*.

E., sight of. The pupil.

E.-stone. A lachrymal calculus.

E. tooth. (F. *dent ocillière*; I. *dente occhicile*.) A term for a canine tooth, in consequence of the fang reaching towards the eye.

E. vine. The *Bignonia ophthalmica*.

E. wa'ter. A *Collyrium*.

E., wa'tery. A term for *Epiphora*.

E., white of. The sclerotic coat of the eye.

E., wounds of. These vary greatly in severity from slight cuts or scratches of the conjunctiva to extensive rupture of the cornea, sclerotic, and subjacent tissues. Punctured wounds are especially dangerous, on account of the likelihood of the occurrence of sympathetic ophthalmia, and this danger is greatest when the injury is in the ciliary region and when a portion of the iris or choroid is engaged in the wound. The presence of a foreign body can generally be recognised by taking into consideration the mode in which the wound has been inflicted, the existence of a wound in the coats, laceration of the iris, traumatic cataract, and blood in the anterior chamber. Small fragments may sometimes be recognised by the ophthalmoscope.

Eye'ball. (E. *eye*; *ball*. F. *prunelle de l'œil*; I. *bulbo del occhio*; S. *niña del ojo*; G. *Augapfel*.) The globe of the eye.

E., disloca'tion of. The change in position of the globe of the eye, resulting from one or other of the causes named under *E., protrusion of*, and preventing the affected eye from working harmoniously with the normal one.

E., luxa'tion of. (L. *luxatio*, a pulling out of joint.) See *E., dislocation of*.

E., mus'cles of. In man the extrinsic muscles are the four *recti* and the two *obliqui*; the intrinsic are the *sphincter* and *dilatator* pupillæ, and the *ciliary* muscle.

E., rup'ture of. Term applied to lesion of the cornea or the sclerotic, with laceration of the super- and subjacent tissues, allowing the aqueous or vitreous, or both, to escape. If extensive, hæmorrhage takes place into the interior of the eye, the iris is torn, the lens rendered opaque, and the eye is usually lost.

E., protru'sion of. The thrusting forward of the globe of the eye, rendering it more prominent than natural. It may arise either from intraocular or extraocular disease. The chief causes have been thus given by Poland:—Congenital causes, including real protrusion, and apparent protrusion from shortening of levator palpebræ and lids; intraocular causes, including inflammation of the globe, phlebitic ophthalmitis, hydrophthalmus, tumours in the eye, which may be scrofulous, encephaloid, melanotic, osseous degeneration, or hydatid; intraorbital causes, including idiopathic and traumatic inflammation of connective tissue; suppuration and abscess, erysipelatous and phlegmonous inflammation, foreign bodies, excessive development of fat, effusions of blood, venous congestion, paralysis of muscles of eyeball, or ophthalmoplegia, spasm of muscles of eyeball, as in tetanus, tumours, which may be encysted, hydatid, encephaloid, osseous, or aneurysmal; and lastly, extraorbital causes, such as nodes, and tumours, hydrocephalus, fungus of dura mater, polypi in frontal cells and diseases thereof, tumours of brain, diseases of the antrum, nasal polypi, exostosis, contraction of lids and eye slipping through, constituting hernia oculi.

Eye'bright. The *Euphrasia officinalis*.

Eye'brow. (Icel. *auga-brún*. F. *sourcil*; I. *ciglio, sopracciglio*; S. *ceja*; G. *Augenbraue*,

Augenbraune.) A cushion of dense connective tissue covered with short, stiff hairs, which are directed outwards, and have an average length of 7—16 mm. The eyebrows are situated above the eyelids, and upon the superior margin of the orbit. They contain some fat, and beneath the skin are the outermost rings of the *Orbicularis palpebrarum* muscle, and near the inner margin of the orbit is the *Corrugator supercilii*. The sensory nerves are branches of the frontal and lachrymal nerves. The eyelids fulfil the double purpose of protecting the eye from injury and of preventing the sweat of the brow from entering the eye.

Ey'ed. (E. *eye.*) Having an eye, or a hole called an eye.

E. probe. A probe with an eye-hole in one end of it.

Eye'douche. An instrument by means of which a stream of water or medicated fluid can be applied to the surface of the eye. In some forms a syringe is the impelling force; in others the force of gravity is utilised.

Eye'glass. (F. *loupe, lunette;* I. *occhiali.*) A concave or convex glass usually of discoid form worn in one eye, and intended to correct any error of refraction that may exist.

Also (G. *Collectivglas, Collectivlinse*), the lens of an eyepiece of a compound microscope nearest to the eye of the observer; in the simplest form of compound microscope the eyepiece consists of the eyeglass only, there being no field-glass.

Eye-ir'rigator. (L. *irrigo*, to conduct water.) A coil of narrow lead tubing which can be readily bent to fit the orbit and the surface of the lids, and through which a constant current of warm or cold fluid is maintained.

Eye'lash. (F. *cil;* I. *pelo del palpebra;* G. *Augenwimper.*) One of the hairs fringing the eyelids. These hairs are stiff and slightly curved; there are from 100—150 in the upper lid, and from 50—75 in the lower lid; the length varies from one fourth to half an inch, the upper ones being longer and thicker than the lower. The rate of growth is about one sixth of an inch in three weeks, and the total duration of life is from 100—150 days. Sebaceous glands of moderate size open into their follicles.

E.s, evul'sion of. The act of pulling out an eyelash. It is usually effected with a broad-bladed, and very accurately ground and adjusted, pair of forceps. Only one lash should be extracted at a time, and it should be seized near the base, and pulled in a straight direction from the root, so that it is not broken and converted into a rigid bristle, which may occasion infinitely more irritation than the eyelash in its original condition.

E.s, remo'val of. The same as *E., evulsion of.*

E.s, transposit'ion of. See *Cilia, transposition of.* In addition to the method mentioned under this head, the position of the eyelashes may be changed by cutting out a long strip of the edge of the lid containing the hair-bulbs and shifting it bodily to another position; and also by passing one, two, three, or more needles, armed with silk or carbolised gut, vertically between the skin and mucous membrane from the border of the lid to a distance of about half an inch, and tying the two ends together over the skin, which is thus thrown into wrinkles. The cicatrisation which follows effects the eversion of the lashes.

Eye'let. (F. *œillet*, a little eye; dim. of *œil*, an eye.) A small hole to receive a lace or hook, as in a boot.

E., Pollit'zer's. A small metallic eyelet for insertion into the membrana tympani to preserve an opening in cases where perforation of the membrane is considered advisable; the proceeding is not generally looked on with favour.

Eye'lid. (F. *paupière;* I. *palpebra;* S. *parpado;* G. *Augenlied.*) The movable cover of the eye. The eyelids are folds of the integument which act as a protective apparatus to the eye. They are rudimentary in fishes, and but slightly movable even in sharks. In Amphibia there are two, of which the lower and more movable is thin, and acts as a nictitating membrane. In Reptilia and Aves there is usually an upper and lower lid, with a nictitating membrane, but in some Saurians and in Ophidia, the eyelids form an annular fold, which is continued as a transparent membrane over the cornea, and is thrown off in the ecdysis of the skin. In Mammals the upper and lower lids become more developed, and the nictitating membrane degenerates in the higher classes, appearing in man and the primates only in the form of the plica semilunaris. In man the successive structures from without inwards are skin, with a few hairs, sebaceous glands, and sweat glands; subcutaneous connective tissue; ciliary portion of the orbicularis palpebrarum muscle, a detached portion of which near the margin of the lid is termed the muscle of Riolanus; the expanded tendon of the levator palpebræ muscle, which is attached to a dense layer of connective tissue named the tarsus; and mucous membrane, in which are imbedded the Meibomian follicles. The margins of the lids are flattened, and present near their anterior border a row of stiff, curved hairs, the cilia or eyelashes, and near their posterior border the openings of the Meibomian follicles; near their inner extremity the borders present a slight eminence, at the apex of which is the punctum lacrymale. The length of the fissure between the lids is in man about 30 mm., and the distance of the external canthus from the margin of the orbit 5—7 mm.

Also, a term for the spines round the ocellus of the Echinoidea.

E., colobo'ma of. (Κολόβωμα, the part taken away in mutilation.) A condition in which the upper or lower lid of one or both eyes is divided by a vertical fissure into two lateral halves. The division may be partial or complete. It may be congenital or result from accident.

E.s, emphyse'ma of. The presence of air or gas in the connective tissue of the lids. It is recognised by the peculiar resilience given on palpation, attended with crepitation. It is generally the result of fracture of the bony walls of the nasal fossa, with laceration of the mucous membrane; or it may arise from rupture of the mucous membrane from violent sneezing or blowing of the nose.

E., ever'ted. (L. *e*, out; *verto*, to turn.) Same as *Ectropium.*

E., inver'ted. (L. *in*, in; *verto.*) Same as *Entropium.*

E.s, twitch'ing of. See *Blepharospasm.*

Eye'piece. (F. *oculaire;* G. *Oculär.*) A lens or combination of lenses forming the ocular end of a compound microscope or a telescope. In the combination the lens nearest the eye is

the eyeglass, that furthest from the eye is the field-glass, and a diaphragm or annular stop is placed between them.

E., Campa'ni's. Same as *E., Huyghenian*, which see.

E., di'aphragm. (*Διάφραγμα*, a partition wall.) An eyepiece containing a diaphragm which can be made smaller or larger; this is accomplished by a series of small shutters worked by milled heads.

E., erect'ing. See *Erecting prism.*

E., holóster'ic. ("Ολος, whole; *στερεόω*, to make solid.) A modification of the *E., Huyghenian*, consisting of a solid cylinder of glass having the required curvatures ground on its ends.

E., Huyghe'nian. (*Huyghens.*) An eyepiece for the microscope or telescope consisting of two plano-convex lenses in a tube, with their plane faces to the eye; the focal length of the field-glass being three times that of the eyeglass, and their distance apart twice the focal length of the latter. The combination cannot, from the shortness of the focus of the eyeglass, be used to view an object directly, the image falling between the lenses; hence it is called a negative eyepiece. The field-glass receives the diverging cone of rays from the principal focus of the object-glass, and forms on the approximate plane of the diaphragm a second image, which is magnified by the eyeglass. The interposition of the field-glass reduces the size of the image by a half to a third, and thus enables a larger area of the field to be seen by means of the eyeglass.

Huyghens devised this eyepiece for the telescope, but Campani was the first to apply it to the microscope, and hence it is sometimes called by his name.

E., Kell'ner's. The form in which the field-glass, a doubly-convex lens, is placed in the focus of the eyeglass, which is a combination of a plano-concave of flint glass with a double-convex of crown-glass; it has no diaphragm.

E., neg'ative. See under *E., Huyghenian.*

E., pos'itive. See under *E., Ramsden's.*

E., Rams'den's. An eyepiece for the microscope or telescope, consisting of two plano-convex lenses, as in the *E., Huyghenian*, but differing from it in that the field glass has its convex face upwards and the eyeglass its plane face. As the focus falls outside the lenses this is called a positive eyepiece, and can be used to view an object directly. Its chief employment is in micrometry.

E., spectroscop'ic. See under *Spectroscope* and *Micro-spectroscope.*

Eye'stone. The operculum of a mollusc, stated by Dunglison to be inserted beneath the lids by the inhabitants of Guernsey to remove foreign bodies.

Eysenhard'tia. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ.*

E. amorphoï'des, De Cand. ('A, neg.; *μορφή*, form; *εἶδος*, likeness.) Hab. Mexico. Root diuretic.

F.

F. The sixth letter of the alphabet; a labio-dental consonant, produced by the apposition of the upper teeth to the lower lip whilst a current of air is expired.

Also, the initial letter of the word *Fiat* or *Fiant*, used in prescriptions, and signifying let it, or let them, be made.

Also, a contraction of Fahrenheit, indicating his thermometrical scale.

F. h. The initial letters of *Fiat haustus*, let a draught be made.

F. l. a. The initial letters of *Fiat lege artis*, let it be made according to the law of art.

F. m. The initial letters of *Fiat mistura* or *mixtura*, let a mixture be made.

F. s. a. The initial letters of *Fiat secundum artem*, let it be made according to art.

Fa'alin. A native name, according to Thevet, in Africa for a plant the juice of which is used as an antidote to the bites of poisonous snakes.

Fa'am. Same as *Faham.*

Fa'ba. (Probably originally *fag-ba*, from the root of *φαγεῖν*, to eat; because they were used for food. F. *fève;* I. *fava;* S. *haba;* G. *Bohne.*) The bean, or seed, of the plant *Vicia faba.*

Also, a Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ.*

Also, a name for the *Oniscus asellus*, from its likeness to a bean when curled up.

F. ægyptia'ca. (F. *fève d'Egypte.*) The fruit of the Egyptian bean plant, *Nelumbium speciosum.*

The seeds of the white lupin, *Lupinus albus*, are also known by this name.

F. al'ba. See *Fabæ albæ.*

F. bengalen'sis. (F. *fève de Bengal.*) An irregular, wrinkled gall, of astringent taste, furnished by the *Terminalia citrina*, Roxb.

F. calabar'ica. (*Calabar*, a country on the West Coast of Africa. F. *fève du Calabar;* I. *fava di Calabar;* G. *Calabarbohne.*) The Calabar bean. See *Physostigmatis faba.*

F. calabar'ica lon'ga. (L. *longus*, long.) The seed of *Physostigma cylindrospermum.*

F. car'ica. The fruit of the fig, *Ficus carica.*

F. cathar'tica. (Καθαρτικός, fit for cleansing.) A name for the seed of the *Jatropha curcas.*

F. cras'sa. (L. *crassus*, thick. F. *fève épaisse.*) A name for the *Sedum telephium*, or orpine.

F. dul'cis. (L. *dulcis*, sweet.) The *Cassia alata.*

F. equi'na. (L. *equinus*, belonging to the horse. G. *Pferdebohne.*) The horse bean, a variety of *Vicia faba.*

F. febrifu'ga. (L. *febris*, fever; *fugo*, to put to flight. F. *fève febrifuge.*) The same as *Faba Ignatii.* Also, the *Nux vomica.*

F. ficul'nea. (L. *ficulneus*, of the fig tree.) The white lupin, *Lupinus albus.*

F. græ'ca. The *Diospyros lotus.*

F. Igna'tii. The seed of *Strychnos Sancti Ignatii*, Bergius. See *Ignatia.*

The term is also applied in Brazil to the seed of *Fevillea trilobata.*

F. in'dica. The same as *Faba Ignatii.*

F. inver'sa. (L. *inversus*, turned bottom upwards.) The orpine, *Sedum telephium.*

F. ma'jor. (L. *major*, greater.) A name for the garden bean, a variety of *Vicia faba*.

F. mari'na. (L. *marinus*, belonging to the sea.) A name for the *Umbilicus marinus*.

Also, a name of the seeds of *Mimosa scandens*.

F. mi'nor. (L. *minor*, less.) The horse bean, a variety of *Vicia faba*.

F. pechu'rei. See *Pichurim bean*.

F. pechu'rim ma'jor. (L. *major*, greater.) A name for the fruit of the *Nectandra puchury major*.

F. pechu'rim mi'nor. (L. *minor*, less.) The bean of the *Nectandra puchury minor*.

F. pichu'rim. See *Pichurim bean*.

F. porci'na. (L. *porcinus*, of a hog.) A name for the henbane, *Hyoscyamus niger*.

F. purga'trix. (L. *purgatrix*, cleansing.) A name for the bean of the *Ricinus communis*.

Also, the seed of *Mimosa scandens*.

F. Sanc'ti Igna'tii. (L. *sanctus*, holy.) Same as *F. Ignatii*.

F. suil'la. (L. *suillus*, of swine.) A name for the henbane, *Hyoscyamus niger*.

F. ton'co. The Tonka bean, the seed of *Dipteryx odorata*.

F. tun'ka. The Tonka bean, the seed of *Dipteryx odorata*.

F. vulga'ris, Mönch. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) The *Vicia faba*.

Faba'cea. (L. *faba*.) An old term for a food made of the meal of beans.

Faba'ceæ. (L. *faba*.) A synonym of *Leguminosæ*.

Faba'ceous. (L. *faba*. G. *bohnenartig*.) Of the nature of, or consisting of, or like to, beans.

Also, relating or belonging to the *Fabaceæ*.

Faba'cia. The same as *Fabacium*.

Faba'cium. (L. *faba*, a bean.) Old name for a kind of food prepared from beans.

Fa'bæ. Plural of *Faba*.

F. al'bæ. (L. *albus*, white. G. *weisse Bohnen, Schminkbohnen*.) The seeds of *Phaseolus vulgaris*.

F. caca'o. The seeds of *Theobroma cacao*. Cacao nuts. See *Cocoa*.

F. coffe'æ. Coffee beans. See *Coffee*.

Fabagel'la. (Dim. of L. *faba*, a bean.) The *Zygophyllum fabago*.

Fabagin'ea. (L. *faba*.) The same as *Fabago*.

Faba'go. (L. *faba*.) Name for the *Zygophyllum fabago*.

Faba'ria. (L. *faba*, a bean; from its resemblance.) A name for the *Sedum telephium*, or orpine.

F. cras'sula. (L. dim. of *crassus*, thick.) The *Sedum telephium*.

F. teleph'ium. The *Sedum telephium*.

Fabel'læ. (L. *fabella*, for *fabula*, dim. of *faba*, a bean.) A name for the sesamoid bones in the tendon of the gastrocnemius muscle of the dog and other animals.

Fa'bin. (L. *faba*, a bean.) $C_{19}H_6N$. An alkaloid said to have been obtained as a product in the distillation of beans.

Fab'rica androg'yna. (L. *fabrica*, a fabric; Gr. *ἀνδρόγυνος*, common to men and women.) The state of being hermaphrodite.

Fabric'ius, Jer'ome, of the noble family of Aquapendente, or Hieronymus ab Aquapendente. An Italian anatomist and surgeon, born 1537, died 1619. He discovered the valves of the veins.

Fabric'ius, Wil'liam, surnamed Hildanus, from Hilden, a village near Cologne, in Germany, where he was born in 1560, he died at Rome in 1634. He invented and improved a large number of surgical instruments.

Fabro'rum a'qua. (L. *faber*, a workman in any hard matter, or a smith; from *facio*, to make; *aqua*, water.) Water in which hot iron is quenched; forge water, forming a mild chalybeate.

Fa'bula. (L. *fabula*, dim. of *faba*, a bean.) A small bean.

Facaldi'na. A name given to a form of epidemic syphilis observed by Zecchinelli at the end of the last and the beginning of the present century in Facaldo, a village of the Province of Belluno, in the Austrian Tyrol; it appeared also in the villages of Tassa and Manzon. It seems to have been introduced there in 1786 by a female beggar who was afflicted with a venereal skin disease, ulcers and condylomata of the vulva, and osteocopic pains, though some have ascribed it to another source. It was propagated by sexual intercourse, by simple contact, and by heredity, it was supposed. The disease began in adults with ulcerating pustules of the genitals, and in children with similar ulcerations of the throat and nose, which latter was often destroyed; serpiginous ulcerations appeared on the skin of the arms, neck, and shoulders, which healed on one side and spread widely on the other; osteocopic pains and gummata were rare, but exostoses were frequent, as well as blennorrhagia, condylomata, and buboes. The mortality was great at first, but the disease gradually died out, probably in consequence of sanitary measures.

Face. (F. *face;* from L. *facies*, the face; from the Aryan secondary root *bhas*, to shine; from *bha*, to shine. I. *faccia;* S. *cara;* G. *Gesicht*.) The anterior and lower part of the head of an animal. The human face in popular language extends to the roots of the hair and includes the forehead; but anatomically it ends at the eyebrows. The skin of the face is in parts very thin and moves easily over the subjacent tissues, as in the lids, whilst in others it is thick and firmly adherent to the parts beneath, as in the eyebrows and chin; many muscles terminate in it, by which the expression of the emotions is effected. It is almost everywhere highly vascular and sensitive, and the variations in the quantity of blood its vessels contain are represented by different degrees of pallor and redness. The blood-vessels are to a remarkable degree under the control of the vasomotor system, to the influence of which the phenomena of blushing are due.

Also, the surface of a thing, as an organ of the body.

Also, the variously formed small flat surfaces or planes of a crystal.

Also, the plane surface forming the end of any solid.

In Botany, that side of a seed which is most nearly parallel with the axis of a compound fruit, or the ventral suture or sutural line of a simple fruit. It is opposite to the back.

Also (G. *Fläche*), the surfaces of a leaf.

Also, the surface of an anther opposite to that to which the connective is attached.

F. ague. The same as *Tic douloureux*.

F., ar'teries of. These are superficial:—the facial, transverse facial, supraorbital, nasal,

palpebral, and frontal arteries; and deep:—the inferior dental, deep anterior temporal, masseteric, buccal, superior dental, pterygoid, superior palatine, vidian, pterygo-palatine, spheno-palatine, inferior palatine, infraorbital, and other smaller branches of the internal maxillary artery.

F., at'rophy of, progres'sive. See *Facial atrophy, progressive.*

F., at'rophy of, unilat'eral. (L. *unus*, one; *latus*, the side.) Morris's term for *Facial atrophy, progressive.*

F., bones of. These are fourteen in number in man, and are the two nasal, two superior maxillary, two malar, two lachrymal, two inferior turbinal, and two palatine bones, the vomer, and the inferior maxillary bone, in which thirty-two teeth are implanted.

In many animals, as in birds, these are premaxillary or intermaxillary bones. The pterygoid bones are separate from the sphenoid. There is a quadratojugal bone, and there may be one or more supraorbital and postorbital ossifications.

F., capil'laries of. (L. *capillus*, a hair.) In addition to the ordinary capillary blood-vessels intermediate between the veins and the arteries, Pucquet has described short, wide communicating canals of a larger size, which admit a free flow of blood.

F., commissu'ral. (L. *commissura*, a bond; from *committo*, to join.) The surfaces which are apposed to each other when two carpels are united.

F., devel'opment of. The formation of the face is effected by the downward and forward growth from the front and base of the primordial cranium, of the median fronto-nasal, and of the lateral maxillary and mandibular plates, and more deeply by the development of parts in connection with the cranio-facial axis which is formed by the spheno-ethmoid extension of the trabeculæ cranii. From these are developed the external nose, lips, and cheeks, the jaws and palate, the nasal fossæ, oral and orbital cavities, and the auricle, auditory meatus, and tympano-Eustachian passage, with the various sinuses named sphenoid, ethmoid, frontal, and maxillary. All these parts originate in mesoblastic tissue, and are covered or lined by epiblast, except the tympano-Eustachian tube, which has a hypoblastic lining.

F., dom'inant. (L. *dominans*, part. of *dominor*, to bear rule.) The largest plane surface of a crystal.

F., dor'sal. (L. *dorsum*, the back.) In a leaf the same as *F., inferior.*

F., exter'nal. (L. *externus*, outward.) In a leaf the same as *F., inferior.*

F., infe'rior. (L. *inferior*, lower.) The dorsal surface of a leaf; or that surface on which the median nerve projects.

F., inter'nal. (L. *internus*, inner.) In a leaf the same as *F., superior.*

F., lymphat'ics of. The superficial lymphatics from the frontal region accompany the frontal vessels, then pass obliquely across the face, running with the facial vein, pass through the buccal glands on the surface of the buccinator muscle, and join the submaxillary lymphatic glands, which also receive the lymphatics from the lips. The deep lymphatics of the face are derived from the mucous membrane of the nose, mouth, and pharynx, and the contents of the temporal and orbital fossæ. They accompany the branches of the internal maxillary artery and terminate in the deep parotid and cervical lymphatic glands.

F., mus'cles of. These are divided into sets, belonging to various named regions, viz. the palpebral region, including the orbicularis palpebrarum, corrugator supercilii, levator palpebræ and tensor tarsi; the orbital region, including the four recti, two obliqui, and levator palpebræ; the nasal region, including the pyrimidalis nasi, levator labii superioris alæque nasi, dilatator nasi, anterior and posterior compressor nasi, compressor narium minor, and depressor alæ nasi; the superior maxillary region, including the levator labii superioris, levator anguli oris, zygomaticus major and minor; the inferior maxillary region, including the levator labii inferioris, depressor labii inferioris, and the depressor anguli oris; the intermaxillary region, including the orbicularis oris, buccinator, and risorius; the temporo-maxillary region, including the masseter and temporal muscles; and the pterygo-maxillary region, including the internal and external pterygoids.

F., nerves of, mo'tor. The third, the fourth, part of the fifth, the sixth, and part of the seventh nerves. The motor nerve of the muscles of expression is the facial; of the muscles of mastication, the third division of the fifth.

F., nerves of, sen'sory, gen'eral. Almost the whole of the nerves of general sensibility proceed from the fifth nerve; at the lower and outer part of the face are a few filaments from the cervical plexus, and at the hinder part of the mouth are branches of the glossopharyngeal and the pneumogastric.

F., nerves of, sen'sory, spec'ial. The olfactory for smell, the optic for sight, and parts of the lingual, the glossopharyngeal, and the pterygo-palatine, for taste.

F., nerves of, sympathet'ic. These are derived from the superior cervical ganglion, and secondarily from the ophthalmic, otic, spheno-palatine, and submaxillary ganglia.

F. presenta'tion. See *Presentation, face.*

F., subor'dinate. (L. *sub*, under; *ordo*, rank.) Term applied to one of the smaller plane surfaces of a crystal.

F., supe'rior. (L. *superior*, upper.) The surface of a leaf opposite to that on which the median nerve projects.

F., veins of. The superficial veins are the frontal and the angular forming the facial, which receives the infraorbital, the ophthalmic, and the dorsal veins of the nose, as well as further on the alveolar, the labial, the buccal, the anterior masseteric, the submental, and others; and the anterior branch of the superficial temporal, composed of supraorbital, palpebral, and malar branches, the transverse facial, and behind, the auricular and parotid veins. The deep veins are chiefly branches of the internal maxillary, the lingual, and the pharyngeal veins, to which may be added the inferior palatine vein. Each set of veins forms a plexus; the superficial being the alveolar plexus over the tuberosity of the superior maxillary bone; and the deep being the pterygoid plexus formed from the deep temporal, pterygoid, inferior dental, posterior masseteric, and the vidian veins. These plexuses communicate with each other. The veins of the face possess few valves.

F., ven'tral. (L. *venter*, the belly.) In a leaf the same as *F., superior.*

Face'ache. See *Tic douloureux.*

Fac'et. (F. *facette*, a small surface; dim. of *face.*) A little face; a small plane surface. A term employed to indicate a small circumscribed articular surface of a bone when more or less flat.

Also, the flat, external surface of each segment of the compound eye of the Arachnida, Crustacea, and Insecta.

Also, the minute planes or faces of a crystal.

Also, the flat surfaces seen on a biliary or a urinary calculus from the pressure or friction of another calculus.

F., pleu'ral. (Πλευρά, the side.) A small facet on the anterior surface of the pleuron of Crustacea.

F., ter'gal. (L. *tergum*, the back.) A smooth, convex facet on the anterior surface of the tergum of Crustacea.

Fac'ette. Same as *Facet.*

Fach'ingen. Germany, in the Grand Duchy of Nassau, on the left bank of the Lahn, 370 feet above the sea level. The waters are cold, and contain, as their chief salt, sodium bicarbonate, with excess of carbonic acid gas. The springs, of which there are two, the Hauptquelle and the Nebenquelle, rise at the foot of a mountain formed of clay schists. The quantity is 81 hectolitres in 24 hours, sp. gr. 1·0036, temp. 10° C. (50° F.) It acts as an excitant of the digestive and renal functions, and is taken alone or with milk.

Fa'cial. (L. *facies*, the face. F. *facial;* G. *zum Gesicht gehörig.*) Of, or belonging to, the face.

F. anæsthe'sia. (Ἀναισθησία, want of perception.) Loss of cutaneous and mucous sensibility in some part or the whole of the face, depending upon disease or injury of the trunk or of a branch of the fifth nerve supplying the affected parts. Reflex movements of the affected part are consequently abolished, and most of the muscular movements rendered slower. Occasionally disturbances of nutrition follow, the skin may become œdematous, the gums spongy, the mucous surfaces ulcerated, or the cornea clouded and destroyed.

F. ang'le. See *Angle, facial.*

F. ar'tery. (F. *artère facial, a. maxillaire externe, a. palato-labiale* of Chaussier; G. *äussere Kieferschlagader, Antlitzschlagader.*) A branch of the carotid artery arising from that trunk just above, and sometimes in common with, the lingual. It lies beneath the digastric and stylohyoid muscles, makes a sigmoid curve over or beneath the submaxillary gland, and turning over the lower jaw in front of the masseter muscle and beneath the platysma, ascends to the inner angle of the orbit, where it anastomoses with the ophthalmic. In the face it is crossed in front by the zygomaticus major, and lies successively upon the lower jaw, buccinator muscle, elevator of the angle of the mouth, and elevator of the upper lip. Branches below the jaw four, inferior palatine, tonsillar, glandular, and submental; above the jaw five, inferior labial, two coronary, lateral nasal, and angular.

F. ar'tery, ante'rior. The *F. artery.*

F. ar'tery, deep. The internal maxillary artery.

F. ar'tery, exter'nal. The *F. artery.*

F. ar'tery, poste'rior. The *F. artery, transverse.*

F. ar'tery, trans'verse. (L. *transversus*, lying across. F. *artère transversale de la face;* G. *quere Antlitzarterie.*) A branch given off by the temporal artery in the parotid gland, or directly from the external carotid. It passes transversely across the face between Stenon's duct and the lower border of the zygoma, and supplies the parotid gland and masseter muscle. It anastomoses with the facial, masseteric, and infraorbital arteries. It is accompanied by one or two branches of the facial nerve.

F. at'rophy, progres'sive. (Ἀ, neg.; τροφή, nourishment. *Trophoneurosis facialis* of Romberg; *aplasie lamineuse progressive* of Lande.) A rare disease, the first recorded case being described by Parry in 1825, consisting of a gradual loss of tissue of one side of the face, beginning on the surface and slowly proceeding to the deeper structures. An early symptom, in many cases the earliest, is the presence of one or more pale, slightly depressed spots on the skin of the cheek, these spread out and deepen, the skin becomes thin and glossy, the subcutaneous areolar and adipose tissue waste, the hairs turn white or fall out, the sebaceous glands atrophy, but the secretion of sweat continues, the muscles shrink and are subject to fibrillar contraction, but respond to electric stimulation, and are not degenerated; sometimes the tongue is similarly affected, the eye sinks in its socket, and even the bones have been seen to have lost volume. Sensation is not usually affected, although both anæsthesia and hyperæsthesia have been noticed. The general health is not usually injured. Females are more subject to the disease than males. It is generally believed to be of nervous origin; according to Bergson, it is a disease of the motor or sensory nerves, or of those which regulate the secretions of the glands; according to Samuel, it is an affection of the trophic system of nerves; according to Eulenburg, the fifth nerve is at fault, according to Hammond, it is an affection of the trophic cells of the nuclei of the facial, hypoglossal, and spinal accessory nerves; Brunner suggests irritation of the sympathetic, producing contraction of the blood-vessels; but most agree that the evidence is not in favour of any lesion of the sympathetic system; and, on the other hand, some, as Lande, believe the disease to be in its origin one of the areolar tissue.

F. ax'is. (L. *axis*, an axle-tree.) Same as *F. line.*

F. branch'es of great auric'ular nerve. These are distributed to the integument over the parotid gland. Some filaments penetrate the gland, and communicate with the facial nerve.

F. branch'es of infraor'bital nerve. These are branches of the superior maxillary nerve of the fifth pair, and are divisible into palpebral, nasal, and labial sets, supplying the lower eyelid, the ala of the nose, and the upper lip.

F. car'buncle. See *Carbuncle, facial.*

F. gland. A supplementary salivary gland in some Mammalia lying beside Stenon's duct and opening into it.

F. hemiple'gia. See *Hemiplegia, facial.*

F. line. (F. *ligne faciale.*) A line joining the most prominent part of the forehead in the median line with the alveolar process of the upper jaw; the more or less vertical line which assists in forming the facial angle.

F. nerve. (F. *nerf facial;* G. *Gesichts-*

nerv, Antlitznerv.) The seventh cerebral nerve or the portio dura of the seventh pair of Willis. It arises from a nucleus in the pons Varolii, in close proximity to the nucleus of the sixth nerve, and to that of the motor root of the fifth nerve. The fibres run upwards in the fasciculus teres, and near their point of emergence make a sharp bend or genu. The nerve appears at the lower border of the pons Varolii, between the olivary and restiform bodies, and internal to the auditory nerve. It runs outwards to the internal auditory meatus, and lies on the auditory nerve, from which it is separated by the *portio intermedia of Wrisberg*. At the bottom of the meatus it enters the aquæductus Fallopii, and emerges at the stylomastoid foramen of that canal. At the first bend of the canal it presents the *geniculate ganglion*. Below the skull it traverses the parotid gland, and is continued downwards and forwards, dividing a little behind the ramus of the jaw into the *pes anserinus*. The branches are communicating filaments with the auditory nerve; the nervus petrosus superficialis major; a communicating filament with the small superficial petrosal nerve; the external superficial petrosal nerve, which joins the sympathetic on the middle meningeal artery; a branch to the stapedius muscle; the chorda tympani nerve; a communication with the auricular branch of the pneumogastric nerve; the posterior auricular nerve; the digastric branch; the stylohyoid branch; the temporal, malar and infraorbital branches of the temporo-facial division of the nerve; and the buccal, supramaxillary and inframaxillary branches of the cervico-facial division of the nerve. The seventh nerve contains about four or five thousand fibres. Its function is partly motor, supplying the muscles of the face, and of the external ear, the stylohyoid, the posterior belly of the digastric, the levator palati, the azygos uvulæ, the stapedius, and the platysma myoides, whence it has been called the nerve of expression; and partly secretomotory, containing fibres which, when stimulated, occasion increased flow of saliva from the submaxillary and parotid glands. These fibres are contained in the chorda tympani and nervus petrosus superficialis major nerves.

F. nerve, nu'cleus of. See *F. nucleus.*

F. nerve, paral'ysis of. The effects are inability to close the eyelids, or lagophthalmos. Epiphora is a common result, and ulceration of the cornea is apt to follow the exposure to which it is subjected, the nostrils do not expand on forcible inspiration, the lips are inactive, and in those mammals which use them largely for prehension, death from inanition may ensue. The lower lip hangs down away from the teeth and gums, and the saliva dribbles from the corners of the mouth. No movements occur in the expression of the emotions. The ears cannot be cocked. The distinctness of articulation is impaired. If one facial nerve be paralysed the face is drawn up and wrinkled on the sound side, but is smooth, motionless, and hanging down on the affected side. See *Paralysis, facial.*

F. neural'gia. See *Neuralgia, facial.*

F. nu'clei, inter'nal acces'sory. Ross's term for two small nuclei lying close to the inner side of the hypoglossal nucleus and the central spinal canal; fibres pass from them to the fasciculus teres, through which they join the other fibres of the facial nerve. They form part of the inferior facial nucleus of Lockhart Clarke.

F. nu'cleus. (L. *nucleus*, a kernel. F. *noyau du facial;* G. *Facialiskern, Gesichtsnervkern.*) If the facial nerve be followed backwards from its point of emergence the fibres may be seen to pass to the middle line near the upper part of the floor of the fourth ventricle; it then descends, after forming the genu of the nerve, and is separated from the floor of the fourth ventricle by the grey nucleus of the auditory nerve. After descending for 5–7 mm. it once more bends, running obliquely outwards to a nucleus described by Stilling as the inferior trigeminal nucleus, and by Henlé as the nucleus olivaris superior. This, the facial nucleus, lies in the reticular formation just dorsal to the superior olivary nucleus at some depth below the floor of the fourth ventricle.

F. nu'cleus, exter'nal acces'sory. Ross's term for a small nucleus lying behind and outside the hypoglossal nucleus, the fibres of which probably join the fasciculus teres.

F. nu'cleus, infe'rior. (L. *nucleus*, a kernel; *inferior*, lower.) Lockhart Clarke's term for a collection of small masses of grey nervous substance lying to the inner side of the hypoglossal nucleus, close to the middle line, and immediately beneath the ependyma of the fourth ventricle.

F. pal'sy. Same as *Paralysis, facial.*

F. paral'ysis. See *Paralysis, facial.*

F. presenta'tion. See *Presentation, face.*

F. respira'tion. See *Respiration, facial.*

F. sali'va. (L. *saliva*, spittle.) Term applied to the thin, limpid saliva which is discharged from the submaxillary gland on stimulation of the chorda tympani or of the facial nerve.

F. spasm. (F. *tic convulsif.*) Convulsive attacks of a clonic or tonic character affecting one or more muscles of the face. When severe it interferes with articulation, mastication, and facial expression. The etiology of the affection appears to be either some irritation, direct or reflex, affecting the facial nerve.

F. su'ture. (L. *sutura*, a seam.) The line of division between the glabella and the free cheek on each side in a Trilobite.

F. trophoneuro'sis. (Τροφή, nourishment; *νεῦρον*, a nerve.) Romberg's term for *F. atrophy, progressive.*

F. vein. (F. *veine faciale;* G. *Gesichtsblutader.*) The facial vein commences at the root of the nose by the angular vein, which is joined by the inferior palpebral, infraorbital, and anterior internal maxillary veins, and subsequently by veins corresponding with the named branches of the artery. It either joins the temporo-maxillary trunk, or joins the internal jugular vein.

Facia'lis. Same as *Facial.*

F. nu'cleus. See *Facial nucleus.*

Faciec'ula. (L. dim. of *facies.* F. *faciécule;* G. *das kleine Gesicht.*) The same as *Facet*, a little face.

Fa'cient. (L. *faciens*, part. of *facio*, to make.) A suffix signifying making.

Fa'cies. (L. *facies*, a face; probably from *facio*, to form or make. F. *face, visage;* G. *Gesicht, Angesicht.*) The face.

Also (G. *Aussenfläche*), the outer part or surface of a body.

Also, the general aspect of a body, as presented to a superficial observation.

F. articula'ris latera'lis calca'nei. (L. *articularis*, pertaining to a joint; *lateralis*, lateral; *calcaneus*, from *calx*, the heel.) The elongated, convex, articular surface situated at the middle of the dorsal surface of the os calcis.

F. articula'ris latera'lis ta'li. (L. *talus*, the ankle.) The median, anterior, flatter, articular surface on the inferior surface of the astragalus.

F. articula'ris media'lis ante'rior ta'li. (L. *articularis*, pertaining to a joint; *medialis*, middle; *anterior*, that is before; *talus*, the ankle.) A small, slightly convex, articular surface, forming the lower border of the head of the astragalus.

F. auricula'ris os'sis il'ii. (L. *auricularis*, from *auricula*, the outer ear; *os*, a bone; *ilium*, the haunch.) The ear-shaped surface of the ilium which articulates with the auricular surface of the sacrum.

F. auricula'ris os'sis sa'cri. (L. *sacrum*, the sacrum.) The lateral ear-shaped surface of the sacrum which articulates with the similarly shaped surface of the ilium.

F. cadaver'ica. (L. *cadaver*, a corpse.) The same as *F. Hippocratica.*

F. cancero'sa. (*Cancer.*) The peculiar facial expression which accompanies the growth of cancer, pale, sallow, anxious, and drawn.

F. choler'ica. (*Cholera.* G. *Cholera-gesicht.*) The pinched and livid countenance which characterises malignant cholera.

F. Hippocrat'ica. (F. *face Hippocratique*; G. *Hippocratisches Gesicht.*) The Hippocratic countenance; the peculiar expression which the features assume immediately before death, and where there is great exhaustion, so called because it has been so perfectly described by Hippocrates, *Prænot.* ii, 2, *Coac. Prænot.* 212. The nose is pinched, the eyes hollow, the temples collapsed, the ears cold, with their lobes turned out, the skin of the forehead rough, tense and dry, and the colour of the face greenish, livid, leaden, or black.

F. hyster'ica. (L. *hystericus*, hysterical.) The peculiar physiognomical expression given by thick lips and a drooping of the upper lids.

F. infe'rior pe'dis. (L. *inferior*, lower; *pes*, the foot.) The sole of the foot.

F. infratempora'lis. (L. *infra*, below; *temporalis*, belonging to time.) The inferior surface of the lamina triangularis alæ magnæ ossis sphenoidalis.

F. leonti'na. (L. *leo*, a lion.) Term applied to the face of those affected with leprosy, in which the forehead and eyebrows are greatly thickened, giving a morose expression to the face.

F. lepro'sa. (L. *leprosus*, full of leprosy. G. *Gesichts-Ausschlag.*) The condition of face in *Elephantiasis græcorum* when it becomes thickened and puckered about the eyebrows, ears, and lips.

F. media'lis poste'rior ta'li. (L. *talus*, the ankle.) The posterior articular facet on the under surface of the astragalus.

F. ru'bra. (L. *ruber*, red.) A term, according to Nicolaus Threntines, for the first stage of *Gutta rosea*, being simple redness.

F. tetan'ica. (F. *face tétanique.*) The tetanic countenance, or the expression peculiar to tetanus. A term for the state or expression of the face, under spasm of the muscles that support the eyelids, the alæ nasi, superior lip, and lower jaw.

F. tortua'lis. (L. *tortus*, twisted.) The same as *F. Hippocratica.*

F. tubercula'ris. (*Tubercle.*) The aspect of the face in tuberculosis.

F. uteri'na. (L. *uterus*, the womb.) A term for a peculiar cast of features observed in women labouring under chronic uterine disease.

F. va'ra. (L. *vārus*, bent. G. *Klumpgesicht.*) Term applied to a more or less marked unilateral inflection of the contour of the lower jaw, due to contraction of the external pterygoid muscle.

Factit'ious. (L. *factitius*, artificial; from *facio*, to make. F. *factice*; I. *fattizio*; S. *facticio*; G. *künstlich, nachgemacht.*) Made by art, or artificial, as opposed to what is natural or produced by nature.

F. air. Term applied by Cavendish to the inflammable air derived from dilute acid and zinc, that is, hydrogen.

F. min'eral wa'ters. Water to which salts have been added in certain proportions to imitate natural mineral waters.

Fac'tor. (L. *factor*, a maker.) An expression, or element, or influence, aiding in the production of a result.

Fac'ultas. (L. *facultas*, capability.) An endowment, either of the body or mind, enabling the possessor of it to do something with facility. See *Faculty.*

F. auc'trix. (L. *auctrix*, authoress.) The plastic force.

F. forma'trix. (L. *formatrix*, one who forms.) The same as *F. auctrix.*

F. nu'trix. (L. *nutrix*, a nurse.) The same as *F. auctrix.*

F. vegetati'va. (L. *vegeto*, to animate.) The same as *F. auctrix.*

F. zo'tica. (Ζωτικός, lively.) The vital power.

Faculta'tes natura'les. (L. *facultas*, capability; *naturalis*, natural.) The natural faculties, as those of reason, memory, imagination.

Fac'ultative hypermetro'pia. One of the three subdivisions into which Donders divides manifest hypermetropia. It is applied to those cases of hypermetropia in which objects at an infinite distance can be distinctly seen both with and without convex glasses, the visual lines remaining parallel, *i. e.* without convergence.

Fac'ulties. (Plural of *Faculty.*) The mental faculties were formerly, as by Dugald Stewart, distinguished from the instincts or instinctive operations of man and animals. This author considered the mental faculties to be consciousness, perception, attention, conception, abstraction, association of ideas, memory, imagination, and judgment or reasoning; and to them he added the affections, desires, self-love, and the moral faculty. More recent writers, as Bennett, have held that the mental faculties are of three kinds, the purely intellectual, the sensations, and volition.

The sensations may either be physical or mental. The physical sensations are touch, taste, hearing, smell, sight, and the muscular sense. The mental sensations are hope, fear, grief,

pride, love, hatred, desire, joy, sorrow, despair, courage, and to these may be added vanity and the moral faculty. In regard to volition, if directed to the muscles, it causes voluntary motion; if to sensation, attention; and if to thought, abstraction or concentration of ideas.

F.s, affec'tive. (L. *affectio*, feeling.) Those faculties of the mind which relate to the sentiments, feelings, and passions of man or animals.

F., ger'minative. (L. *germino*, to sprout.) The property by which seeds sprout or germinate.

F.s, intellec'tual. The intellectual faculties include a general or predominant one—consciousness, which if directed to the present, is perception; if to the past, memory; if it suggests the ideal, it is imagination, if applied to thought synthetically, it is generalisation; if analytically, it is reasoning; whilst if it originates ideas intuitively, it is original conception.

Fac'ulty. (F. *faculté;* from L. *facultas*, capability; from *facilis*, easy to do; from *facio*, to make. G. *Fähigkeit, Vermögen.*) Ability to do or speak.

A special power, or susceptibility, which the mind possesses through means of particular organs; applied to the feelings as well as to the intellect.

That power or function by which any act is performed.

Also, the general body of a learned profession.

The term is also used to signify a body of persons privileged to perform certain functions.

F., med'ical. The members collectively of the medical profession.

Also, the department of an University devoted to medical science

F., mor'al. The recognition of right and wrong as guides to action.

Fæ'cal. (L. *fæx*, sediment. F. *fécal;* I. *fecale;* S. *fecal;* G. *kothig.*) Belonging to, or of the nature of, *Fæces.*

F. ab'scess. See *Abscess, fæcal.*

F. discharge'. The escape of fæces from a natural opening, as from the urethra, when a fæcal abscess has opened into the bladder; or from an artificial opening, as in perforating wounds of the abdomen.

F. evacua'tion. (L. *evacuo*, to empty out.) The discharge from the natural or some artificial outlet of the contents of the intestines.

F. fis'tula. See *Fistula, fæcal.*

F. impac'tion. (L. *impactus*, part. of *impingo*, to thrust into.) The accumulation of hardened fæces in the large intestine to such an extent that their expulsion by the natural efforts is impossible.

F. o'dour. (L. *odor*, a smell.) Having the smell of excrement.

F. vom'iting. (F. *vomissement fécaloïde.*) The discharge by the mouth of the contents of the lower part of the intestines, having the aspect and smell of fæces.

Fæca'tion. (L. *fæcatus*, pressed from the dregs. F. *fécation.*) A term in the olden chemistry for the separation of a deposit from a fluid.

Fæ'ces. (L. *fæx*, sediment. F. *fèces;* G. *Bodensatz.*) The dregs or sediment of wine, beer, or other fermented liquor.

Also (G. *Darmkoth, Stuhlgang*), a term for the alvine excretions; consisting of the unabsorbed portion of the food and of the secretions of the liver, pancreas, and intestinal glands. The composition of the fæces varies with the diet. With ordinary mixed diet they contain muscular fibres, the cells of cartilage and fibrocartilage, elastic tissue, mucin, nuclein and fatty matters, and salts of the fatty acids, crystals of cholesterin when fat is taken in excess, starch cells, chlorophyll, brown colouring matter of the bile, epithelium, hair cells, mucus and salts, and an amylolytic ferment. The quantity varies from 2 to 10 oz., the average being about 5 oz., and is greater when vegetable food is taken than on an animal diet. Ralfe's estimate of the fæces of a healthy adult is water 77·3, and solids 22·7; the latter containing mucin 2·3, proteids 5·4, extractives 1·8, fats 1·5, salts 1·8, resinous, biliary, and colouring matters 5·2, and insoluble residue of food 4·7. Special substances found in the fæces are excretin, excretolic acid, stercorin, stercobilin, skatol, and perhaps indol.

F., evacua'tion of. (L. *evacuo*, to empty out.) See under *Defæcation.*

F., extravasa'tion of. (L. *extra*, out of; *vas*, a vessel.) Escape of the fæces into the peritoneal cavity or surrounding connective tissue from rupture of the walls of some part of the intestine, caused by a wound or an ulceration.

F., incon'tinence of. (L. *in*, not; *contineo*, to retain.) An involuntary discharge of the fæces from relaxation of the sphincter ani, produced by local or general disease; or from excessive pressure from above, produced by increased peristalsis, or sudden or violent contraction of the expiratory muscles.

F. indura'tæ. (L. *induro*, to harden.) The same as *Scybala.*

F., reten'tion of. (L. *retentio*, a keeping back.) The accumulation of the fæces in some part of the large intestine, with inability to expel them, from mechanical obstruction, or from weakness or paralysis of the muscular coat of the intestines, or from loss of reflex sensibility of the rectum, or from dryness of the fæces themselves.

Fæcos'itas. (L. *fæx*, sediment.) Fæculence.

Fæ'cula. See *Fecula.*

Fæ'culence. See *Feculence.*

Fæ'culent. See *Feculent.*

Faën'za. Italy, on the bank of the Quartolo, on the eastern side of the Apennines. A cold mineral water, from three springs, containing calcium carbonate and sulphate, sodium and magnesium chlorides, and a little iron.

Fæx. (L. *fæx*, sediment.) The lees, dregs, or sediment of any fermented liquor. See *Fæces.*

F. sac'chari. (L. *saccharum*, sugar.) A term for treacle, *Theriaca.*

Fag'a'ra. (L. *fagus*, the beech tree; from its resemblance. F. *fagarier.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Xanthoxylaceæ.*

F. avicen'næ. The *Xanthoxylon avicennæ.*

F. guianen'sis. (*Guiana.*) The *Xanthoxylon hermaphroditum.*

F. heterophyl'la, Lam. The *Xanthoxylon heterophyllum.*

F. ma'jor. (L. *major*, greater. F. *Fagara poivre.*) A name for the *Fagara piperita.*

F. octan'dra, Linn. (Ὀκτώ, eight; ἀνήρ, a male.) The *Xanthoxylon octandrum.*

F. piperi'ta, Linn. (L. *piper*, pepper. F. *fagara poivre.*) Name of a plant found in Japan and the Philippine Islands, the berries of which are called Japan pepper, and have virtues like those of cubebs; they are aromatic, and said to be heating, drying, good for cold weak stomachs, and astringent to the bowels. The *Xanthoxylon piperitum.*

F. rhet'sa, Roxb. The *Xanthoxylon rhetsa.*

F. triphyl'la, Roxb. The *Xanthoxylon triphyllum.*

Fagaras'trum. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Xanthoxylaceæ.*

F. capen'sĕ. (Mod. L. *capensis*, belonging to the Cape of Good Hope.) A plant indigenous in South Africa, the fruit of which is named wild cardamom. It is aromatic, and has been used in cases of flatulence and paralysis.

Fagh'u'reh. A term employed by Avicenna, applied, it is believed by Lindley, to the seeds and capsules of *Xanthoxylon hastile*, employed to poison fish in Northern India.

Fa'gin. (L. *fagus*, the beech. F. *fagine;* G. *Buchenkernstoff.*) A substance obtained by Buchner from the beechnut, the same, according to some, as pyremetin; according to others, as trimethylamine. It is yellow and sweetish; is soluble in water and alcohol, sparingly in ether.

Fagitrit'icum. Same as *Fagotriticum.*

Fagopy'rum. (L. *fagus*, the beech tree; Gr. *πυρός*, wheat; because its seeds were supposed to resemble the fruit of the beech.) The buckwheat, *Polygonum fagopyrum.*

F. esculen'tum, Mönch. (L. *esculentus*, edible.) The buckwheat, *Polygonum fagopyrum.*

F. tartar'icum, Gärtn. (*Tartary.*) A variety of buckwheat growing in Siberia.

F. vulga'rĕ, Nees. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) The *Polygonum fagopyrum.*

Fagotrit'icum. (L. *fagus*, the beech tree; *triticum*, wheat.) A synonym of *Fagopyrum.*

Fagræ'a. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Loganiaceæ.*

F. fra'grans, Roxb. (L. *fragrans*, sweet-smelling.) Hab. China, Malay. Bark febrifuge.

Fa'gus. (L. *fagus*, the beech tree; from Gr. *φηγός*, from *φαγεῖν*, to eat; because its fruit was one of the earliest in use by man. F. *hêtre;* G. *Buche.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Amentaceæ.*

F. castan'ea, Linn. (F. *châtaignier;* G. *Castanienbaum.*) The chestnut tree, *Castanea vesca.*

F. castan'ea pu'mila. (L. *castanea*, the chestnut tree; *pumilus*, dwarfish. F. *châtaignier nain.*) A tree indigenous in America, the fruit of which is eaten like the chestnut. An infusion of the bark has been used in intermittent fever, and of the leaves in hooping-cough. The *Castanea pumila.*

F. purpu'rea. (L. *purpureus*, purple.) A synonym of *F. sylvatica.*

F. sylvat'ica, Linn. (L. *sylvaticus*, belonging to the woods. F. *hêtre;* I. *faggio;* S. *haya;* G. *Buche.*) The beech tree. The fruit and inner bark is used medicinally, the former in obstinate headache, the latter in hectic fever; the oil expressed from the nut is supposed to destroy worms, and is used in Silesia by the poor instead of butter. The seeds are said to be good for gravel.

F. sylves'tris. (L. *sylvestris*, living in woods.) The same as *F. sylvatica.*

Fa'ham. The native name in the Mauritius for the leaves of *Angræcum fragrans.*

Fa'han. Same as *Faham.*

Fa'hon. Same as *Faham.*

Fahrenbüh'lerbad. Switzerland, near Lucerne. A mineral water, containing lime, magnesia, and iron. Used in gout, paralysis, and skin diseases.

Fah'renheit, Ga'briel Dan'iel. The celebrated physicist, born at Dantzig in 1686, died in 1736. He wrote treatises on the boiling temperature of different liquids, on the freezing of water in a vacuum, and on the specific gravity of different substances. He invented a barometer and an hydrometer, and he proposed a graduation of the thermometer, which goes by the name of *F.'s scale of temperature.*

F.'s areom'eter. (*Ἀραιός*, thin; *μέτρον*, a measure.) Same as *F.'s hydrometer.*

F.'s barom'eter. (*Βάρος*, weight; *μέτρον*, a measure.) This instrument consists of a tube bent several times; the lower portions contain mercury, the upper portions are filled with water or other liquid. The pressure of the gas to which the mercury at the open extremity of the tube is exposed is balanced by the sum of the differences of level of the columns of mercury, diminished by the sum of the corresponding differences for the columns of water; hence, by bending the tubes many times, the height of the columns may be greatly reduced. It is used for determining great pressures, but is unreliable for small.

F.'s hydrom'eter. (*Ὕδωρ*, water; *μέτρον*, a measure.) A cylinder of glass or metal weighted below and having a plate on the top, on which weights are placed sufficient to sink the instrument to a definite mark on the stem.

F.'s scale of tem'perature. Fahrenheit marked the point at which a column of mercury stood in an hermetically closed tube when exposed to a mixture of snow and salt, which he considered to be the greatest cold producible; and then the point at which it stood when plunged into boiling water. The space covered by the expansion of the mercury is divided into 212 equal parts or degrees. When the instrument is placed in a mixture of ice and water it stands at the thirty-second division. 212° of Fahrenheit's thermometer corresponds to 100° of the Centigrade, and 80° of the Reaumur scale.

Fa'hum. Same as *Faham.*

Faint. (Old F. *feint*, p. p. of *feindre*, to feign; from L. *fingo*, to feign. F. *faible, affaibli;* I. *languido, fiacco;* S. *languido, extenuado;* G. *schwach, matt.*) Weak, languid.

Also (F. *evanouissement;* I. *svenimento;* S. *desmayo;* G. *Ohnmacht*), the loss of power of body and mind, also called *Syncope.*

Also (F. *s'évanouir;* I. *svenire;* S. *desmayarse;* G. *ohnmächtig werden*), to swoon, to fall into a *Syncope.*

Faint'ing. (*Faint.* F. *evanouissement;* I. *svenimento;* S. *desmayo;* G. *Ohnmacht.*) A temporary failure of the powers of the mind and body, indicated by pallor, cold perspiration, weak or almost imperceptible pulse and feeble respiration, and loss of consciousness. See *Syncope.*

Faint'ishness. (*Faint.*) A tendency to

loss of consciousness from failure of the action of the heart.

Faint'ness. The condition of being, or feeling, *Faint*.

Faints. (*Faint.*) The weak spirituous liquor obtained after the proof spirit has been distilled off in the rectification of crude spirit of wine; it is a mixture of several alcohols and of the ethers of fatty acids, varying according to the source of the substance distilled.

Also, a term for the minor, imperfect forms of *Epilepsy*.

Fair. (Sax. *fæger.*) Beautiful; pleasing to the eye; clear.

F. maids of Feb'ruary. The snowdrop, *Galanthus nivalis*.

F. maids of France. The double-flowered crowfoot, *Ranunculus aconitifolius*.

Fair'burn. A village in the County of Ross, Scotland. The waters are sulphureous.

Fair'feckles. The same as *Ephelides*.

Fairn'tickled. Having fairnfeckles, or *Ephelides*.

Fair'y. (Old F. *faerie*, enchantment.) A supernatural being in human form, believed to be very lithe and full of pranks.

F. but'ter. A name of the *Tremella albida* and other varieties, because they were supposed to be scattered by fairies in the night.

F. flax. The *Linum catharticum*, from its slimness.

Falcadi'na. Same as *Facaldina*.

Falcal'dine. Same as *Facaldina*.

Fal'canos. (Arab.) Old term for orpiment. (Ruland.)

Fal'cate. (L. *falcatus*, scythe-shaped. F. *falqué;* G. *sichelförmig.*) Term applied in Botany to organs that are scythe-shaped; that is, flat, plain, and curved, with the edges parallel.

F. car'tilages. The semilunar cartilages of the knee-joint.

Fal'cated. Same as *Falcate*.

Fal'ces. Plural of *Falx*.

Also, a term for the poison fangs of spiders.

Falcia'no. Italy, in Tuscany, on the left bank of the Ghiora. A chalybeate water of a temp. of 16·6° C. (61·38° F.) containing 8·5 grains of calcium carbonate, 6·4 of sodium carbonate, ·53 of iron carbonate, and 1·5 of sodium chloride, in 16 oz., with much free carbonic acid. Used in anæmic conditions and urinary deposits.

Falcif'erous. (L. *falx*, a sickle; *fero*, to bear. F. *falcifère;* G. *sicheltragend.*) Bearing falciform leaves; having some organ like a sickle in shape.

Fal'ciform. (L. *falx*, a sickle; *forma*, resemblance. F. *falciforme;* G. *sichelförmig.*) Resembling a sickle in form or shape.

F. bor'der of saphe'nous o'pening. The *F. expansion of fascia lata*.

F. car'tilages. The semilunar cartilages of the knee-joint.

F. cor'puscles. (L. *corpusculum*, a little body.) The long curved corpuscles found in the spore of certain Monocystidæ which become Gregarinidia.

F. expan'sion of fas'cia la'ta. That portion of the fascia lata which, extending downwards and outwards from the spine of the pubes, forms an arched margin above and to the outer side of the saphenous opening.

F. lig'ament of liv'er. The same as *Ligament, suspensory, of liver*.

F. lobe of brain. Term applied by Schwalbe to the mass formed by the limbic lobe of Broca, together with the lamina septi lucidi, fornix, and the dentate convolution, which he regards as an inner convolution encircling the limbic lobe.

F. pro'cess. (F. *faux de cerveau;* G. *die Sichel des Gehirns.*) A process of the dura mater, arising from the crista galli, separating the hemispheres of the brain, and ending in the tentorium. See *Falx cerebri*.

Also, a process of the great sacro-sciatic ligament which extends forwards along the margin of the ramus of the ischium.

F. pro'cess of fas'cia la'ta. The same as *F. expansion of fascia lata*.

F. si'nus. A synonym of *Sinus, longitudinal*.

Fal'co. (L. *falco*, a falcon; so called because of the hooked, *falcatus*, form of its digits. F. *faucon;* G. *Falke.*) A Genus of the Family *Diurnæ*, Order *Accipitres*, including the true falcons, eagles, hawks, and kites. Medicinal virtues were formerly attributed to different parts of these birds; thus, the fat and dung of the hawk were used in diseases of the eyes.

F. bu'teo, Linn. The *Buteo vulgaris*.

F. ful'vus, Grn. (L. *fulvus*, tawny.) The eagle; see under *Aquila*.

F. mil'vus, Linn. The *Milvus regalis*.

Fal'cula. (L. *falcula*, a claw.) A long, flattened, curved, pointed claw.

Falcula'ta. (L. *falcula*, a claw.) Term applied by Illiger, in 1811, for the animals included by Cuvier in the Classes *Insectivora* and *Carnivora*.

Fal'culate. (L. *falcula.*) Possessing, or resembling, a *Falcula*.

Faldel'la. Old term, employed by Jeremiah Martius, *in Observationibus*, according to Velschius, *in Sylloge Observ.* 54, for contorted lint, used for compresses, and other appliances.

Fal'kenberg. Germany, in Upper Silesia. A chalybeate sulphur spring. Used in rheumatic and gouty conditions.

Fal'kenstein. Germany, near Soden, on a declivity of the Taunus, 1700 feet above sea-level. A health resort in phthisis, sheltered from the north and east.

Fall. (Mid. E. *fallen;* Old Northumbrian *fallan;* Sax. *feallan;* G. *fallen;* L. *fallo;* Gr. *σφάλλω*, to trip up; from Aryan root *spal*, to fall. F. *tomber;* I. *cadere;* S. *caër.*) To drop or sink down either suddenly or sudden.

Also (F. *chute;* I. *caduta;* S. *caïda;* G. *Fall*), the act of dropping down.

F. of the leaf. See *Defoliation*.

F. poi'son. The foliage of the *Amianthium muscætoxicum*, which poisons cattle in the United States in the autumn, the time of the fall of the leaf. It is also employed to destroy flies.

F. rhe'otome. (Ῥέω, to flow; *τέμνω*, to cut.) An instrument for applying one or more electric shocks to a muscle at definite times. It is effected by the fall of a weight, which strikes a lever and completes a circuit of electricity.

Falla'cia. (L. *fallacia*, deceit; from *fallax*, deceitful.) Hallucination, illusion.

F. op'tica. (Ὀπτικός, of, or for, sight.) An optical illusion.

Fal'len. (*Fall.*) Dropped down.

F. stars. Certain species of Fungi, chiefly the *Tremella nostoc*.

Fal'ling. (*Fall.*) Dropping down; that which drops, or which has dropped.

F. bod'ies, laws of. The chief laws of falling bodies are that in a vacuum all bodies fall with equal rapidity, and that in a vacuum the motion of all bodies falling to the earth is uniformly accelerated.

F. down. A synonym of *Epilepsy*.

F. off. See *Defluvium*.

F. of the womb. A popular term for *Prolapsus uteri* and for *Procidentia uteri*.

F. sick'ness. (F. *mal caduc;* I. *mal caduco;* G. *Fallsucht.*) Popular term for the disease *Epilepsy*.

Fallo'pian. (*Fallopio.*) Of, or belonging to, the anatomist *Fallopius*. Applied to certain tubes or canals, and a ligament, first pointed out by him.

F. arch. (F. *arcade de Fallope.*) A name of Poupart's ligament.

F. canal'. The aqueduct of Fallopius. See *Aquæductus Fallopii*.

F. lig'ament. (Because discovered by *Fallopius*, according to some. F. *ligament de Fallope;* G. *Fallopisches Band.*) A term for the round ligament of the uterus; also for Poupart's ligament.

F. tube. (F. *trompe de Fallope, trompe utérine;* I. *tromba di Falloppio;* S. *trompa de Falopio;* G. *Muttertrompete.*) A tube enclosed in the free margin of the broad ligament, and extending on each side from the superior angle of the uterus to the sides of the pelvis. Its length is from three to four inches, the right one being longest. Its opening into the uterus, ostium uterinum, is very fine, but the lumen of the tube gradually enlarges into a trumpet-shaped cavity externally, which opens by a small orifice, ostium abdominale, into the abdominal cavity; occasionally there is more than one fimbriated opening. The outer opening is surrounded by fimbriæ, one of which is attached to the upper surface of the ovary; they grasp the ovary and receive the mature ovum when set free by the rupture of the Graafian follicle. The Fallopian tube is composed of thin tissues: an external serous or peritoneal coat; a middle muscular coat consisting of external longitudinal and internal circular fibres; and an internal mucous coat. The muscular coat is connected with the serous coat by means of connective tissue enclosing numerous blood-vessels; the mucous coat presents many longitudinal folds, and is lined with ciliated columnar epithelium, having a movement towards the uterus; at one time it was supposed to contain mucous glands, but their presence is now denied. The Fallopian tubes are supplied with blood by the ovarian artery; the veins enter the plexus pampiniforme; the nerves come from the ovarian and from the inferior hypogastric plexus, and from the uterine nerves. Several malformations of the Fallopian tubes have been noticed; one or both may be absent or may be impervious, and the single fimbriated opening may be replaced by two or more.

F. tube, ab'scess of. Pus in the Fallopian tube. See *Pyosalpinx*.

F. tube, anom'alies of forma'tion of. The chief anomalies are the presence of several abdominal openings; closure or constriction of the tubes; and dropsy of the tube or *Hydrosalpinx*.

F. tube, can'cer of. Cancer is rarely, if ever, a primary disease, but occurs as an extension of cancer of the womb or the ovaries.

F. tube, catarrh' of. See *Salpingitis*.

F. tube, catheterisa'tion of. (Καθετήρ, anything let down into.) The introduction of a tube, or of a flexible whalebone probe, through the os uteri into the Fallopian tube, proposed by Tyler Smith, for the purpose of effecting the discharge of fluid retained therein.

F. tube, cyst of. True cysts are occasionally found arising from the walls of the Fallopian tube, but more generally they are dilatations of its canal.

F. tube, devel'opment of. The Fallopian tube is constituted by the upper portion of the Müllerian duct, which opens at its extremity, and then develops the fimbriæ. It commences at an early period of embryonic life in the form of a narrow tube, which runs downwards parallel with the excretory duct of the Wolffian body. The two tubes coalesce below at the base of the allantois, where the urinary bladder subsequently forms. In the male the corresponding tubes become the vasa deferentia.

F. tube, dilata'tion of. (L. *dilatatio*, an enlarging.) A condition arising from accumulations of blood, pus, or other fluid, with obstruction at or near the uterine end of the tube, with or without closure of the fimbriated end; the tube may become sacculated and much lengthened.

F. tube, drop'sy of. A saccular distension of the Fallopian tube from an effusion of fluid, resulting from inflammation or hæmatoma; the fluid may be serous, mucous, purulent, or bloody.

F. tube, fibro'ma of. (*Fibroma.*) A fibroid tumour is a rare condition in the Fallopian tube; it takes origin in the muscular coat.

F. tube, gesta'tion in. (L. *gestatio*, a bearing.) Same as *Pregnancy, extrauterine, tubal*.

F. tube, hæm'orrhage from. Hæmorrhage may result from tubal pregnancy terminating in rupture, and is then often quickly fatal, or it may occur in connection with hæmatometra, primary hæmorrhage occurring within the canal of the tube, and the blood then escaping through the abdominal orifice and entering the cavity of the abdomen. Hæmorrhage may also occur into the canal of the Fallopian tube during menstruation. Hæmorrhage also may occur after ovariotomy from the cut end of the tube.

F. tube, her'nia of. Protrusion of the tube into a hernial sac.

F. tube, inflamma'tion of. See *Salpingitis*.

F. tube, ne'oplasms of. (Νέος, new; πλάσμα, anything formed.) Amongst these may be enumerated fibroids, lipomata, cysts, carcinoma, and tuberculosis.

F. tube, occlu'sion of. (L. *occludo*, to shut up.) Closure of the canal from stricture or adhesion of its walls. It is a cause of sterility.

F. tube, rup'ture of. The walls of the Fallopian tubes may give way from external injury, or from distension within, as of blood or pus.

F. tube, stric'ture of. Partial or complete obliteration of the canal of the Fallopian tube; it may be caused by inflammation, by tubercle, by fibroma, by calcareous deposit, or by senile atrophy.

F. tube, tuberculo'sis of. (*Tubercle.*)

A condition in which the Fallopian tube is distended with a soft, semifluid, or cheesy substance, has been called by this name; it is generally accompanied by tubercular deposit in some other organ, and has been found along with tubercular peritonitis.

Fallo'pio, Ga'briel. An Italian anatomist, born at Modena in 1523, died in 1562. His anatomical researches were very distinguished, especially his description of the inner ear, in which he noted for the first time the canal which bears his name and the stapes; and his was the first good account of the tubes known as Fallopian.

Fallo'pius. See *Fallopio, Gabriel.*

F., a'queduct of. (L. *aqua*, water; *duco*, to lead. F. *aqueduc de Fallope;* G. *Wasserleitung des Fallopius, Fallopischer Kanal.*) A canal in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, formerly supposed to convey a watery fluid. It transmits the facial nerve.

F., hia'tus of. (L. *hiatus*, an opening.) A narrow groove on the upper surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone leading to the aqueduct of Fallopius. It transmits the large superficial petrosal nerve.

Fällor'nö. Sweden, near Wexiö. An alkaline water containing free carbonic acid.

Fal'low. (Sax. *fealu*, yellowish.) Untilled, in reference to the colour of ploughed land.

F. wards. Wards which are at intervals cleared of patients, and thus have alternate periods of use and disuse.

Fall'trank. (G. *Fall*, a fall; *Trank*, drink.) Name used in Germany and Switzerland for an infusion of Alpine herbs, said to be of great efficacy in fortifying the body against the effects of falls or blows, and to be of service at the time of cessation of the menses. The composition of falltrank varies, each district, and sometimes each mountaineer has his favourite receipt; the plants generally used are the species of Arnica, Achillæa, Primula, Hypericum, Asperula, Pyrola, and others.

Fal'mouth. A health resort on the Coast of Cornwall, England.

Fal'sa colo'rum cogni'tio. (L. *falsus*, false; *color*, colour; *cognitio*, knowledge.) A false perception of colours; colour blindness.

False. (Old F. *fals;* from L. *falsus*, part. of *fallo*, to deceive. F. *faux;* I. *falso;* S. *falso;* G. *falsch.*) Untrue; not genuine.

F. aca'cia. The *Robinia pseudoacacia.*

F. am'nion. See *Amnion, false.*

F. an'eurysm. See *Aneurysm, false.*

F. angustu'ra bark. See *Angustura bark, false.*

F. aril'lus. The same as *Arillus micropylaris.*

F. bark. The outer layer of the stem of an endogenous plant; it is formed chiefly of the ends of the fibrovascular bundles. Also called *Rind.*

F. barks. The barks of various allied trees which have been introduced into commerce as a substitute for, or as an adulterant of, the true cinchona barks. They contain none of the cinchona alkaloids, and may be distinguished by giving off no purple vapour when heated; their microscopic characters are also different.

F. bit'tersweet. The *Celastrus scandens.*

F. calisay'a bark. See *Calisaya barks, spurious.*

F. colum'bo. The wood of *Coscinium fenestratum.*

F. concep'tion. See *Conception, false.*

F. cor'pora lu'tea. (L. *corpus*, body; *luteus*, yellow.) A Graafian follicle from which an ovum has been discharged without subsequent impregnation. False corpora lutea are smaller than the true, are more angular in form, present no cavity in their interior, and have a very thin layer of yellow nuclei. See *Corpus luteum, false.*

F. cyme. A biparous cyme or *Dichasium.*

F. dichot'omy. See *Dichotomy, false.*

F. dit'tany. The *Dictamnus fraxinella.*

F. im'age. The image perceived by an eye which squints, that perceived by the other eye, which fixes the object, being termed the true image.

F. ipecacuan'ha. The root of *Ionidium ipecacuanha.*

F. i'singlass. The dried ovary of a large fish has been imported from Para under this name.

F. joint. See *Pseudarthrosis.*

F. lig'aments of blad'der. These are five in number, viz. two posterior, which run forwards in the male from the sides of the rectum, and in the female from the sides of the uterus, to the posterior and lateral aspect of the bladder, they contain the obliterated hypogastric arteries and the ureters, with vessels and nerves; two lateral, which are reflections of the peritoneum from the iliac fossæ to the sides of the bladder; and one superior, which is the fold of the peritoneum, extending from the summit of the bladder to the umbilicus, and investing the urachus and the obliterated hypogastric arteries.

F. Lox'a bark. The bark of *Cinchona Humboldtiana*, Lamb.; also called Jaen bark.

F. man'nas. See *Mannas, false.*

F. mea'sles. A term which has been applied to those varieties of roseola which resemble measles; and also to *Rötheln.*

F. mem'brane. See *Membrane, false.*

F. myrrh. A substance of unknown origin found among India myrrh.

Also, a name of Indian bdellium.

F.-nerv'ed. See *Falsinervate.*

F. pains. See *Labour pains, false.*

F. pal'ate. See *Palate, false.*

F. pas'sage. (F. *faux passage.*) Term applied to a passage formed by the laceration or ulceration of the mucous membrane of the urethra or other duct, from the forcible introduction of instruments in a wrong direction.

F. pel'vis. Term applied to the expanded portion of the pelvic cavity which is situated above the linea iliopectinea. It is bounded on each side by the ossa ilii, behind is a deep notch, and in front it is incomplete, presenting a wide interval between the spinous processes of the ilia on either side.

F. projec'tion of im'ages. The diplopia consequent on paralysis of one or more of the muscles of the face.

F. ribs. (F. *les fausses côtes;* G. *die falschen, kurzen,* or *untern Rippen.*) Applied to the five inferior ribs, which, except the last two, or floating ribs, are joined anteriorly to each other and to the cartilage of the last true rib.

F. saff'ron. See *Saffron, false.*

F. sarsaparil'la. The *Aralia nudicaulis.*

F. sen'ega. See *Senega, false.*

F. Sol'omon's seal. The *Smilacina racemosa.*

F. sun'flower. The *Helenium autumnale.*

F. u'nicorn-plant. The *Helonias dioica.*

F. ver'tebra. See *Vertebra, false.*

F. vis'ion. See *Pseudoblepsia.*

F. wa'ters. (F. *hydralante.*) A fluid sometimes found between the amnion and chorion.

F. Win'ter's bark. (F. *fausse angusture.*) Common name for the *Canella alba.*

Falset'to. (I. *falsetto;* from L. *falsus,* false.) Same as *F. voice.*

F., doub'le. A third register of voice in addition to the chest and falsetto voice, probably produced by the vibration of a still smaller length of the vocal cords.

F. voice. A peculiar modification of the voice, differing from the chest voice in regard both to its quality and to its higher pitch. By some it is considered that falsetto tones are produced by the vibration of the vocal cords along only the middle part of their length, the rima glottidis being partly closed. Others consider that only the thin border of the glottis vibrates; whilst others, admitting that the vocal cords vibrate along their whole length and breadth, have noticed the pressure of a curved nodal line about one third of the distance from the free to the attached border, the parts of the cords on opposite sides of the nodal line being in opposite phases of vibration.

Falsifica'tion. (L. *falsus,* false; *facio,* to make. F. *falsification;* I. *falsificazione;* G. *Verfälschung, Fälschung.*) The act of making false; a counterfeiting. The same as *Adulteration.*

Falsiner'vate. (L. *falsus,* false; *nervus,* a nerve.) A term applied to the leaves of the cellular Cryptogams in which the nervures enclose no fibro-vascular fasciculus.

Fal'tranck. See *Falltranck.*

Fal'u-Szlati'na. Hungary, County Marmaros. Two mineral springs are found here; one an alkaline chalybeate, the other a saline chalybeate.

Falx. (L. *falx,* a sickle. F. *faux;* G. *Sichel.*) A scythe, or sickle. Applied to parts that have some resemblance to this object in their shape.

F. cerebel'li. (L. *cerebellum,* the little brain; dim. of *cerebrum,* the brain. F. *faux de cervelet;* G. *die Sichel des kleinen Gehirns.*) A triangular curved portion of the dura mater, extending from the middle of the posterior border of the tentorium, along the internal occipital crest to the foramen magnum, where it divides; it separates the two lobes of the cerebellum.

F. cer'ebri. (L. *cerebrum,* the brain. F. *faux de cerveau;* G. *die Sichel des Gehirns.*) A process of the dura mater; attached in front to the crista galli of the ethmoid bone, behind to the middle of the upper surface of the tentorium, and between these to the middle line of the inner surface of the cranium; it is broad behind, narrower in front, with a free lower border, which nearly reaches the corpus callosum, and separates the cerebral hemispheres.

F. ligamento'sa. (L. *ligamentum,* a band.) The same as *Ligamentum falciforme.*

F. ma'jor. (L. *major,* greater.) The *F. cerebri.*

F. mi'nor. (L. *minor,* less.) The *F. cerebelli.*

F. of the peritone'um, great. (L. *falx,* a sickle. F. *grande faux du péritoine.*) A reflection of the peritoneum extending from the umbilicus to the inferior surface of the liver.

F. of the peritone'um, les'ser. (F. *petites faux du péritoine.*) The reflection of the peritoneum forming the lateral ligaments of the liver.

F. of the umbili'cal vein. The same as *F. of the peritoneum, great.*

Famel'ica fe'bris. (L. *famelicus,* famished; *febris,* a fever. G. *Hungerfieber.*) Fever in which hunger is a prominent symptom.

Famel'icus. (L. *famelicus,* suffering from hunger; from *fames,* hunger. G. *hungerleidend.*) Hungry.

Fa'mes. (L. *fames,* hunger; for *fagmes,* from root of Gr. φαγεῖν, to eat. F. *faim;* G. *Hunger.*) An urgent desire for food; hunger.

F. bovi'na. (L. *bovinus,* pertaining to oxen.) A term for *Bulimia.*

F. cani'na. (L. *caninus,* belonging to a dog. F. *addéphagie, boulimie, faim canine;* G. *Gefrässigkeit, heftiger Hunger, Heisshunger, widernaturalischer Hunger.*) Canine hunger. A term for *Bulimia.*

F. lupi'na. (L. *lupinus,* wolfish. F. *faim de loup.*) Wolfish hunger. A term applied to the form of *Bulimia,* in which the patient eats voraciously, and almost immediately evacuates the contents of the intestines.

Famigeratis'simum emplas'trum. (L. *famigeratus,* renowned; from *fama,* fame; *gero,* to bear, or carry; *emplastrum,* a plaster; from its excellence.) Old term for a plaster used in intermittent fevers; composed of aromatic, irritating substances, and applied to the wrists.

Familiar'ica sel'la. (L. *familiaricus,* belonging to the household; *sella,* a seat.) A close stool.

Fam'ily. (F. *famille;* from L. *familia,* a household. I. *famiglia;* S. *familia;* G. *Familie.*) The persons of a household; the children of the same parents.

In Biology, a term applied to a number of genera bearing relations to each other by some organic resemblances.

In Botany, used by some synonymously with *Order.*

F. disea'ses. Diseases proceeding from heredity, as gouty or syphilitic diseases occurring in the children of gouty or syphilitic parents.

Fam'ine. (F. *famine;* from L. *fames,* hunger. I. *carestia;* S. *hambre, carestia;* G. *Hungersnoth.*) General, severe and continued hunger; continued want or scarcity of food. See *Inanition.*

F. fe'ver. A synonym of *Relapsing fever,* from its occurrence during periods of starvation.

The term has also been applied by Merssemann to the totality of the symptoms produced by protracted hunger, which he calls a fever.

Also, applied to *Typhus fever,* arising during periods of famine.

F. ty'phus. Typhus occurring in famine.

Fan. (Sax *fann;* from L. *vannus,* a fan; from Aryan root *wa,* to blow. F. *éventail;* I. *ventaglio;* S. *abanico;* G. *Fächer.*) An instru-

ment for exciting a current of air by the waving to and fro of a broad surface.

F.-like. (G. *fächerähnlich.*) Resembling an ordinary fan in shape, as the folded leaves of some palms.

F.-ner'ved. Having the nerves radiating like a fan from one point, as in some leaves and insects' wings.

F. palm. The *Corypha umbraculifera.*

F.-sha'ped. (G. *fächerförmig.*) Resembling an ordinary fan in shape, as the folded leaves of some palms.

F.-vein'ed. Same as *F.-nerved.*

Fan'culum. (Probably a contraction of *Fœniculum.*) A synonym of *Anethum.*

Fan'cy. (A contraction of E. *fantasy;* from Old F. *fantaisie;* from Low L. *fantasia;* from Gr. *φαντασία,* a making visible.) Imagination, caprice, impression.

F. mark. A synonym of *Nævus,* in reference to its supposed origin in a mental impression during pregnancy.

Fan'freckles. A synonym of *Ephelides.*

Fang. (Sax. *fangan,* to seize. F. *griffe;* G. *Fang.*) The root of a tooth.

Also, applied to the sharp-pointed, pervious tooth, fixed in the superior maxillary bone of vipers, through which flows into the wound made by it a venomous liquor, which produces effects more or less violent, according to the species of the reptile in which it is secreted.

Also, any sharp-pointed tooth or tusk of an animal.

Fan'tôme. (Old F. *fantosme, phantosme;* from L. *phantasma;* from Gr. *φάντασμα,* an appearance. F. *fantôme,* a phantom.) Name given by French obstetricians and surgeons to the figure or doll employed in demonstrating the progress of artificial labour, and the application of bandages.

Far. (Sax. *feor;* related to Gr. *πέραν,* beyond; Sans. *para,* distant; from Aryan root *par,* to pass through. F. *loin;* I. *lontano;* S. *lejos;* G. *weit.*) Distant.

F. point. The farthest point of distinct vision. In the emmetropic or normal eye it is the object situated at an infinite distance, or from which parallel rays proceed. In the myopic eye it is an object situated at such a distance from the eye that the diverging rays from it are focussed on the retina, when the eye is at rest. In the hypermetropic eye it is an object situated, if the expression may be used, beyond an infinite distance, that is, the rays proceeding from the object must be convergent.

F.-sight'edness. Same as *Hypermetropia.*

Far'ad. (*Faraday.*) The term used to express the electro-magnetic unit of capacity.

Farada'ic. Same as *Faradic.*

F. contractil'ity. See *Muscular contractility, faradic.*

Far'aday, Mi'chael. An English physicist, born at Newington Butts, near London, in 1791, died in Hampton Court Palace in 1867.

F., quadricar'buret of. A term for *Butyl hydride.*

F.'s tube. A tube of thick, well-annealed glass, bent in the middle and sealed at one end after introduction of its contents. Used for experiments on the liquefication of gases where great internal pressure has to be withstood.

Far'adayne. Himly's term for a very volatile fluid, of a disagreeable ethereal odour, obtained in the dry distillation of caoutchouc.

Far'adic. (*Faraday.*) Term applied to induced currents of electricity.

F. electric'ity. A term for induced electricity.

F. excitabil'ity. The character and amount of the contraction of a muscle under the influence of a faradic current, either applied directly or through a motor nerve; for this purpose the secondary current of an induction apparatus is generally used.

F. explora'tion. (L. *exploro,* to search out.) The use of the induced current for purposes of exploration.

F. irritabil'ity. Same as *F. excitability.*

Faradisa'tion. (*Faraday.*) The application of induced currents of electricity in cases of disease. The term was proposed by Duchenne, of Boulogne, in honour of Faraday. There is little chemical action produced and little pain or burning; but strong muscular contraction is produced, and a powerful impression on both sensory and motor nerves. The faradic or induced current is one of high tension.

F., cuta'neous. (L. *cutis,* the skin.) The application of the induced electric current so that it is in large part confined to the skin. To effect this purpose the rheophores are to be dry, and the skin is to be covered with some absorbent powder; a thin metal plate or a metallic brush may be substituted for the rheophore, or the back of the hand of the operator holding one rheophore, the other being applied to some part of the patient's body.

F., gen'eral. The application of the induced electric current to the whole body. It is accomplished by placing the patient on a sheet of copper connected with one pole of the battery and stroking the surface of his body with one hand while the operator holds in the other hand the other rheophore.

F., lo'calised. (L. *locus,* a place.) The application of the induced electric current to some special part or organ, such as the skin, a muscle, or the larynx.

F., mus'cular, direct'. The application of the induced current to a muscle either by electro-puncture or by moist rheophores placed over the belly of the muscle, the skin being wetted with salt water.

F., mus'cular, in'direct. The application of the induced current to a muscle by means of its motor nerve, for which purpose a large wet rheophore is placed over the belly of the muscle, and a narrow or pointed one over the most superficial part, or motor point, of the nerve.

F., neu'ro-mus'cular. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; L. *musculus,* a muscle.) The application of the induced current to a muscle, or to a motor nerve, or to both; for this purpose the rheophores should be moist and the skin well wetted with salt water, so that the current may penetrate more easily.

F., percuta'neous. (L. *per,* through; *cutis,* the skin.) The application of the induced current to the deeper tissues by passing it, by means of a moist rheophore, through the skin, which is to be wetted with salt water.

Far'adism. (*Faraday.*) A term applied to inductive electricity.

Far'ado-punc'ture. (*Faradism;* L. *punctura,* a puncture.) The perforation of some

part of the body with a fine needle attached to one pole of a battery, for the purpose of sending an induced current of electricity through the organ.

F. of heart. A proposal of Steiner for the purpose of restoring the heart's action in cardiac syncope, such as occurs in death from chloroform. The needle is introduced into the apex of the heart through the middle of the fifth intercostal space, about 3 centimeters from the left border of the sternum.

Farci'men. (L. *farcimen*, a sausage; from *farcio*, to stuff.) A synonym of *Farcy*.

Farcimina'lis. (L. *farcimen*, a sausage. G. *wurstförmig*.) Of, or belonging to, a sausage, or to farcy.

F. membra'na. (L. *membrana*, a membrane.) The *Allantois*.

F. tu'nica. (L. *tunica*, a tunic.) The *Allantois*.

Farci'minum. (L. *farciminum*, a disease of horses and other animals, perhaps costiveness.) A synonym of *Farcy*.

Farcino'ma. (*Farcy*.) A synonym of *Farcy*.

Far'cinous. (*Farcy*. F. *farcineux*.) Relating to, or being affected by, *Farcy*.

Farc'tate. (L. *farctus*, part. of *farcio*. F. *farci*.) Stuffed; filled; crammed; having the cavity filled up.

Farctu'ra. (L. *farcio*, to stuff, or fill.) The act of stuffing. Old term for an operation consisting in stuffing or cramming medicinal substances into the body of an eviscerated animal, or into the empty rind of a fruit.

Far'cy. (L. *farcio*, to stuff. F. *farcin*; I. *scabbia, farcino, mal del verme*; S. *lamparones*; G. *Wurm, Hautwurm*.) A special manifestation or development of glanders, from which it may be produced by inoculation, or it may arise apparently from simple overcrowding. It presents itself in two forms, acute and chronic.

Also, a cutaneous eruption incident to glanders. It is often only a secondary manifestation, bearing about the same relation to the other phenomena that the erythema and papules do to syphilis. See *Glanders*.

F., acu'te. In this form the symptoms are both constitutional and local. The former consist of a febrile state, with rigors, rise of temperature, staring skin, and general impairment of activity; the latter are local infiltrations, usually, but not always, confined to the extremities. When these have subsided circumscribed swellings, known as farcy buds, together with an enlarged and tense condition of the blood-vessels and lymphatics, termed cords, are observed. The specific tubercles, or farcy buds, appear suddenly, and are situated in the cutis or subcutaneous tissue. They vary in size from a pea to a hazel nut. In a few days central softening, with disintegration and softening of the skin, take place in them, and deep angry-looking ragged ulcers, farcy ulcers, appear, which are disposed to extend and discharge a foul, greyish-white, creamy liquid tinged with blood. The adjacent lymph glands become implicated, shown by their enlargement and hardness, and they occasionally suppurate. Death may ultimately result from emaciation and prostration.

F., acute', in man. The disease may be propagated by inoculation or by general affection. When it is inoculated there is almost immediately pain along the course of the lymphatics, proceeding from the wound; they become like knotted cords, the lymphatic glands swell, and the limb becomes œdematous. There is nausea, vomiting, headache, pains in the limbs, shivering, and more or less fever, occasionally of an intermittent type. When the disease is taken by general infection the constitutional symptoms precede the others. After six or seven days multiple abscesses form under the skin, which is hard and discoloured, containing blood and sanies, sometimes pus; inflammation of the lymphatics spreads from them, they burst and discharge, and an unhealthy ulcer succeeds; or an indolent subcutaneous abscess may form leaving the skin pale, soft, and pitting on pressure. In a fortnight or more the characteristic pustular eruption appears, accompanied by profuse sweating and great prostration. At the end of the third or fourth week death may occur, preceded by stupor, delirium, involuntary discharge of fæces, and spasmodic muscular contractions.

F., bud. The form in which *F. buds* are present in great numbers in different parts of the body, as the head, neck, limbs, and nasal mucous membrane.

F. buds. A term applied to the small tumours which occur during the progress of farcy in the skin and nasal mucous membrane; they are caused by thickening of the valves of the lymphatic vessels or by inflammation of the lymphatic glands and the areolar tissue, which contain a large quantity of caseous matter; they soften and suppurate, leaving open sores, *F. ulcers*.

F., but'ton. The form in which there are lumps caused by inflammation of lymphatic glands without implication of the areolar tissue.

F. but'tons. Same as *F. buds*, especially applied where there is little thickening of connective tissue.

F., chron'ic. In this form the general disturbance of the system is not well marked. The febrile symptoms, if present, are distinctly remittent. The farcy buds, passing into ulcers, are the diagnostic features of the disease, one or several weeks being occupied in the process of softening.

F., chron'ic, in man. This form is propagated both by inoculation and by general infection. It resembles the acute form in its mode of access, but is slow in progress. When the abscesses appear they are seldom numerous, generally on the limbs, and often near the joints; they seldom contain pus, most often a bloody sanies, which, though generally without smell, is sometimes very fœtid. They terminate in ulcers, which have little inclination to spread and none to heal. The lymphatics are not prone to be implicated, neither is there a pustular eruption, but the limb pains are often very severe and permanent. Chronic farcy may destroy the patient gradually, or may terminate rapidly in the end by taking on the acute form.

F. cords. The hardened lymphatic vessels found in most cases of farcy.

F., pipe. The form of farcy in which the lymphatic vessels are enlarged and thickened, without much implication of the glands.

F. pipes. The enlarged and thickened lymphatic vessels in the vicinity of farcy sores.

F. sores. Same as *F. ulcers*.

F. ul'cers. The round open sores resulting from the suppuration of *F. buds*. They are

for the most part deeply excavated, and have grey or greyish-red, sloughy, glistening bases with elevated, everted, and usually ragged edges. They discharge an exceedingly foul, sanguinopurulent, irritating fluid. The surrounding connective tissue is swollen and indurated.

Far'fara. The *Tussilago farfara*.

F. be'chium. (Βήξ, a cough.) The *Tussilago farfara*, from its use.

Far'farus. The *Populus alba;* so called from the river of this name probably.

Fari'na. (L. *farina*, ground corn; from *far*, spelt, the earliest food of the Romans. F. *farine;* I. *farina;* S. *harina;* G. *Mehl.*) Meal; flour. A powder obtained by the grinding of seeds, especially those of graminaceous and leguminous plants, and the separation of the particles of cuticle or the bran.

Also, a synonym of *Pollen*.

F. amygdala'rum. (L. *amygdala*, an almond. F. *farine d'amandes;* G. *Mandelmehl.*) Meal made by grinding down decorticated almonds. Used externally as a powder applied to fissures and excoriations of the skin; and taken internally in the form of almond paste, and almond bread and biscuits. Also used as an addition to pastils.

F. ave'næ. (L. *avena*, the oat. F. *farine d'avoine;* G. *Hafermehl.*) The flour of the seed of the oat, *Avena sativa*. See *Oatmeal*.

F. fa'bæ. (L. *faba*, a bean. G. *Bohnenmehl.*) Used as food often when mingled with the meal of other leguminous plants, as in Ervalenta and various patented foods. Also used as a poultice.

F. fæcun'dans. (L. *fæcundo*, to make fruitful.) A term for *Pollen*.

F. fæ'ni græ'ci. Meal made from the seeds of *Trigonella fænum græcum*. Used as a poultice.

F. hor'dei. (L. *hordeum*, barley. G. *Gerstenmehl.*) Barley meal. Used for poultices.

F. hor'dei præpara'ta. (L. *præparatus*, prepared. G. *präparirtes Gerstenmehl.*) Barley meal in which, by exposure to moderate heat, the starch has been partially converted into dextrin. An easily digestible food. Used in a similar manner to arrowroot. Formerly in the G. Ph.

F. lac'tea in u'su infan'tum. Nestlé's food for children. Made from condensed milk and wheat meal, the starch of which, by exposure to moderate heat, has been converted into dextrin, and the gluten rendered soluble.

F. leguminosa'rum. (L. *legumen*, pulse.) The same as *F. fabæ*.

F. len'tis. (L. *lens*, a lentil. G. *Linsenmehl.*) Lentil meal. A nutritious food, constituting the whole or a large part of the preparations called *Ervalenta* and *Revalenta arabica*.

F. li'ni. See *Lini farina*.

F. li'ni placenta'rum. (L. *linum*, flax; *placenta*, a cake.) Linseed meal made from oil-cake, and retaining the odour of the rancid oil. Used as a poultice. See *Lini farina*.

F. li'ni sem'inis. (L. *semen*, seed. G. *Leinmehl.*) Linseed meal. An emollient. Used when reduced to a paste with water as a poultice. See *Lini semina*.

F. mandi'ocæ. (F. *farine de manioc;* Port. *farinha de Pao.*) Cassava or Cassada meal. It contains about 2·3 parts per cent. of proteids.

F. ory'zæ. (L. *oryza*, rice. F. *poudre de riz;* G. *Reismehl.*) Ground rice; rice meal. The flour of rice, *Oryza sativa*, used as a food, recommended by Waring as a useful substitute for linseed as a poultice.

F. sa'gu. (Malay *Sagu*, name of the palm, *Saguerus saccharifer.*) Sago.

F. secali'na. (L. *secale*, rye. F. *farine de blé;* G. *Roggenmehl.*) Rye meal.

F. seca'lis. (L. *secale.*) The same as *F. secalina*.

F. sem'inum sina'pis, Aust. Ph. (L. *semen*, seed; *sinapi*, mustard. G. *Senfmehl.*) The freshly prepared powder of the seeds of the mustard plant.

F. sina'pis. (L. *sinapi*, mustard. G. *Senfmehl.*) Flour of mustard, procured by grinding the seed. See *Sinapis*, B. Ph.

F. sina'pis placenta'rum. (L. *placenta*, a cake.) Ground mustard cake, or mustard seeds, from which the oil has been expressed.

F. trit'ici, B. Ph. (L. *triticum*, wheat. F. *farine de froment;* I. *farina di frumento;* S. *flor dei trigo, acimite;* G. *Weizenmehl.*) Wheaten flour; the grain of wheat, *Triticum vulgare*, ground and sifted. It consists of starch, gluten, albumen, sugar, and gum, in somewhat varying proportions. Flour is used to sprinkle on inflamed surfaces, and is a constituent of *Cataplasma fermenti*.

F. trit'ici tos'ta. (L. *triticum*, wheat; *tostus*, toasted.) Baked flour. Used as a food for infants and invalids.

Farina'cea. (L. *farina*, flour.) A term applied to the plants which yield the different kinds of eatable flour.

Farina'ceous. (L. *farina*, flour, or meal. F. *farinacé, farineux;* I. *farinaceo;* G. *mehlig.*) Of, or belonging to, containing, consisting of, or affording, farina or flour.

In Medicine, the term is applied to epidermal exfoliations which are pale and very minute, so as to resemble flour.

F. albu'men. A term applied to the albumen of a seed when it contains much starch, as in wheat.

F. food. Term applied to all forms of diet which contain a large proportion of starch in their composition, though they may not be exclusively formed of it. Such are puddings made of rice, sago, tapioca, semolina, arrowroot, and corn flour.

Fari'næ. Plural of *Farina*.

F. emollien'tes. (L. *emollio*, to soften.) An old name for a mixture of equal parts of the flour of linseed, rye, and barley.

F. resolven'tes. (L. *resolvo*, to loose, to melt. F. *farines resolutives.*) A name formerly given in the Fr. Codex to a mixture of equal parts of the flour of the seeds of the fenugreek, *Trigonella fænum-græcum*, the bean, *Vicia faba*, the lentil, *Ervum ervilia*, and the white lupin, *Lupinus albus;* forming a meal of which cataplasms were made.

Farina'rium. (L. *farina*, meal.) A synonym of *Alica*.

Far'inose. (L. *farina*, starch. G. *mehlartig.*) Mealy; affording meal.

In Botany, applied to leaves or other organs that are covered with a meal-like powder.

Far'kas-Mezö. Transylvania, on the left bank of the River Fejér Patak. An earthy mineral water, containing free carbonic acid.

Farn'bühl. Switzerland, near Lucerne, a climatic health resort, 2300 feet above sea-level, with a cold earthy spring, containing a little iron.

Farn'tickles. A synonym of *Ephelides.*

Far'rants's me'dium. Gum arabic 4 parts dissolved in distilled water 4 parts, and mixed with glycerin 2 parts. Used as a medium for preserving delicate animal and vegetable substances.

Far'rea nu'bes. (L. *farreus*, made of spelt; *nubes*, a cloud.) Applied formerly, by Serenus Sammonicus, *c.* iii, as a term for *Porrigo* and *Pityriasis*, in reference to the exfoliation of the epidermis in a mealy state.

Far'reous. (L. *far*, corn. F. *farineux.*) Scurfy; applied to the urine when it deposits a branny sediment.

Farsight'edness. The same as *Hypermetropia.*

Fas'cia. (L. *fascia*, a band. F. *fascia;* I. *fascia;* S. *fascia;* G. *Binde.*) A swathe, bandage, fillet, or roller.

In Anatomy, a membranous expansion of reticulated fibrous tissue, of varying thickness and strength, which serves as an investment to organs, especially muscles. Fasciæ are divided into superficial and deep, or fibro-areolar and aponeurotic; they are developed from the mesoblast.

F., abdom'inal. (L. *abdomen*, the belly.) This consists of two layers of connective tissue, one superficial, often containing much fat, the other deep, which lie between the skin and the muscles and aponeuroses of the abdomen. The superficial layer is continuous below with the deep layer, and the two layers losing their fat pass into the dartos. The deep layer forms near the middle line the *Suspensory ligament of the penis*, and more externally the *F. of Scarpa.*

F. adipo'sa re'num. (L. *adiposus*, fatty; *ren*, the kidney.) The adipose tissue surrounding the kidney.

F., a'nal. (L. *anus*, the anus.) A process of the deep perinæal fascia. It is a thin layer of areolar tissue, which extends backwards on the perinæal surface of the levator ani muscle.

Also, called the ischio-rectal fascia.

F., antebra'chial. (L. *ante*, in front; *brachium*, the forearm. F. *aponévrose antibrachiale;* G. *Vorderarmbinde.*) This fascia is continuous with the brachial fascia, commences at the elbow, covers the forearm, and is attached to the lower part of the radius and the inner surface of the ulna. It is closely attached to the subjacent flexor and extensor muscles near their origin, and sends down processes between them. It is perforated by a communicating vein between the superficial and deep veins of the forearm. Below, it is continuous with the fascia of the hand.

F. aponeurot'ica. (Ἀπονεύρωσις, the end of a muscle where it becomes tendon.) The same as *F., deep.*

F. aponeurot'ica fem'oris. (L. *fascia*, a band; Gr. ἀπονεύρωσις, the end of a muscle; L. *femur*, the thigh.) Same as *F. lata femoris.*

F., ax'illary. (L. *axilla*, the armpit. F. *aponévrose axillaire;* G. *Achselbinde.*) A dense fascia stretched across the axilla. It is continuous in front with the fascia covering the pectoralis major and minor muscles, behind with that covering the latissimus dorsi and teres major muscles, and below and externally with the sheath of the vessels, and the aponeurosis of the arm. It is perforated by many lymphatics.

F., bicip'ital. (L. *biceps*, two-headed.) A strong, flat, thin tendon passing from the inner side of the biceps flexor cubiti to the fascia covering the muscles of the forearm, which arise from the internal condyle.

F., bra'chial. (L. *brachialis*, belonging to the arm. F. *aponévrose brachiale;* G. *Armbinde.*) This commences at the acromion, and forms a thin investment to the deltoid, at the anterior border of which it is continuous with the coracoclavicular fascia. It then surrounds the tendon of the pectoralis minor and that of the coracobrachialis, and penetrates to the lateral wall of the axilla and the capsule of the shoulder-joint. Finally it descends the arm, constituting an investment for the biceps and triceps muscles, the direction of the fibres being chiefly transverse.

F., broad. The *F. lata femoris.*

F., buc'cal. (L. *bucca*, the cheek. G. *Fascie der Backengegend.*) A thin fibrous fascia which, splitting at the side of the face into two layers, covers the superficial and deep muscles.

F. buccinato'ria. (L. *buccinator*, a trumpeter.) A synonym of *F., buccopharyngeal.*

F., buc'co-pharynge'al. (L. *bucca*, the cheek; Gr. φάρυγξ, the gullet.) The deeper of the two laminæ of the buccal fascia. It is covered by the masseter and internal pterygoid muscles. Its middle part is stretched between the hamular process and the posterior extremities of the alveolar processes, behind the upper and lower molar teeth. In front it invests the external surface of the buccinator muscle, joins the parotideo-masseteric fascia, and is lost at the angle of the mouth. Posteriorly, where it is thicker, it is continuous with the pterygo-maxillary ligament, and extends over the lateral wall of the pharynx. Above, it is connected with the tensor palati, by which it can be stretched, and with the Eustachian tube. Below, it is continuous with the deep layer of the cervical fascia.

F. bul'bi. (L. *bulbus*, a bulb.) A synonym of *Tenon's fascia.*

F. bul'bi oc'uli. (L. *bulbus; oculus*, the eye.) Same as *F. bulbi.*

F. capita'lis. (L. *capitalis*, belonging to the head.) The *Bandage, capeline.*

F. cap'itis. (L. *caput*, the head.) The superficial fascia of the head; it is thin, and lies between the skin and the aponeurosis of the occipitofrontalis muscle.

Also, a synonym of *Diadema.*

F., ceph'alo-pharynge'al. (Κεφαλή, the head; φάρυγξ, the gullet.) A portion of the *F. pharyngis interna* which covers the sphenoid and temporal bones and the Eustachian tube, and is gradually lost in the pharyngeal wall.

F., cervi'cal. (L. *cervix*, the neck.) A dense fascia covering the muscles of the neck, and for the most part divisible into a superficial and a deep layer. The two layers are fused at the hyoid bone and larynx, but are elsewhere split into many laminæ.

F., cervi'cal, deep. The deep layer forms the floor of the anterior triangle of the neck, and extends upwards to the linea obliqua interna maxillæ inferioris, joins the ligamentum stylomaxillare, the ligamentum stylohyoideum, and the buccopharyngeal fascia; below, it extends to the first rib, covers the scaleni and the floor of the fossa supraclavicularis, it encloses the posterior belly of the omohyoid, and, closely connected with the intermediate tendon of this muscle, passes to the middle third of the clavicle, and the cartilage of the first rib; internally it passes to

the sternomastoid, runs beneath the sternothyroid, in front of the thyroid gland and trachea, as far as to the manubrium sterni and the cartilage of the first rib, covering the thymus, and losing itself in the pericardium.

F., cervi'cal, superfic'ial. The platysma lies on the superficial fascia, which at the anterior border of this muscle spreads over the triangle of the neck, covering the digastric and mylohyoid muscles, the submaxillary gland, and jaw, and is continuous with the parotideo-masseteric fascia. It also may be traced over the outer surface of the sternomastoid, and it extends up to the ear; below, it covers the sternohyoid, sternothyroid, and the anterior belly of the omohyoid. It extends from the sternomastoid to the trapezius, covering the supraclavicular fossa, and terminates at the interclavicular ligament and the upper border of the clavicle.

F., cla'vi-pec'toral. (*Clavicle*; L. *pectus*, the breast.) A fascia which is attached above to the clavicle, splits to enclose the pectoralis minor muscle, and unites with the deep pectoral fascia at the anterior fold of the axilla to form the axillary fascia.

F. co'li. (L. *colon*, the large intestine.) See *Fasciæ coli*.

F., Col'les'. (*Colles, Abraham.*) The *F., perinæal, superficial.*

F. col'li. (L. *collum*, the neck.) A synonym of *F., cervical.*

F. col'li profun'da. (L. *collum*, the neck; *profundus*, deep.) The *F., cervical, deep.*

F., Coop'er's. (*Cooper, Sir Astley Paston.*) Same as *F. of Scarpa*. See *F. propria of Cooper*.

F., coracoclavic'ular. (*Coracoid* process; *clavicle.*) This fascia commences at the clavicle and the first rib, where it is continuous with the cervical fascia. It invests the subclavius muscle and fills the fossa infraclavicularis, where it attains its greatest density. It covers the deep surface of the pectoralis minor, extends to the coracoid process, and descends to the insertions of the pectoralis major and deltoid, where it becomes continuous with the fascia brachialis.

F., cos'to-cor'acoid. (L. *costa*, a rib; *coracoid.*) The same as *Membrane, costo-coracoid.*

F., cra'nial. (Κρανίον, the skull.) The layer of dense, firm fascia immediately underneath the skin of the skull, to which it is closely attached; it is continuous with the superficial fascia of the neck, and with the temporal fascia. It encloses the auricular muscles, and the superficial temporal vessels and nerves.

F., cremaster'ic. (Κρεμαστήρ, a suspender.) Term applied to the connective tissue in which lie the lower fibres of the inferior oblique muscle of the abdomen, or cremaster muscle, which form loops on the surface of the cord upon the infundibuliform fascia.

F., crib'riform. (L. *cribrum*, a sieve; *forma*, shape. F. *fascia cribriforme, f. criblé.*) The sieve-like fascia. Applied to a small web of cellular substance stretched from the lower edge of Poupart's ligament, across the saphenous opening of the fascia lata, over the inguinal glands; it is perforated by small vessels and lymphatics.

F. crura'lis. (L. *crus*, the leg.) The same as *F. cruris.*

F. cru'ris. (L. *crus*, the leg.) This commences at the knee and covers the muscles of the lower leg. Anteriorly it is attached to the cristæ of the tibia and fibula, and forms sheaths for the muscles between the two bones, and for the peronæi. It is absent on the inner surface of the tibia. At the posterior surface of the leg it divides into a superficial and deep layer for the muscles of that part; near the ankle it is strengthened by several stronger bands. See *Ligamentum transversum cruris, L. cruciatum tarsi, L. laciniatum*, and *Retinaculum tendinum peronæorum.*

F. cru'ris profun'da. (L. *crus*; *profundus*, deep.) The deep layer of the *F. cruris.*

F., deep. A general term applied to the layer of fibrous connective tissue immediately investing the surface of the muscles of the limbs, dipping between them, and affording to them surfaces for attachment.

F., deep, of pec'toral re'gion. A thin fascia investing the pectoralis major. It is continuous above with the costo-coracoid membrane.

F., deep, of the sole. The same as *F., plantar.*

F., deep, of the thigh. The same as *F. lata femoris.*

F. denta'ta. (L. *dentatus*, toothed.) A convolution of the brain lying in the dentate fissure, named from the notched appearance of its inferior surface. It is covered by the fimbria. The grey substance of the hippocampus is behind it; it blends in front with the uncus. The *Gyrus dentatus.*

F. denta'ta ciner'ea. (L. *dentatus*, toothed; *cinereus*, ashy grey.) The sinuous outline presented on section of the grey matter forming the *Corpus dentatum* of the cerebellum.

F. digita'lis. (L. *digitalis*, of the finger.) A synonym of *Gantelet.*

F., diophthal'mic. (Δίς, twice; ὀφθαλμός, the eye.) A bandage which covers both eyes.

F. di'videns. (L. *divido*, to separate.) Same as *Bandage, dividing.*

F., dor'sal. (L. *dorsum*, the back.) That portion of the lumbo-dorsal fascia which covers the muscles of the back in the dorsal region.

F., dor'sal, of foot. See *F. dorsalis pedis.*

F., dor'sal, of hand. See *F. dorsalis manus.*

F. dorsa'lis ma'nus. (L. *dorsum*, the back; *manus*, the hand.) A thin fascia commencing at the lower border of the ligamentum carpi dorsale and lost on the first phalanges in the expansion of the tendons of the extensores digitorum.

F. dorsa'lis pe'dis. (L. *dorsum*, the back; *pes*, the foot.) A thin fascia extending from the lower border of the retinaculum tendinum peronæorum over the dorsum of the foot to the toes. It is continuous laterally with the fascia plantaris, and is in parts attached to the lateral borders of the tarsus, and to the sides of the first and fifth metatarsal bones.

F. en'do-abdomina'lis. (Ἔνδον, within; L. *abdominalis*, abdominal.) A synonym of *F. transversalis.*

F., en'do-gas'trica. (Ἔνδον; γάστηρ, the stomach.) A synonym of *F. transversalis.*

F. en'do-thorac'ica. (Ἔνδον, within; θώραξ, the chest.) The fascia connecting the pleura costalis with the ribs and intercostal muscles, according to Sibson.

F., fi'bro-are'olar. (L. *fibra*, a fibre; *areola*, a small open place.) The same as *F., superficial.*

F. Hellodo'ri. (L. *Heliodorus*, an old Roman surgeon.) A T-bandage used to support the breast. Two or three turns were passed round the chest, and the split extremity was carried on either side of the neck.

F., il'iac. (L. *iliacus*, from *ilia*, the flanks. G. *Darmbeinmuskelbinde.*) The iliac fascia lines the back part of the abdominal cavity; it springs from the sacrum and lumbar vertebræ, and as it extends to the internal lip of the crest of the ilium, covers the iliacus and psoas magnus muscles above Poupart's ligament. It terminates below at Poupart's ligament, and at the brim of the pelvis. It is continuous with the fascia transversalis, aids in forming the sheath of the crural vessels, and is attached to the iliopectineal tubercle, the crista, and the ligamentum cristæ pubis, and the linea arcuata interna; above it blends with the ligamentum arcuatum externum of the diaphragm.

F., il'io-pectine'al. A process of the fascia iliaca which extends between the linea iliopectinea and Poupart's ligament, and then accompanies and surrounds the femoral vessels. It divides the space beneath Poupart's ligament into an internal and smaller space, which is occupied by the vessels, and an external space, occupied by the psoas and iliacus muscles.

F. infraspina'ta. (L. *infra*, beneath; *spina*, spine.) The fascia covering the infraspinatus muscle; a part of the *F., suprascapular.*

F., infundib'uliform. (L. *infundibulum*, a funnel; *forma*, shape. F. *fascia infundibuliforme.*) A funnel-shaped fascia; a term for a membranous layer which is continuous above with the fascia transversalis and the subperitoneal areolar membrane, and which, lying beneath the cremasteric fascia, completely invests the spermatic cord, and is connected below with the posterior part of the testicle.

F., in'guinal. (L. *inguinalis*, of the groin.) The fascia of the groin. It is divided into two layers, a superficial and deep, between which are found the superficial vessels and nerves, and the inguinal lymphatic gland.

Also, a synonym of *Spica inguinalis.*

F., intercolum'nar. (L. *inter*, between; *columna*, a column.) A thin layer of connective tissue, derived from the tendon of the external oblique muscle at the margin of the external abdominal ring, and prolonged downwards upon the cord and testis.

F., intercos'tal, exter'nal. (L. *inter*, between; *costa*, a rib.) A thin layer of dense fascia covering the outer surface of the external intercostal muscles.

F., intercos'tal, inter'nal. A thin layer of dense fascia covering the inner surface of the internal intercostal muscles.

F., intercos'tal, mid'dle. A thin layer of delicate fascia lying between the external and internal intercostal muscles.

F., intermus'cular, of arm. The brachial fascia gives off on either side of the arm an intermuscular septum, which is attached to the external and internal condyloid ridge, and to the corresponding condyle of the humerus. The external intermuscular septum blends with the tendon of the deltoid. It gives attachment to the triceps behind, to the brachialis anticus, supinator longus, and extensor carpi radialis longior, in front. It is perforated by the musculospiral nerve and superior profunda artery. The internal intermuscular septum is blended with the tendon of the coraco-brachialis, and also gives attachment to the triceps behind, and to the brachialis anticus in front. It is perforated by the ulnar nerve and by the inferior profunda and anastomostica arteries.

F., intermus'cular, of foot. Term applied to the strong vertical fibrous septa which separate the middle from the external and internal plantar group of muscles. These vertical septa give off thinner processes, which, running transversely, separate the successive layers of muscles from each other.

F., is'chio-prostat'ic. (*Ischium*, the bone of that name; *prostate* gland.) The same as *Ligamentum pubovesicale medium.*

F., is'chio-rec'tal. (*Ischium*, the bone of that name; L. *rectum*, the intestine so called.) A thin layer of fascia continuous with the obturator fascia, which covers the perinæal aspect of the levator ani muscle.

Also, a synonym of *F., anal.*

F. la'ta. (L. *latus*, broad. F. *fascia crurale*; G. *die breite Binde, schnige Schenkelbinde.*) The broad fascia. See *F. lata femoris.*

F. la'ta aponeuro'sis. (L. *latus*, broad; Gr. ἀπονεύρωσις, the end of a muscle.) The same as *F. lata femoris.*

F. la'ta, fal'ciform pro'cess of. See *Falciform expansion of fascia lata.*

F. la'ta fem'oris. (L. *latus*, broad; *femur*, thigh.) A strong aponeurotic investment of the muscles of the thigh. It is attached above to the back of the sacrum and coccyx, to the crest of the ilium, to Poupart's ligament, to the body and ramus of the os pubis, to the ramus and tuberosity of the ischium, and to the lower margin of the great sacrosciatic ligament. It covers the gluteus medius, and splits at the border of the gluteus maximus into a superficial and deep layer, which reunite below. The tensor vaginæ femoris is attached to it externally. It is thin on the inner side of the thigh, and just below Poupart's ligament presents the saphenous opening. The fascia lata assists below in forming the capsule of the knee-joint, and is attached to the tibia, fibula, and patella, and is continuous in part with the fascia of the leg.

F. la'ta, mus'cle of. The *Tensor vaginæ femoris.*

F. levato'ris a'ni. (L. *levator*, a lifter.) Same as *F., anal.*

F., lin'gual. (L. *lingua*, the tongue.) A layer of connective tissue on the dorsum of the tongue, behind the papillæ circumvallatæ, which intervenes between the mucous membrane and the muscular tissue.

F. longitudina'lis ante'rior. (L. *longitudo*, length; *anterior*, that which is in front.) The same as *Ligamentum longitudinale anterius.*

F. longitudina'lis poste'rior. (L. *longitudo*; *posterior*, that which is behind.) The same as *Ligamentum longitudinale posterius.*

F., lum'bar. (L. *lumbus*, the loin. F. *aponévrose de la masse commune*; G. *Lendenbinde.*) This fascia consists of three strong membranous layers ensheathing the erector spinæ and quadratus lumborum muscles. The superficial or posterior layer is that by means of which the latissimus

dorsi and serratus posticus inferior muscles are attached to the spines of the vertebræ. The middle layer is the posterior aponeurosis of the transversalis; it is situated between the erector spinæ and quadratus lumborum muscles, and is attached to the tips of the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebræ. The thinner anterior layer lies in front of the quadratus lumborum, and springs from the front part of the transverse processes of the vertebræ.

F. lumba'ris. (L. *lumbaris*, belonging to the loins.) The *F., lumbar.*

F. lum'bo-dorsa'lis. (L. *lumbus*, a loin; *dorsum*, the back.) The conjoined lumbar and dorsal fasciæ.

F. lumbo'rum. (L. *lumbus*, a loin.) The *F., lumbar.*

F., masseter'ic. (*Masseter* muscle.) This fascia is a prolongation of the deep fascia of the neck over the masseter muscle. It is attached above to the zygoma, and posteriorly extends over the parotid gland; it sends a strong process, the stylomaxillary ligament, between the parotid and submaxillary glands.

F. mus'culi transver'si. (L. *transversus*, turned across.) The same as *F. transversalis.*

F. nodo'sa. (L. *nodosus*, knotted.) The *Bandage, knotted.*

F. nu'chæ. (*Nucha.*) A thin fascia situated beneath the trapezius and rhomboidei muscles. It commences at the superior curved line and the external protuberance of the occipital bone, and at the anterior border of the trapezius is continuous with the superficial layer of the cervical fascia, and posteriorly at the middle line joins with that of the opposite side to form the ligamentum nuchæ.

F., ob'turator. (L. *obturo*, to close. F. *aponévrose obturatrice;* G. *Hüftlochmuskelbinde.*) A fascia covering the inner surface of the obturator internus muscle, and connected with the bone around it. It is attached above to the iliac portion of the iliopectineal line for a short distance, in front to an oblique line on the body of the os pubis extending from the upper and inner part of the thyroid foramen to a little below the symphysis, behind to the anterior margin of the great sciatic notch and great sacrosciatic ligament, and below to the falciform process of that ligament, by which it is connected with the rami of the ischium and os pubis. It partially bounds the canal for the obturator vessels and nerve. It forms the outer wall of the ischio-rectal fossa, and the internal pudic vessels receive a sheath from it.

F. ocula'ris sim'plex. (L. *ocularis*, ocular; *simplex*, simple.) A bandage employed to close and maintain moderate pressure on the eye. It is three or four yards long, and about one and a half inch wide. The end is placed on the temple and a circular turn made round the head. It is then carried below the occiput and the ear, and brought up across the eye which is to be closed, and finally carried round the forehead as at first.

F. oc'uli. (L. *oculus*, an eye. G. *Augapfelbinde.*) The same as *Tenon's fascia.*

F. of arm. The same as *F., brachial.*

F. of but'tock, deep. See *F. of gluteal region, deep.*

F. of but'tock, superfic'ial. See *F. of gluteal region, superficial.*

F. of Col'les. The *F., perinæal, superficial.*

F. of del'toid. See under *F. of shoulder.*

F, of dor'sum of foot. See *F. dorsalis pedis.*

F. of dor'sum of hand. The same as *F. dorsalis manus.*

F. of foot. See *F. dorsalis pedis* and *F., plantar.*

F. of fore'arm. The same as *F., antebrachial.*

F. of glute'al re'gion, deep. A dense fascia attached above and in the middle line to the crest of the ilium, the sacrum, and the coccyx. It covers the gluteus medius, splits to enclose the gluteus maximus, and joins the fascia lata femoris.

F. of glute'al re'gion, superfic'ial. The layer of fascia lying immediately under the skin of the buttock, and containing much fat.

F. of hand, deep. The same as *F., palmar.*

F. of hand, superfic'ial. (L. *superficies*, surface.) The subcutaneous tissue which here forms a firm connecting medium between the skin and the subjacent palmar fascia. It contains much fat separated into small lobules.

F. of head, deep. The same as *Aponeurosis cranii.*

F. of head, superfic'ial. Same as *F., cranial.*

F. of hip. The layer of connective tissue between the skin and subjacent parts in the region of the hip. It is very dense over the gluteal region, where it is loaded with fat, but thin in front. It is continuous with the subcutaneous layer of the abdominal fascia over Poupart's ligament, and passes also into the dartos tissue of the scrotum. In the neighbourhood of the groin it is divisible into a superficial and deep layer.

F. of leg. The layer of connective tissue which lies beneath the skin of the leg. As in most other parts, it is divisible into a superficial layer containing fat, and a deep layer closely investing the muscles of the leg, but blending with the periosteum of the tibia and fibula where these bones are subcutaneous. It is very thick in front and above, and gives origin to the anterior muscles of the leg, and sends septa between them. Posteriorly, it is continuous with the fascia lata, and is strengthened by processes from the tendons of the biceps, sartorius, gracilis, and semitendinosus muscles. It is perforated in the lower part of the popliteal region by the external saphenous vein; below, it is continuous with the fascia of the foot.

F. of mam'ma. The superficial part of the *F. of pectoral region.*

F. of neck. Same as *F., cervical.*

F. of or'bit. The connective tissue of the orbit, which contains much fat, and invests the muscles, nerves, and other structures traversing or contained in the orbit, and is condensed at certain points into laminæ, of which the best marked is the *F. of Tenon.*

F. of palm. See *F., palmar.*

F. of palm of hand. The *F., palmar.*

F. of pec'toral re'gion. This is divided into superficial and deep. The superficial is loose and invests the mammary gland, and contains much fat; the deep is thin, and is attached above to the clavicle, internally to the front of the sternum, and externally becomes continuous with the fascia of the shoulder, axilla, and side

of the chest. It forms the costo-coracoid membrane.

F. of pyriform'mis. (L. *pyrus*, a pear; *forma*, shape.) A thin layer of the pelvic fascia formed by extension backwards of the obturator fascia and covering the pyriformis muscle and the sacral plexus; it is perforated by the branches of the internal iliac artery which escape by the great sacro-sciatic foramen.

F. of scalp. See *F. cranii* and *Aponeurosis cranii*.

F. of Scar'pa. (*Scarpa*.) Struthers' term for the deeper layer of the superficial fascia of the abdomen in the groin where it is separated from the subcutaneous layer by the superficial inguinal vessels and the lymphatic glands; it is continued over Poupart's ligament externally to become connected with the fascia lata just below, and internally to be prolonged over the spermatic cord to the scrotum to unite with the subcutaneous layer in forming the dartos.

F. of shoul'der. The superficial fascia is loose and often contains much fat; the deep is dense, closely invests the deltoid muscle, and posteriorly becomes almost tendinous. A strong portion, which is attached to the vertebral and axillary margins of the scapula, covers the subcutaneous portions of the infraspinatus and teres minor muscles, and a process from this extends beneath the deltoid.

F. of Ten'on. See *Tenon, capsule of*.

F. of thigh. The superficial fascia is loose and contains much fat; it is continuous with that of the hip, abdomen, and leg. The deep fascia is described under the head of *F. lata femoris*.

F. of trunk, ante'rior. Described under *F. of pectoral region*, and *F., abdominal*.

F. of trunk, poste'rior. The superficial fascia lies immediately beneath the skin, contains fat, and is continuous above with that of the neck above, of the axilla and breast in front, and of the abdomen and hips below. The deep fascia is a dense fibrous layer closely investing the superficial muscles, to which it gives sheaths. It is continuous with the deep fasciæ of the neck, axilla, breast, and abdomen, and is attached to the skeleton along the spines of the vertebræ, the occipital bone, the spine of the scapula, and the crest of the ilium.

F. or'bitæ. (L. *orbita*, an orbit.) This, according to Krause, consists of two layers; an external, which is the periosteum of the orbit, and an internal, thinner layer, which is continuous with the dura mater at the optic foramen and the sphenoidal fissure, and with the fascia of the face at the spheno-maxillary fissure. The former contains some smooth muscular tissue. Quain and Sharpey describe it as forming the capsule of Tenon.

F., pal'mar. (L. *palmaris*, belonging to the palm.) This consists of a central strong and dense layer, and two lateral thinner portions. The fibres of the central part are continuous with those of the palmaris longus, and some spring from the annular ligament. The palmar fascia expands anteriorly, and divides into four processes, which pass to the bases of the several fingers and join the digital sheaths, and also give offsets to the transverse metacarpal ligament opposite the heads of the metacarpal bones, by which means a short canal is formed, containing the flexor tendons. Processes are also given off ensheathing the lumbricales. At the roots of the fingers is a set of transverse fibres, constituting the superficial transverse ligament of the fingers.

F., parotide'an. (*Parotid* gland.) The part of the *F., parotideo-masseteric* which covers the parotid gland.

F., parotide'o-masseter'ic. (*Parotid; masseter*.) The superficial layer of the *F., buccal*, which invests the parotid gland and masseter muscle. It is continuous above at the zygomatic arch with the temporal fascia; posteriorly with the tendinous and cartilaginous portions of the external ear; below, at the body and angle of the lower jaw, with the superficial lamina of the cervical fascia; and in front it bends round the anterior border of the masseter, and unites with the deep layer of the buccal fascia.

F. pectine'a. (L. *pecten*, a comb.) The portion of the fascia lata which covers the pectineus and adductor longus muscles. It is thin. The crural vessels rest on it. Internally it divides into two layers, which embrace the head of the gracilis; externally it is continuous with the iliopectineal ligament; and above it is attached to the spine and crest of the os pubis.

F., pec'toral, deep. (L. *pectus*, the breast.) The fascia which covers the pectoralis major muscle.

F., pel'vic. (G. *Beckenbinde*.) A dense layer of connective tissue lining the muscles of the pelvis. It consists of two parts, the *F., obturator* and the *F., recto-vesical*.

F., pel'vic, inter'nal. (L. *pelvis*, a basin.) The same as *F., anal*.

F., pel'vic, lat'eral. (L. *pelvis*, a basin.) The same as *F., obturator*.

F., pel'vic, supe'rior. (L. *pelvis*, a basin.) The same as *F., anal*.

F., pel'vic, vis'ceral lay'er of. That layer of the pelvic fascia which covers and is intimately adherent to the upper surface of the levator ani muscle.

F. pelvi'na. (L. *pelvis*, the pelvis.) The same as the *F., pelvic*.

F. pel'vis. The *F., pelvic*.

F. pe'nis. (L. *penis*, the male organ.) The fibrous tissue which invests the penis, with the dorsal arteries, veins, and nerves. It is continuous with the dartos, the superficial perinæal fascia, and the superficial fascia of the inguinal region and pubes.

F., perinæ'al. (Περίναιον, the space between the fundament and the scrotum.) See *F., perinæal, deep*, and *F., perinæal, superficial*.

F., perinæ'al, deep. (F. *aponévrose profonde du périnée*; G. *tiefe Dammbinde*.) A triangular process of connective tissue stretched across the subpubic arch on the deep surface of the crura of the penis and the bulb of the urethra. It consists of two layers. The anterior or inferior, which is attached on each side to the rami of the os pubis and ischium, extending backwards in the middle line to the central point of the perinæum, and becoming continuous with the superficial layer between the bone and the central point; anteriorly, it is continued into the angle between the crura of the penis; it is perforated by the urethra about an inch below the symphysis, and anteriorly to this by the pudic artery and the dorsal nerve of the penis on each side. The superior or posterior layer consists of

right and left halves separated by the urethra close to the neck of the prostate, where they are continued into the sheath of that gland; laterally, they join the obturator portion of the pelvic fascia. The anterior fibres of the levator ani muscle intervene between this layer of fascia and the recto-vesical fascia. Between the two layers of the deep perinæal fascia lie the membranous portion of the urethra, Cowper's glands, the pudic and bulbar arteries, and the dorsal vein and nerves of the penis.

Also, called the triangular ligament of the urethra.

F., perinæ'al, superfic'ial. (F. *aponévrose périnéale superficielle;* G. *oberflächliche Dammbinde.*). A layer of connective tissue continuous with the dartos, situated in the anterior half of the perinæum, beneath the subcutaneous fat. It is connected laterally with the rami of the os pubis and ischium as far back as the ischial tuberosity; and posteriorly along a line extending from the ischial tuberosity to the central point of the perinæum; it turns round the posterior margin of the transversus perinæi to join the deep perinæal fascia. Hence fluid or air injected beneath it neither passes to the posterior part of the perinæum nor down the thighs, though it may extend forwards to the scrotum.

F. perinæ'i me'dia. (L. *perinæum; medius*, that is in the middle.) The posterior layer of the *F., perinæal, deep.*

F. perinæ'i profun'da. (L. *perinæum; profundus*, deep.) See *F., perinæal, deep.*

F. perinæ'i superficia'lis. See *F., perinæal, superficial.*

F. pharyn'gis elas'tica. A process of the *F. pharyngis interna*, which springs from the thyroid cartilage and os hyoides, and extending upwards blends with the pharyngeal wall. It presents several folds, especially near the epiglottis.

F. pharyn'gis inter'na. (Φάρυγξ, the gullet; L. *internus*, inward.) Term applied to the strong fibro-elastic submucous layer of connective tissue of the pharynx.

F. pharyngobasila'ris. (Φάρυγξ, the gullet; *βάσις*, a base.) The dense layer of connective tissue that extends between the upper border of the superior constrictor of the pharynx and the base of the cranium.

F., plan'tar. (L. *plantaris*, of, or belonging to, the sole. F. *aponévrose plantaire;* G. *Fusssohlenbinde.*) A strong fascia on the sole of the foot, consisting of a central and two lateral portions. The inner part covers the abductor hallucis, and is continuous with the dorsal fascia and internal annular ligament. The outer part covers the abductor minimi digiti, and is continuous with the dorsal fascia. The central part is the thickest of the three portions, it arises by a pointed origin from the inner tubercle of the os calcis, and, after covering the flexor brevis digitorum, divides into five processes for the several toes.

F., poplitæ'al. A process of the *F. lata* which, descending along the posterior part of the thigh, forms a strong aponeurosis, closing in the popliteal space behind. It is connected on either side with the condyles of the femur and the tendons of the extensor muscles of the leg. It is continuous below with the aponeurosis of the leg. It is sometimes perforated by the saphena minor vein.

F., prævertebral. (L. *præ*, in front of; *vertebra.*) An offset of the deep cervical fascia which covers the rectus capitis anticus major and longus colli muscles. It terminates in the ligamentum longitudinale anterius of the vertebral column.

F. profun'da abdom'inis. (L. *profundus*, deep; *abdomen*, the belly. G. *tiefe Bauchbinde.*) The *F. transversalis.*

F. profun'da bra'chii. (L. *profundus*, deep; *brachium*, the arm.) The deep fascia of the upper extremity which is continuous with the costo-coracoid fascia, covers the axillary vessels, and forms an investment for the several muscles of the upper arm. It is attached by means of the external and internal intermuscular septa to the external and internal ridges of the humerus, and is continuous with the fascia antibrachii below.

F. profun'da col'li. (L. *profundus*, deep; *collum*, neck.) The deep layer of the *F. cervicalis.*

F. profun'da cru'ris. (L. *crus*, the thigh.) A synonym of the *F. lata.*

F. profun'da fem'oris. (L. *profundus*, deep; *femur*, the thigh-bone.) A synonym of the *F. lata.*

F. pro'pria fem'oris. The same as *F. lata femoris.*

F. pro'pria of Coop'er. (L. *proprius*, special. F. *fascia propre.*) The fascia propria of Sir Astley Cooper is formed by the fusion of the subperitoneal tissue with a part of the transversalis fascia.

F. pro'pria of spermat'ic cord. A thin membranous layer of connective tissue loosely investing the spermatic cord. It is a continuation of the infundibuliform fascia.

F. pro'pria of Velpeau. The layer of cellular tissue which lies between the peritoneum and the fascia transversalis of the abdomen.

F. rec'ta abdom'inis. (L. *rectus*, straight; *abdomen*, belly. G. *gerade Bauchmuskelscheide.*) The fascia covering the two surfaces of the rectus abdominis. The posterior layer ceases midway between the umbilicus and the os pubis, where it presents an arcuate line, the linea semicircularis Douglasii. Usually called the sheath of the rectus muscle.

F. rec'to-abdomina'lis. The same as *F. recta abdominis.*

F. recto'rum. (L. *rectus.*) The sheath of the recti muscles.

F., rec'to-vesi'cal. (L. *rectum*, the gut of that name; *vesica*, the bladder. G. *Mastdarm-Blasenbinde.*) This fascia forms the deep boundary of the perinæal space. It is attached anteriorly to the back of the os pubis above the obturator fascia, from which it is there separated by the origin of the levator ani. Laterally it springs from the obturator fascia, along a curved line between the upper part of the obturator foramen and the ischial spine, and posteriorly it is continuous with the lower part of the fascia of the pyriformis. From these attachments it is directed downwards and inwards in contact with the upper surface of the levator ani, to the prostate gland, bladder, and rectum, blending in front of the bladder and between the bladder and rectum with that of the opposite side.

F. re'num. (L. *ren*, the kidney.) Term applied to the connective tissue, often containing much fat, surrounding the kidney.

F. re'pens. (L. *repens*, crawling.) A term for the spica bandage.

F. salpin'go-pharynge'a. (Σάλπιγξ, a trumpet; φάρυγξ, the gullet.) An extension of the *F. buccopharyngea*, which separates the tensor palati from the levator palati muscle.

F., sarco'ma of. Sarcoma presenting its usual characters developed from the perimysium of muscles.

F. scapula'ris. (L. *scapulæ*, the shoulder-blades.) The bandage called the *Scapulary*.

F. Scar'pæ. See *F. of Scarpa*.

F. Sculte'ti. See *Bandage, Scultetus's*.

F. semicircula'ris. (L. *semicirculus*, a semicircle.) The *Tænia semicircularis*.

F. semiluna'ris. (L. *semi*, half; *luna*, moon.) A synonym of *F., bicipital*.

F. serra'ta. (L. *serratus*, toothed.) The same as *F. dentata*.

F. sola'ris. (L. *sol*, the sun. G. *Sonnenbinde*.) The *F. nodosa*.

F., spermat'ic, exter'nal. (L. *sperma*, seed; *externus*, outward.) The *F., intercolumnar*.

F., spermat'ic, inter'nal. (L. *internus*, inward.) The *F., infundibuliform*.

F. spira'lis. (L. *spira*, a coil. F. *fascia spirale*; G. *Hobelbinde*.) The spiral bandage. A name for the common roller which is wound spirally round a limb.

F. stella'ta. (L. *stellatus*, starry.) The bandage called *Stellar*.

Also, the *Bandage, knotted*.

F., subcuta'neous. (L. *sub*, beneath; *cutis*, the skin. G. *Unterhautfascie, Hautbinde*.) The superficial fascia of the integument situated immediately beneath the skin. It contains the extremities of the sweat glands and much unstriated muscular tissue.

F., submus'cular. (L. *sub*, under; *musculus*, a muscle.) A synonym of *Tenon, capsule of*.

F., subperitonæ'al. (L. *sub*, under; Gr. περιτόναιον, the peritonæum.) The layer of connective tissue attaching the peritonæum to the surfaces it covers.

F., subpu'bic. (L. *sub*, under; os *pubis*, the bone of that name.) The deep perinæal fascia.

F., subscap'ular. (L. *sub*, beneath; *scapula*, the shoulder-blade.) That portion of the *F., brachial* which covers the anterior surface of the subscapularis muscle. At the base of the scapula it is continuous with the posterior lamina of the lumbo-dorsal fascia. Anteriorly it passes to the acromion, the coraco-acromial ligament, the coracoid process and humerus, strengthening the capsule of the shoulder-joint. It invests the muscles of the arm down to the elbow.

F., superfic'ial. (L. *superficies*, the upper side of a thing. F. *fascia superficielle*; G. *oberflächliche Muskelbinde*.) The fascia immediately subjacent to the skin. It consists of connective tissue and contains much unstriated muscular tissue, many hair follicles and sweat glands, and in certain parts of the body, as about the mammæ, large quantities of fat.

F., superfic'ial, of in'guinal re'gion. See *F., inguinal*.

F., superfic'ial, of is'chio-rec'tal re'gion. The superficial fascia of this region is exposed on removal of the skin. It is loaded with fat, and is supplied by branches of the superficial perinæal arteries and by cutaneous branches of the small sciatic nerve.

F., superfic'ial, of pec'toral re'gion. This fascia encloses the mammary gland, into which it sends processes. It also sends processes between the skin and glands.

F., superfic'ial, of thigh. This layer is continuous with the superficial fascia of the body generally. Internally it passes into the dartos. Near the groin it contains lymphatic glands, and is separated into two layers, of which the deeper is stretched across the saphenous opening of the fascia lata, and constitutes the cribriform fascia.

F. superficia'lis. See *F., abdominal*.

F. superficia'lis abdom'inis. (L. *superficialis*, superficial; *abdomen*, the paunch.) See *F., abdominal*.

F. superficia'lis bra'chii. (L. *brachium*, the arm.) This fascia is continuous with the superficial fascia of the rest of the body, and contains a moderate quantity of fat. It is thinner on the inner aspect of the limb than on the outer.

F. superficia'lis col'li. (L. *superficialis*, belonging to the surface; *collum*, neck.) The superficial layer of the fascia of the neck beneath which the platysma myoides lies.

F. superficia'lis cru'ris. (L. *superficialis*; *crus*, the leg.) See *F., superficial, of thigh*.

F. superficia'lis fem'oris. The same as *F., superficial, of thigh*.

F. superficia'lis inter'na. Term applied by Velpeau to the layer of connective tissue subjacent to serous membranes.

F. superficia'lis pec'toris. The same as *F., superficial, of pectoral region*.

F. superficia'lis perinæ'i. The *F., perinæal, superficial*.

F., suprahyoide'an. (L. *supra*, above; *hyoid* bone.) That portion of the superficial cervical fascia which covers the submaxillary gland, and extends from the inferior maxilla to the hyoid bone.

F., suprascap'ular. (L. *supra*, above; *scapulæ*, the shoulder-blades.) That fascia which, attached to the spine of the scapula, and for the most part covered by the trapezius and latissimus dorsi, lies upon the supraspinatus, infraspinatus, teres major and minor muscles.

F. supraspina'ta. (L. *supra*, above; *spina*, spine.) That portion of the *F., suprascapular* which covers the supraspinatus muscle.

F. T-for'mis. (L. *forma*, shape.) Same as *Bandage, T-shaped*.

F. Tari'ni. (*Tarinus*, Italian anatomist.) The same as *F. dentata*.

F., tem'poral. (L. *tempora*, the temples. G. *Schläfenbinde*.) A strong fascia covering the temporal muscle above the zygoma, and giving attachment to some of its fibres of origin. Above, it is attached to the temporal crest of the frontal bone, and to the parietal bone. Below, it divides into two layers separated by fat, which are attached to the inner and outer surfaces of the zygomatic arch. It is separated from the skin by the expansion of the epicranial aponeurosis.

F. thyr'eo-laryngea. (*Thyroid* cartilage; λάρυγξ, the larynx.) Term applied by Hüter to the fascia which, after investing the thyroid body, is firmly attached to the cricoid cartilage.

F. tor'tilis. (L. *tortilis*, winding. F. *fascia tortile*.) The rolled or winding bandage. A name for the tourniquet.

F. transver'sa. (L. *transverto*, to direct across.) A synonym of *F. transversalis*.

F. transversa'lis. (L. *transverto*, to

direct across. G. *quere Bauchbinde.*) The fascia lying between the transversalis abdominis muscle and the peritonæum which covers the inner surface of the anterior, posterior, and lateral regions of the abdominal parietes. It is stronger in the lower part. It is attached to the cartilages of the lower ribs, to the bodies of the lumbar vertebræ, and to the crest of the ilium between the iliacus and transversalis muscles. It is continuous with the fascia covering the lower surface of the diaphragm, and lies on the anterior surface of the quadratus lumborum, the inner surface of the transversalis muscle and its aponeurosis, from which it must be distinguished, and the posterior surface of the rectus muscle. It joins with that of the opposite side in the middle line. At the outer part of Poupart's ligament it is continuous with the iliac fascia. Between the middle of Poupart's ligament and Gimbernat's ligament it is prolonged downwards in front of the vessels forming the anterior part of the sheath of the vessels, and this sheath is strengthened by transverse fibres above, to form the deep crural arch. The transversalis fascia is perforated by the spermatic cord or round ligament, to which it gives a covering, the infundibuliform fascia.

F. triangula'ris. (L. *triangularis*, three-angled.) A layer of connective tissue proceeding from and continuous with Gimbernat's ligament and the outer pillar of the ring placed behind the lower part of the external abdominal ring and its inner pillar.

F. umbilica'lis. (L. *umbilicus*, the navel.) Richet's term for an aponeurotic lamina which is attached to the sheath of the rectus abdominis muscle of one side, and is continued behind the linea alba to join the sheath of the rectus of the opposite side. The remains of the umbilical vessels run vertically upward in a canal formed by this membrane and the linea alba. This fascia may be traced some distance below the umbilicus, or may not extend so low as the umbilicus, or may be altogether absent.

F. vagina'lis bul'bi. (L. *vagina*, a sheath; *bulbus*, a bulb.) Same as *Tenon's fascia.*

F., ver'tebral. (L. *vertebra*, a spine bone.) The same as *F., dorsal.*

F. vola'ris. (L. *vola*, the hollow of the hand.) The same as *F., palmar.*

Fas'ciæ. Plural of *Fascia.*

F. carbolisa'tæ. Flannel or other bandages which are soaked in carbolised oil.

F. co'li. (L. *colon*, the intestine of that name.) The thin longitudinal muscular bands which are apparent on the colon.

F., contrac'ture of. (L. *contractura*, from *contraho*, to draw together.) Abnormal shortening of a fascia, resulting from chronic inflammatory action, such as sometimes occurs in the palmar fascia and the fascia lata; great deformity may be produced by it.

F., intercos'tal. There are three layers of intercostal fascia, one of which covers the outer surface of the external intercostal muscles, and is most marked between the external intercostal muscles and the sternum; a second, which lies between the external and internal intercostal muscles; and a third, situated on the inner surface of the internal intercostal muscles, which is most marked between them and the spine.

F. ligamento'sæ co'li. (L. *ligamentum*, bandage; *colon.*) The same as *F. coli.*

Fas'cial. (L. *fascia*, a tendinous expansion of muscles. F. *fascié*; G. *bandförmig*, *bandirt.*) Of, or belonging to, a fascia.

F. re'flexes. See *Reflexes, fascial.*

Fascia'lis. (L. *fascia*, a band.) Same as *Fascial.*

F. lon'gus. (L. *longus*, long.) The sartorius muscle, from its shape.

F. suto'rius. (L. *sutorius*, a shoemaker.) The sartorius muscle, from its use in crossing the leg.

Fascia'rum applica'tio. (L. *fascia*, a band; *applicatio*, a joining one's self to.) Bandaging.

Fas'ciate. (L. *fascia*, a band.) Banded together. Term applied in Botany to monstrous expansions or coalescences of stems, giving the appearance as of several stems adherent to each other side by side.

Fas'ciated. (L. *fascia.*) Bound together. Same as *Fasciate.*

Also, marked by bands of a different colour.

F. branch. A short branch which has assumed a flattened or thickened form, either from irregular development of a single bud, or from the coalescence of several contiguous accessory buds.

Fascia'tio. (L. *fascia*, a bandage. F. *fasciation.*) Term for the binding up of a diseased or wounded part with bandages. See *Fasciation.*

Fascia'tion. (L. *fascia*, a band.) The act of bandaging or binding up.

Also (L. *fascis*, a bundle. G. *Verbänderungen*), the growth of branches or stems to each other, so as to form a flattened bundle.

Fas'cicle. (L. *fascicula*, dim. of *fascia.*) A close cluster or bundle, whether of flowers, stalks, roots, or leaves, or other things.

Also, the bundle of roots of an Endogen growing from one point.

Also, the form of cymose inflorescence in which the flowers are borne on short pedicels of equal length, as in Dianthus.

Also, a tuft or bundle of leaves produced by the want of development of the internodes of an axillary branch, as occurs in the berberry.

Also, the same as *Fasciculus.*

F.s, li'ber. (L. *liber*, bark. F. *faisceaux libériens.*) The bundles of sieve-vessels which run in the axis of a plant through its whole length, constituting together the liber of the plant. They are found isolated only in the root.

F.s, li'bero-lig'neous. (L. *liber*; *lignum*, wood. F. *faisceaux libéro-ligneux.*) The bundles of ligneous and liber fascicles, conjoined two and two, and which are found in the stem and nerves of the leaves of a plant.

F., li'bero-lig'neous, bicollat'eral. (L. *bis*, twice; *collateralis*, to admit on both sides.) A libero-ligneous fascicle in which one of the component fascicles has a representative of the other on each side.

F., li'bero-lig'neous, collat'eral. (L. *collatero.*) The ordinary form in which the component fascicles touch each other only on one surface, the remainder being in contact with the neighbouring tissue.

F.s, li'bero-lig'neous, concen'tric. (F. *concentrer*, to join in one centre.) The form in which one of the component fascicles is surrounded by several of the other kind of fascicles.

F.s, lig'neous. (L. *lignum*, wood. F. *faisceaux ligneux.*) The bundles of vascular tissue which run in the axis of a plant through

its whole length, constituting the wood of the plant. They exist separately only in the root.

Fas'cicled. (Same etymon.) Term in Botany applied to organs arranged in a fascicle.

F. leaves. Leaves which arise from a shoot which has no internodes, so that all seem to spring from the same place, such as occur in the larch.

Fascic'ular. (L. *fasciculus*, a little bundle. F. *fasciculaire;* I. *fascicolare;* G. *bündelförmig.*) Bundled together; clustered. Applied to roots.

F. cam'bium. (*Cambium.*) A term applied to that part of a ring of cambium which lies within the fibro-vascular bundles of the stem of a dicotyledonous or a gymnospermous plant.

F. kerati'tis. See *Keratitis, fascicular.*

F. neuro'ma. See *Neuroma, fascicular.*

F. tis'sue. A term which includes all the varieties of cellular tissue of plants which are collected into bundles or fascicles.

F. xy'lem. (Χύλον, wood.) The part of the xylem of a plant which, being developed from the fascicular cambium, is within a fibro-vascular bundle.

Fascic'ularly. (L. *fasciculus.*) In the manner of a *Fasciculus.*

Fascic'ulate. (L. *fasciculus*, a little bundle. F. *fasciculé;* G. *büschelartig, büschelförmig, büschelig.*) Bundled together; clustered. Applied to nerves, leaves, and stems of plants.

Fascic'ulated. Same as *Fasciculate.*

F. blad'der. See *Bladder, fasciculated.*

F. por'tion of the pe'dunele. (L. *fasciculus*, a small bundle.) The *Crusta cruris cerebri.*

F. root. A term applied to such a root as that of the dahlia, which consists of a number of tuberculated rootlets springing from a common point.

F. sarco'ma. See *Sarcoma, fasciculated.*

Fascic'ulately. (L. *fasciculus.*) In the manner of a *Fasciculus.*

Fascicula'tion. (L. *fasciculus*, a small bundle.) A term applied to the condition of the urinary bladder in which, from hypertrophy of muscular tissue, prominent ridges are observed on its inner surface; it is a result of obstruction to the flow of urine.

Fascicula'to-ra'mose. (L. *fasciculus; ramus*, a bough.) Having branches or rootlets lying closely by each other in the same direction.

Fas'cicule. (L. *fasciculus.*) Same as *Fascicle.*

Fascic'uli. Plural of *Fasciculus.*

F. acous'tici. ('Ακούω, to hear. F. *faisceaux acoustiques.*) The *Striæ acusticæ.*

F. cortica'les. (L. *cortex*, bark.) A term for the pyramids of Ferrein.

F. innomina'ti. (L. *innominatus*, unnamed.) The intra-medullary parts of the *Fasciculus teres.*

F. longitudina'les co'li. (L. *longitudo*, length; *colon*, the colon.) The same as *Tæniæ coli.*

F., me'dian poste'rior, of the medul'la oblonga'ta. (L. *fasciculus*, a small bundle.) The funiculi graciles.

F. medul'læ spina'lis. (L. *medulla*, marrow.) The columns of the spinal cord.

F. muscula'res. Same as *F. musculorum.*

F. musculo'rum. (L. *musculus*, a muscle.) The fasciculi of muscular tissue.

F. pyramida'les. (L. *pyramis*, a pyramid.) The pyramids of Malpighi.

F. pyramida'les re'num. (L. *pyramis; ren*, the kidney.) The pyramids of Malpighi.

F., radic'ular inter'nal. (L. dim. of *radix*, a root.) Term applied by Charcot to fibres of the posterior roots of the spinal nerves which run for some distance through the area of the posterior columns before penetrating the posterior cornua of the grey matter; irritation of these fibres gives rise to the lightning-like pains experienced in locomotor ataxy.

F. ter'etes. (L. *teres*, round.) See *Fasciculus teres.*

F. ter'etes cor'dis. (L. *teres*, round; *cor*, the heart.) The columnæ carneæ of the heart.

F. tubulo'si. (L. *tubulus*, dim. of *tubus*, a tube.) The pyramids of Ferrein.

F. tubulo'si re'num. (L. *tubulus*, a small pipe; *ren*, the kidney.) The pyramids of Ferrein.

Fascic'ulus. (L. *fasciculus*, dim. of *fascis*, a bundle. F. *faisceau, fascicule;* I. *fascetto;* G. *Bündel, Büschel.*) A little bundle; a handful bound together.

In Anatomy, a bundle of fibres.

In Botany, applied to a parcel or close bundle of flowers on little stalks variously inserted and divided, and level on the top.

In Pharmacy, a handful (F. *fascicule;* I. *fascetto;* G. *Handvoll*), as of flowers, leaves, roots, or the like.

F. arcua'tus. (L. *arcuatus*, bent like a bow. F. *faisceau arqué;* G. *Bogenbündel.*) This fasciculus extends from the frontal lobes through the operculum into the occipital lobes, and then forwards and downwards into the temporal lobes. Its middle segment forms the greater part of the medullary substance of the insula, and lies between this and the capsula externa, but separated from the latter by the claustrum.

F., cerebel'lar. A column forming the superficial layer of the posterior part of the lateral column of the spinal cord. It is in connection with the white matter of the cerebellum.

F. connec'tens. (L. *connecto*, to fasten together.) Kölliker's name for a fasciculus of the early fœtal brain of the higher mammals, which is derived from the lateral fasciculus of the restiform body, and which passes into, and upon, the lateral parts of the pons Varolii. It is also often visible in the adult, when it has relations also with the striæ medullares.

F. cunea'tus. (L. *cuneatus*, wedge-formed.) The *Funiculus cuneatus.*

F., cu'neiform. (L. *cuneus*, a wedge; *forma*, shape.) The *Funiculus cuneatus.*

F. decus'sans pyram'idum. (L. *decusso*, to divide crosswise; *pyramis*, a pyramid. G. *untere Pyramiden-kreuzung.*) The decussation of the anterior pyramids caused by the crossing of some few fibres of the anterior columns, a large proportion of the deep fibres of the lateral columns, and some fibres of the posterior columns of the spinal cord on the anterior surface of the cord just below the medulla oblongata. Its length is from 7—8 mm.

F. grac'ilis. (L. *gracilis*, thin. G. *zarter Strang.*) A bundle of white fibres, about 1 mm. in breadth, situated between the posterior column and the posterior median fissure of the cervical portion of the spinal cord throughout its whole length. They can be followed microscopically to the lower part of the dorsal region. Above, the fasciculus gracilis becomes broader, and is sepa-

rated from the funiculus cuneatus by the sulcus postremus collateralis.

The term is also employed in a more limited manner to the continuation upwards, on each side of the medulla oblongata, of Goll's column. As each ascends it forms a swelling, termed the clava, opposite the calamus scriptorius, and is lost above in the middle region of the corpus restiforme.

F. longitudina'lis. (L. *longitudo*, length. G. *unteres Längsbündel.*) A fasciculus of white fibres running beneath the fasciculus arcuatus and the external capsule, above the fasciculus uncinatus, through the inferior surface of the frontal, temporal, and occipital lobes; it lies close to the outer wall of the posterior and inferior cornua of the lateral ventricle, and connects the temporo-sphenoidal with the occipital lobe.

F. longitudina'lis infe'rior. (L. *longitudo*, length; *inferior*, underneath.) The same as *F. longitudinalis.*

F. longitudina'lis supe'rior. (L. *longitudo; superior*, that is above. G. *Bogenbündel.*) The same as *F. arcuatus.*

F., mus'cular. (L. *musculus*, a muscle.) The first division of a striped muscle, consisting of a collection of the bundles of striped muscular fibres surrounded by fibrous connective tissue.

F. nu'clei oli'væ. (L. *nucleus*, a nut; *oliva*, an olive. G. *Olivenstrang.*) A bundle of fibres continuous with the lateral columns, situated behind the olivary bodies, and slightly arched.

F. of Goll. Same as *Column of Goll.*

F. of reinforce'ment. A synonym of *Funiculus cuneatus.*

F. of Türk. This term is applied to the posterior division of the lateral column of the spinal cord situated to the inner side of the cerebellar fasciculus, and just external to the posterior cornu of the grey matter. It is the crossed portion of the pyramidal fasciculus, and is a continuation of the decussated part of the anterior pyramidal tract of the medulla oblongata.

F., oli'vary. Term applied to the upward continuation in the medulla oblongata of the antero-lateral columns of the spinal cord. The strands embrace the olivary body, and then, as they pass upward, divide in the pons Varolii into two bands, one forming the motor tract of the crus cerebri, whilst the other passes to the corpora quadrigemina.

F., prim'itive. (L. *primitivus*, the first of its kind.) Same as *F., muscular.*

F., pyram'idal, cros'sed. The *F. decussans pyramidum.*

F., pyram'idal, direct'. The median division of the anterior column of the spinal cord; so called because it does not decussate. It is a continuation of the non-decussating part of the anterior pyramid of the medulla oblongata.

F., pyram'idal, uncros'sed. The *F., pyramidal, direct.*

F. pyram'idis. (L. *pyramis*, a pyramid.) The same as *Funiculus pyramidis.*

F. te'res. (L. *teres*, round. G. *rundes Bündel.*) A prominent bundle of nerve fibres in the floor of the fourth ventricle, formed by fibres of the lateral tract, which ascend beneath the olivary body to the cerebrum, and are associated with fibres from the restiform body.

F. te'res medul'læ oblonga'tæ. The *F. teres.*

F. te'res pon'tis. (L. *teres*, round; *pons*, bridge.) A flat bundle of white fibres on the posterior surface of the pons Varolii, situated on either side of the median line, and continuous with the fasciculus teres of the medulla oblongata; it runs vertically upwards beneath the floor of the fourth ventricle, and enters the base of the eminentia quadrigemina.

F. uncifor'mis. The *F. uncinatus.*

F. uncina'tus. (L. *uncinatus*, hooked. G. *Hakenbündel.*) A bundle of white fibres seen on the lower aspect of the cerebral hemisphere, which crosses the bottom of the Sylvian fissure and connects the frontal with the temporo-sphenoidal lobe. The superficial fibres are sharply curved at each extremity.

Fascina'tion. (L. *fascino*, to bewitch. F. *fascination;* I. *fascinazione;* G. *Bezauberung.*) The act of bewitching or enchanting. Term for a power which it was superstitiously supposed magicians and other wicked persons had of inflicting diseases and mischiefs on individuals by a charm, spell, or look, without coming in contact with them, or administering anything to them; against which, many medicines, amulets and ceremonies were used; akin to this is the notion of the evil eye, still to be found among the very ignorant.

Fascino'sus. (L. *fascinum*, witchcraft, the male organ, because a likeness of it was hung round the necks of children to preserve them from witchcraft.) One who has a large penis.

Fas'cinum. (L. *fascinum.*) The penis; an artificial penis for self-abuse.

Fas'ciola. (L. *fasciola*, dim. of *fascia*, a bandage. F. *fasciole.*) A small band or bandage.

Also, a Genus of the Order *Trematoda*, Class *Platyelmintha.*

F. ciner'ea. (L. *cinereus*, ash-coloured.) See *Fasciolæ cinereæ.*

F. ciner'ea cin'guli. (L. *cinereus; cingulum*, a belt.) A column of grey substance which becomes applied to the stria longitudinalis lateralis corporis callosi, and extends to the fascia dentata hippocampi.

Also, a synonym of *Tænia semicircularis.*

F. clava'ta. The *Distoma clavata.*

F. hepat'ica. The *Distoma hepaticum.*

F. heterophy'es, Mog. The *Distoma heterophyes.*

F. huma'na. (L. *humanus*, human.) The *Distoma hepaticum.*

F. intestina'lis, Montin. (L. *intestinum*, a gut.) An undetermined parasite passed by the anus of a woman. According to Davaine, it was probably a fragment of a Tænia or a Bothriocephalus.

F. Jackso'ni. The *Distoma Jacksonii.*

F. lanceola'ta. (L. *lanceolatus*, lanceolate.) The *Distoma hepaticum.*

Also, the *Distoma lanceolatum.*

F. ocula'ris. Mog. The *Distoma oculi humani.*

F. ventrico'sa. The *Distoma ventricosum.*

Fas'ciolæ. Plural of *Fasciola.*

F. ciner'eæ. (L. *cinereus*, ashen. G. *graue Leisten.*) Slender grey striæ formed by the grey substance of the lamina cinerea, appearing between the transverse bundles of the striæ acusticæ in the upper part of the fourth ventricle.

Fas'ciolate. (L. *fasciola*, dim. of *fascis*, a bundle. G. *büschelig.*) Collected into, or consisting of, a small bundle.

Fas'cioles. (L. *fasciola*, a small bandage.) The modified spines of some Echinoidea,

Fase'lus. (Φάσηλος, the kidney bean.) The *Phaseolus vulgaris.*

Fas'kook. The name in Morocco of the false ammoniacum from *Ferula tingitana* or *F. orientalis.*

Fas'ogh. The same as *Faskook.*

Fast. (Sax. *fæstan;* G. *fasten.* F. *jeuner;* I. *digiunare;* S. *ayunar.*) To abstain from food.

Fastid'ium. (L. *fastidium,* a loathing.) Same as *Nausea.*

F. ci'bi. (L. *cibus,* food. F. *dégout;* G. *der Ekel für Speisen.*) Loathing of food, or want of appetite.

F. po'tus. (L. *potus,* drink.) Loathing of drink, or want of thirst.

Fastig'iate. (L. *fastigium,* a projecting point, the top. F. *fastigié;* G. *gegipfelt, zugespitzt.*) Tapering-topped; applied to branches when parallel, clustered, and erect, as those of the Lombardy poplar.

Formerly, applied to umbelliferous flowers which rise in a number together to the same height, forming a flat top.

Fastig'iately. (L. *fastigium.*) In a fastigiate manner; pointedly.

Fastig'ium. (L. *fastigium,* a gable, a slope. G. *Giebel.*) The upper and posterior angle of the fourth ventricle lying between the upper border of the posterior medullary velum and the posterior border of the anterior medullary velum.

Also, a term for the highest state of intensity, or the acme, of a disease.

Fast'ing. (Sax. *fæstan,* to fast; G. *fasten.* F. *jeûne;* I. *dégiunare;* S. *ayano.*) The abstaining from food.

Fat. (Sax. *fæt.* F. *graisse;* I. *grasso, adipe;* G. *Fett.*) A greasy substance consisting of carbon, hydrogen, and a little oxygen, solid at the ordinary temperature, and changed into an oily liquid by heat, but by chemists extended to include all substances of the same nature at whatever temperature they become liquid. Fats are contained in both plants and animals, and are compounds of glycerin with acids, chiefly palmitic, oleic, or stearic. See *Adipose tissue.*

F., absorp'tion of. Fat, after being fluidified, emulsified, and in part saponified, by the action of the intestinal fluids, and especially of the pancreatic juice, is believed to be taken up by protoplasmic cells situated between the ciliated cells of the villi, and by these it is conducted to the central lacteal, and then to the plexus of the lacteals in the mesentery, to the mesenteric lymphatic glands, and to the thoracic duct.

F. cells. These are round or oval in form, or when compressed polygonal; they vary in size, being usually from 1-300th to 1-600th of an inch, but may be much larger or smaller. They have a thin external transparent and homogeneous membrane, lined, according to some, by a layer of granular protoplasm having a nucleus at one point, and within this, and completely filling the cell, is a large oil drop. The cells are collected into small lobules, separated by a few fibres of connective tissue, and are freely supplied with capillary blood-vessels. The cells often present in mounted specimens a stella of crystals of stearin.

F., devel'opment of. Fat appears in the human embryo about the middle of the fourth month of intrauterine life. It is first deposited in the form of a fine mist of oil drops in the interior of connective-tissue cells. These droplets gradually increase in number, and coalescing form a few oil drops, and ultimately one large drop in each cell.

F., distribu'tion of. In man fat is found beneath the skin, generally forming the panniculus adiposus. It is particularly abundant about the kidneys and in the layers of the omentum. It fills up the inequalities of the surface of the heart, and is abundant in the neighbourhood of joints. It forms the chief part of the yellow marrow of bones. It is sparingly present or altogether absent in the thin skin of the eyelids and of the penis and scrotum. It is not present in the cranial cavity nor in the lungs, except near their roots.

F. em'bolism. (G. *Fettembolie.*) A condition usually associated with hæmorrhage, in which the capillaries are partially or completely filled with oil globules. It has been noticed in cases of hæmorrhage into the corpus striatum and lungs. See *Embolism, fat.*

F. emul'sion. (F. *emulsion;* from L. *emulgeo,* to milk out.) A formula of Martindale's. Fifteen oz. of melted lard is mixed with 300 grains of tragacanth, 30 oz. of boiling water is stirred in with a whisk, and 15 minims of essential oil of almonds added. Dose, 1—3 drs. in milk.

F., forma'tion of. See *F., development of.*

F., heat-val'ue of. According to Favre and Silbermann, 1 kilogramme of butyric acid gives off in combustion 5647 calories, 1 kilogramme of stearic acid 9717 calories. Hermann finds that 1 kilo of palmitin yields in the body 8883 calories, 1 kilo of stearin 9036 calories, and 1 kilo of olein 8958 calories. Frankland estimates that 1 kilo of butter yields 7264 calories.

F. hen. The orpine, *Sedum telephium.* Also the *Chenopodium Bonus Henricus,* and the *Atriplex patula.*

F., hu'man. Human fat contains palmitin, stearin, and olein, and is composed of C. 76·62, H. 11·94, and O. 11·44 per cent. It melts at about 63° C. (145·4° F.)

See also *Adeps humanus.*

F., inunc'tion of. See *Inunction.*

F.s, liq'uid. The fatty substances commonly known as *Oils.*

F., Macaw'. A name applied to the solid palm oil from *Cocos fusiformis.*

F.s, neu'tral. A term for *F.s, saponifiable.*

F., or'igin of. Fat is formed in plants apparently by the metamorphosis of starch or sugar, the proportion of C. and H. being increased 50—60 per cent., and of O. diminished.

F.s, saponifi'able. (L. *sapo,* soap; *fio,* to become.) Those fats which, although they do not combine in their entirety with alkalies, are resolved, in contact with them and water, into a fatty acid, which combines with the alkali to form a soapy salt, and a neutral body, glycerin, or a non-saponifiable fat, as cerin.

F., saponifica'tion of. (L. *sapo,* soap; *fio,* to become.) When an oily or fatty substance is kept for some hours at a high temperature in emulsion with water and an alkali, it is decomposed with the assimilation of the elements of water, producing a fatty acid and glycerin. The change which takes place is stearin, $C_{57}H_{110}O_6$ + water, $3H_2O$ = stearic acid, $C_{54}H_{108}O_6$ + glycerin, $C_3H_8O_3$. The acid produced is stearic, palmitic, or oleic acid, according to the variety of fat used.

F.s, soʹlid. Those fatty substances which are solid at ordinary temperatures, such as tallow, wax, and spermaceti.

F.s, unsaponifʹable. (Sax. *un*, a prefix signifying negation; L. *sapo*, soap; *fio*, to become.) Fats which remain unaltered after prolonged boiling with alkalies, such as paraffin and cholesterin.

F. veʹsicles. (L. *vesicula*, a small blister.) Same as *F. cells.*

F. vesʹsels. The blood-vessels of the adipose tissue.

Fatigaʹtio. (L. *fatigo*, to weary.) Same as *Fatigue.*

Fatigueʹ. (F. *fatigue*, from *fatiguer;* from L. *fatigo*, to tire. I. *fatica;* S. *fatiga, cansancio;* G. *Ermüdung, Müdigkeit.*) Weariness, whether of body or of mind, or of a part of either.

F., musʹcular. The sensation of muscular fatigue appears to be due to the accumulation of the products of disintegration in muscle, such, for example, as sarcolactic acid and carbonic anhydride.

F., musʹcular, law of. This law, as laid down by Professor Haughton, is that when the same muscle, or group of muscles, is kept in constant action until fatigue sets in, the total work done multiplied by the rate of work is constant. The rate of work is found by dividing the work done in a given time by the time itself.

F., retʹinal. (F. *fatigue rétinienne.*) The exhaustion of the retina consequent on exposure to bright light, or to rapid alternation of light and darkness.

Fatʹty. (*F. adipeuse;* G. *fettig.*) Having the characters of fat.

F. acʹids. See *Acids, fatty.*

F. casts. See *Renal casts, fatty.*

F. degenerаʹtion. That condition in which a part or the whole of any tissue or organ is replaced by fat, as when the protoplasm of nerve or muscle becomes loaded with fat globules, in consequence of retrograde changes in its composition. It is said to result from natural disposition to decay; from defective vascular supply, so that too little nutriment and too little oxygen are furnished to the part; from rapid growth; from high temperature; from disease; and from the action of poisons, as phosphorus, antimony, arsenic and mercury, and the ferments of fevers. See *Degeneration, fatty.*

F. degenerаʹtion of arʹteries. A condition which may be the result of *Arteritis*, or may be an idiopathic change. In the latter form its most frequent seat is the commencement of the aorta, where it may be confined to the inner coat, affecting the endothelium, or it may involve also the elastic laminæ and the muscular fibre-cells of the middle coat.

F. degenerаʹtion of brain. This condition is found in all the forms of brain softening as a sequel to the coagulation and breaking up of the myelin of the white nerve tissue; the small arteries and the capillaries are also similarly affected.

F. degenerаʹtion of capilʹlaries. A condition in which protoplasm of the endothelium first becomes charged with oil globules, and then the outer walls; this change is frequently seen in brain degenerations, and in the kidney in some forms of Bright's disease.

F. degenerаʹtion of cells. Cellular structures are frequently affected with fatty degeneration; the glandular epithelium of different organs, the epithelium of mucous membranes, and also the epidermis. The protoplasm of the cell is gradually replaced by fatty granules and oil globules.

F. degenerаʹtion of connecʹtive tisʹsue. The connective tissue of any organ may be subject to fatty degeneration, but that of the arteries is the most frequently affected. The cells are the first and chief part attacked; the matrix less frequently.

F. degenerаʹtion of endocarʹdium. A condition commencing in the connective-tissue cells of the tunica intima, and appearing as a circumscribed patch of an opaque white colour; its common seat is on a valve.

F. degenerаʹtion of heart. See *Heart, fatty degeneration of.*

F. degenerаʹtion of kidʹney. See *Kidney, fatty degeneration of.*

F. degenerаʹtion of livʹer. (F. *foie gras.*) A condition of the liver characterised by the accumulation of oil drops of varying size in the hepatic cells, which replace the natural protoplasm. It occurs in those who ingest excess of food, especially food of a fatty nature, and who are of indolent habits. It is frequently associated with pulmonary consumption and other wasting diseases, as with cancerous cachexia, chronic ulceration of bones, and chronic dysentery. It is of common occurrence in habitual drinkers, and it is one of the most prominent manifestations of acute phosphorus poisoning. It is occasionally observed as one of the symptoms of the acute fatty degeneration of the new born, and in cases of cardiac disease. The quantity of fat present may rise from the normal amount of 3 per cent. to 40 or 45 per cent. The excretion of bile is usually more or less interfered with, but it is not accompanied by ascites, swelling of the spleen, or other indications of impeded circulation, nor by jaundice. It is a chronic affection.

F. degenerаʹtion of musʹcle. In non-striated muscle the degeneration commences in the muscular fibre-cells, the protoplasm of which becomes converted into fat granules, which gradually fill the whole cell.

In both voluntary and involuntary striated muscle the protoplasm of the muscular fibres is gradually replaced by small fatty granules, which at first obscure the markings, and then gradually replace the natural structure, filling the sarcolemma and running together into oil globules; in the end the sarcolemma may itself undergo the fatty degeneration.

F. degenerаʹtion of nerve tisʹsue. Fatty changes may occur in the grey as well as in the white nerve tissue, and may affect the ganglionic nerve-cells as well as the neuroglia.

F. degenerаʹtion of panʹcreas. See *Pancreas, fatty degeneration of.*

F. degenerаʹtion of placenʹta. See *Placenta, fatty degeneration of.*

F. dyscraʹsia. (*Δυσκρασία*, bad temperament.) An unhealthy condition in which the blood-serum contains too much granular fatty matter, rendering it whitish, cloudy, and opalescent. It is a natural condition after a meal, but may become a permanent, and then a morbid, condition by the eating of too rich food; it may be caused by the abuse of alcohol, and it

occurs in persons suffering from pulmonary diseases; and in both cases is caused by defective burning off.

F., em'bolism. See *Fat embolism.*

F. ero'sion. (L. *erodo*, to gnaw away. G. *fettige Usur* of Virchow.) The wearing away of the endothelium of an artery from fatty degeneration of the cells. It is usually circumscribed, and having worn through the tunica intima, may end in rupture of the vessel, or in a dissecting aneurysm.

F. gran'ules. See *Granules, fatty.*

F. infiltra'tion. (F. *infiltrer*, to strain in.) A condition in which the quantity of fat in any part or tissue is in excess, but yet in which there is no absolute degeneration of tissue or replacement of it by fat. It is apt to result from abundant supplies of food with insufficient exercise.

F. kid'ney. See *F. degeneration of kidney.*

F. lig'ament. A synonym of the *Mucous ligament of the knee-joint.*

F. liv'er. See *F. degeneration of liver.*

F. mem'brane. (L. *membrana*, the skin covering a part.) The subcutaneous areolar tissue which contains the fat.

F. metamor'phosis. (Μεταμόρφωσις, a transformation.) Same as *F. degeneration.*

F. metas'tasis. See *Metastasis of fat.*

F. ostei'tis. See *Osteitis, fatty.*

F. tis'sue. See *Adipose tissue.*

F. tis'sue, tu'mour of. See *Lipoma.*

F. tu'mour. Same as *Lipoma.*

F. u'rine. See *Urine, fatty.*

Fat'uism. Same as *Fatuity.*

Fatu'itas. See *Fatuity.*

F. alpicola'rum. (L. *Alpes*, the Alps; *colo*, to inhabit.) A synonym of *Cretinism*, from its frequency in mountainous districts.

F. convalli'na. (L. *convallia*, a valley enclosed on all sides.) A synonym of *Cretinism*, in reference to the kind of locality in which it is common.

Fatu'ity. (L. *fatuitas*, foolishness; from *fatuus*, silly. F. *fatuité;* G. *Blödsinn.*) Weakness of understanding; foolishness; idiotism, or idiocy. A synonym of *Dementia.*

Fat'uous. (L. *fatuus.*) Foolish, imbecile.

Fau'cal. (L. *fauces*, the upper part of the throat.) Relating to, or arising in connection with, the *Fauces.*

Fau'ces. (L. *fauces*, the upper part of the throat. F. *gosier;* G. *Rachenhöhle, Rachenmündung.*) The cavity at the back of the mouth, from which the pharynx and larynx proceed.

In Botany, the same as *Faux.*

F., isth'mus of. ('Ισθμός, a strip of land between two seas. F. *isthme du gosier;* G. *Rachenenge.*) The space at the back of the mouth bounded above by the free margin of the palate, below by the back of the tongue, and on each side by the pillars of the soft palate and the tonsils.

F. lupi'næ. (L. *lupinus*, of a wolf. G. *Wolfsrachen.*) An old term for cleft palate.

F., pil'lar of, ante'rior. (F. *pilier antérieur du voile du palais;* G. *vorderer Gaumenbogen, Zungengaumenbogen.*) A broad, low, curved fold of mucous membrane running from the base of the uvula and the under surface of the soft palate to the hinder part of the border of the tongue.

F., pil'lar of, poste'rior. (F. *pilier postérieur du voile du palais;* G. *hinterer Gaumenbogen, Schlundgaumenbogen.*) A prominent, narrow, curved fold of mucous membrane running downwards and backward from the back part of the lower surface of the soft palate, and losing itself in the side wall of the pharynx.

Fau'cette voice. (L. *falsus*, false.) Same as *Falsetto voice.*

Fau'cial. (L. *fauces*, the throat.) Relating to the *Fauces.*

Fauci'tis. (L. *fauces*, the throat.) Inflammation of the *Fauces.*

Fau'fel. (F. *cachou;* G. *Catechou, Catechusaft, Japanische Erde.*) Old name for catechu. (Quincy.)

Fau'lenseebad. Switzerland, on the south-western side of the Lake of Thun, near the small Lake of Goldswyl or the Faulensee. A climatic health resort, 3400 feet above sea-level, with a calcium sulphate spring. Used in rheumatic swellings of the joints.

Faulex. (Arab. F. *acier;* G. *Stahl.*) Old name for *Chalybs*, or steel. (Ruland.)

Fau'na. (L. *Faunus*, the tutelary deity of agriculture.) Term applied to the animals of any particular region or epoch. A complete account of any fauna embraces a description of the abundance or poverty of animal life as a whole, the names of the various species known to exist, the diversity being usually much greater where there are lofty hills and deep valleys, and when the land is penetrated by deep arms of the sea, and an account of the past biological history of the region.

Fauno'rum ludib'ria. (L. *Faunus*, a Faun; *ludibrium*, sport.) A term applied by some to nightmare, by others to epilepsy.

Fau'quier springs. United States of America, Virginia State, Fauquier County. A sulphur water, also known as Lee's springs.

Faure's bat'tery. An instrument for storing electricity, composed of alternate layers of lead, peroxide of lead, and moistened acidified felt. A current of electricity passed through the instrument deoxidises the peroxide, which during reoxidation originates a current in the inverse direction.

Fausti'ni pastil'li. (L. *pastillus*, a lozenge.) Faustinus's lozenges, composed of burnt paper, quicklime, arsenic, sandarach, and other substances.

Faux. A seldom-used singular of *Fauces.*

Also, applied to the mouth or opening of the tube of a gamophyllous corolla or calyx.

Favag'inous. (L. *favus*, a honeycomb.) Formed like, or resembling, a honeycomb; like to, or allied to, *Favus.*

Favel'la. (L. *favilla*, ashes.) A form of the conceptacular fruit of florideous Algæ, in which the spores are collected into spherical masses which lie on the outer surface of the frond, as in Ceramium.

Favellid'ium. (Dim. of *Favella.*) A form of the conceptacular part of a florideous Alga, in which the spores are collected into spherical masses, which lie entirely embedded in the substance of the frond, as in Halymenia; or project somewhat, as in Gigartina.

Fave'olate. (L. *favus*, a honeycomb. G. *bienenzellig.*) Honeycombed; like to a honeycomb.

Fa'vi. Plural of *Favus.*

Fa'viform. (L. *favus*, a honeycomb; *forma*, resemblance.) Like a honeycomb; honeycombed. An epithet formerly applied to abscesses, or putrid ulcers, which exude pus from small cavities on pressure.

Favil'la. (L. *favilla*, ashes.) The proper spelling, according to Littré, of *Fovilla*.

Fa'vose. Same as *Favous*.

Fa'vous. (L. *favus*, a honeycomb. F. *faveux*.) Resembling a honeycomb.

Also, resembling the disease *Favus*.

Fa'vuli. (L. *favulus*, dim. of *favus*, a honeycomb.) The alveoli of the gastric mucous membrane.

Fa'vus. (L. *favus*, a honeycomb. F. *teigne faveuse*; G. *Erbgrind*, *Wachsgrind*.) A contagious disease of the skin, due to the presence of a vegetable parasite named *Achorion Schönleinii*, and characterised by discrete or confluent, split-pea-sized, circular, cup-shaped, pale yellow, friable crusts, generally perforated by hairs, and accompanied by itching. Its usual seat is the scalp, but other parts of the body may be affected. The skin beneath the crusts is depressed, smooth, and shining, or atrophied, sometimes inflamed, or even in a state of suppuration. The diseased parts have a sickly mousy odour. The hairs at the seat of the affection become lustreless, opaque, dry, and brittle. The crust is almost entirely composed of the fungus, consisting both of mycelium and spores, and both may be traced into the follicles and also the shaft of the hair. Also called *Tinea favosa*. See also *Puccinia favi*.

F. achati'nus. (L. *achates*, an agate.) The form in which the crusts are thought to resemble an agate.

F. confer'tus. (L. *confertus*, dense.) The form in which the favus crusts are closely crowded together.

F. crust. See under *Favus*.

F. cup. (F. *godet favique*.) The cup-shaped crust of favus.

F. disper'sus. (L. *dispersus*, scattered.) The form in which the favus crusts are distinct and separated from each other.

F. dissemina'tus. (L. *disseminatus*, spread abroad.) The form in which the crusts are distinct and cup-shaped.

F., epider'mic. (Ἐπιδερμίς, the cuticle.) Bazin's term for a yellowish furfuration of the hairless skin, like a patch of pityriasis, observed in cases of true favus of the hairy skin; it is produced by inoculation of the spores of the parasitic fungus. It may also be found in the intercapillary spaces of the hairy skin.

F. figura'tus. (L. *figuratus*, shaped.) The form in which, by conjunction of the crusts, a wavy outline of many curves is attained.

F. fun'gus. The *Achorion Schönleinii*.

F. granula'tus. (L. *granulum*, a small grain.) The form in which the crusts have run together into an irregular, crumbling, dry mass.

F. lupino'sus. (L. *lupinus*, a lupine.) The form in which the crusts resemble a lupine seed.

F. nummula'ris. (L. *nummus*, a coin.) The form in which the crusts are flat and broad, like a coin.

F., pityri'asic. (Πιτυρίασις.) Same as *F., epidermic*, from its likeness to pityriasis.

F., puccin'ia of. See *Puccinia favi*.

F. scutifor'mis. (L. *scutum*, a shield; *forma*, shape.) The form in which the crusts are large, not very prominent, and flattened.

F. scutula'tus. (L. *scutulatus*, lozenge-shaped.) The form in which the crusts are somewhat diamond-shaped.

F. scu'tulum. (L. *scutulum*, a small shield.) Same as *F. crust*.

F. spar'sus. (L. *sparsus*, spread open.) The form in which the crusts are scattered at some distance from each other.

F. squamo'sus. (L. *squama*, a scale.) The form in which the favus crusts consist of thin whitish scales.

F. squarro'sus. (L. *squarrosus*, scurfy.) The form in which the crusts are more or less elevated and irregular.

F. suberi'nus. (L. *suberinus*, cork-like.) The form in which the crusts are not compact, but cellular and cork-like.

F. turrifor'mis. (L. *turris*, a tower; *forma*, shape.) The form in which the crusts have coalesced and project considerably.

F. un'guial. (L. *unguis*, a nail.) Favus of the nails, produced by inoculation of the spores of the parasitic fungus from scratching of an affected part; these germinate in the deeper layer of cells and produce yellow spots, which enlarge, produce nodosities, and finally perforate the nail. Called *Onychomycosis favosa*.

F. urceola'ris. (L. *urceolus*, a little pitcher. F. *favus en godets*.) The form in which the favus crusts are very regularly depressed in the centre, so as to be cup-shaped.

F. vulga'ris. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) The ordinary cup-shaped form of favus.

Fax-wax. The elastic tissue of the ligamentum nuchæ.

Fayette' springs. United States of America, Pennsylvania State, Fayette County. A chalybeate water, containing a grain of ferrous bicarbonate, with a little manganese bicarbonate, in a gallon.

Fea'berry. A local name of the gooseberry.

Fear. (Mid. E. *fere*; Sax. *fær*.) Terror.

F. of clo'sed spa'ces. See *Claustrophobia*.

F. of o'pen spa'ces. See *Agoraphobia*.

Feath'er. (Sax. *feðer*; G. *feder*; L. *penna*; Gr. πτερόν; Sansk. *patra*; from Aryan root *pat*, to fly. F. *plume*; I. *penna*; *piume*; S. *pluma*.) Feathers are epidermic structures forming the outer covering of a bird. They are of three kinds:—*Penna*, or contour feather; *Pennopluma* or *Plumula*, or clothing feather; and *Filopluma*; all consisting of a central shaft and lateral barbs, with the exception of the variety of clothing feathers called vibrissæ.

A typical feather consists of a quill or calamus, by which it is inserted into the skin upon its papilla; a shaft or rachis, being the prolongation of the quill to form the central axis of the feather, together forming the stem or scapus; and lateral expansions, or webs, the vane or vexillum; this latter consists of long, slender, tapering plates springing from the rachis, having marginal processes or barbules, which themselves may have lateral offshoots called barbicels or barbulules.

F. al'um. A term applied to native hydrated aluminium sulphate, and to native iron alum, which occur in delicate feathery masses.

F.s, clo'thing. Feathers covering the body other than contour feathers, including plumes and vibrissæ.

F.s, composit'ion of. Feathers contain, in 100 parts, carbon 52·457, hydrogen 6·958, nitrogen 17·719, and oxygen and sulphur 22·866. The ash contains a considerable quantity of silica; the most is found in the feathers of seed-eating birds; in some, copper is present.

F., con'tour. A term for the ordinary feathers of a bird; so called because they lie on

the surface and determine the contour of the body. Also, called *Pluma*, which see.

F.s, devel'opment of. Feathers are developed upon a modified skin papilla with a vascular core; see *F., papilla of*. The provisional down, existing at the time of hatching, is formed by the cornification of the longitudinal ridges of the mucous layer of the epidermis of the feather papillæ, each ridge forming a barb, and the whole ensheathed in the horny layer of the epidermis until the down feather is fully formed, when it is thrown off. The quill of a permanent feather is formed by a cornification of both layers of the epidermis at the base of the papilla; the vane is formed from thickened ridges of the mucous layer of the epidermis of the feather papilla, the horny layer becoming a provisional sheath.

F.s, down. The soft, short, sometimes shaftless feathers of a bird, the barbs of which have no barbules.

F.-edg'ed. Having one edge thinner than the other.

F. fol'licle. See under *F., papilla of*.

F. ky'mograph. See *Kymograph, feather*.

F., papil'la of. (L. *papilla*, a small pimple.) The modified skin papilla from which a feather springs; it presents on one side a deep vertical groove, wide at the base, and diminishing to nothing at the apex; on each side of it shallow, closely-placed, lateral grooves spring, and from each side of these other much finer grooves; on these the feather is moulded. The papilla at an early period becomes enveloped in a sort of follicle, which deepens as the feather grows.

F.s, pri'mary. (L. *primus*, first.) The feathers that spring from the bones of the manus of a bird.

F.s, quill. The strong feathers of the wings and tail of a bird.

F., scap'ular. (L. *scapula*, the shoulder-blade.) The feathers which cover the humerus and scapula of a bird.

F.s, sec'ondary. (L. *secundus*, second.) The feathers which spring from the distal end of the radius and ulna of a bird.

F.s, ter'tiary. (L. *tertius*, third.) The feathers which spring from the proximal end of the radius and ulna of a bird.

F. tracts. See *Pterylia*.

F.-vein'ed. Said of leaves in which the veins are straight, running direct from the midrib to the margin, and are either connected by many branching venules, as in the oak, or curve round towards the apex of the leaf and are connected with the margin by small venules, as in the lilac.

Feath'ered. (Sax. *feðer*, a plume, or feather.) Covered with, or possessing, feathers.

In Botany, applied to organs or structures which have their parts arranged in the form of a feather; that is, with a central stem and lateral plumule- or vane-like structures.

Feath'erfew. (Probably a corruption of *Feverfew*.) Local name for the *Chrysanthemum parthenium*.

Feath'ery. The same as *Feathered*.

In Botany, applied to structures with hairs which are themselves provided with lateral smaller hairs.

Fe'bra-fu'ga. The root of the *Cassia medica*.

Fe'bres. (L. plural of *febris*, a fever. F. *fièvres*; G. *Fiebers*.) Fevers; an Order of the Class *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's nosology.

Febric'itant. (L. *febricito*, to have a fever.) Term applied to one who is affected with fever.

Febricita'tio. (L. *febricito*, to have a fever.) Feverishness.

Febric'ity. (L. *febris*, a fever.) The state of having a fever, or being feverish.

Fe'bricose. (L. *febricosus*, that has a fever. G. *fieberkrank*.) Feverish.

Febric'ula. (L. *febricula*; dim. of *febris*, a fever. F. *fièvre petite*; I. *febbricola*; G. *ein kleines Fieber, Fieberchen*.) A slight fever; a little fever. Same as *Fever, continued, simple*.

Manningham used the term to denote cases which would now be called *Enteric fever*.

Febric'ulose. (L. *febriculosus*, feverish. G. *fieberhaft*.) Having a slight fever; relating to a *Febricula*.

Febriculos'ity. (L. *febriculosus*, feverish.) Feverishness.

Fe'bricus. (L. *febris*, a fever.) Feverish.

Febrifa'cient. (L. *febris*; *facio*, to make.) Inducing fever.

Febrif'erous. (L. *febris*; *fero*, to bear.) Inducing, bearing, or occasioning, fever.

Febrif'ic. (L. *febris*, a fever; *facio*, to make.) Producing fever.

Also, the same as *Feverish*.

Febrif'uga. (L. *febris*, a fever; *fugo*, to drive away.) A name for the *Chrysanthemum parthenium*, motherwort, common fever-few, or febrifuge.

Febrif'ugal. (L. *febris*; *fugo*. G. *fieberwidrig*.) Having the properties of a *Febrifuge*.

Fe'brifuge. (L. *febris*, a fever; *fugo*, to drive away. F. *fébrifuge*; I. *febbrifugo*; S. *febrifugo*; G. *Fiebermittel, Fieberarznei*.) A medicine which has the property of moderating or abating the violence of fevers, such as quinine, salicylic acid, salicin, aconite, and kairin.

Febrifuges have been classified as those which reduce the heat already developed, such as the cold bath; and those which interfere with or restrain its development, such as quinine, aconite, and salicylic acid.

Also (G. *Fieber vertreibend*), having power to reduce fever.

Also, a common name for the *Chrysanthemum parthenium*, or feverfew.

Febrif'ugum. Neuter of *Febrifugus*.

F. cre'nii. Old term for the regulus of antimony.

F. lig'num. (L. *lignum*, wood.) A term for quassia wood.

F. o'leum. (L. *oleum*, oil.) Febrifuge oil. A term for flowers of antimony, made with sal ammoniac and antimony sublimed together and exposed to the air, when they form a liquid.

Febrif'ugus. (L. *febris*, fever; *fugo*, to drive away.) Same as *Febrifuge*.

F. pul'vis. (L. *pulvis*, dust.) Febrifuge powder. A name for a mixture of ℥ss of crab's eyes and gr. ij of tartar emetic. Given in fevers. Dose, gr. iij to gr. iv.

In Germany, a name of the *Pulvis stypticus Helvetii*.

F. sal. (L. *sal*, salt.) Febrifuge salt. A name for a potassium chloride.

Fe'brile. (F. *fébrile*; from L. *febrilis*; from *febris*, a fever. I. *febbrile*; S. *febril*; G. *fieberhaft, fieberisch*.) Of, or belonging to, fever; feverish.

F. cake. An enlarged spleen, the result of malarial fever.

Fe'bris. (Probably transposed from L. *ferbis;* from *ferveo*, to be hot. Gr. *πύρ*; F. *fièvre;* I. *febbre;* S. *fiebre, calentura;* G. *Fieber.*) A fever.

F. a fa'mĕ. (L. *fames*, hunger.) A term which has been applied to the fever which follows periods of famine, and so includes both relapsing and enteric fevers, as well as typhus fever.

F. a putre'dine or'ta. (L. *a*, from; *putredo*, rottenness; *ortus*, arisen.) Tralliani's term for enteric fever.

F. acmas'tica. (*Ἀκμαστικός*, = *ἀκμαῖος*, in full bloom.) A synonym of *Synocha.*

F. acu'ta. (L. *acutus*, sharpened.) A synonym, by Ploucquet, of *Synocha*, or simple continued fever, from its supposed inflammatory character.

F. acu'ta contin'ua. (L. *acutus; continuus*, continuous.) The same as *Synocha.*

F. acu'ta intestina'lis. (L. *intestinum*, a gut.) Heister's term for enteric fever, in reference to the bowel disturbance.

F. acu'ta sanguin'ea. Hoffmann's term for simple continued fever.

F. acu'ta sim'plex. (L. *simplex*, simple.) Storck's term for simple continued fever.

F. acu'ta stomach'ica. (*Στόμαχος*, the stomach.) Heister's term for enteric fever, in reference to the gastric disturbance.

F. adenomeninge'a. (*Ἀδήν*, a gland; *μῆνιγξ*, membrane. F. *fièvre adeno-meningée.*) Term applied by Pinel as a synonym to mucous or pituitous fever, because he believed that in it the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, and especially the crypts of Lieberkühn, were affected.

F. adenonervo'sa. (*Ἀδήν*, a gland; L. *nervosus*, nervous.) A term applied by Pinel to the plague of the Levant, which is characterised by the profound affection of the nervous system with which it is accompanied, together with suppuration of the inguinal, axillary, and sometimes of the parotid glands.

Also, a synonym of *Yellow fever.*

F. adynam'ica. (*Ἀ*, without; *δύναμις*, power. F. *fièvre adynamique.*) A synonym applied by Pinel to typhus or putrid fever. See also *Fever, adynamic.*

F. adyn'amo-atax'ica. (*Ἀ*, neg.; *δύναμις*, power; *ἀ*, neg.; *τάξις*, order.) Term applied by Bégin to fevers which are accompanied with depression and are irregular in the occurrence of the symptoms.

F. africa'na. (*Africa.*) A synonym of *Yellow fever.*

F. agrypno'des. (*Ἀγρυπνώδης*, without sleep. F. *fièvre agrypnode.*) Fever which is accompanied by sleeplessness.

F. al'ba. (L. *albus*, white. F. *fièvre blanche, chlorosis;* I. *febbre bianca;* G. *Bleichsucht.*) White fever. A term for chlorosis with hectic fever.

F. al'gida. See *Algid fever.*

F. amato'ria. (L. *amatorius*, loving.) A synonym of *Chlorosis.*

Also, a synonym of *Hectic fever.*

F. america'na. (*America.*) A synonym of *Yellow fever.*

F. amphe'mera. (*Ἀμφήμερος*, quotidian.) A synonym of *F., quotidian.*

F. amphemer'ina. (*Ἀμφημερινός*, daily. F. *fièvre amphimérine.*) A name for a quotidian ague.

F. amphemer'ina hec'tica. (*Ἐκτικός*, hectic.) A synonym of *Hectic fever.*

F. amphemer'ina lat'ica. (L. *lateo*, to lie hid.) A quotidian fever in which the paroxysms are long and the febrile symptoms inconspicuous or latent.

F. amphimer'ina. See *F. amphemerina*

F. ampullo'sa. (L. *ampulla*, a flask I. *febbre bullosa.*) A synonym of *Pemphigus.*

F. anabat'ica. (*Ἀναβαίνω*, to ascend.) A synonym of *Fever, continued.*

F. angino'sa. (L. *angina*, quinsy. F *fièvre angineuse.*) A name for *Angina.*

F. angioten'ica. (*Ἀγγεῖον*, a blood-vessel; *τείνω*, to stretch. F. *fièvre angioténique*, G. *Entzündungsfieber.*) Pinel applied the term to the inflammatory fevers of Huxham and Stoll, and to continuous non-putrid fever of Boerhaave, attributing it to an irritation of the vascular system.

A synonym of *Synocha.*

F. an'nua. (L. *annuus*, yearly. F. *fièvre annuelle.*) A fever which returns annually.

F. anom'ala. (*Ἀνώμαλος*, irregular. F. *fièvre anomale.*) A fever the course and type of which are irregular.

F. apho'nica. (*Ἄφωνος*, voiceless. F. *fièvre aphonique.*) A fever during the exacerbation of which there is loss of voice.

F. aphtho'sa. (*Ἀφθαι*, an eruption in the mouth.) A synonym of *Stomatitis.*

F. apoplec'tica. (*Ἀποπληκτικός*, apoplectic. F. *fièvre apoplectique.*) A fever with apoplectic symptoms during the exacerbations; also called *F. comatosa.*

F. ar'dens. (L. *ardeo*, to take fire. F. *fièvre ardente;* G. *Brennfieber, hitziges Fieber.*) A name formerly given to intense gastritis, otherwise termed gastro-inflammatory fever. See also *Fever, ardent.*

F. ar'tĕ promo'ta. (L. *ars*, skill; *promotus*, advanced.) Fever induced artificially.

F. arthrit'ica. (*Ἀρθριτικός*, gouty. F. *fièvre arthritique.*) A fever caused by gout; or a fever attended with acute pains of the joints during its paroxysms.

F. aso'des. (*Ἀσώδης*, attended with nausea; from *ἄση*, disgust. F. and I. *asode.*) Term applied by Galen to fever accompanied by nausea. Gendrin applied it as a general term to gastric, bilious, and pituitous fevers.

F. assid'ua. (L. *assiduus*, continual.) A synonym of *Fever, continued.*

F. asthen'ica. (*Ἀσθενικός*, weakly. F. *fièvre asthénique.*) See *Fever, asthenic.*

F. asthmat'ica. (*Ἀσθματικός*, hard breathing. F. *fièvre asthmatique.*) A fever characterised by symptoms of asthma, or bronchial spasm.

F. atac'ta. (*Ἄτακτος*, out of order.) Selle's term, which included cases both of typhus and enteric fevers marked by a tendency to prostration.

F. atax'o-adynam'ica. (*Ἀ*, without; *τάξις*, order; *ἀ*, neg.; *δυναμίς*, power.) A synonym of *Yellow fever*, in which there is a combination of absence of regularity in the course of the symptoms and loss of power.

Also, a synonym of *Typhus fever.*

Also, the contagious typhus or charbon of cattle.

Also, see *Fever, ataxo-adynamic.*

F. aurigino'sa. (L. *aurum*, gold.) A synonym, by Vogel, of *Jaundice*.

F. autumna'lis. (L. *autumnalis*, autumnal.) A synonym of *Intermittent fever*.

F. azo'des. The same as *F. asodes*.

F. bilio'sa. (L. *biliosus*, bilious.) The same as *Fever, bilious*.

Also, used to describe enteric fever by Riverius, Stahl, and others.

F. bilio'sa pernicio'sa. The form of *Intermittent fever, pernicious*, with pronounced hepatic symptoms.

F. bilio'sa pu'trida. (L. *putridus*, decayed.) A synonym of *Cattle plague*.

Also, Selle's term for enteric fever.

F. bullo'sa. (L. *bulla*, a bubble. F. *fièvre bulleuse*.) A term for acute pemphigus.

F. cacochym'ica. (Κακός, bad; χυμός, juice or humour.) A synonym of *Hectic fever*.

Also, see *Cacochymica febris*.

F. cacoë'thes. (Κακοήθης, ill-disposed.) Bellini's term for typhus fever.

F. cal'ida. (L. *calidus*, hot. I. *febbre calda*.) A synonym of *Fever, cerebral*, and of *Acute mania*.

F. campes'tris. (L. *campestris*, relating to the *campus*, or camp.) A synonym of *Typhus*, from its frequent occurrence in and after the encampments of armies.

F. carbunculo'sa. (F. *fièvre charbonneuse*; I. *febbre carbuncolosa*; G. *Milzbrandfieber*.) A synonym of the splenic apoplexy of cattle.

F. carcera'ria. (L. *carcerarius*, belonging to a prison.) Burserius's term for the typhus fever of prisons.

F. car'cerum. (L. *carcer*, a prison. F. *fièvre des prisons*; I. *febbre carceraria*.) Jail fever.

F. cardialgica. (Καρδία, the heart; ἄλγος, pain. F. *fièvre cardialgique*.) Fever with cardialgy during its paroxysms.

F. castren'sis. (L. *castrensis*, pertaining to a camp. F. *fièvre des camps*.) Camp fever. A name for *Typhus fever*, when occurring among soldiers in camp; used by Willis and Haller.

F. castren'sis petechia'lis epidem'ica. (L. *castrensis*; Low L. *peticula*, a small spot; Gr. ἐπιδήμιος, among the people.) Brandhorst's term for typhus fever.

F. catarrha'lis. (Κατάρροος, a flowing down. F. *fièvre catarrhale*; G. *Schnupfenfieber*.) The fever of a *Catarrh*.

Also, a name for the *F. mucosa*.

Also, a term for febrile catarrh of the respiratory passages.

F. catarrha'lis epidem'ica. (Κατάρροος, a flowing down; ἐπιδήμιος, epidemic.) The same as *Influenza*.

F. caumato'des. (Καυματώδης, a burning.) A synonym of *Synocha*.

F. causod'es. (Καῦσος, burning heat.) A synonym of *Synocha*.

F. cephalal'gica. (Κεφαλή, the head; ἄλγος, pain. F. *fièvre cephalalgique*.) Fever attended by intense pain of the head.

F. cephal'ica. (Κεφαλικός, relating to the head.) The same as *Fever, cephalic*.

F. cerebrospina'lis. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain; *spinalis*, spinal.) See *Cerebrospinal fever*.

F. chi'nica. (*China*, cinchona.) A cutaneous febrile affection which is said to affect those who are engaged in the preparation of sulphate of quinine.

F. cholepyret'ica. (Χολή, bile; πυρετός, fever.) A synonym of *Fever, bilious*.

F. choler'ica. (Χολερικός, bilious. F. *fièvre cholérique*.) Fever with vomiting and diarrhœa during its paroxsyms.

Also, the same as *Fever, biliogastric*.

F. chron'ica. (Χρόνος, time. F. *fièvre chronique*.) A fever which is prolonged beyond five or six weeks.

Also, applied by Juncker to what was probably enteric fever.

F. coälter'na. (L. *co*, for *con*, for *cum*, together; *alternus*, one after another.) Term applied to a form of intermittent fever in which the patient has paroxysms that follow the type of two intermittents, the paroxysms of one being intermediate to those of the other.

F. colliquati'va. (L. *col*, for *cum*; *liquo*, to melt. F. *fièvre colliquative*.) A fever characterised by gradual extenuation, profuse evacuations, and rapid alvine discharges.

Also, a term used by Fortis for cases of enteric fever probably.

F. colliquati'va essentia'lis. (L. *essentia*, essence.) Burserius's term for cases of enteric fever.

F. colliquati'va prima'ria. (L. *primarius*, of the first rank.) Burserius's term for enteric fever.

F. comato'des. (Κωματώδης, lethargic.) Febrile symptoms occurring in association with apoplectic symptoms.

F. comato'sa. (Κῶμα, sleep. F. *fièvre comateuse*.) The same as *F. apoplectica*.

F. commu'nicans. (L. *communico*, to communicate.) A synonym of *Fever, subintrant*.

F. compos'ita. (L. *compositus*, compound.) A term used by Forestus for enteric fever, in reference to its remittent character.

F. confu'sa. (L. *confusus*, part. of *confundo*, to mingle together.) An intermittent, the paroxysms of which are irregular or confused.

F. contagio'sa. (L. *contagiosus*, contagious. F. *fièvre contagieuse*.) A fever which is communicated by contact with a person sick of the disease.

F. contagio'sa in carcer'ibus gen'ita. (L. *in*, in; *carcer*, a prison; *genitus*, born.) Huxham's term for the typhus fever of prisons.

F. con'tinens. (L. *continĕo*, to hold together.) Stahl's term for *Fever, inflammatory*.

Also, the same as *Fever, continued*.

F. con'tinens inflammato'ria sim'plex. Selle's term for simple continued fever.

F. con'tinens non pu'trida. (L. *non*, not; *putridus*, decayed.) A synonym of *Synocha*.

F. con'tinens pu'trida. (L. *putridus*, decayed.) A synonym, by Selle, of *Typhus*.

F. contin'ua. (L. *continuus*, uninterrupted. F. *fièvre continué*.) A fever which is not interrupted in its duration. See *Fever, continued*.

F. contin'ua con'tinens. (L. *continĕo*, to hold together.) A continued fever which lasts some time, with a high temperature.

F. contin'ua inflammato'ria. (L. *continuus*, continuous; *inflammo*, to inflame.) Fever of a continuous character associated with inflammation of any organ.

F. contin'ua non pu'trida. (L. *non*, not; *putridus*, putrid.) Lemnius's term for simple continued fever.

F. contin'ua non pu'tris. (L. *continuus*, continuous; *non*, not; *putris*, putrid.) A synonym of *Synocha*.

F. contin'ua pu'trida. (L. *putridus*, decayed.) A synonym of *Typhus*, used by Boerhaave and Wintringham.

F. contin'ua pu'trida ictero'des carolinien'sis. (Ἴκτερος, the jaundice; *Carolina*, an American State.) A synonym of *Yellow fever*.

F. contin'ua remit'tens. (L. *remitto*, to send back.) A continued fever which yet displays daily or periodical remissions, as enteric fever.

F. contin'ua sanguin'ea. (L. *sanguineus*, bloody.) A synonym of *Synocha*.

F. contin'ua sim'plex. (L. *simplex*, simple.) Lieutaud's synonym of *Synocha*, or simple continued fever.

Also, see *Fever, continued, simple*.

F. convulsi'va. (L. *convello*, to draw violently. F. *fièvre convulsive*.) Continued, remittent, or intermittent fever, that is characterised by convulsive movements.

F. crymo'des. (Κρυμώδης, icy cold.) A synonym of *Algid fever*.

F. culicula'ris. (L. *culiculus*, a gnat.) A synonym of *Miliary fever*.

F. cum delir'io. (L. *cum*, with; *delirium*, madness. F. *fièvre délirante*.) A fever characterised by delirium occurring during its paroxysms.

F. decima'na. (L. *decimanus*, of the tenth part. F. *fièvre decimane*.) A fever which returns every tenth day, according to Zacutus Lusitanus.

F. depurato'ria. (L. *de*; and *puro*, to purify. F. *fièvre dépuratoire*.) A fever to which is attributed the property of purifying the blood, or which indicates that this supposed purification has occurred.

F. deü'rens. (L. *deuro*, to consume.) A synonym of *Synocha*.

F. diaphore'tica. (Διαφορητικός, promoting perspiration. F. *fièvre diaphorétique*.) A fever with profuse sweating during its exacerbations.

F. dia'ria. (L. *diarium*, a daily thing.) Juncker's term for a short simple continued fever.

F. diphtheroi'des. (*Diphtheria*; εἶδος, likeness.) Gray's term for a fever of greater or less intensity, observed by him in China, which was accompanied by an exudative inflammation of the mucous membranes having a tendency to become organised; the faucial membrane was the first, and often the chief, seat of the disease; there was albumen in the urine; and subsequent paralysis of some part was not infrequent. It would appear to have been a form of diphtheria.

F. duodecima'na. (L. *duodecim*, twelve.) An intermittent fever, the paroxysms of which recur on the twelfth day.

F. dysenter'ica. (Δυσεντερικός, dysenteric. F. *fièvre dysentérique*.) A fever characterised by the presence of bloody stools, with sharp colicky pains, such as occur in some remittent fevers.

F. elo'des. (Ἕλος, a marsh.) A synonym of *Marsh fever* or *Intermittent fever*.

F. elo'des ictero'des. (Ἴκτερος, jaundice.) A synonym of *Yellow fever*.

F. enter'ica. (Ἔντερον, the intestines.) See *Enteric fever*.

F. en'tero-mesenter'ica. (Ἔντερον, the intestines; μεσέντερον, the membrane to which the intestines are attached.) A synonym of *Enteric fever*.

F. epacmas'tica. (Ἐπάκμαζω, to grow vigorous.) Term applied to any fever the symptoms of which progressively increase in violence.

F. epanadidon'tis. (Ἐπαναδίδωμι, to increase more and more.) The same as *F. epacmastica*.

F. ephe'mera. (Ἐφήμερος, living but a day.) The same as *F., quotidiana*.

Also, see *Ephemeral fever*.

The term was used by Riverius, Sennertus, and Sauvages, to denote cases of simple continued fever of not long duration.

F. ephe'mera infan'tum. (L. *infans*, a child.) A term applied to mild cases of what used to be called infantile remittent fever.

F. epidem'ica. (Ἐπιδήμιος, among the people.) Burserius's term for typhoid fever, in allusion to its frequent occurrence as an epidemic.

Also, see *Fever, epidemic*.

F. epidem'ica cum angi'na. (Ἐπιδήμιος, epidemic; L. *angina*, quinsy.) A synonym of *Sore throat, putrid*.

F. epilep'tica. (Ἐπιληπτικός, epileptic. F. *fièvre épileptique*.) A fever with epileptic symptoms during its paroxysms.

F. erot'ica. (Ἐρωτικός, caused by love; from ἔρως, love. F. *fièvre érotique*.) A chronic fever caused by disappointed love.

F. errat'ica. (L. *erro*, to wander. F. *fièvre erratique*.) A fever in which the paroxysms are irregular in the period of their return.

F. erro'nea. (L. *erroneus*, straying.) Intermittent fever, the paroxysms of which are irregular in the order and time of their recurrence.

F. erysipela'cea. (Ἐρυσίπελας, a red eruption on the skin.) A synonym of *Erysipelas*.

F. erysipelato'sa. (Ἐρυσίπελας, a red eruption on the skin.) A synonym of *Erysipelas*.

F. erythemato'sa. (Ἐρύθημα, redness of the skin.) A febrile condition with a fairly high temperature, with small red patches on the skin and some gastric disturbance.

F. essentia'lis. See *Fever, essential*.

F. essero'sa. (*Essera*.) A synonym of *Miliary fever*.

F. exanthemat'ica. (Ἐξάνθημα, an eruption of the skin. F. *fièvre exanthématique*.) A term for acute inflammation of the skin, with accelerated circulation.

Also, see *Fever, exanthematic*.

F. exanthemat'ica articula'ris. (L. *articularis*, relating to the joints.) A synonym of *Dengue*, in reference to its symptoms.

F. exanthemat'ica, malig'na, venено'sa, et pernicio'sa. (L. *malignus*, of an evil nature; *venenosus*, poisonous; *et*, and; *perniciosus*, destructive.) A phrase used by Bianchini to describe typhus fever.

F. exquisi'ta. (L. *exquisitus*, carefully sought out.) Same as *Fever, regular*.

F. fame'lica. (L. *famelicus*, famished.) Fever accompanied with intense hunger.

F. fla'va. (L. *flavus*, yellow.) A synonym of *Yellow fever*.

F. fla'va americano'rum. (L. *flavus*,

yellow; *America.*) A synonym of *Yellow fever.*

F. gangræno'des. (Γάγγραινα, an eating sore which ends in mortification; εἶδος, likeness.) Fever associated with gangrene of various parts, especially of the extremities.

F. gangræno'sa. (Γάγγραινα, a gangrene. F. *fièvre gangréneuse.*) A fever with gangrene of the limbs, or of the genital organs.

F. gas'trica, Baillon. (Γαστήρ, the belly. F. *fièvre gastrique;* G. *Darmfieber.*) The same as *Fever, gastric,* and *Fever, bilious.*

Also, used by Ballonius for enteric fever.

F. gas'trica acu'ta. (L. *acutus,* sharp.) Burser's term for enteric fever.

F. gas'trico-inflammato'ria. Frank's term for the form of *F. ardens* in which there is much disturbance of the stomach and intestines.

F. gas'trico-nervo'sa. A synonym of *Yellow fever.*

F. gas'tro-adynam'ica. (Γαστήρ, the belly; ἀ, neg.; δυναμίς, power.) Bilious fever accompanied with great prostration.

F. glutino'sa gas'trica. (L. *glutinosus,* gluey; Gr. γαστήρ, the belly.) Sarcone's term for enteric fever, in reference to the character of the gastric discharges.

F. hæmopto'ica. (Αἱμοπτοικός, spitting blood.) Intermittent fever in which hæmorrhage occurs with the paroxysms.

F. hebdomada'na. (Ἑβδομάς, seven days.) An intermittent fever in which the paroxysms occur once a week.

F. hebdomada'ria. The same as *F. hebdomadana.*

F. hec'tica. (Ἑκτικός, hectic.) The same as *Hectic fever.*

Also, used by Willis for cases of enteric fever, from their hectic appearance.

F. hec'tica infan'tum. (Ἑκτικός, hectic; L. *infans,* infant.) A synonym of *Tabes mesenterica.*

F. hec'tica malig'na nervo'sa. (L. *malignus,* of an evil nature; *nervosus,* nervous.) A synonym of *Typhus mitior,* which might be a mild case of typhus fever, but was more probably enteric fever.

F. helo'des. (Ἕλος, a swamp.) A marsh or *Intermittent fever.*

F. helo'des sudato'ria. (L. *sudor,* sweat.) The same as *Fever, sweating.*

F. hemere'sia. (Ἡμερήσιος, of a day.) A synonym of *F., quotidian.*

F. hemitritæ'a. (Ἡμιτριταῖος, semitertian ague. F. *fièvre demi-tierce.*) A type of intermittent fever having the symptoms of a quotidian and a tertian, with a slight paroxysm every second day, and a stronger one on the intermediate days; each alternate paroxysm of like nature.

F. hepat'ica. (Ἡπατικός, having liver complaint.) A synonym of *Fever, bilious.*

F. hepat'ica inflammato'ria. (L. *inflammo,* to inflame.) A synonym of *Hepatitis.*

F. hepi'ala. Same as *Epialus.*

F. herpet'ica. See *Fever, herpetic.*

F. hor'rida. (L. *horridus,* horrid.) A synonym of *Algid fever.*

F. horrif'ica. (L. *horrificus,* terrible. F. *fièvre horrifique.*) A fever characterised by violent and prolonged shivering; applied to the *Algid fever.*

F. humora'lis. (L. *humor,* a liquid. F. *fièvre humorale.*) A former term for fever caused by disturbance of the humours, according to the old theories.

F. hungar'ica. (L. *hungaricus,* Hungarian. F. *fièvre Hungroise, f. de Hongrie.*) Term for a form of camp fever, or endemic typhus, formerly prevalent in Hungary; also called *Lues Pannoniæ.*

F. hydrocephal'ica. (Ὕδωρ, water; κέφαλή, the head.) A synonym of *Hydrocephalus acutus.*

F. hydrophob'ica. (Ὕδωρ, water; φόβος, fear.) A form of intermittent fever in which there is a dread of water.

F. hystere'tica. (Ὑστερητικός, coming after.) Fever in which there is retardation in the succession of the paroxysms.

F. hyster'ica. (Ὑστερικός, hysterical.) Hysteria accompanied with fever.

Also, a form of intermittent fever in which each paroxysm is accompanied by hysteria.

F. icter'ica. (Ἰκτερικός, jaundiced.) Fever associated with jaundice.

Also, see *Fever, icteric.*

F. ili'aca inflammato'ria. (L. *ilia,* the flank; *inflammo,* to inflame.) A synonym of *Enteritis.*

F. infan'tum remit'tens. (L. *infans,* an infant; *remittens,* relaxing.) The same as *Fever, remittent, infantile.*

F. inflammato'ria. (L. *inflammo,* to inflame.) A synonym of *Synocha,* by Stoll.

F. inflammato'ria sim'plex. (L. *simplex,* simple.) A synonym of *Synocha,* by Huxham and Hildenbrand.

F. inirritati'va. (L. *in,* not; *irrito,* to excite.) Darwin's term for typhus fever.

F. inten'sio. (L. *intensio,* a stretching out. F. *accès fébrile.*) The paroxysm or attack of a fever.

F. intermit'tens. See *Fever, intermittent.*

F. intermit'tens cephal'ica larva'ta. (L. *intermitto,* to make to go apart; Gr. κεφαλή, head; L. *larva,* a mask.) Periodic or intermittent headache of malarial origin.

F. intermit'tens larva'ta. (L. *intermitto; larva.*) A synonym of *Ague, masked.*

F. intermit'tens urtica'ta. (L. *urtica,* a nettle. F. *fièvre intermittente ortiée.*) A form of ague in which, during the paroxysm, an eruption of urticaria appears on the skin.

F. intestina'lis. (L. *intestinum,* an intestine.) A synonym, by Riedel, of *Enteric fever.*

F. intestina'lis ulcero'sa. (L. *ulcerosus,* ulcerous.) A synonym of *Enteric fever.*

F. intestino'rum. (L. *intestinum,* an intestine.) A synonym of *Enteritis.*

F. irregula'ris. (L. *ir,* for *in,* not; *regula,* a rule.) Term applied to a fever the course of which is anomalous and exceptional.

F. lactan'tium. (L. *lactans,* she who gives suck.) The same as *Milk fever.*

F. lac'tea. (L. *lacteus,* milky. F. *fièvre lactée, fièvre de lait, f. laiteuse.*) Milk fever. A term for the febrile state sometimes induced when the milk is first secreted after parturition. See *Milk fever.*

F. larva'ta. (L. *larva,* a mask.) Same as *Ague, masked.*

F. len'ta. (L. *lentus,* slow, gentle.) The same as *Fever, remittent, infantile.*

Also, applied to *Hectic fever.*

Also, a name for mild cases of typhus fever.

Also, used by Forestus, Willis, and others, for *Enteric fever*.

F. len'ta nervo'sa. (L. *lentus*, pliant; *nervosus*, nervous.) A synonym of *Enteric fever*.

F. len'ta nervo'sa malig'na. (L. *lentus; nervosus; malignus*, of an evil nature.) Burserius's term for typhus fever.

F. lenticula'ris. (L. *lenticularis*, lentil-shaped. F. *fièvre lenticulaire.*) A term for *Fever, miliary*.

F. lethar'gica. (Ληθαργικός, drowsy.) The same as *Fever, apoplectic*.

F. lochia'lis. (Λόχια, the discharge after childbirth. F. *fièvre lochiale.*) Term for the accelerated state of the circulation which is said to occur on the occasion of the establishment of the lochial discharge.

F. lygmo'des. (Λυγμός, a sobbing.) Fever characterised by sobbing or sighing.

F. lymphat'ica. (*Lymph.* F. *fièvre lymphatique.*) A term for the *F. mucosa*.

Also, suggested by John Harley as the appropriate scientific definition of scarlet fever, in consideration of the general inflammation of the lymphatic system of glands present in cases of this disease.

F. lyngo'des. (Λυγγώδης, attended with hiccup.) Fever, a characteristic symptom of which is hiccup.

F. maculo'sa. (L. *maculosus*, spotted.) A synonym of *Typhus fever*.

F. malig'na. (L. *malignus*, malignant. F. *fièvre maligne.*) A name for *Typhus fever*.

Also, see *Fever, malignant*.

F. malig'na bilio'sa amer'icæ. (L. *malignus*, of an evil nature; *biliosus*, bilious; *America.*) A synonym of *Yellow fever*.

F. malig'na cum sopo're. (L. *malignus; sopor*, sleep.) A synonym of *Typhus fever* by Riverius.

F. malig'na fla'va in'diæ occidenta'lis. (L. *malignus; flavus*, yellow; *India; occidentalis*, western.) A term for *Yellow fever*.

F. malig'na pes'tilens. (L. *malignus; pestilens*, pestilential.) A term used by Riverius, Sennertus, and Willis, for typhoid fever.

F. malig'na pulicula'ris. (L. *malignus; pulex*, a flea.) Petrus a Castro's term for typhus fever, in reference to the flea-bite-like skin spots.

F. malig'na puncticula'ris. (L. *malignus; punctum*, a point.) Petrus a Castro's name for typhus fever, in allusion to the rash.

F. marasmo'des. (Μαρασμώδης, wasting.) A synonym of *Hectic fever*.

F. meningogas'trica. (Μῆνιγξ, a membrane; γαστήρ, the belly.) A synonym of *Fever, gastric*.

F. mesenter'ica. (Μεσέντερον, the membrane to which the intestines are attached.) Riedel's term for *Enteric fever*.

See also *Fever, mesenteric*.

F. mesenter'ica acu'ta. (L. *acutus*, sharp.) A term, used by Burchard, for enteric fever.

F. mesenter'ica malig'na. (L. *malignus*, of an evil disposition.) A term for enteric fever, used by Baglivi and Hoffmann.

F. mesera'ica. (Μέσος, middle; ἀραιά, the small intestine.) A term applied to those cases of infantile remittent fever which are really tuberculosis of the mesenteric glands.

Also, Wendt's term for *Enteric fever*.

F. methemer'ina. (Μεθημερινός, happening by day.) A synonym of *Fever, quotidian*.

F. milia'ris. A synonym of *Miliary fever*.

F. milita'ris. (L. *militaris*, belonging to a soldier.) Petri's term for typhus fever when occurring in an army. See also *Fever military*.

F. minu'ta. (L. *minutus*, small.) Intermittent fever accompanied with syncope in the paroxysms.

F. monolep'tica. (Μόνος, alone; ληπτικός, from λαμβάνω, to take.) A fever which presents itself in one attack or paroxysm of longer or shorter duration.

F. morbillo'sa. (F. *fièvre morbilleuse.*) Term for measles, which is also called *Morbilli*.

F. muco'sa. (L. *mucosus*, slimy. F. *fièvre muqueuse.*) A form of continued fever, the *Fièvre muqueuse* of the French. It chiefly attacks those of the lymphatic temperament, and is characterised by irritation of the gastro-enteric mucous membrane, with excessive secretion from this and sometimes from the other mucous membranes. See *Fever, mucous*.

Also, Stelle's term for cases of enteric fever.

F. muco'sa vermino'sa. (L. *mucosus*, slimy; *verminosus*, full of worms.) The same as *Fever, remittent, infantile*, when supposed to be caused by the irritation of worms.

F. nau'tica. (L. *nauticus*, belonging to ships or sailors. F. *fièvre de vaisseau.*) Burserius's term for typhus occurring on ship-board.

F. nau'tica pestilentia'lis. (L. *nauticus*, nautical; *pestilentia*, a plague.) A synonym of *Typhus fever* occurring on board ship, by Huxham.

F. nephrit'ica. (Νεφρῖτις, disease of the kidneys. F. *fièvre nephritique.*) An intermittent fever with sharp pains in the lumbar region during the exacerbations.

F. nervo'sa. (L. *nervosus*, nervous. F. *fièvre nerveuse.*) See *Fever, nervous*.

F. nervo'sa enter'ica. (Ἐντερικός, in the intestines.) A synonym of *Enteric fever*.

F. nervo'sa epidem'ica. (Ἐπίδημιος, epidemic.) A synonym of *Typhus fever*.

F. nervo'sa exanthemat'ica. (Ἐξάνθημα, an eruption.) A synonym of *Typhus fever* with petechiæ.

F. nervo'sa gas'trica. (Γαστήρ, the belly.) A synonym of *Enteric fever*.

F. nervo'sa mesenter'ica. (Μεσέντερος, the membrane to which the intestines are attached.) A synonym of *Enteric fever*.

F. nervo'sa petechia'lis. (L. *pedechio*, a fleabite.) A synonym of *Typhus fever*.

F. nervo'sa stu'pida. (L. *stupidus*, dull.) The stage of enteric fever in which the patient lies without any requirements, giving no evidence of distress or pain.

F. nervo'sa versa'tilis. (L. *versatilis*, that turns around.) The stage of some forms of enteric fever in which the patient is very restless, tossing about on the bed, talking loudly, and with delirium.

F. neuro'des. (Νευρώδης, sinewy.) The same as *Fever, nervous*.

F. ni'gra. (L. *niger*, black.) The same as *Puerperal fever, malignant*.

Also, a name given by Lyons to a variety of epidemic cerebrospinal fever characterised by

collapse, extensive purpura, early death, and absence of physical lesion of the nerve centres.

F. noctur'na. (L. *nocturnus*, nocturnal.) A form of intermittent fever the paroxysms of which occur at night.

F. nona'na. (L. *nonanus*, ninth.) A form of intermittent fever the paroxysms of which are supposed to recur every ninth day.

F. non-pes'tilens. (L. *non*, not; *pestilens*, pestilential.) Forestus's term for *Enteric fever.*

F. nosocomia'lis. (Νοσοκομεῖον, a hospital. F. *fièvre nosocomiale.*) Burserius's term for the typhus fever which used to be prevalent in hospitals.

F. nosocomio'rum. (Νοσοκομεῖον, a hospital.) Same as *F. nosocomialis.*

F. nycter'inus. (Νυκτερινός, nightly.) The same as *F. nocturnus.*

F. octa'na. (L. *octo*, eight.) A form of intermittent fever the paroxysms of which occur every eighth day.

F. os'citans. (L. *oscito*, to gape.) Fever in which yawning is a characteristic symptom.

F. paludo'sa. (L. *paludosus*, marshy.) A synonym of *Fever, marsh.*

F. pannon'ica. (L. *Pannonia*, Hungary.) A form of typhus occurring in the Hungarian army.

F. pemphigo'des. (Πεμφιγώδης, like blisters.) A synonym of *Pemphigus.*

F. pemphingo'des. (Same etymon.) A synonym of *Pemphigus.*

F. pemp'ta. (Πέμπτος, the fifth.) An intermittent fever the paroxysms of which occur every fifth day. It has three days of intermission.

F. period'ica. (L. *periodicus*, periodical. F. *fièvre periodique.*) Term for remittent or intermittent fever.

F. pernicio'sa. (L. *perniciosus*, destructive.) The same as *Fever, pernicious.*

F. pes'tilens. (L. *pestilens*, unwholesome. F. *fièvre pestilentielle.*) A term for the plague, and also for typhus fever, from their contagious qualities.

F. pes'tilens malig'na. (L. *pestilens*, noxious; *malignus*, malignant.) A synonym of *Typhus fever.*

F. pestilentia'lis. (L. *pestilentia*, a pestilence.) See *Fever, pestilential.*

F. pestilentia'lis euro'pæ. (L. *Europa*, Europe.) A synonym of *Typhus fever.*

F. pestilentia'lis nau'tica. (L. *nauticus*, belonging to ships or sailors.) Huxham's term for the typhus fever prevalent on ships.

F. petechia'lis. (Low L. *peticula*, a little spot. F. *fièvre pétéchiale.*) Massa's and Sennertus's term for *Typhus fever*, in allusion to the petechiæ.

F. petechia'lis ve'ra. (L. *verus*, true.) Hoffmann's term for typhus fever.

F. petechi'zans. (Low L. *peticula.*) Hoffmann's term for enteric fever, from its imperfect rash, not so pronounced as that of petechial or typhus fever.

F. peticula'ris. A term used by Roboretus for typhus fever.

F. phrico'des. (Φρικώδης, attended with shivering.) An old name for an intermittent or a remittent fever in which the patient is greatly oppressed with the cold of the stage of shivering.

F. phthis'ica. (Φθισικός, consumptive.) A synonym of *Hectic fever.*

F. pituita'ria. The same as *F. pituitosa.*

F. pituito'sa. (L. *pituita*, slime. F. *fièvre pituiteuse.*) A synonym of *F. mucosa.*

Also, term used for cases of enteric fever by Stoll.

F. pituito'sa nervo'sa. (L. *nervosus*, nervous.) Jacobi's term for enteric fever.

F. plane'tes. (Πλανήτης, a wanderer.) The same as *F. erratica.*

F. pleurit'ica. (Πλευριτικός, pleuritic.) A synonym of *Pleurisy.*

F. pneumon'ica. (Πνευμονικός, of the lungs.) A synonym of *Pneumonia.*

F. podag'rica. (Ποδαγρικός, gouty.) A synonym of *Gout.*

F. polychol'ica. (Πολύς, many; χολικός, bilious.) A synonym of *Fever, bilious.*

F. polylep'tica. (Πολύς, many; λητικός, from λαμβάνω, to take.) A fever which occurs in many successive attacks or paroxysms.

F. prima'ria. See *Fever, primary.*

F. puerpera'lis. (L. *puerpera*, a woman in labour. F. *fièvre puerpérale.*) See *Puerperal fever.*

F. puerpera'lis bilio'sa. (L. *puerpera*, a lying-in woman; *biliosus*, bilious.) See *Puerperal fever, bilious.*

F. puerpera'rum. (L. *puerpera*, a lying-in woman.) Same as *Puerperal fever.*

F. pulicula'ris. (L. *pulex*, a flea. F. *fièvre puliculaire.*) A fever in which the skin becomes covered with spots like flea-bites.

F. puncticula'ris. (L. *pungo*, to prick.) A term for *Miliary fever*, and for *Typhus fever*, with petechiæ.

F. purpu'rata ru'bra et al'ba miliа'ris. (L. *purpuratus*, clad in purple; *ruber*, red; *albus*, white; *milium*, millet.) A synonym, by Hoffmann, of *Miliary fever.*

F. purpu'rea epidem'ica. (L. *purpureus*, purple; Gr. ἐπιδήμιος, among the people.) Theræus's name for typhus fever, in reference to the skin eruption.

F. purpu'rea pestif'era. (L. *purpureus*, purple; *pestiferus*, pestilential.) A synonym of *Cerebrospinal fever.*

F. purulen'ta. (L. *purulentus*, festering.) See *Fever, purulent.*

F. pu'trida. (L. *putridus*, decayed.) See *Fever, putrid.*

An early name for typhus fever.

Also, used by Riverius for enteric fever.

F. pu'trida nervo'sa. (L. *putridus*, decayed; *nervosus*, nervous.) A term for mild cases of *Typhus fever.*

Also, probably used by Wintringham for enteric fever.

F. quarta'na. (L. *quartana*, ague occurring every fourth day.) A term for *Fever, quartan.*

F. quer'quera. (L. *querquerus*, shivering.) A synonym of *Algid fever.*

F. quin'ta. (L. *quintus*, the fifth.) The same as *Fever, quintan.*

F. quinta'na. (L. *quintanus*, of the fifth.) The same as *Fever, quintan.*

F. quotidia'na. (L. *quotidianus*, daily.) The same as *Fever, quotidian.*

F. recidi'va. (L. *recidivus*, recurring.) The same as *Relapsing fever.*

F. recur'rens. (L. *recurro*, to run back.) The same as *Relapsing fever.*

F. regula'ris. (L. *regula*, a rule.) Intermittent fever the paroxysms of which occur in due order and course.

F. remit'tens. (L. *remitto*, to send back.) See *Remittent fever*.

F. remit'tens infan'tum. (L. *remitto*, to send back; *infans*, an infant.) The same as *Remittent fever, infantile*.

F. rheumat'ica. Same as *Rheumatism, acute*.

F. rheumat'ica inflammato'ria. (L. *inflammo*, to inflame.) The same as *Rheumatism, acute*.

F. ru'bra. (L. *ruber*, red.) A term for *Scarlet fever*.

F. ru'bra prurigino'sa. (L. *ruber*, red; *pruriginosus*, having the itch.) A synonym of *Urticaria*.

F. sanguin'ea. (L. *sanguineus*, bloody.) A synonym of *Synocha*, used by Avicenna.

F. sapropy'ra. (Σαπρός, putrid; πύρ, fire.) A synonym of *Typhus fever*.

F. scarlatino'sa. (I. *scarlatto*, a deep red.) The same as *Scarlet fever*.

F. scarlatino'sa si'nĕ exanthe'matĕ. (L. *sine*, without; *exanthema*, an eruption on the skin.) Scarlet fever without the cutaneous rash.

F. scorbu'tica. See *Fever, scorbutic*.

F. semitertia'na. (L. *semi*, half; *tertianus*, tertian.) An intermittent fever the symptoms of which are intermediate between a tertian and a quotidian.

It is probable that the term has been used, as by Forestus and Spigelius, to describe cases of enteric fever.

F. septa'na. (L. *septem*, seven.) An intermittent fever the symptoms of which recur every seventh day.

F. septena'ria. (L. *septenarius*, containing seven.) Same as *F. septimanaria*.

F. septima'na. Same as *F. septimanaria*.

F. septimana'ria. (L. *septimanus*, relating to the number seven.) A term applied by Platerius, and also later by Sprengel, to simple continued fever, in reference to its usual duration of one week.

F. sesquial'tera. (L. *sesquialter*, once and a half.) A synonym of *F. semitertiana*.

F. sexta'na. (L. *sextus*, the sixth.) An intermittent the paroxysms of which recur every sixth day.

F. sim'plex. (L. *simplex*, simple.) The same as *Fever, simple*.

F. singultuo'sa. (L. *singultus*, a hiccough.) See *Fever, singultous*.

F. soporo'sa. (L. *sopor*, sleep.) Same as *Fever, apoplectic*.

F. soporo'sa se'num. (L. *sopor*, sleep; *senex*, old.) A form of gastric catarrh occurring in old people, and accompanied with stupor and drowsiness.

F. spu'ria. (L. *spurius*, false.) Hoffmann's term for enteric fever, in reference to the fact that the rash is not similar to that of true typhus fever.

F. stercora'lis. (L. *stercus*, dung.) Fever caused by intestinal obstruction.

Also, used by Quesnay to describe cases probably of enteric fever.

F. sthen'ica. (Σθενός, strength.) Brown's term for *Fever, inflammatory*.

F. stigmat'ica. (L. *stigma*, a mark burned in.) An old name for typhus fever, in allusion to the skin eruption.

F. stomach'ica inflammato'ria. (L. *stomachus*, the stomach; *inflammo*, to inflame.) A synonym of *Gastritis*.

F. subcontin'ua. See *Fever, subcontinuous*.

F. subin'trans. (L. *subintro*, to enter by stealth.) Intermittent fever in which the symptoms of one paroxysm have hardly passed off before those of another commence.

F. sudato'ria. (L. *sudatorius*, sweating.) An intermittent fever with inordinate sweating.

Also, a term for the *Sweating sickness*.

F. symptomat'ica. See *Fever, symptomatic*.

F. syncopa'lis. (Συγκοπή, a swooning.) See *Fever, syncopal*.

F. syn'ocha. See *Synocha*.

F. synocha'lis. Same as *Synocha*.

F. syphilit'ica. The same as *Fever, syphilitic*.

F. ta'bida. (L. *tabidus*, decaying.) A synonym of *Hectic fever*.

Also, a synonym of *Fever, colliquative*.

F. tertia'na. (L. *tertianus*, tertian or third.) Same as *Ague, tertian*.

F. ton'ica. (Τόνος, tone.) A synonym of *Synocha*.

F. top'ica. (Τοπικός, local.) A synonym of *Neuralgia, facial*; in reference to its being a local manifestation of a malarious poison.

F. tor'pida. (L. *torpidus*, benumbed.) Same as *Fever, asthenic*.

F. tox'ica. (Τοξικόν, poison.) A synonym of *Yellow fever*.

F. trag'ica. (L. *tragicus*, terrible.) The same as *Fever, tragic*.

F. traumat'ica. (Τραυματικός, of wounds.) The same as *Fever, traumatic*.

F. traumat'ica secunda'ria. See *Fever, traumatic, secondary*.

F. tropica'lis. (L. *tropicus*, tropical.) A term for *Yellow fever*.

F. tympan'ica. (Τυμπανικός, tympanitic.) Babington's term for enteric fever, in reference to the common occurrence of tympanites.

F. typho'des. (Τυφώδης, dull, stupid.) The same as *Typhus fever*.

F. typhoï'des. See *Typhoid fever*.

F. ty'po inver'so. (*Type*; L. *inversus*, turned bottom upwards.) A remittent fever in which the temperature is highest in the morning, lowest in the evening.

F. urethra'lis. (Οὐρήθρα, the urethra.) The same as *Fever, urethral*.

F. uteri'na. (L. *uterinus*, uterine.) A term for *Metritis*.

F. urtica'ta. (L. *urtica*, a nettle.) A synonym of *Urticaria*.

F. urtica'ta intermit'tens. See *F. intermittens urticata*.

F. va'ga. (L. *vagus*, wandering.) The same as *F. erratica*.

F. variolo'sa. The same as *Variola*.

F. vermino'sa. (L. *vermis*, a worm.) A term for the *Fever, remittent, of children*, when supposed to be caused by worms.

Also, used by Selle, to describe cases of enteric fever supposed to be caused by worms.

F. verna'lis. (L. *vernalis*, of spring.) The same as *Fever, vernal*.

F. vesicato'ria. (L. *vesica*, a blister.) A synonym of *Pemphigus*.

F. vesicula'ris. (L. *vesicula*, a little blister.) A synonym of *Miliary fever*, and of *Pemphigus*.

F. vesiculo'sa. (L. *vesiculosus*, full of blisters.) The vesicular form of erysipelas.

F. vir'ginum. (L. *virgo*, a maid.) A synonym of *Chlorosis*.

Fe'cal. See *Fæcal*.

Fec'ula. (L. *fæcula*, dim. of *fæx*, grounds. F. *fécule*; I. *fecola*.) The sediment or lees which subsides from the infusion of many vegetable substances. Especially applied to starch.

F. green. The same as *Chlorophyll*.

Fec'ulence. (L. *fæculentia*, dregs.) Muddiness, lees, sediment.

Fec'ulent. (L. *fæculentus*, impure.) Having the characters of fæces; excrementitious; sedimentous.

Fec'ulite. A term given to pulverulent vegetable substances, such as inulin, which are soluble in hot water, and when treated with nitric acid yield oxalic and malic acids, and not mucic acid.

Fe'cund. (L. *fecundus*, fruitful. F. *féconde*; I. *fecondo*; S. *fecundo*; G. *fruchtbar*.) Capable of reproducing itself; prolific.

Fe'cundating. (L. *fecundus*. F. *fécondant*.) Having power to effect *Fecundation*.

F. cor'puscles. The spermatozoa.

F. dust. The pollen of plants.

Fecunda'tion. (L. *fecundus*. F. *fécundation*; I. *fecundazione*; S. *fecundacion*; G. *Befruchtung*.) The act of making fruitful. See *Fertilisation* and *Impregnation*.

F., artific'ial. The impregnation of the ova or of the female, by artificial application of the spermatic fluid. In fishes, the semen is obtained from the male by pressure, and mixed with the water in which the ova, laid naturally or obtained by expression, are lying. Dogs, rabbits, and other animals have been impregnated by injection of the semen into the uterine cavity; and in 1799 Hunter adopted the same method of procedure in the human female. Since then Marion Sims, Courty, and others have performed a similar operation with success. The proceeding is very strongly condemned by many as regards any but the lower animals.

Fecund'ity. (F. *fécondité*, from L. *fecunditas*, fruitfulness. I. *fecondita*; S. *fecundidad*; G. *Fruchtbarkeit*.) The faculty of reproduction; the capacity for bringing forth young.

In Botany, the capacity of a seed for germinating.

F. of wom'an. The period of childbearing in woman is, as a rule, coincident with the period ranging from the first menstruation to the last. Many cases have been reported of pregnancy before menstruation had commenced, generally when the latter has been delayed, but sometimes when it has occurred at the usual time; and also pregnancy has been reported to have occurred several years after menstruation had finally ceased.

Rüttel reports a case in which a girl of nine became pregnant, and Beck one in which delivery occurred in a girl a little over ten years of age; Davies reports the case of a woman who bore a child at fifty-five, Capuron one at sixty, and Haller one at sixty-three, and one at seventy years of age.

Fe'dia. (G. *Räpunzchen*.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Valerianaceæ*.

F. olito'ria, Vahl. The *Valerianella olitoria*.

Fee. (Sax. *feoh*, property.) A payment made for services rendered.

Fee'ble. (Old F. *foible*, weak, for *floible*; from L. *flebilis*, mournful; from *fleo*, to weep. F. *faible*, weak; I. *debole*; S. *debil*; G. *schwach*.) Deficient in strength; weak; infirm.

Feed. (Mid. E. *feden*; from Sax. *fédan*.) To take food; to supply food.

Feed'ing. (*Feed*.) The taking or the supplying of food.

F., artific'ial. The introduction of nutriment into the body by artificial means, as by the stomach-pump or the enema apparatus.

Also, the feeding of an infant by other means than by sucking the breast.

F. bot'tle. A bottle or receptacle of glass or other material used in the artificial feeding of children. A common form is a flattened oval glass vessel to receive the milk or other fluid food, having the orifice stopped by a perforated cork, through which runs a glass tube, with an india-rubber tube at each end of it, the one at the lower or inner end nearly reaching the bottom of the bottle, and the one at the upper or outer end capped by an india-rubber teat.

F. by the nos'trils. A form of forced feeding in which a tube is introduced by the nostril into the pharynx, and liquid food passed down it by means of a syringe, or by hydrostatic pressure through the intervention of a funnel and a length of elastic tubing.

F. by the peritonæ'um. A mode of artificial feeding by the transfusion of defibrinated blood into the peritonæal cavity by means of a sharp pen-pointed cannula, which is pushed through the abdominal wall at the linea alba, and which is connected by means of an elastic tube with a funnel or other reservoir for the blood. It has been employed in several wasting diseases; there appears to be little risk of peritonitis, except when the operation is too frequently repeated.

F. by the rec'tum. The use of nutrient enemata or suppositories.

F. by the veins. See *Transfusion*.

F. cup. A vessel with a spout for the feeding of a sick person whilst lying down.

Also, an oblong shallow vessel with a tubular end, to which a teat can be affixed for the artificial feeding of young children.

F., forc'ed. The administration of food by force, as by means of the stomach-pump, in insane persons who refuse to eat.

F., for'cible. Same as *F., forced*.

F., hypoder'mic. (Ὑπό, under; δέρμα, the skin.) Same as *F., subcutaneous*.

F., subcuta'neous. (L. *sub*, under; *cutis*, the skin.) A mode of artificial feeding consisting in the injection of nutrient materials, such as oil, solutions of sugar, milk, white of egg, and peptones, under the skin by means of a large hypodermic syringe.

F. tube. An elastic tube of india rubber or other material which is passed into the stomach, and either connected with a stomach-pump or attached to a funnel, so that food may in the one case be forced, and in the other case allowed to descend by hydrostatic pressure, into the stomach.

Feel. (Mid. E. *felen*; Sax. *félan*; G. *fühlen*.) To perceive by the touch.

Feel'ers. (*Feel.*) The long bristles about the mouth of some animals.

Also, a term for the antennæ of insects and other animals.

Feel'ing. (*Feel.*) The sense of touch.

Also, the faculty of perception.

Also, see *Feelings*.

Feel'ings. (*Feel.*) Those modes of mind in which it is occupied with sentient states, divisible into four subclasses—presentative, presentative-representative, representative, and re-representative feelings, according to Herbert Spencer.

F.s, insan'ity of the. The form of insanity in which there is no delusion, but perversion of the affections or feelings; otherwise called moral insanity.

F.s, present'ative. (L. *præsento*, to place before.) Those feelings in which an impression on some part of the body is regarded as pleasure or pain, being sensations.

F.s, present'ative-represent'ative. (L. *re*, back again.) Those feelings in which a sensation or a group of sensations arouses a large group of represented feelings, being emotions.

F.s, represent'ative. (L. *re*, back again.) The ideas of the emotions when they are called up, apart from the appropriate external excitements, such as the emotions excited by a vivid description.

F.s, re-represent'ative. Those more complex sentient states which are less the direct results of external excitement than the indirect or reflex results of them, such as the love of property.

Feet. Plural of *Foot*.

F., burn'ing of the. A neurotic state characterised by a burning sensation in the feet, described by Malcolmson as occurring in India in certain forms of disease. A similar condition of the extremities, both of the hands and feet, has been observed by Mitchell and others, as a symptom of injuries of nerves.

F., fœ'tid sweat'ing of. See *Osmidrosis pedum*.

Fegari'tis. (F. *fégarite*.) A Spanish name given to an ulcerating and gangrenous stomatitis which was prevalent among the French soldiers quartered at Madrid and Toledo in 1810.

Fe'gra. Same as *Fegaritis*.

Feh'ling. A German chemist of the present century.

F.'s cop'per solu'tion. See *F.'s test for sugar*.

F.'s solu'tion. See *F.'s test for sugar*.

F.'s test for sug'ar. Crystallised cupric sulphate 40 grammes, dissolved in distilled water 200 c.c., is mixed with neutral potassium tartrate 160 grammes and fused sodium hydrate 130 grammes, dissolved in distilled water 600 c.c., made up to a litre with distilled water, and boiled for a few minutes. When some time made Fehling's solution undergoes change, and it has been suggested that the copper and the alkaline solutions should be kept separate and mixed when needed for use. For this purpose 90·5 grains of copper sulphate may be dissolved in water 3 fl. oz. for one solution, and caustic soda 180 grains dissolved with nitrate of potash 364 grains in water 3 fl. oz. for the other.

Feign. (F. *feindre;* from L. *fingo*, to form, to feign. I. *fingere;* S. *fingir;* G. *vorgeben*.) To pretend.

Feign'ed. (*Feign.*) Pretended, false.

F. disea'ses. Disease may be simulated when the patient is in perfect health, or some lesion being really present, it may be exaggerated or artificially and intentionally increased, or it may be actually induced. Disease is usually feigned with the object of escaping military or other service; or to obtain compassion and material benefits; or to avoid punishment; or to deceive. The principal diseases or conditions which have been feigned are abdominal tumours, abortion, abstinence, blindness, cachexia, cancer, catalepsy, concretions in bladder or rectum, deafness, deaf mutism, delivery, dropsy, dysentery and diarrhœa, emaciation, epilepsy, incontinence of fæces, fainting, fever, gastric disease, hæmorrhoids, cardiac and hepatic disease, hysteria, jaundice, insanity, lameness, neuralgia, ophthalmic disease, paralysis, polypus of nose, pregnancy, pulmonary disease, rectal disease, rheumatism, sopor, tympanitis and emphysematous affections, urinary and uterine disease, and wounds.

Feket'ekút. Hungary. A strong sulphur spring.

Fel. (L. *fel*, akin to *bilis*.) Bile.

F. anguil'læ. (L. *anguilla*, the eel.) The bile of the eel. Formerly believed to facilitate labour.

F. bovi'num. (L. *bos*, the ox.) Ox bile.

F. bovi'num depura'tum, Aust. Ph. (L. *bovinus*, pertaining to cattle; *depuro*, to purify.) The same as *F. tauri depuratum*.

F. bovi'num purifica'tum, B. Ph. (L. *bovinus; purificatus*, cleansed. F. *fiel de bœuf purifée;* G. *gereinigte Ochsengalle*.) Fresh ox bile a pint is mixed with rectified spirit two pints, and allowed to settle for twelve hours. The clear solution is decanted and evaporated in a porcelain vessel on a water bath to a pill consistence. A tonic and laxative, especially where the secretion of the liver is defective. Dose, 5 to 10 grains (·33 to ·65 gramme).

Bile has been recommended for external use in the reduction of hypertrophies, especially of the mamma and the tonsil, as well as in corneal opacities.

F. bo'vis, U.S. Ph. (L. *bos*, the ox. F. *fiel de bœuf;* I. *fiele di bue;* S. *hiel de buey;* G. *Ochsengalle*.) Ox gall. The fresh gall of *Bos taurus*. A brownish-green or dark green, viscid liquid, of sp. gr. 1·018 to 1·028, having a peculiar odour, a bitter taste, and a neutral or faintly alkaline reaction.

F. bo'vis inspissa'tum, U.S. Ph. (L. *inspisso*, to thicken.) Fresh ox gall 100 parts is heated to a temperature not exceeding 80° C. (176° F.), strained through muslin, and evaporated to fifteen parts. Dose, 5 to 10 grains (·33 to ·65 gramme).

F. bo'vis purifica'tum, U.S. Ph. (L. *bos; purificatus*.) Ox gall three parts is evaporated to one part, alcohol one part is added, allowed to settle for twenty-four hours, decanted, the remainder filtered, and the two fluids mixed and evaporated to pill consistence. Dose, 5 to 10 grains (·33 to ·65 gramme).

F. natu'ræ. (L. *natura*, nature.) An old term for aloes.

F. tau'ri depura'tum, Aust. Ph. (L. *taurus*, a bull; *depuro*, to purify. G. *gereinigte Ochsengalle*.) Fresh ox gall 300 grammes, rectified spirit of wine, of 90 per cent., 500 grms. Mix, let it stand for 12 hours, decant, shake with

animal charcoal, boil and filter, distil off the spirit to dryness.

F. ter'ræ. (L. *terra*, earth. G. *Erdgalle.*) A synonym of *Ludus Helmontii.*

Also, a name of the *Erythræa centaurium.*

F. ur'si. (L. *ursus*, a bear.) The bile of the bear. Formerly given as a cure for epilepsy.

F. vit'ri. (L. *vitrum*, glass. G. *Glasgalle.*) The scum which floats on the top of liquid glass when it is first made. Used in toothpowders.

Felda'fing. Bavaria, on the western shore of the Starnberg Lake. A sulphuretted spring containing calcium, magnesium, and sodium carbonates.

Feld'spar. (G. *Feld*, field; *Spath*, spar.) See *Felspar.*

Félines'. France, in Auvergne. A mineral spring containing sodium and magnesium chlorides with much free carbonic acid.

Fe'lis. (L. *felis*, a cat.) A Genus of the Family *Felidæ*, Order *Carnivora.*

F. cat'us, Linn. (Κάττα, a cat.) The cat. The flesh and fat were supposed to relieve painful piles and lumbago; the liver was used against stone; and the ashes of the head of a black cat burned in a glazed vessel were put into the eye for the cure of opacities of the cornea.

F. le'o, Linn. (L. *leo*, a lion.) The lion. The fat was supposed to be alexipharmic, and as an injection was used in dysentery.

F. leopar'dus, Linn. The leopard. The fat was used in paralysis and palpitation, and as an application for ringworm.

F. lynx, Lemm. (Λύγξ, a lynx.) The lynx. The claws were used in epilepsy, and other nervous affections.

F. ti'gris, Linn. The tiger. Sometimes used as food.

Fé'lix-des-pallières, Saint. France, Département du Gard. An athermal, weak chalybeate containing a little carbonic acid.

Fell. (Mid. E. *fellen*; Sax. *fellan.*) To cause to fall. Used by Thudichum in the sense of to precipitate.

Fell's caus'tic paste. A remedy formerly in repute as a cure for cancer. It was made with equal parts of chloride of zinc and decoction of sanguinaria canadensis made into a paste with flour.

Fellan'ic ac'id. $C_{30}H_{36}O_6.3HO$. An acid, according to Berzelius, which is formed, along with fellinic acid, during the putrefaction of bile. The existence of this body has not been confirmed.

Fel'lathal Quel'len. Austria, in Carinthia, 2900 feet above sea-level. A mineral water containing twenty-five grains of sodium carbonate in sixteen ounces, with free carbonic acid.

Fel'leous. (L. *felleus*, like gall. G. *gallicht.*) Biliary, bilious.

Fel'lic ac'id. Same as *Fellinic acid.*

Fellid'ucous. (L. *fel*, bile; *duco*, to lead. G. *gallenführend.*) Term applied to remedies inducing a flow of bile; cholagogue.

Fellif'luous. (L. *fel*, bile; *fluo*, to flow.) Flowing with bile; having abundant bile.

Fellin'eous. (L. *fel*, bile.) Bilious.

Fellin'ic ac'id. $C_{50}H_{36}O_6.4HO$. An acid, obtained, according to Berzelius, by treating bile with hydrochloric acid. The existence of this acid has not been confirmed.

Fel'lis obstruc'tio. (L. *fel*, bile; *obstructio*, a shutting up.) A term for jaundice.

F. suffu'sio. (L. *suffusio*, an overspreading.) A term for jaundice.

F. superfu'sio. (L. *superfusio*, a pouring over.) A term for jaundice.

Fel'lon. Same as *Felon.*

Fell'wort. (Icel. *fell*, a hill.) The plants of the Genus *Gentiana*, especially the *G. lutea.*

Fe'lo-de-se. (Low L. *fello*, or *felo*, a traitor; *de*, upon; *se*, himself.) A felon on himself; one who destroys his life while still in possession of his natural faculties.

Fel'on. (Mid. E. *felun*; from Old F. *felon*; from Low L. *fello*, or *felo*, a traitor; probably of Celtic origin.) A wicked person; one guilty of felony.

Also, a name for a severe form of whitlow.

Also, a term synonymous, amongst farmers in several districts of England, with *Hidebound.*

F. grass. The *Helleborus fœtidus.*

Fel'onwort. The *Solanum dulcamara*, so called because it was used for the cure of whitlow or felon.

Fel'seneg'g. Switzerland, Canton Zug. A climatic cure-place, 3000 feet above sea-level. The whey cure, and the use of artificial mineral and other baths, such as those of salt, sulphur, iron, chamomile, pine leaf, and aromatic herbs, are employed.

Fel'sö-al'ap. Hungary. A mineral water containing magnesium sulphate 24 grains, sodium sulphate 43 grains, calcium sulphate 14 grains, sodium chloride 32 grains, and some magnesium iodide in 16 ounces.

Fel'sö-ap'sa. Hungary. A mineral spring containing chloride of sodium.

Fel'sö-ba'jom. Hungary, near Mediasch. A mineral spring containing sodium chloride.

Fel'sö-neres'znicze. Hungary. A chalybeate spring containing alkaline chlorides.

Fel'sö-pet'eny. Hungary, County Neograd. A chalybeate spring.

Fel'sö-ro'na. Hungary, County Marmaros. A sodium chloride mineral water.

Fel'sö-rusz'bach. Hungary, County Zips. A mineral water containing calcium and sodium carbonates, calcium sulphate, iron carbonate, and much free carbonic acid.

Fel'sö-vis'so. Hungary. Near this town rise many mineral water springs; two alkaline chalybeates, three alkaline, one chalybeate, one naphtha-holding, and others.

Fel'spar. (G. *Feldspath*; from *Feld*, field; *Spath*, spar; or, according to some, from E. *fell*, a hill; *spar.*) A name of a group of minerals crystallising in the monoclinic and the triclinic systems, and consisting of silicate of alumina, and silicates of the alkalies, with traces of lime, magnesia, and iron.

Fel'spath. Same as *Felspar.*

Fel'stead. Essex. A disused chalybeate water.

Felt. (An English word of uncertain origin; G. *Filz*; Gr. πίλος. F. *feutre*; I. *feltro*; S. *fieltro.*) A kind of cloth made by the matting together of hair.

F. moulds. The fungi called *Antennariei.*

Felt'ed tis'sue. A form of tissue common in the thallus of Lichens, and composed of elongated cylindrical cells called hyphæ, united by their extremities into filaments, either

simple or branched, and interwoven irregularly into a kind of felted mass.

Felt'ing. (*Felt.*) The matting together of the hairs.

Fe'male. (Mid. E. *femele;* from F. *femelle;* from L. *femella*, a young woman. I. *femminèo;* S. *femenino;* G. *weiblich.*) Of the sex which brings forth the young of the species.

In Surgery, applied to the part of a double-limbed instrument which receives a corresponding part.

In Botany, applied to the flower which bears a pistil, and to a plant with pistil-bearing flowers only.

In Biology, the female sex is often distinguished by the sign ♀.

F. cath'eter. See *Catheter, female.*

F. fern. The *Aspidium filix-fœmina.*

F. flow'er. One with only a pistil or pistils.

F. holly-rose. The *Cistus salvifolius.*

F. nut'meg. See *Nutmeg, female.*

F. pronu'cleus. See *Pronucleus, female.*

F. prothal'lium. See *Prothallium, female.*

F. speed'well. The *Antirrhinum elatine.*

Femel'la. (L. *femella*, a girl; dim. of *femina*, a woman.) A girl.

Fem'ina. (L. *femina*, a woman.) A woman.

Femin'eous. (L. *femina.* G. *weiblich.*) Having the characteristics of a female.

In Botany, applied to a plant which possesses a pistil, but no stamens.

Femines'cence. (L. *femina.*) The possession or acquirement by the female of male characters. (Dunglison.)

Fem'inine. (L. *femina*, a woman. G. *weiblich.*) Of the appearance, or the sex, of a woman.

F. disease'. See *Scythian disease.*

Feminin'ity. (L. *femina.*) Burdach's term for the totality of the anatomical conditions and the physiological properties which characterise the female sex.

Fem'inism. (L. *femina.*) The qualities of a female.

Also, Lorain's term for the arrest of development of the male towards the age of puberty, which gives to it somewhat of the attributes of the female.

Femorœ'us. (L. *femur.*) A synonym of *Cruræus.*

Fem'oral. (L. *femur*, the thigh.) Relating to the thigh, or to the femur.

Also, the third segment of the limbs of the Arachnida.

F. an'eurysm. (Ἀνεύρυσμα, a widening.) Aneurysm of the common, or of the superficial, femoral artery.

F. arch. The arch formed by Poupart's ligament.

Also, a term for Poupart's ligament itself.

F. arch, deep. Same as *Crural arch, deep.*

F. arch, superfic'ial. Same as *F. arch.*

F. ar'tery. (F. *artère fémorale;* G. *Oberschenkelschlagader.*) This artery is the continuation of the external iliac artery and supplies the thigh, leg, and foot. It commences beneath Poupart's ligament, midway between the anterior superior spine of the ilium and the symphysis pubis, and terminates at the opening in the adductor magnus at the junction of the middle with the lower third of the thigh, where it becomes the popliteal artery. In its upper part it lies in Scarpa's triangle, being covered only by the integument, inguinal glands, and the superficial and deep fascia, with the branch of the anterior crural nerve. Below, it is covered by the sartorius, the long saphenous nerve, and the aponeurotic covering of Hunter's canal. To its inner side it has above the femoral vein, and below the adductor longus and sartorius; to the outer side is the vastus internus, and below the femoral vein; behind, it has in succession the psoas muscle, the profunda vein, the pectineus muscle, the adductor longus, the femoral vein, and, finally, the adductor magnus. A little below Poupart's ligament it gives off the external pudic arteries, the superficial epigastric artery, and the superficial circumflex iliac artery; about 1·5″ below the ligament it gives off the deep femoral artery; in Scarpa's triangle some muscular branches; and just before it enters the adductor magnus it gives off the anastomotic artery.

The femoral artery of some lemurs, sloths, and the Echidna breaks up into several small trunks running side by side.

F. ar'tery, com'mon. (G. *gemeinsame Oberschenkelschlagader.*) A name applied to that portion of the femoral artery above the place of origin of the deep femoral artery.

F. ar'tery, deep. (F. *artère fémorale profonde;* G. *tiefe Schenkelschlagader.*) The chief branch of the femoral artery arising at its outer and back part about 1·5″ below Poupart's ligament. It descends between the femoral attachments of the adductor longus and adductor magnus muscles, and, after giving off muscular branches, the external and internal circumflex, and three or four perforating arteries, it terminates as the lowest perforating artery.

F. ar'tery, nerve of. A branch of the anterior crural nerve, or sometimes of the third lumbar nerve; it ramifies on the upper part of the femoral artery, and gives off the nerve of the femur.

F. ar'tery, superfic'ial. (G. *oberflächliche Schenkelschlagader.*) The part of the femoral artery below the giving off of the deep femoral branch.

F. bone. The thigh bone, or femur.

F. canal'. See *Canal, femoral.*

F. con'dyles. (Κόνδυλος, a knob.) The condyles at the lower extremity of the femur.

F. coxal'gia. (L. *coxa*, the hip; Gr. ἄλγος, pain.) Same as *F. hip-disease.*

F. epiph'yses. See *Femur, epiphyses of.*

F. fascia. See *Fascia of thigh.*

F. glands. See *Glands, femoral.*

F. her'nia. See *Hernia, femoral.*

F. hip-disease'. Hip-joint disease commencing in the femur. See *Hip-joint disease, femoral.*

F. lig'ament. (L. *ligo*, to bind together.) The same as *Hey's ligament.*

F. lig'ament of Hey. See *Hey's ligament.*

F. mur'mur. See under *Murmur, venous.*

F. pores. (Πόρος, a passage.) The prominent openings on the inner side of the thigh of many lizards, which are the orifices of the excretory ducts of the femoral glands.

F. ring. (F. *anneau crural;* G. *Schenkelring.*) The upper or abdominal end of the

femoral or crural canal; in a normal condition closed by the crural septum and by peritoneum.

F. sheath. A funnel-shaped structure enclosing the upper part of the femoral vessels; its upper extremity is the femoral ring connected in front with the transversalis fascia, and behind with the iliac; its lower end is continuous with the sheath of the femoral vessels. It is divided into three compartments by fibrous septa uniting its anterior and posterior walls; the outer canal gives passage to the femoral artery, the middle one to the femoral vein, and the innermost contains a lymphatic gland, lymphatic vessels, and some fat. This latter transmits a femoral hernia when present, and is called the femoral or crural canal.

F. vein. (F. *veine femorale;* G. *Schenkelblutader.*) The femoral vein pursues the same course as the artery, to the inner side of which it lies, and from which it is separated by a thin fibrous septum; below, the vein gets first behind the artery, and then to its outer side.

F. vein, deep. (F. *veine femorale profonde;* G. *tiefe Schenkelblutader.*) A vein running the same course as the deep femoral artery.

Femora'lis. Same as *Femoral.*

F. mus'cle. The conjoined muscles called *Triceps cruris,* being the cruræus, and the two vasti muscles.

Femore'us. (L. *fēmur.*) The same as *Cruræus.*

Fem'oro-calcane'us. (L. *femur,* the thigh; *calx,* the heel. F. *femoro-calcanien.*) The *Plantaris* muscle.

Fem'oro-cau'dal. (L. *femur; cauda,* a tail.) Relating to the thigh and the tail.

F. mus'cle. A muscle found in Birds, Reptiles, and tailed Batrachia, which arises from the caudal vertebræ, and is inserted into the femur.

Femoro-coccyge'us. (*Femur; coccyx.*) The *Femoro-caudal muscle.*

Fem'oro-cuta'neous. (L. *femur,* the thigh; *cutis,* the skin.) Relating to the thigh and the skin.

F. nerve. (F. *nerf femoro-cutané.*) The external cutaneous nerve of the thigh.

Fem'oro-gen'ital. (L. *femur; genitalis,* belonging to generation.) Relating to the femur and the genital organs.

F. nerve. The *Genito-crural nerve.*

Fem'oro-poplite'al. (L. *femur,* the thigh; *poples,* the ham.) Relating to the thigh and the popliteal space.

F. an'eurysm. (Ἀνεύρυσμα, a widening.) Aneurysm of the femoral artery while in the lower part of Scarpa's triangle, or in Hunter's canal, so that it projects into the popliteal space, as well as on the anterior and inner surface of the thigh.

F. ar'teries. (F. *artères femoro-poplitées.*) The perforating arteries of the thigh.

F. neural'gia. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; ἄλγος, pain.) A synonym of *Sciatica.*

Fem'oro-poplite'o-tib'ial. (L. *femur; poples; tibia,* the bone of that name,) Relating to the femur, the ham, and the tibia.

F. mus'cle. The *Poplitæus* muscle.

Fem'oro-prætib'ial. (L. *femur; præ,* in front of; *tibia.*) Relating to the anterior part of the thigh and the leg.

F. nerve. The largest branch of the internal saphenous nerve which turns forward over the anterior border of the tibia.

F. neural'gia. Neuralgia of the internal saphenous nerve.

Fem'oro-tib'ial. (L. *femur; tibia.*) Relating to the femur and to the tibia.

F. articula'tion. The knee-joint.

Fe'mur. (L. *femur,* the thigh. F. *fémur;* I. *femore;* S. *fémur;* G. *Schenkelbein.*) In vertebrate animals the bone of the thigh or pelvic extremity of the hinder limb. The long and strong bone which extends between the pelvis and the tibia. It inclines downwards and inwards, the inclination being greater in the female than in the male. It presents a shaft and two extremities. The upper extremity consists of a head, which is joined to the shaft by a neck. At the line of junction are two trochanters. The head forms rather more than a hemisphere, or from three fifths to two thirds of a sphere of from 45—50 mm. in diameter. It is covered with cartilage, except at a point a little below and behind the centre, which is depressed for the attachment of the ligamentum teres. It articulates with the acetabulum. The neck forms an angle of about 125° with the shaft, and is directed upwards, inwards, and a little forwards in the adult male; in the female and in old age it becomes more nearly horizontal. It is flattened from before backwards, and thicker below than above. It is 2 cm. long at its upper and 4 cm. long in its lower border. The great trochanter is a quadrilateral eminence, the upper extremity of which is about three quarters of an inch lower than the head. The outer surface is marked by a diagonal line, into which the glutæus medius is inserted; the part above the line also gives attachment to this muscle, or is separated from its tendon by a bursa. The part below and behind the line is smooth and separated by a bursa from the glutæus maximus. The inner part of the base situated behind the neck is deeply excavated to form the trochanteric fossa, into which the obturator externus muscle is inserted; above and internal to this is the impression for the obturator internus and gemelli muscles. The upper border of the great trochanter is marked by an impression for the pyriformis. The inferior border corresponds to the junction of the trochanter with the shaft; it is rough, and gives attachment to the upper part of the vastus externus muscle. The anterior border gives attachment to the glutæus minimus. The posterior border forms the back of the digital fossa. The lesser trochanter projects from the lower and back part of the base of the neck; the rounded summit gives attachment to the conjoined tendon of the psoas and iliacus muscles. The posterior intertrochanteric line marks the limit of the neck posteriorly, and near its middle presents a tubercle, to which the upper part of the quadratus femoris muscle is attached. The anterior intertrochanteric line marks the limits of the neck anteriorly, and runs below the lesser trochanter into the linea aspera. It gives attachment to the anterior portion of the capsular ligament of the hip-joint and to the upper part of the vastus internus muscle. The shaft or diaphysis is nearly cylindrical and forms a slight arch with the convexity forwards. Posteriorly is a rough line, the linea aspera, which has near the centre of the femur two lips, an internal and an external, and a rough intermediate space. Above, the linea aspera divides

into three lines; below, it bifurcates. To the inner lip of the linea aspera is attached the vastus internus, to the outer lip the vastus externus, and to the outer lip above and the inner lip below the adductor magnus. Between the vastus externus and the adductor magnus the glutæus maximus is attached above and the short head of the biceps below. Between the adductor magnus and the vastus internus are attached the iliacus and pectineus, the adductor brevis and longus. Above the middle of the linea aspera, and directed upwards, is the nutrient canal of the femur. To the upper three fourths of the front of the femur the cruræus is attached; the lower fourth is covered by the synovial membrane of the knee-joint, and also gives attachment to the subcruræus. The lower extremity of the femur presents two condyles separated by an intercondyloid notch; they articulate with the tibia. The internal condyle is longer and narrower than the external. The two condyles are covered with cartilage, and are continuous with each other in front, forming a smooth trochlear surface, with which the patella articulates. The intercondyloid notch lodges the crucial ligaments. The outer surface of the external condyle presents a tuberosity, to which the external lateral ligament of the knee-joint is attached; below this is a groove for the attachment of the popliteus muscle. The posterior surface of the outer condyle gives attachment to the outer head of the gastrocnemius, and above this to the popliteus. The inner surface of the internal condyle presents a tuberosity for the internal lateral ligament; above this is a tubercle for the tendon of the adductor magnus, and behind and beneath the tubercle a depression for the inner head of the gastrocnemius. The outer side of the inner condyle gives attachment at its anterior part to the posterior crucial ligament.

The femur of man is relatively and, with few exceptions in some very large animals, absolutely longer than that of other animals. This bone is generally absent in fishes, it is a mere rudiment in some whales and reptiles, very diminutive in seals, very short in Ruminantia and Equidæ, and very short and thick in the mole; it is very long in many Reptilia and tailed Batrachia, straight in the Lemuridæ, Carnivora, and bats, much curved in the tortoises.

Also, in insects (G. *Oberschenkel*), a term applied to the third segment of the leg.

F., ar'tery, medul'lary, of. (L. *medulla*, marrow.) A branch of the second or third perforating artery supplying the medulla and inner part of the shaft of the femur.

A smaller medullary artery is supplied by the first perforating artery.

F., devel'opment of. The femur is developed from five centres, one for the shaft, one for each extremity, and one for each trochanter. Ossification commences in the shaft about the fifth week of fœtal life; in the lower end of the bone at the ninth month; in the head during the first year after birth; in the great trochanter during the fourth year; and in the lesser trochanter between the thirteenth and fourteenth years. The order in which the epiphyses are joined to the shaft is the reverse of that of their appearance, the condyles only becoming united to the shaft about the twentieth year.

F., disloca'tion of. See *Hip, dislocation of*.

F., epiph'yses of. (Ἐπίφυσις, an excrescence.) The femur possesses four epiphyses: three at the upper end, the head, the greater and the lesser trochanter; and one at the lower end. The ossific centre of the head appears in the first year of life, and becomes united to the diaphysis or shaft about the eighteenth or nineteenth year; that of the great trochanter appears in the fourth year, and becomes united to the shaft in the eighteenth year; that of the small trochanter appears in the thirteenth or fourteenth year, and becomes united to the shaft in the seventeenth year; and that of the lower extremity appears a little before birth, and becomes united to the shaft in the twentieth or twenty-first year.

F., frac'ture of. The femur may be broken across in any part of it, and in any form of fracture. Next to the clavicle it is probably the most commonly broken of any bone in the body, and relatively more frequently in children than in adults. Fractures of the upper end of the femur are of various kinds; the head may be broken off by a separation from the shaft at the epiphysial junction, or by fracture through the neck after complete ossification, and this especially in old age; the line of this fracture may be outside the capsule of the hip-joint, extracapsular; or within it, intracapsular; and the head may be driven into the cancellous structure of the upper end of the shaft, so as to be impacted; the trochanter major may be separated as an epiphysis, or may be broken off, according to some, after osseous union.

Fractures of the shaft may occur in any part of it, but they are most frequent in the middle third; they are usually the result of violence, but it seems unquestionable that now and again they may be produced by muscular effort.

Fractures of the lower end may be transverse or diagonal just above the condyles; or the epiphysis may be separated before the time of osseous union; or one or other condyle may be broken off.

F. moven'tium sep'timus. (L. *movens*, moving; *septimus*, the seventh.) The *Iliacus* muscle.

F. moven'tium sex'tus. (L. *movens; sextus*, the sixth.) The *Psoas* muscle.

F., nerve of. A branch given off from the nerve of the femoral artery which accompanies the medullary artery of the femur.

F. sum'mum. (L. *summus*, the highest.) The vulva.

Fen. (Sax. *fen;* G. *Fehn.*) A marshy ground.

F. ber'ry. The *Vaccinium oxycoccus*, from its place of growth.

F. rue. The *Thaliotrum flavum.*

Fenes'tra. (L. *fenestra*, an opening in the wall to admit the light; probably connected with φαν, root of φαίνω, to shine; akin to Sanse. *bha*, to shine. F. *fenêtre;* I. *finestra;* G. *Fenster.*) A window, an opening.

In Anatomy, a term applied to two openings in the wall of the tympanum, the *F. ovalis* and the *F. rotunda.*

In Midwifery, the name of the open space in the blades of a forceps.

F. coch'leæ. (*Cochlea.* G. *Schneckenfenster.*) The *F. rotunda.*

F. cochlea'ris. (*Cochlea.*) The *F. rotunda.*

F. oc'uli. (L. *oculus*, the eye.) The pupil of the eye.

F. ova'lis. (L. *ovalis*, oval. F. *fenêtre ovale*; G. *eiförmiges Fenster.*) A somewhat kidney-shaped opening in the upper part of the inner wall of the tympanum leading to the cavity of the vestibule. It contains the base of the stapes attached to the margin by its annular ligament. Its longest diameter measures ·003 metre, and lies in the long axis of the petrous bone. Its upper margin is formed by the proötic bone, and its lower by the opisthotic bone.

F. rotun'da. (L. *rotundus*, round. F. *fenêtre ronde*; G. *rundes Fenster.*) A rounded opening at the extremity of a shallow, funnel-shaped depression in the lower part of the inner wall of the tympanum leading to the scala tympani of the cochlea; it is closed by a thin membrane. Its entire margin is formed by the opisthotic bone.

F. rotun'da, mem'brane of. (L. *rotundus.* G. *Nebentrommelfell.*) The membrane closing in the fenestra rotunda. It consists of two layers, the one on the vestibular side connected with the periosteum of the cochlea; and the other on the tympanic side, containing blood-vessels and covered with epithelium continuous with that of the mucous lining of the tympanum.

F. semiova'lis. (L. *semi*, half.) The same as *F. ovalis.*

F. trique'tra. (L. *triquetrus*, three-cornered.) The *F. rotunda.*

F. vestibula'ris. (L. *vestibulum*, a vestibule. G. *Vorhofsfenster.*) The *F. ovalis.*

F. vestib'uli. (L. *vestibulum*, a vestibule.) The *F. ovalis.*

Fenes'tral. (L. *fenestra*, a window.) Like a window, having openings. Same as *Fenestrated.*

F. band'age. Same as *Fenestrated bandage.*

Fenes'trate. (L. *fenestra.*) Having openings.

Fenes'trated. (L. *fenestro*, to furnish with openings. F. *fenêtré*; I. *finestrato*; S. *agujereado*; G. *gefenstert, fensterartig.*) Having openings or windows.

F. band'age. A bandage in which there are small apertures for the escape of discharge or of perspiration.

F. com'press. See *Compress, fenestrated.*

F. dehis'cence. (L. *dehisco*, to split open.) The bursting of the capsule of a fruit in such manner that the valves fall off and the placentæ remain and appear like a window-frame.

F. lay'er of the ret'ina. A synonym of the external limiting membrane. Leydig uses the term for what is now termed by Lowne the membrana bacillaris, forming the inner limit of the dioptron or optical portion of the compound eye.

F. leaves. Leaves in which the interstices between the network of veins is more or less open.

F. mem'brane. A membrane consisting of bands of fibrous tissue which divide and reunite with each other and with neighbouring branches, so as to form oval or rounded apertures. Such a structure is seen in the omentum and pleura of man, apes, dogs, and other animals, and in the subarachnoidal tissue of the brain and spinal cord, and in the arteries.

F. mem'brane of Hen'lë. (*Henle*, a German anatomist.) One or more of the layers of elastic tissue forming the lining membrane of the arteries, which on being stripped off presents more or less numerous round or oval or irregularly shaped perforations.

F. plas'ter. A plaster with small holes for the escape of discharge or to allow of exhalation from the skin.

F. wings. (G. *gefensterte Flügeln.*) The wings of lepidopterous insects which contain transparent spots consisting of thin hyaline membrane without any covering of scales.

Fenestra'tion. (L. *fenestra*, a window.) The process of the formation of openings or fenestræ in tissues.

F. of valves. (G. *Klappenfensterung.*) A perforation of the aortic valves above their free border. It may be a congenital defect, or it may arise from atrophy of the tissue of the valve.

Fenes'trula. (L. *fenestrula*, a little window; dim. of *fenestra.*) A term for the spaces enclosed by the inosculating branches of the Polyzoa.

Fenes'trule. Same as *Fenestrula.*

Fe'neu. France, Département de Maine-et-Loire. Weak athermal, bicarbonated iron waters, with a little free carbonic acid, containing also a trace of arsenic.

Fen'kil. The same as *Fennel.*

Fen'nel. (Mid. E. *fenel, fenkil*; from Sax. *finol, finugle, finule*; from L. *fœniculum*, formed with dim. suffixes from *fœnum*, hay. F. *fenouil*; I. *finocchio*; S. *hinojo*; G. *Fenchel.*) The *Fœniculum dulce.*

F., as'ses'. (F. *fenouil d'âne*; I. *finocchio d'asino.*) The *Fœniculum piperitum.*

F., bears'. (F. *fenouil d'ours.*) The *Meum athamanticum.*

F., com'mon. (F. *fenouil vulgaire.*) The *Fœniculum vulgare.*

F., dogs'. The *Anthemis cotula.*

F., Flor'ence. The fruit of *Fœniculum dulce.*

F. flow'er. The *Nigella sativa* and other species of *Nigella.*

F. fruit. See *Fœniculi fructus.*

F., gi'ant. The *Ferula communis.*

F., hogs'. The *Peucedanum officinale.*

F., In'dian. The fruit of *Fœniculum panmorium.*

F., oil of. See *Oleum fœniculi.*

F., pep'per. (F. *fenouil poivrée.*) The *Fœniculum piperitum.*

F. root. The root of *Fœniculum vulgare* and *F. dulce.* Used as an aromatic and carminative.

F., sea. (F. *fenouil marin.*) The *Crithmum maritimum.*

F. seed. See *Fœniculi fructus.*

F., sweet. (F. *fenouil doux.*) The *Fœniculum dulce.*

F., sweet, larg'er. (F. *fenouil doux majeur.*) The fruit of *Fœniculum dulce.*

F., sweet, smal'ler. (F. *fenouil doux mineur.*) The fruit of *Fœniculum mediolanense.*

F., twist'ed. (F. *fenouil tortu.*) The *Seseli tortuosum.*

F., wa'ter. (F. *fenouil d'eau.*) The *Phellandrium aquaticum.*

F. wa'ter. See *Aqua fœniculi.*

F., wild. The *Fœniculum vulgare.*

F. wood. (G. *Fenchelholz.*) Sassafras wood.

Fe'nugreek. The *Trigonella fœnum-græcum.*

Fe'ræ. (L. *fera*, a wild beast.) A synonym of *Carnivora*; according to Giebel it included also *Insectivora*, and in Linnæus's classification it embraced also *Marsupiales* and *Lemures*.

Fe'ral. (L. *ferus*, savage.) Wild. A term applied to wild animals or plants which have descended from an originally domesticated or cultivated stock.

Fera'lis. (L. *feralis*, belonging to the dead.) Dangerous.

F. pedic'ulus. (L. *pediculus*, a louse.) The crab louse, *Pediculus pubis*.

Fered'schik. Roumelia, near Gallipoli. A hot saline spring.

Fer'enberg. Austria, in the Tyrol. A weak chalybeate.

Ferenc'zvölgy. Hungary. An alkaline chloride spring.

Fer'guson, Rob'ert. An English physician, born in India on November 15th, 1799; died at Winkfield, near Windsor, on June 25th, 1865.

Fer'gusson, Sir Wil'liam, Bart. A Scotch surgeon, born at Prestonpans on March 20th, 1808; died in London, on February 10th, 1877.

F.'s li'on for'ceps. Large forceps, with double serrated jaws, for holding firmly the piece of bone which is to be sawn off in excision operations.

F.'s saw. A saw with a movable back, so that it may be used for sawing through a bone of great thickness.

F.'s spec'ulum. (L. *speculum*, a mirror.) A tube of silvered glass surrounded with vulcanite, or with webbing treated with india rubber, for introduction into the vagina. This instrument is often, but incorrectly, attributed to Dr. Robert Ferguson.

Fe'rine. (L. *ferinus*, belonging to wild beasts.) Savage. Applied to a very malignant, or violent, or offensive disease.

F. cough. (F. *toux férine*.) A dry and obstinate cough.

Fer'ment. (L. *fermentum*, leaven; contracted from *fervimentum*, from *ferveo*, to boil. F. *ferment*; I. *fermento*; S. *fermento*; G. *Gährungsstoff, Gährungsmittel, Gährstoff, Gährteig*.) A body which, under certain conditions, when brought into contact with the molecules of various organic chemical compounds induces decomposition and reconstruction of their elements without itself forming any part of the resulting products; in other words, induces *Fermentation*. Ferments are divided into two groups: the organised, formed, or insoluble, and the unorganised, unformed, or soluble. See *F.s, organised* and *F.s, unorganised*.

Also, a gentle boiling, or bubbling, or internal commotion of a thing or person.

Also, to effervesce, to undergo fermentation.

F., albu'min-form'ing. This group includes rennet ferment and analogous ferments from the vegetable kingdom. They convert casein into a substance the reactions of which are identical with coagulated albumen.

F., ammo'nia-form'ing. The only example of this group, which is perhaps somewhat doubtful, is the ferment contained in the urine, which effects the conversion of urea into ammonium carbonate. See *Fermentation, ammoniacal*.

F.s, amylolyt'ic. (L. *amylum*, starch; Gr. λύω, to loosen.) Those hydrolytic ferments which have the power of converting starch, glycogen, and such like, into sugar. Such are the salivary, pancreatic, and hepatic ferments.

F., an'imal. A term applied by Hoffmann to the infectious agent of epidemics.

F., bee. The ferment which is found in working bees, and which may be extracted by means of glycerin; it inverts cane sugar, and changes starch into dextrin and sugar.

F., car'ica. The substance, obtained from the *Carica papaya*, called *Papain*.

F., chem'ical. (G. *chemische Fermente, Enzyme*.) Same as *F.s, unorganised*.

F., curd'ling. A constituent, according to Roberts, of the gastric juice, which has the special property of curdling milk.

F., diastat'ic. (*Diastase*.) A ferment which, like diastase, effects the transformation of starch and like substances into sugar.

F.s, diges'tive. The ferments of the saliva, the gastric juice, and the pancreatic juice.

F. disea'ses. Same as *Zymotic diseases*.

F.s, fat-decompo'sing. Same as *F.s, piarolytic*.

F., fi'brin. See *Fibrin-ferment*.

F.s, form'ed. Same as *F.s, organised*.

F., gas'tric. (Γαστήρ, the belly.) These are pepsin which, in the presence of an acid, peptonises proteids, and a ferment, curdling ferment, which coagulates the casein of milk.

F., glyc'erin-form'ing. The only glycerin-forming ferment known is the steapsin of the pancreatic juice and of the intestinal juice.

F., hepat'ic. (L. *hepar*, the liver.) A diastatic ferment capable of converting glycogen into sugar.

F., Hüf'ner's. The sugar-forming ferment of the pancreatic juice, called *Amylopsin*.

F.s, hydrolyt'ic. (Ὑδωρ, water; λύω, to loosen.) Those ferments which cause the compounds in which they have produced decomposition to combine in their rearrangement with the elements of water.

F., hydrophob'ic. See *Hydrophobia, ferment of*.

F.s, insol'uble. (L. *in*, not; *solubilis*, that may be dissolved.) Same as *F.s, organised*.

F., inver'sive. (L. *inverto*, to turn.) The same as *Invertin*.

F., invert'ing, of liv'er. (L. *inverto*.) See *Invertin*.

F.s, morbif'ic. (L. *morbus*, disease; *facio*, to make.) The substances, organised or unorganised, which, when introduced into the body, produce infectious disease, or such diseases as septicæmia.

F. of blood. The same as *Fibrin-ferment*.

F. of carniv'orous plants. The substance or substances to which is due the faculty of dissolving animal substances possessed by Nepenthes, Dionæa, and other plants, and which are still unisolated.

F.s of liv'er. These have not yet been isolated; one probably effects the transformation of glycogen into sugar, and the other is said to produce butyric acid.

F.s of pan'creas. These are three, a peptone-forming ferment, *Trypsin*; a piarolytic ferment, *Steapsin*; and an amylolytic ferment, *Amylopsin*.

F. of sali'va. The amylolytic ferment called *Ptyalin.*

F. of small intes'tine. Fermentative changes take place in the small intestine, but the special ferment thereof has not been isolated.

F. of stom'ach. See *F.s, gastric.*

F. of u'rine. A ferment said to exist in the urine of persons suffering from cystitis, and capable of precipitation by alcohol; its aqueous solution decomposes urea, with the formation of ammonium carbonate. See *Fermentation, ammoniacal.*

F.s, or'ganised. Living structures, chiefly lowly organised plants which, in the act of growth and multiplication, effect the decomposition or fermentation of the fluid, or of some constituent of the fluid, in which they live. The best known are the *Saccharomyces cerevisiæ*, of which there are several forms, and the *Carpozyma apiculatum*, found in the beer of Obernai, which are capable of establishing vinous fermentation; the *Mycoderma aceti*, which can induce acetous fermentation; the *Bacillus subtilis*, which excites butyric fermentation; the *Bacterium catenula* or *B. termo*, which induces lactic fermentation. The organised ferments are distinguished from the unorganised by the facts that they are easily destroyed; that they are killed by oxygen under increased pressure, and rendered inoperative by salicylic acid and by hydrocyanic acid; that they decompose peroxide of hydrogen; and that small quantities are capable of converting large quantities of the fermentable body. For their growth and consequent power of producing fermentation they require moisture and a certain temperature, one, as a rule, not below 4° C. (39·2° F.) and not above 40° C. (104° F.), though, in one instance at least, that of diastase, 66° C. (150·8° F.) is that at which it begins to act. Organised ferments are rendered inert by chloroform, which has no action on unorganised ferments, and by many chemical substances, such as mercuric oxide, mercuric acid, formic acid, carbolic acid, chloral hydrate, salicylic acid, benzoic acid, thymol, and many others. Organised ferments have been divided by Pasteur into aerobious, or those that require atmospheric air for their growth; and anaerobious, or those that do not require air for their growth, and, indeed, die when they are exposed to its influence.

The action of organised ferments in the production of fermentation is a much disputed question. Some, as Pasteur, regard the changes as directly produced by the cells of the fungus which abstract oxygen from the fermentable matters, and by destroying their molecular equilibrium effect the production of new compounds; others, as Nägeli, look on the changes as caused by a transmission of the molecular motions of the growing cells to the molecules of the fermentable substance, and with the same result; Béchamp goes beyond the fungoid growths, such as those above-named, to certain living molecules, which he calls microzymas, and which he believes to be present in all living organisms, in the earth, and in the air, as the active agents of all fermentative changes in life, and of putrefactive changes after death; and others, as Liebig, continue to look upon the process as a purely chemical change, and the fungoid growth as an accessory.

In addition to the numerous vegetable growths which are now believed to be the moving agents of the process of fermentation, other low forms of life, which by some are still believed to belong to the animal kingdom, are thought to effect the same purpose.

F.s, pancreat'ic. The ferments contained in the pancreatic juice are named trypsin, steapsin, and amylopsin.

F., pep'tic. (Πεπτός, cooked.) The same as *Pepsin.*

F.s, pep'tone-form'ing. The ferments which change albuminous bodies into peptones. This includes pepsin, of which some chemists admit several varieties, trypsin, vegetable pepsin, and papain; as well as some unisolated bodies found in vetch seeds, hemp-seeds, and linseed.

F.s, piarolyt'ic. (Πῖαρ, fat; λύω, to loosen.) Hydrolytic ferments which cause fats to decompose into fatty acids and glycerin. A ferment of this nature is believed to exist in the pancreatic secretion; but it has not yet been separated.

F.s, proteolyt'ic. (*Protein*; Gr. λύω, to loosen.) Hydrolytic ferments which cause proteinous bodies to be converted into peptones or other bodies, such as leucin; the pepsin of the gastric juice is one of these.

F.s, pu'trid. The microbes which cause putrefaction.

F., sal'ivary. (L. *saliva*, spittle.) This is a form, probably, of diastase, called *Ptyalin.*

F.s, sol'uble. (L. *solubilis*, soluble.) The same as *F.s, chemical.*

F., sug'ar-form'ing. (G. *zuckerbildende Fermente.*) The amylolytic ferments, including diastase or maltin, ptyalin, myrosin, emulsin, invertin, animal invertin, and amylopsin.

F., sug'ar-produ'cing, in blood. A ferment believed to effect the conversion of the glycogen stored up in the liver into sugar when required.

F., sulphhy'dric. The ferment appearing to induce putrefactive decomposition. It is a mobile bacteriform organism, formed of elongated or spheroidal cells, with a diameter of 1 mm. These multiply by division. This ferment can live in a medium free from sulphur, and then yields, at the expense of organic matters, carbonic acid and hydrogen. It is capable of eliminating hydrogen sulphide from the different albuminoids, from vulcanised caoutchouc, and free sulphur. It is completely anaerobic. The temperature most suitable to its action is 30°—35° C. (86° F.—95° F.) It is arrested after some hours at 50° C. (122° F.)

F.s, unform'ed. Same as *F.s, unorganised.*

F.s, unor'ganised. Those ferments, such as diastase, emulsin, myrosin, the pancreatic ferments, pepsin, and others, which, although derived from the animal or vegetable kingdom, have no organised structure; they are also called unformed, soluble, or chemical ferments, zymases, and enzymes. They are nitrogenous bodies, somewhat similar to the albuminoids, from which they differ in containing no sulphur, but a larger amount of oxygen; and, according to Hüfner, are probably produced by the oxidation of albumin. They may be obtained as solid, amorphous, whitish substances by extraction with glycerin and precipitation by alcohol; when dry they resist a temperature of 100° C. (212° F.) and higher, but are rendered inert when in solution at a much lower degree. Their action is destroyed by many chemical agents, such as borax and

hydrogen dioxide, which has no influence on the organised ferments; on the other hand, chloroform, which destroys the action of the organised ferments, has no influence on the unorganised ferments.

They have been, by some, divided into five groups, named respectively sugar-forming, pepton-forming, albumin-forming, glycerin-forming, and ammonia-forming.

Fermentabil'ity. (L. *fermentum*.) Capability of undergoing fermentation.

Ferment'able. (L. *fermentum*.) Capable of undergoing fermentation.

F. gum. See *Gum, fermentable*.

Ferment'al. (L. *fermentum*.) Having power to produce fermentation.

Fermenta'tion. (L. *fermentum*, leaven. F. *fermentatione;* I. *fermentazione;* S. *fermentacion;* G. *Gährung*.) The apparently spontaneous decomposition of a body, with evolution of gas, and heating of its substance, causing it, if a liquid, to bubble up, and, if a solid, to become spongy and swollen. This, the original signification of the word, has given place to a more definite meaning, which may be expressed as the decomposition or conversion of an organic compound, the fermentable body, under the influence of an unorganised or organised substance, the ferment, into a new compound or compounds, the fermented product; the change consisting in a rearrangement of the elements of the fermentable body, with, it may be, the assimilation of the elements of water, and without any change in the composition of the ferment. This includes the decompositions called putrefactions, and those effected by such agents as emulsin and diastase, also called zymases, as well as the fermentations dependent on the growth of some fungus, such as the *Saccharomyces cerevisiæ*.

But the term is also used in a more restricted sense; for there are those who confine the word fermentation to the decompositions thus produced in which no offensive odour is evolved, leaving the word putrefaction to denote those accompanied by an unpleasant smell; and there are those, again, who still further restrict the term to such of these decompositions as are accompanied by an organised growth. See *Ferments, organised*, and *Ferments, unorganised*.

Up to the present time there have been two opposed theories of the cause of the changes produced in fermentation; the one attributing them under all circumstances to the influence of chemical and physical changes, and the other to the influence of organised growths, chiefly vegetable. It may perhaps be said that the latter view is at present the one most widely held, but as yet nothing is known of the exact mode of action either of the organised, or of the unorganised, ferments.

F., ace'tic. (L. *acetum*, vinegar.) A form of fermentation occurring in diluted alcohol under the influence of a Cryptogam named *Mycoderma aceti*, or *Ulvina aceti*, Kützing. In this fermentation alcohol C_2H_6O absorbs O_2, and yields acetic acid and water, $C_2H_4O_2 + H_2O$.

Alcohol is also capable of conversion into acetic acid by simple exposure to the air, especially under the influence of platinum black and other finely divided substances which facilitate the action of the oxygen.

F., ace'tous. See *F., acetic*.

F., ac'id. Same as *F., acetic*.

F., alcohol'ic. (*Alcohol*.) The fermentation induced in a saccharine fluid by the growth and development of one or other of the species of a fungus named *Saccharomyces*, constituting yeast; de Bary and others have observed that the alcoholic fermentation is also set up by *Mucor mucedo*, and *M. racemosus*. By the action of this fungus most of the grape-sugar is split up into alcohol and carbonic acid gas; and 4 or 5 per cent. of it into glycerin and succinic acid. The equation for the former is glucose, $C_6H_{12}O_6$ = alcohol, $2C_2H_6O$ + carbonic acid gas, $2CO_2$; for the latter, glucose, $49C_6H_{12}O_6$ + water, $30H_2O$ = succinic acid, $12C_4H_6O_4 + 72C_3H_8O_3$ + carbonic acid, $30CO_2$. The access of air or oxygen is necessary for the occurrence of this decomposition. When the saccharine fluid contains cane-sugar, this first becomes converted into glucose or grape-sugar by the taking up of water, as: cane-sugar, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ + water, H_2O = glucose, $2(C_6H_{12}O_6)$.

F., ammoni'acal. The conversion of urea into ammonium carbonate in the presence of water, under the influence of an organised ferment, at a suitable temperature. The special ferment has been named *Torula ammoniacale* by v. Tieghem, *Micrococcus ureæ* by Cohn, and *Bacillus ureæ* by Miguel. The decomposition is urea, CH_4N_2O + water, $2H_2O$ = ammonium carbonate, $CO(ONH_4)_2$. The most favourable temperature to this fermentation is 37° C. (98·6° F.) The micrococcus is killed at 54° C. (129·2° F.)

F., amyg'dalous. (L. *amygdala*, an almond.) The conversion of amygdalin into oil of bitter almonds, hydrocyanic acid, and glucose, under the influence of emulsin or synaptase; thus: amygdalin, $C_{20}H_{27}NO_{11}$ + water, $2H_2O$ = bitter almond oil, C_7H_6O + hydrocyanic acid, CNH + glucose, $2C_6H_{12}O_6$.

F., amyl'ic. (L. *amylum*, starch.) Same as *F., saccharine*.

F., benzo'ic. The same as *F., amygdalous*.

F., bu'tyric. (L. *butyrum*, butter.) This fermentation occurs in all forms of putrid decomposition. Sugars, starches, and albuminoids are capable of undergoing butyric fermentation, either directly or after antecedent lactic fermentation. The following equation shows the decomposition of glucose into lactic, and then into butyric acid: glucose, $C_6H_{12}O_6$ = lactic acid, $2C_3H_6O_3$ = butyric acid, $C_4H_8O_2$ + carbonic acid gas, $2CO_2$ + hydrogen, $2H_2$. In the fermentation of the more complex albuminoids acetic, propionic, valerianic, and succinic acids are amongst other secondary products developed.

The ferment which induces butyric fermentation, and which Cohn has named *Bacillus subtilis*, is the same as the *Vibrio subtilis* of Ehrenberg. The bacilli are cylindrical, rounded at their extremities. Their length is from 2–20 mm. They move actively and reproduce by fissiparity. They can resist a temperature of 105° C. At one time it was thought that *Penicillium glaucum* was the active agent of this fermentation.

F., bu'tyrous. Same as *F., butyric*.

F., ca'seous. A term which has been applied to the change of the casein in cheese, which results in the production of ammonia and fatty matters.

F., cellulo'sic. (*Cellulose*.) Durin's term for the conversion of cane-sugar or saccharose into

cellulose and glucose by means of a substance closely allied to diastase, as well as by the influence of certain oily seeds. He believes that the formation of cellulose in living plants is thus accomplished, and is represented by the formula saccharose, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ = cellulose, $C_6H_{10}O_5$ + glucose, $C_6H_{12}O_6$.

F., dextrin'ic. The same as *F., glucosic.*

F., false. A term applied by some to those fermentations which are caused by an unorganised ferment, such as pepsin, in contradistinction to the true fermentations caused by an organised ferment, such as Saccharomyces.

F. fe'ver. See *Fever, fermentation.*

F. fun'gus. (G. *Gährungspilz.*) The vegetable growth, Saccharomyces, Mycoderma, Bacillus, or other, which accompanies or causes fermentation.

F., gal'lic. (L. *galla*, a gall.) The transformation of a tannin into gallic acid and glucose, with fixation of water. It is effected, according to some, by the pectase of the gall nuts; according to Van Tieghem, by the fungi named *Penicillium glaucum* and *Aspergillus niger*. The decomposition is, according to Stas, tannin, $C_{27}H_{22}O_{17}$ + water, $4H_2O$ = gallic acid, $3C_7H_6O_5$ + glucose, $C_6H_{12}O_6$. Ordinary tannin does not give sugar.

F., glair'y. The same as *F., mannitic, of sugars.*

F., gluco'sic. (Γλυκύς, sweet.) Same as *F., saccharine.*

F., gum'mic. Pasteur's term for a form of the *F., mannitic, of sugars*, in which the product is gum. The ferment consists of irregular cells of the size of those of *Saccharomyces cerevisiæ.*

F., gum'mo-mannit'ic. Pasteur's term for a form of the *F., mannitic, of sugars*, in which both gum and mannite are formed. The ferment consists of chains of small granules.

F., lac'tic. (L. *lac*, milk.) A process of fermentation in which sugar, in company with almost any azotised body, as in milk, infusion of hay, infusion of malt, is decomposed with formation of lactic acid. Boutroux considers the lactic ferment and the *Mycoderma aceti* as identical; Pasteur has named it the *Vibrion lacti*, and Davaine the *Bacterium catenula* or *B. termo*. Lactic acid and glucose having the same percentage composition, the action of the ferment consists in producing in the molecule of glucose a simple isomeric change: glucose, $C_6H_{12}O_6$ = lactic acid, $2C_3H_6O_3$. A little butyric acid is usually formed in addition, with disengagement of hydrogen and carbonic acid gases. Up to 44° C. (111·2° F.) the activity of the fermentation increases; from 44°—52° C. (111·2° F.—125·6° F.) it remains stationary; beyond 52° C. (125·6° F.) it diminishes; at 130° C. (266° F.) the ferment is killed.

F., lac'tous. See *F., lactic.*

F., mannit'ic, of sug'ars. A fermentation which takes place in certain white wines and in the juice of the beetroot and other plants, rendering the liquid viscous, and consisting in the conversion of cane-sugar into mucus, a gum, and mannite, by means of some proteinous ferment consisting of very minute spherules. The equation, according to Schützenberger, is cane-sugar, $25(C_{12}H_{22}O_{11})$ + water, $25H_2O$ = gum, $12C_{12}H_{20}O_{10}$ + mannite, $24C_6H_{14}O_6$ + $12CO_2$ + $12H_2O$.

Pasteur believes that the mannitic fermentation of sugars may be divided into the *F., gummo-mannitic* and the *F., gummic.*

F., mu'cic. (L. *mucus*, slime.) A fermentation effected in fluids containing mucic acid by a vibrio not hitherto named; mucic acid, $C_6H_{10}O_8 = 2C_2H_4O_2 + 2CO_2 + H_2$.

Also, the same as *F., mannitic, of sugars.*

F., mu'cous. (L. *mucus*, mucus.) The same as *F., mannitic, of sugars.*

F., ni'tric. (F. *fermentation nitrique.*) This term is applied to the formation of nitric acid in nitrogenous food, by the agency of minute brilliant bodies resembling the germs of bacteria, which multiply by gemmation. They are rendered inert by desiccation and a temperature of 90°. The most favourable temperature is 37° C. Their development is favoured by slight alkalinity of the fluid, such as may be produced by alkaline carbonates.

F. of albu'minoids. (L. *albumen*, white of egg.) Many products result from the fermentation of albuminoid bodies which cannot be followed accurately, owing to the imperfect knowledge of the composition of the fermentescible body at present possessed, and to the multiplicity of ferments inducing a multiplicity of reactions.

F. of cel'lulose. This fermentation is believed to occur when sections of potatoes are allowed to remain for some days in water at an appropriate temperature. The cellulose breaks down and the starch granules are set free. This appears to be due to the action of a ferment named the *Amylobacter* or *Bacillus amylobacter*, which is capable of resisting a temperature of 100° C. (212° F.) Pragmowski and v. Tieghem believe this to be identical with the butyric vibrio of Pasteur.

F. of fruits. All fruits and tubers, as well as seeds, undergo fermentation under the influence of a fungus, of which many have been observed, chiefly forms of Saccharomyces and Mycoderma. The chief products are alcohol, acetic acid, and carbon dioxide.

F. of glyc'erin. Glycerin is split up by the agency of a hitherto unnamed schizomycetous fungus into carbonic acid and hydrogen gases, butyric and caproic acids, ethylic and butylic alcohol, which after a few days by oxidation yields butyric acid.

F. of man'nite. Mannite is capable of fermentation, and yields butylic and ethylic alcohols, a small quantity of the superior alcohols, volatile acids, succinic acid, and a syrupy acid.

F. of u'rine. See *F., ammoniacal.*

F.s, patholog'ical. The fermentations which occur in the living body, and which produce an unnatural condition or disease. They are all effected by organised ferments.

F., pec'tic. (Πηκτός, congealed.) The conversion of the insoluble pectose of unripe fruits and other parts of plants into soluble pectin, parapectin, and pectic acid, by means of the ferment pectase.

F., pec'tous. Same as *F., pectic.*

F.s, physiolog'ical. The fermentations which occur in the living body during the performance of the natural physiological process. They are all effected by unorganised ferments.

F., putrefac'tive. (L. *putridus*, putrid; *facio*, to make.) A decomposition taking place in albuminous and albuminoid substances under the influence of various microbia, such as bac-

teria, monads, vibrios, with access of air. The products of decomposition are partly gaseous, and include nitrogen, carburetted hydrogen, hydrogen sulphide and hydrogen phosphide, ammonia, and ammonium carbonate, whilst in the mass are found volatile fatty acids, such as formic acetic, formic propionic, butyric, valeric, and caproic; lactic acid, ammonia, and compound ammonias, as ethylamine, propylamine, amylamine, and trimethylamine. At certain stages of decomposition alkaloids, named ptomaines, are formed, and under certain conditions adipocere appears. Putrefactive fermentation can be arrested by sugar, alcohol, salt, phenic and cresylic acids, tar, asphalt, the alkaline sulphites and hyposulphites, the salts of alum, zinc, and mercury, and the persalts of iron, arsenious acid, sulphurous acid, silicate and borate of soda, tannin, chloral, and many other substances.

F., sac'charine. (L. *saccharum*, sugar.) The conversion of starch into dextrin and the sugar into dextrose by means of the ferment diastase, thus: starch, $3C_6H_{10}O_5$ + water, H_2O = dextrin, $2C_6H_{10}O_5$ + dextrose, $C_6H_{12}O_6$.

F., sac'charous. Same as *F., saccharine.*

F., sina'pic. (L. *sinapis*, mustard.) The conversion of the myronic acid of black mustard seed, existing there as potassium myronate, into volatile oil of mustard, glucose and sulphuric acid, by means of myrosin, thus: potassium myronate, $C_{10}H_{18}KNS_2O_{10}$ = volatile oil of mustard or allyl sulphocyanate, $C_3H_5 . CNS$ + glucose, $C_6H_{12}O_6$ + potassium sulphate, SO_4HK.

F., sina'pous. Same as *F., sinapic.*

F., succin'ic. (L. *succinum*, amber.) A fermentation which takes place in asparagine, and in malic, maleic, fumaric, aconitic, and aspartic acids, under the influence of *Bacterium commune*. Thus, malic acid yields succinic, acetic, and carbonic acids and water, thus: malic acid, $3C_4H_6O_5$ = succinic acid, $2C_4H_6O_4$ + acetic acid, $C_2H_4O_2$ + carbonic acid, $2CO_2$ + water, H_2O.

F., tan'nic. Same as *F., gallic.*

F., tan'nous. Same as *F., tannic.*

F. test for sug'ar in u'rine. A test for the presence of sugar in urine. The urine, mixed with a little brewer's yeast or some German yeast, is put into a test tube nearly filled with urine, and a similar quantity of the yeast into a similar test tube nearly filled with water; the tubes are both then filled, the thumb or an india-rubber pad placed on the top of them, and inverted into a small cup of mercury; both tubes are exposed for a few hours to a temperature of 27° C. (80·6° F.) to 32° C. (89·6° F.), when, if any sugar be present in the urine, carbonic acid gas will be formed and the bubble of gas in the urine tube will be sensibly larger than that in the water tube. If the tubes be graduated the test may be used as a quantitative one, a cubic inch of carbonic acid representing about one grain of sugar.

W. Robert's plan is to put four ounces of urine into a twelve-ounce bottle with a piece of German yeast, the size of the point of the forefinger, cut into small pieces; the bottle is to be corked with a grooved cork to allow of the escape of gas. A similar bottle is filled full of urine and tightly corked. The two bottles are set aside in a warm place for twenty-four hours, and the specific gravity of the two urines carefully taken; the sugar-holding urine will have lost weight, each degree of loss representing a grain of sugar to the ounce of urine.

F., true. A term applied to those fermentations which are determined by the presence of organised growths, such as the *Saccharomyces cerevisiæ.*

F., u'rinous. (L. *urina*, the urine.) The conversion of urea into ammonium carbonate by means of the proteinous substances contained in the urine, or by means of the ferment yeast. See *F., ammoniacal.*

F., vi'nous. (L. *vinum*, wine.) Same as *F., alcoholic.*

F., vis'cous. (L. *viscus*, the mistletoe, birdlime.) The same as *F., mannitic, of sugars.*

Fermen'tative. (L. *fermentum.*) Having power to produce fermentation; produced by fermentation.

Fermen'ted. (L. *fermentum.* F. *fermenté;* G. *gegährt.*) Having undergone fermentation.

F. drinks. A term for beer, wines, and similar fluids produced by fermentation; their essential constituent is more or less alcohol.

Fermentes'cent. (L. *fermentesco*, to ferment.) Having power to produce fermentation.

Fermentes'cible. (L. *fermentesco*, to ferment. G. *gährungsfähig.*) Capable of undergoing fermentation.

F. bodies. (F. *corps fermentescibles.*) Those that are directly fermentescible are such as glucose, levulose, maltose, and lactose. Those that are indirectly fermentescible are such as saccharose, melitose, trehalose, melezitose, lactine, starch, dextrin, gums, and glycogen.

Fermen'togen. (*Ferment;* Gr. γεννάω, to produce.) A term applied by some writers to the substance originally secreted by a gland, from which its special ferment is subsequently separated.

Fermentoleum. (L. *fermentum*, leaven; *oleum*, oil. G. *Fermentöl.*) Term applied to the volatile oils which make their appearance during the fermentation of vegetable substances, but are not originally present in them. Examples of such oils are found after the fermentation of the stems and leaves of *Erythræa centaurium*, and *Chærophyllum sylvestre;* of the roots of *Chelidonium majus;* the leaves of *Tussilago farfara, Marrubium album, Quercus robur*, and *Vitis vitifera;* the whole plant of *Achillæa multifolium* and *Salvia pratensis;* and the different parts of many other plants.

F. sola'ni. (L. *solanum*, the potato.) A term for *Fusel oil.*

Fermen'tum. (L. *fermentum.* F. *levûre, levûre de bière;* I. *fermento di cervogia;* S. *espuma de cerveza;* G. *Bierhefen, Oberhefe.*) A term for yeast.

Also, the same as *Ferment.*

F. butyr'icum. A term by Pasteur for the organised structure causing butyric fermentation.

F. cerevis'iæ. (L. *cerevisia*, beer.) The ferment of malt liquor; yeast.

F. mor'bi. (L. *morbus*, a sickness.) The germs or active agents in the propagation of disease.

F. pres'sum. (L. *presso*, to press. G. *Press, Pfundhefe.*) Malt 1 part, rye flour 10 parts; add of water, at a temperature of 60°—63° C., 75 parts, set aside for three or four hours; then add to the mixture, cooled down to 25° C., the scum of yeast, and as the foam rises

receive it on a hair sieve, and mix with a large quantity of water, and set aside for twelve hours. To the ferment thus obtained add a tenth part of its weight of calcaria phosphorica.

F. ventric'uli. (L. *ventriculus*, the belly. G. *Magensaft.*) The gastric juice, or its active principle pepsin.

Fern. (Mid. E. *ferne;* Sax. *fearn;* G. *Farrenkraut;* Sans. *parna*, a feather. F. *fougère;* I. *felse;* S. *helecho.*) The name of the plants of the Nat. Order *Filices.*

F., blad'der. The Genus *Cystopteris*, from the shape of the spore cases.

F., blad'der, brit'tle. The *Cystopteris fragilis.*

F., blad'der, tooth'ed. The *Cystopteris dentata.*

F. bush. The *Comptonia asplenifolia.*

F., cin'namon. The *Osmunda cinnamomea.*

F., cup, brit'tle. The *Cystopteris fragilis.*

F., ea'gle. The *Pteris aquilina.*

F., fe'male. The *Asplenium filix femina.* Also, formerly the *Pteris aquilina.*

F., fin'ger. The *Ceterach officinalis.*

F., flow'ering. The *Osmunda regalis.*

F. gale. The *Comptonia asplenifolia.*

F., hard. The *Blechnum boreale.*

F., hard, north'ern. The *Blechnum boreale.*

F., la'dy. The *Asplenium filix femina.*

F., maid'en-hair. The *Adiantum capillus veneris.*

F., male. The *Aspidium filix mas*, and in the U.S. Ph., the *Aspidium marginale* also.

F., mead'ow. The *Comptonia asplenifolia.*

F., mule's. The *Asplenium hemionitis.*

F., oak. The *Polypodium dryopteris.* The *Asplenium adiantum nigrum* has been called by this name, and the *Polypodium vulgare* by the old herbalists when it grew at the roots of the oak.

F., oak, small. The *Polypodium dryopteris.*

F., oak, white. The *Cystopteris dentata.*

F., oil of. The *Oleum filicis maris.*

F., rock. The *Adiantum pedatum.*

F. seed. The spores of a fern, formerly supposed to possess the property of rendering a person invisible.

F., shield, blunt. The *Nephrodium filix mas.*

F., sweet. The *Adiantum pedatum.* Also, applied to the *Comptonia asplenifolia.*

F., sweet, shrub'by. The *Comptonia asplenifolia.*

Fernambu'co wood. The wood of the *Cæsalpinia echinata.*

Fernfreck'led. Affected with *Ephelides.*

Fern'root. The root of the *Polypodium vulgare.*

Fern'tickles. Same as *Ephelides*, and so called from their likeness to the fructification of a fern.

Feroher. (F. *férouër.*) Term applied in the philosophy of Zoroaster to divine form, which constitutes the type or perfect representation of each created being.

Fé'ron. France, Département du Nord, near Trélon. A weak earthy spring, containing a little iron.

Fero'nia. (*Feronia*, an old Italian deity, the patroness of plants.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Aurantiaceæ.*

F. asinifo'lius, Rumph. (L. *asinus*, an ass; *folium*, a leaf.) The *F. elephantum.*

F. elephan'tum. (L. *elephas*, the elephant.) Hab. India. Elephant apple. A tree yielding a gum resembling gum arabic, which is used in dysentery and diarrhœa. The leaves are aromatic, and are used in India as a carminative. The fruit is esculent.

F. pellu'cida. (L. *pellucidus*, transparent.) Hab. East Indies. The bark is used as a tonic. The *Ægle marmelos.*

Ferral'um. A compound used as a deodoriser and disinfectant, consisting of ferrous and aluminic sulphates, turpentine, and carbolic acid.

Ferramen'tum. (L. *ferramentum*, a thing made of iron.) A surgical instrument made of iron or steel, especially one used in delivery.

Fer'ranche. See *La Ferranche.*

Ferra'ria. (L. *ferraria*, the plant vervain.) A synonym of *Scrophularia aquatica.* Also (*Ferrari*, an Italian botanist), a Genus of the Nat. Order *Iridaceæ.*

F. cathar'tica, Mart. (Καθαρτικός, fit for cleansing.) A Brazilian Irid, stated by Martius to be purgative.

F. pur'gans, Mart. (L. part. of *purgo*, to purge.) A Brazilian Irid having purgative qualities.

Fer'rate. A salt of *Ferric acid.* The ferrates are very unstable.

Fer'rated. (L. *ferrum*, iron. F. *ferré;* G. *eisenhaltig.*) Chalybeate; charged with or containing iron.

F. elix'ir of Calisay'a. This contains citrate of iron and ammonium 256 grains, Calisaya elixir 16 fl. oz.; 1 fluid drachm contains 2 grains of the ammonio-citrate of iron.

Fer'rein. A French physician, born at Frespech in 1693, died in Paris in 1769.

F., canal' of. A triangular channel formed by the bevilled posterior margins of the free border of the eyelids when they are in apposition with each other and the surface of the globe. Its constant existence is doubtful, but it has been thought to conduct the tears to the nose.

F., pyr'amids of. Term formerly applied to the fasciculus of renal tubules which was supposed to result from the branching of a straight tube as it passes from the papilla towards the cortex of the kidney. Many pyramids of Ferrein are included in one pyramid of Malpighi.

F., tubes of. The cortical portion of the uriniferous tubes.

Ferrei'ra. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Leguminosæ.*

F. spectab'ilis, Allem. (L. *spectabilis*, remarkable.) A species which furnishes a resinous substance found in large masses, weighing from 20—30 lbs., between the wood and the bark. It contains angelin, angelinic acid, resin, and colouring matter.

Ferrei'ra. Spain, Province of Murcia. An earthy chalybeate spring. Used in anæmia, dyspepsia, menstrual irregularities, and urinary affections.

Ferreo'la. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Ebenaceæ.*

F. buxifo'lia, Roxb. The *Maba buxifolia.*

Fer'ret. (Old F. *furet;* from Low L.

furetus; from L. *fur*, a thief; or from Bret. *fûr*, wise.) A domesticated variety of the polecat, *Putorius fœtidus*. The blood added to wine was used against scorpion stings; the lungs were used in pulmonary diseases; and the liver in epilepsy.

Fer'ri. Genitive singular of *Ferrum*.

F. ace'tas. See *Acetate of iron peroxide*.

F. æru'go. (L. *ærugo*, verdigris.) The *F. subcarbonas*.

F. albu'minas. (L. *albumen*, the white of egg.) A preparation made, according to Diehl, by diluting 4 oz. troy of white of egg with 8 fl. oz. of water, to this 50 minims of officinal solution of iron chloride diluted with 4 fl. oz. of water are added, and the solution filtered. The filtrate is now mixed with 10 fl. oz. of a saturated solution of sodium chloride, washed with 1 vol. of saturated solution of sodium chloride, and 3 vols. of water, until the washings give but a faint reaction for iron. The washed cinnamon-brown albuminate is pressed, dried, and powdered. It contains 5 per cent. of ferric oxide, or 10 per cent. of ferric chloride.

F. ammo'nio-chlori'dum. The *Ferrum ammoniatum*.

F. ammo'nio-cit'ras. The same as *F. et ammoniæ citras*.

F. ammo'nio-sul'phas. The same as *F. et ammonii sulphas*.

F. ammo'nio-tar'tras. The same as *F. et ammonii tartras*.

F. arse'nias, B. Ph. (F. *arseniate de fer;* G. *arsensaures Eisen.*) $2Fe_3AsO_8.4FeAsO_4.Fe_2O_3.32H_2O$. Ferrous arseniate, ferroso-ferric arseniate. A greenish amorphous powder, insoluble in water, obtained by dissolving 4 oz. of arseniate of soda dried at 300°, and 3 oz. of acetate of soda, in 2 pints of water, and mixing it with 9 oz. of iron sulphate dissolved in 3 pints of water. The precipitate, which is at first white, is washed and becomes green. Employed in chronic cutaneous affections. Dose, from one tenth to one eighth of a grain.

F. benzo'as. $Fe_26C_7H_5O_2.6H_2O$. Benzoate of iron. An orange-coloured powder obtained by adding a concentrated solution of sodium or ammonium benzoate to a solution of tersulphate of iron, filtering, and washing, pressing and drying the precipitate.

F. borus'sias. (L. *Borussia*, Prussia.) Prussian blue, ferric ferrocyanide.

F. bromi'dum. $FeBr_2$. Ferrous bromide. A brick-red deliquescent salt, very soluble and extremely styptic, obtained by passing bromine vapour over iron heated to dull redness, or by dissolving iron in hydrobromic acid and crystallising. A tonic and alterative. Used in scrofulous tumours, inflammation of glands, erysipelas, and amenorrhœa. Dose of Parrish's solution, in which it is protected by sugar, 20 drops.

F. carbo'nas. (F. *carbonate de fer.*) See *F. subcarbonas*.

F. carbo'nas cum sac'charo. (L. *cum*, with; *saccharum*, sugar.) The *F. carbonas saccharata*.

F. carbo'nas saccharа'ta, B. Ph. (L. *saccharum*, sugar. F. *saccharure de carbonate ferreux;* G. *zuckerhaltiges kohlensaures Eisen.*) $FeOCO_2$ with FeO_3 and sugar. A greenish-grey powder, obtained by dissolving 2 oz. of iron sulphate in half a gallon of boiling distilled water, and one and a quarter oz. of carbonate of ammonia in another half gallon; mix, set aside that the precipitate may subside, and wash it; rub it down with 1 oz. of refined sugar, and dry at a temp. below 212° F. Dose, 5—30 grains (·33—1·95 gramme).

F. carbo'nas sacchara'tus, U.S. Ph. Sulphate of iron 10 parts is dissolved in hot distilled water 40 parts, filtered, mixed with a filtered solution of sodium bicarbonate 7 parts in warm distilled water 100 parts, and allowed to cool; the precipitate is washed in frequent waters, drained, mixed intimately with sugar 10 parts, evaporated to dryness, and powdered.

F. carbona'tum. A synonym of *Graphite*.

F. carbure'tum. A synonym of *Graphite*.

F. chlore'tum. The *Ferrum chloratum*.

F. chlori'dum, U.S. Ph. (F. *perchlorure de fer, chlorure ferrique;* G. *Eisenchlorid.*) $Fe_2Cl_6.12H_2O$. Ferric chloride. An orange-yellow crystalline substance obtained by acting on 15 parts of iron wire with 86 parts of hydrochloric acid, diluted with 25 parts of water, boil and filter, add 27 parts of hydrochloric acid, and pour gradually into 8 parts of nitric acid; heat, test with ferricyanide of potassium, if a blue colour appears, add more nitric acid. Then add 5 parts of hydrochloric acid and water to make the whole weigh 60 parts, set aside till it forms a solid crystalline mass. Chloride of iron is inodorous, has a strong chalybeate and styptic taste, and an acid reaction. It is deliquescent, very soluble in water and in alcohol and ether. It is used as a direct application in hæmorrhage after excision of tonsils; and internally in pseudomembranous croup, in doses of from 90 to 200 grains, in divided doses, in 24 hours.

F. cit'ras, U.S. Ph. (F. *citrate ferrique;* G. *Eisencitrat.*) $Fe_2(C_6H_5O_7)_2.6H_2O$. Ferric citrate. A substance obtained by dissolving freshly precipitated ferric hydroxide in citric acid, and evaporating the solution to the consistency of a syrup. The official salt is obtained by evaporating the *Liquor ferri citratis*. It forms transparent garnet-red scales, permanent in the air; odourless, with faint ferruginous taste, and an acid reaction. Dose, 5 grains (·33 gramme) several times daily.

F. cyanure'tum. Prussian blue, ferric ferrocyanide.

F. deutocarbo'nas fus'cus. (L. *fuscus*, dusky.) The *F. subcarbonas*.

F. deutoxi'dum ni'grum. (L. *niger*, black.) The black oxide of iron.

F. et alu'minæ sul'phas. Made by treating bicarbonated solution of soft iron and carbonated solution of pure washed alumina with sulphuric acid. It has been recommended as a valuable astringent. Dose, 5—10 grains. (Dunglison.)

F. et ammo'niæ cit'ras, B. Ph. (F. *citrate ferrique ammoniacal;* G. *citronensaures Eisenoxyd-ammonium.*) $Fe_2(NH_4)_2(C_6H_5O_7)_2+3H_2O$. Solution of persulphate of iron 8 fl. oz.; solution of ammonia 19·5 fl. oz., citric acid 4 oz. avoird., distilled water a sufficiency. By the addition of the ammonia to the solution of iron persulphate ferric hydrate is precipitated, which is digested at 38° C. (100° F.) with a solution of citric acid, and finally neutralised with ammonia. Dose, 5 grains (·33 gramme).

F. et ammo'niæ mu'rias. The *Ferrum ammoniatum*.

F. et ammo'nii cit'ras, U.S. Ph. Solution of citrate of iron 3 parts, water of ammonia 1 part; mix and evaporate at a temperature not exceeding 60° C. (140° F.) This salt forms garnet-red scales, which are deliquescent, have a slightly ferruginous taste, and are soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol; when incinerated in air it leaves not less than 27 per cent. of iron peroxide. It may be mixed with the carbonated alkalies without decomposition.

F. et ammo'nii sul'phas, U.S. Ph. (F. *sulfate de fer et d'ammoniaque, alun de fer ammoniacal;* G. *schwefelsaures Eisenoxyd-ammonium, ammoniakalischer Eisenalaun.*) $Fe_2(NH_4)_2(SO_4)_4 . 24H_2O$. Ammonio-ferric alum. This salt is an ammonia iron alum, in which the place of the aluminium oxide is occupied by ferric oxide: It is made by heating to the boiling point two pints of solution of sulphate of iron, adding 4·5 oz. of sulphate of ammonium and crystallising. It forms octohedral violet-coloured acid efflorescent crystals. It is used in passive leucorrhœa. Dose, 5—10 grains (·33—·65 gramme) two or three times a day.

F. et ammo'nii tar'tras, U.S. Ph. (F. *tartrate de fer et d'ammoniaque, tartrate ferrique ammoniacal;* G. *weinsaures Eisenoxyd-Ammonium.*) Chem. comp. probably $2(FeO)NH_4.C_4H_4O_6.3H_2O$. Ammonio-tartrate of iron. In the preparation of this salt tartrate of ammonium is converted into bitartrate by the addition of tartaric acid, and the excess of acid is combined with hydrated oxide of iron freshly prepared. The solution is filtered and concentrated, when the double salt of tartrate of ammonium and iron is obtained in reddish or yellowish brown scales. It contains about 25 per cent. of iron oxide, It is a mild chalybeate. Dose, 10—30 grains (·65—1·95 gramme).

F. et chini'num cit'ricum. The *F. et quiniæ citras.*

F. et magne'siæ cit'ras. Freshly precipitated ferric hydrate 2 oz. is dissolved in citric acid 3 oz., and the solution saturated with magnesium carbonate, filtered, evaporated on a water bath to a syrup, and spread on glass to dry in scales. Dose, 5—10 grains.

F. et potas'sæ tar'tras. The same as *F. et potassii tartras.*

F. et potas'sii tar'tras, U.S. Ph. (F. *tartrate de fer et de potasse, tartrate ferrico-potassique, tartare chalybé, tartre martial;* G. *weinsaures Eisenoxyd-Kali, Eisenweinstein.*) Tartrate of iron and potassium. Ten parts of water of ammonia, diluted with 20 parts of cold water, are mixed with 12 parts of solution of tersulphate of iron diluted with 900 parts of cold water; strain and mix the precipitate with 120 parts of cold water, and repeat till washings give no precipitate with barium chloride; add to the precipitate 32 parts of distilled water, heat to a temperature not exceeding 60° C. (140° F.), and add the potassium bitartrate, and stir till the hydrated oxide of iron is dissolved. Filter, cool, and add just enough ammonia water to dissolve the precipitate. Then evaporate to a syrup and spread out on plates of glass. It forms red scales. It contains 30 per cent. of iron oxide. Dose, 10—30 grains (·65—1·95 gramme). The *Ferrum tartaratum,* B. Ph.

F. et qui'niæ cit'ras, B. Ph. Solution of ammonia 8 fl. oz. is mixed with 2 pints of distilled water, and solution of persulphate of iron 4·5 fl. oz. mixed with 2 pints of distilled water is added. After standing 2 hours it is filtered, and the precipitate of oxide of iron well washed. An ounce of sulphate of quinine is dissolved in dilute sulphuric acid 12 drachms and distilled water 8 fl. oz., treated with an excess of solution of ammonia, and the precipitate of quinia collected and washed. Citric acid 3 oz. is dissolved in distilled water 5 oz., the oxide of iron dissolved in it with gentle heat, and then the quinia; solution of ammonia 12 fl. drachms, mixed with distilled water 2 oz., is added by degrees, allowing the precipitate to redissolve, filtered, evaporated to a thin syrup, and dried on plates. Dose 5—6 grains (·33—·4 gramme).

F. et quini'næ cit'ras, U.S. Ph. (F. *citrate de fer et de quinine;* G. *citronensaures Eisen-Chinin.*) Citrate of iron and quinine. Dissolve 88 parts of citrate of iron in 160 parts of distilled water at a temperature not exceeding 60° C. (140° F.) To this solution add 12 parts of quinine dried at 100° C. (212° F.), and stir till it is dissolved. Evaporate and spread on glass that it may dry in scales. These are brownish, slowly deliquescent, nearly insoluble in alcohol. They contain 12 per cent. of quinine. Dose, 5—6 grains (·33—·4 gramme).

F. et so'dæ pyrophos'phas. The *Natrium pyrophosphoricum ferratum.*

F. et strych'niæ cit'ras. See *F. et strychninæ citras.*

F. et strychni'næ cit'ras, U.S. Ph. (F. *citrate de fer et de strychnine;* G. *citronensaures Eisenstrychnin.*) Citrate of iron and strychnine. Ninety-eight parts of citrate of iron and ammonium are dissolved in 100 parts of distilled water, and 1 part of strychnia and 1 part of citric acid in 20 parts of distilled water. The solutions are mixed and evaporated to a syrup at a temperature not exceeding 60° C. (140° F.), and spread on glass that scales may be formed. Scales red; they contain 1 per cent. of strychnia. Dose, 3—5 grains (·20—·33 gramme) in solution or pill.

F. ferrocy'anas. Prussian blue, ferric ferrocyanide.

F. ferrocyani'dum. See *Prussian blue.*

F. ferrocyanure'tum. The same as *F. ferrocyanidum.*

F. fi'lum. (L. *filum,* a thread.) Iron wire.

F. hydri'odas. Same as *F. iodidum.*

F. hydrocy'anas. Same as *Prussian blue.*

F. hypercarbure'tum. A synonym of *Graphite.*

F. hypophos'phis, U.S. Ph. (F. *hypophosphite de fer;* G. *unterphosphorigsaures Eisenoxyd.*) $Fe_2(H_2PO_2)_6$. A white or greyish powder, permanent in the air, odourless, tasteless, only slightly soluble in water, when strongly heated gives off phosphuretted hydrogen, which is spontaneously inflammable. It is made by adding, in solution, 480 grains of crystallised sulphate of iron to 326 grains of calcium hypophosphite. Used in defective nutrition of the nerve centres. Dose, 5—10 grains (·33—·66 gramme).

F. iodi'dum, B. Ph. (F. *iodure de fer;* I. *ferro jodato;* G. *Jodeisen, Eisenjodur.*) FeI_2. Iodide of iron, ferrous iodide. One and a half oz. of iron wire, and 3 oz. of iodine are placed in 15 fl. oz. of water, and gently heated for ten minutes and then boiled. The solution is filtered and

evaporated till it solidifies on cooling. Iodide of iron is crystalline, deliquescent, greenish black, and has a styptic chalybeate taste. It is reputed to be tonic, alterative, diuretic, and emmenagogue. It is used in scrofulous affections, chlorosis, and obstinate syphilitic conditions. Dose, 1 grain (·065 gramme), increased gradually to 8 grains (·52 gramme) or more.

F. iodi'dum saccharа'tum, U.S. Ph. The same as *Ferrum iodatum saccharatum*, G. Ph. Dose, 2—5 grains (·13—·33 gramme).

F. iodure'tum. The same as *F. iodidum.*

F. jodure'tum. Same as *Ferrum jodatum.*

F. lac'tas, U.S. Ph. (L. *lac*, milk. F. *lactate de fer, lactate de protoxyde de fer, lactate ferreux;* I. *lattato di ossidulo di ferro, ferro lattico;* G. *milchsaures Eisenoxydul.*) $Fe(C_3H_5O_3)_2 . 3H_2O$. Lactate of iron; ferrous lactate. A pale greenish-white, crystalline, granular substance, permanent in air, and with slightly acid reaction, obtained by dissolving half an ounce of iron filings in an ounce of lactic acid and a pint of distilled water, and crystallising. Dose, 12 to 20 grains (·80—1·3 gramme) in the day.

F. lam'ina, Aust. Ph. (L. *lamina*, a plate. G. *Eisenplatte.*) A plate of pure iron.

F. limatu'ra. (L. *limatura*, filings.) Same as *Ferrum pulveratum.*

F. limatu'ra purifica'ta. (L. *limatura; purificatus*, purified. F. *limailles de fer;* I. *limatura di ferro;* S. *limatura de Hierro;* G. *Eisenfeilichts.*) Iron filings purified by means of a magnet.

F. ma'las. A malate of iron formed by digesting iron filings in the juice of sour apples was formerly official in the French Codex. See also *Extractum ferri pomatum.*

F. ni'tras. See *Ferric nitrate* and *Liquor ferri nitratis.*

F. ox'alas, U.S. Ph. (F. *oxalate de fer;* G. *oxalsaures Eisenoxydul.*) $FeC_2O_4 . H_2O$. Oxalate of iron. A lemon-yellow crystalline powder, permanent in the air, odourless, and nearly tasteless; made by treating a solution of sulphate of iron 2 oz. in water 30 fl. oz. with a solution of oxalic acid 436 grains in water 15 fl. oz., and allowing it to precipitate. On ignition it leaves a residue of 49·3 per cent. Dose, 2—3 grains (·13—·20 gramme).

F. ox'idum fus'cum. (L. *fuscus*, dusky.) The *F. subcarbonas.*

F. ox'idum hydra'tum, U.S. Ph. (F. *sesquioxide* or *peroxyde de fer hydraté humide, hydrate de peroxyde de fer gélatineux;* G. *feuchtes Eisenoxydhydrat.*) $Fe_2(HO)_6$. Solution of tersulphate of iron 10 parts, water of ammonia 8 parts; mix with the addition of 100 parts of water, strain, and wash the precipitate with 120 parts of water; lastly, mix the precipitate with enough cold water to make the mixture weigh 20 parts. A brown-red magma, used as an antidote to arsenious acid. Same as *Ferric hydroxide.*

F. ox'idum hydra'tum cum magne'sia, U.S. Ph. Hydrated oxide of iron with magnesia. Solution of tersulphates of iron 1000 grains, magnesia 150 grains; mix the solution of iron with 2000 grains of water and keep in a well-stoppered bottle. Rub the magnesia with 32 fl. oz. of water, and keep in another bottle. When wanted mix. The resulting mass is used as an antidote for arsenious acid.

F. ox'idum magnet'icum, B. Ph. (F. *oxide de fer noir* (*magnétique*); G. *Magneteisen, Eisenoxyd-Oxydul.*) $Fe_3O_4 = FeO . Fe_2O_3$. Persulphate of iron 5·5 fl. oz., iron sulphate 2 oz., solution of soda 4 pints, distilled water. Dissolve the sulphate in 2 pints (imp. measure) of water, and add the solution of iron persulphate, mix with the solution of soda, boil, filter, wash the precipitate and dry it. Dose, 5—20 grains (·33—1·3 gramme) several times a day. Same as *Ferroso-ferric oxide.*

F. ox'idum ni'grum. (L. *niger*, black.) The *F. oxidum magneticum.*

F. ox'idum ru'brum. (L. *ruber*, red.) The same as *F. peroxidum hydratum.*

F. ox'idum sacchara'tum. (L. *saccharum*, sugar.) A dark brown powder, made by dissolving iron in nitric acid, filtering, evaporating, adding sugar and an excess of sugar in water of ammonia, and precipitating with alcohol. (Dunglison.)

F. oxyda'ti cit'ras. The *F. citras.*

F. oxyda'tum fus'cum. See *F. oxidum fuscum.*

F. perchlori'dum. The same as *F. chloridum.*

F. percyanidum. Same as *Ferric ferrocyanide.*

F. perox'idum. The *F. peroxidum hydratum.*

F. perox'idum hu'midum, B. Ph. (L. *humidus*, moist.) Solution of persulphate of iron 4 fl. oz. is mixed with distilled water a pint, and added to solution of soda 33 fl. oz.; after standing two hours it is filtered, the precipitate washed, and kept moist in a well-stoppered bottle. Used as an antidote to arsenious acid. It consists of ferric hydroxide with about 86 per cent. of uncombined water.

F. perox'idum hydra'tum, B. Ph. Moist peroxide of iron dried at a temperature not exceeding 100° C. (212° F.) and reduced to fine powder. It is used for making iron plaster and reduced iron.

F. persesquini'tras. Same as *Ferric nitrate.*

F. persul'phas. Same as *Ferric sulphate.*

F. phos'phas. Same as *Ferric phosphate.*

F. phos'phas, B. Ph. (F. *phosphate de fer, phosphate ferroso-ferrique;* G. *phosphorsaures Eisenoxydul.*) Iron phosphate. This is prepared by dissolving 3 oz. of iron sulphate in 2 pints of boiling distilled water, and 2·5 oz. of sodium phosphate and 1 oz. of sodium acetate in 2 pints of boiling water; mix, filter, and wash the precipitate, dry it at a temperature not exceeding 120°. A bright slate-coloured powder, insoluble in water, soluble in acids. It contains 44·75 per cent. of iron phosphate. Dose, 5—10 grains (·33—·65 gramme). See *Ferric phosphate.*

U.S. Ph.—Prepared by taking 5 parts of iron citrate, sodium phosphate 6, distilled water 10; dissolve the citrate in the water and add the phosphate, evaporate, and spread on glass that scales may be obtained. The scales are then bright green and transparent, permanent in air, and odourless. They contain 13·5 parts of metallic iron. It probably consists of sodio-ferric pyrophosphate, sodio-ferric citrate, and free ferric citrate.

F. potas'sio-tar'tras. The same as *Ferrum tartaratum*, and as *F. et potassii-tartras.*

F. protocarbo'nas. Same as *Ferrous carbonate.*

F. protosul'phas vir'idis. (L. *viridis*, green.) Same as *F. sulphas.*

F. pul'vis. (L. *pulvis*, powder.) Same as *Ferrum redactum.*

F. pyrophos'phas, U.S. Ph. Pyrophosphate of iron, consisting probably of sodio-ferric pyrophosphate, sodio-ferric citrate, and free ferric citrate. In preparing this the U.S. Ph. directs that 9 parts of iron citrate should be dissolved in 18 parts of hot distilled water. To this solution 10 parts of sodium pyrophosphate are added. The solution is evaporated at a temperature not exceeding 60° C. (140° F.) to the consistence of syrup and spread on glass to form scales. The scales are apple green and transparent, odourless, slightly acid. They contain 11·5 parts per cent. of metallic iron. Dose, 2—5 grains (·13—·33 gramme).

F. ramen'ta. (L. *ramenta*, shavings.) Iron filings.

F. ru'bigo. (L. *rubigo*, rust.) Rust of iron. Formerly a preparation of the Dublin Pharmacopœia. Obtained by exposing moistened iron wire to the air. It consists of iron oxide, with some iron carbonate.

F. scobs. (L. *scobs*, filings.) Same as *F. limatura.*

F. sesquichlori'dum. Same as *F. chloridum.*

F. sesquini'tras. Same as *F. nitras.*

F. sesquioxi'dum. The *F. peroxidum hydratum.*

F. squa'mæ. (L. *squama*, a scale.) The iron scales thrown off when beating red hot iron on an anvil; they were formerly official in the Dublin Pharmacopœia after being washed, separated from impurities by a magnet, and powdered. They consist of a variable mixture of metallic iron and its oxides.

F. subcarbo'nas. A reddish-brown powder, formerly official, obtained by dissolving sulphate of iron 8 oz. and sodium carbonate 9 oz. each separately in 4 pints of distilled water, mixing them, washing the precipitate, and drying it. It is a hydrated ferrous oxide, with a little ferric carbonate. A feeble chalybeate. Used specially in neuralgia.

F. suc'cinas. (L. *succinum*, amber.) See *Ferric succinate.*

F. sul'phas, B. Ph., U.S. Ph. (F. *sulfate* or *protosulfate de fer*, *sulfate ferreux*; G. *schwefelsaures Eisenoxydul.*) $FeSO_4 7H_2O$. Sulphate of iron, ferrous sulphate. This preparation is made by taking 4 oz. of iron wire and pouring on it one pint and a half of distilled water, and then 4 fl. oz. of sulphuric acid, boiling, filtering, and crystallising the salt. The crystals are large, pale bluish-green, monoclinic prisms, efflorescent, absorbing oxygen, with saline, styptic taste and acid reaction, soluble in 1·8 parts of water, insoluble in alcohol. It is dimorphous, occurring also in rhombic prisms. In dose 1—2 grains (·065—·13 gramme) it acts as an astringent chalybeate; in large doses it produces nausea, vomiting, and griping. Useful in anæmia with passive discharges, hæmorrhages, sweats, catarrhal affections. It is used in solution containing 1—10 grains in various ophthalmic affections affecting the conjunctiva, in leucorrhœa and gleet, and also in erysipelas and eczema.

F. sul'phas calcina'tum. (*Calcine.*) The same as *F. sulphas exsiccatus.*

F. sul'phas exsicca'ta, B. Ph. Sulphate of iron heated at 149° C. (300° F.) until it ceases to lose weight and powdered. Dose, ·5—3 grains (·0325—·195 gramme).

F. sul'phas exsicca'tus, U.S. Ph. (L. *ex*, intensitive; *siccus*, dry. F. *sulfate de fer desséché*; G. *entwässertes schwefelsaures Eisenoxydul.*) A greyish-white powder obtained by heating ferrous sulphate in an iron dish to a temp. of 212°, gradually raised to 400°. It loses 39 per cent. of water. Three grains are equivalent to five of the dried salt.

F. sul'phas granula'ta, B. Ph. (L. *granulum*, a small grain.) A crystalline powder obtained by adding 8 fl. oz. of rectified spirit to the solution from which the *F. sulphas* is directed to be prepared. It is well adapted for keeping. Dose, 1—5 grains (·065—·33 gramme).

F. sul'phas præcipita'tus, U.S. Ph. (L. part. of *præcipito*, to throw down.) $FeSO_4 . 7H_2O$. Precipitated sulphate of iron. Precipitated ferrous sulphate. A pale bluish-green, crystalline powder, efflorescent in dry air, obtained by adding alcohol to the solution from which *F. sulphas* is directed to be prepared. Same as *F. sulphas granulata.*

F. sulphi'dum. FeS. Iron monosulphide, protosulphide of iron. Obtained by melting together, in small pieces, iron and sublimed sulphur. It is of yellowish colour and has a metallic lustre. The mixture of sulphides termed magnetic pyrites, $5FeS + Fe_2S_3$, is used as a pharmaceutical agent in the production of hydrosulphuric acid.

F. sulphure'tum. The same as *F. sulphidum.*

F. tan'nas. A salt of crimson colour, tasteless, insoluble in water, obtained by dissolving 44 parts of precipitated subcarbonate of iron in a boiling solution of 9 parts of pure tannic acid and evaporating at a temperature of 176° F. It is not a definite chemical compound. Dose, 3—10 grains thrice daily.

F. tar'tarum. The *Ferrum tartarizatum.*

F. valeria'nas, U.S. Ph. $Fe_2(C_5H_9O_2)_6$. Valerianate of iron. A dark brick-red, amorphous powder, insoluble in cold water, but soluble in alcohol, made by treating a solution of persulphate of iron with one of sodium valerianate. It is decomposed by boiling water, which sets free valerianic acid, and leaves ferric hydrate. Used in hysteria with chlorosis. Dose, a grain (·0648 gramme).

Fer'ric. (L. *ferrum*, iron.) Consisting of iron; applied to the salts of iron sesquioxide or ferric oxide.

F. ac'etate. $(C_2H_3O_2)_6Fe_2$. Described under *Acetate of iron peroxide.*

F. ac'etate, solu'tion of. See *Liquor ferri acetatis.*

F. ac'etate, tinc'ture of. See *Tinctura jerri acetatis.*

F. ac'id. H_2FeO_4. A compound not known in the free state. A salt of ferric acid is prepared by igniting iron filings or iron oxide with potash nitrate; potassium ferrate dissolves out on the addition of water.

F. ar'senate, ac'id. $2Fe_2(HAsO_4)_3 + 9H_2O$. A white precipitate obtained by adding

hydrogen disodium arsenate to a solution of ferric chloride. It dissolves readily in hydrochloric acid, and on evaporation separates as a white powder.

F. ar'senate, ba'sic. $Fe_2(AsP)_2O_8+Fe_2(AsP)O_4(OH)_3+6H_2O$. Pharmacosiderite, which forms green or brownish greenish adamantine crystals.

F. ar'senate, nor'mal. $Fe_2(AsO_4)_2+4H_2O$. Scorodite which forms brown rhombic crystals.

F. ar'senite. $Fe_4O_5(OH)_5AS$. A voluminous brown precipitate obtained by adding an aqueous solution of arsenic trioxide, or an arsenite to ferric acetate. It is formed when a solution of arsenic trioxide is shaken with freshly precipitated ferric oxide, and the latter compound is used as an antidote in arsenical poisoning.

F. bro'mide. Fe_2Br_6. Dark-red crystals obtained by heating iron in an excess of bromine vapour. It is deliquescent.

F. chlo'ride. Fe_2Cl_6. The same as *Ferri chloridum*.

F. chlo'ride, solu'tion of. The *Liquor ferri chloridi*.

F. chlo'ride, test solu'tion of, U.S. Ph. One part of ferric chloride dissolved in 10 of distilled water.

F. chlo'ride, tinc'ture of. The *Tinctura ferri chloridi*.

F. cit'rate. $(C_6H_5O_7)_2Fe_2+6H_2O$. The same as *Ferri citras*.

F. cit'rate, solu'tion of. The *Liquor ferri citratis*.

F. disul'phide. FeS_2. Common or cubic pyrites.

F. ferrocyanide. See *Prussian blue*.

F. hy'drate. The same as *Ferri oxidum hydratum*.

F. hydrox'ide. $Fe_2(OH)_6$. The *Ferri peroxidum hydratum*.

F. hydrox'ide, sol'uble. The *Ferrum dialysatum*.

F. hypophos'phite. The same as *Ferri hypophosphis*.

F. i'odate. See *Iodate of iron*.

F. lac'tate. $Fe_2(C_3H_5O_3)_2 . 3H_2O$. A substance obtained in light brown transparent scales, and used instead of ferrous lactate or *F. lactas*.

F. ni'trate. (F. *azotate* or *pernitrate de fer*; G. *salpetersaure Eisenoxyd*.) $Fe_2(NO_3)_6+12H_2O$. A deliquescent substance obtained by dissolving iron wire in dilute nitric acid, and thus forming ferrous nitrate, which is converted into ferric nitrate by boiling with an additional quantity of nitric acid and crystallising.

F. ni'trate, solu'tion of. See *Liquor ferri nitratis*.

F. ox'ide. Fe_2O_3. The same as *Ferri peroxidum hydratum*.

F. ox'ide cal'culus. A vesical calculus of this composition has been described.

F. phos'phate. $Fe_2(PO_4)_2+4H_2O$. This the normal orthophosphate is a yellowish-white powder obtained by adding phosphate of soda to ferric chloride in solution.

Basic ferric phosphate, $2Fe_2(PO_4H)_3$, is obtained by adding ammonium phosphate to ferric sulphate in solution.

F. potas'sium ferrocy'anide. $Fe_4K_2Cy_{12}$, or $K_2Fe_2(C_2N_3)_4Fe_2$. Soluble Prussian blue, a constituent of ordinary Prussian blue, obtained when ferric salts are added to an excess of potassium ferrocyanide or ferricyanide; it is soluble in pure water.

F. potas'sium sul'phate. $Fe_2(SO_4)_3+K_2SO_4+24H_2O$. Iron alum. A salt obtained by adding potassium sulphate to a solution of ferric sulphate; it crystallises in bright violet octohedra, soluble in 5 parts of water.

F. pyrophos'phate. The same as *Ferri pyrophosphas*.

F. salts, reac'tions of. Caustic, fixed alkalies, and ammonia give foxy-red precipitates, insoluble in excess; their carbonates behave in a similar manner.

Hydrogen sulphide gives a nearly white precipitate.

Ammonium sulphide give a black precipitate, slightly soluble in excess.

Potassium ferrocyanide gives a blue precipitate.

Tincture and infusion of galls give a deep bluish black with most dilute solutions of ferric salts.

F. sesquisul'phide. See *Iron, sesquisulphide*.

F. suc'cinate. $(C_4H_4O_4)_2Fe_2(OH)_2$. A substance obtained by adding ferric chloride to a solution of a succinate; it forms a yellow gelatinous precipitate, which, when dried, is a brick-red powder, soluble in cold, almost insoluble in hot, water.

F. sul'phate. $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$. A crystalline salt obtained by the action of nitric acid on a hot solution of ferrous sulphate to which the requisite amount of sulphuric acid has been added, thus: $6FeSO_4+3H_2SO_4+2HNO_3=3Fe_2(SO_4)_3+2NO+4H_2O$.

F. sul'phate, ba'sic. See under *Liquor ferri subsulphatis*.

F. sul'phate, nor'mal. The *F. sulphate*.

F. sul'phate, solu'tion of ba'sic. The *Liquor ferri subsulphatis*.

F. sul'phate, solu'tion of nor'mal. The *Liquor ferri tersulphatis*.

F. tar'taro-al'oëtate. Pavesi's term for a form of iron and aloes, having no unpleasant taste, made by mixing Socotrine aloes two parts, tartaric acid one part, hydrated sesquioxide of iron one part, and iron filings half a part, with water to form a thin paste, heating it at 50° C.—60° C. (122° F.—140° F.) for fifteen minutes, allowing it to stand for five or six days, then filtering after the addition of water, concentrating to a syrup, and drying on a slab.

F. vale'rianate. The same as *Ferri valerianas*.

Fer'rico-potas'sic tar'trate. The *Ferri et potassii tartras*.

Fer'ricus hy'dras. The *Ferrum oxydum hydratum*.

Ferricy'anate. A salt of *Ferricyanic acid*.

Ferricyanhy'drate. A salt of *Ferricyanhydric acid*.

Ferricyanhy'dric. Same as *Hydroferricyanic*.

F. ac'id. Same as *Hydroferricyanic acid*.

Ferricyan'ic. (L. *ferrum*; *cyanogen*.) Relating to iron and cyanogen.

F. ac'id. $H_6(C_2N_3)_4Fe_2$. A brown, astringent, acid, crystalline substance obtained by decomposing lead ferricyanide with dilute sulphuric acid.

Ferricy'anide. A salt of *Ferricyanogen*.

F. of potas'sium. See *Potassium ferricyanide.*

F., potas'sic. The *Potassium ferricyanide.*

Ferricyan'ogen. $Cy_{12}Fe_2$. A sixvalent radical supposed by some to exist in the ferricyanides, which are believed to contain 1 molecule of iron cyanide, and 6 molecules of metallic cyanide, Cy_6Fe_2+6CyM.

Ferricyan'uret. Same as *Ferricyanide.*

Ferrière. See *La Ferrière.*

Ferrières. France, Département du Loiret, near Nemours. An earthy chalybeate. Used in dyspepsia, chronic dysentery, and liver disease.

Ferrif'erous. (L. *ferrum; fero,* to bear.) Yielding, or containing, iron.

Ferrite. A salt of *Ferric oxide.*

Ferro-albu'minates. See *Ferri albuminas,* and also *Albuminate of iron and potassium,* and *A. of iron and sodium.*

Ferro-albu'minoïds. (L. *ferrum,* iron; *albumin;* Gr. εἶδος, likeness.) A term applied to certain ill-defined substances which result from the destruction of the used-up red corpuscles of the blood in the white cells of the spleen-pulp, in the marrow of bones, and perhaps in the liver.

Ferro-ammo'nia cit'rica. The *Ferri et ammoniæ citras.*

Ferro-ammo'nia hydrochlora'ta. The *Ammonium chloratum ferratum.*

Ferro-ammo'nium cit'ricum. The *Ferri et ammoniæ citras.*

Ferrocy'anate. A salt of *Ferrocyanic acid.*

Ferrocyanhy'drate. A salt of *Ferrocyanhydric acid.*

Ferrocyanhy'dric. Same as *Hydroferrocyanic.*

F. ac'id. Same as *Hydroferrocyanic acid.*

Ferrocyan'ic. (L. *ferrum,* iron; *cyanogen.* F. *ferro-cyanique.*) Of, or belonging to, the compound of iron with cyanogen.

F. ac'id. $H_8(C_3N_3)_5Fe_4$. Hydrogen ferrocyanide. A white powder obtained by adding pure hydrochloric acid to an equal volume of a cold saturated solution of potassium ferrocyanide. It is soluble in water and alcohol, and crystallises in small needles. It has a strongly acid taste and reaction.

F. pel'lets. Pellets composed of sodic ferrocyanide and citric acid, proposed by Pavy for the detection of albumen in the urine, they produce a turbidity of the fluid proportioned to the amount of albumen present.

Ferrocy'anide. A salt of *Ferrocyanogen.*

F. of i'ron. Prussian blue.

F. of potas'sium. See *Potassæ prussias flava,* B. Ph., and also *Potassii ferrocyanidum,* U.S. Ph.

F. of zinc. $Zn_4(C_3N_3)_4Fe_2$. A white powder obtained by treating a hot solution of potassium ferrocyanide with one of zinc sulphate. Used in epilepsy, chorea, neuralgia, gastralgia, and dysmenorrhœa. Dose, 1—4 grains.

F., potas'sic. Same as *F. of potassium.*

Ferrocyan'ogen. (L. *ferrum,* iron; *cyanogen.*) $Cy_{12}Fe_2$. A quadrivalent radical supposed by some to exist in the ferrocyanides.

Ferrocyan'uret. (L. *ferrum,* iron.) A salt containing iron and cyanogen. Same as *Ferrocyanide.*

F. of i'ron. Prussian blue.

F. of zinc. Same as *Ferrocyanide of zinc.*

Ferro-ferric hy'drate. Same as *Ferroso-ferric hydrate.*

Ferro-ka'li tartar'icum. Same as *Ferrum tartaratum.*

Ferro-ka'lium cyana'tum. Same as *Potassæ prussias flava.*

Ferro-magnet'ic. (L. *ferrum,* iron.) Applied to substances which are attracted to a magnet, as iron.

Ferro-man'ganese. A term for spiegel or specular pig-iron when it contains more than 25 per cent. of manganese.

Ferro-mangan'ic. Consisting of iron and manganese.

Ferroprus'siate. A salt of *Ferroprussic acid.*

F. of potas'sa. Same as *Potassii ferrocyanidum.*

Ferroprus'sic. (L. *ferrum;* E. *prussic* acid.) A synonym of *Ferrocyanic.*

F. ac'id. Same as *Ferrocyanic acid.*

Ferro-saline' mix'ture. See *Mistura ferro-salina.*

Ferro'so-alumin'ic sul'phate. Same as *Aluminii et ferri sulphas.*

Ferro'so-fer'ric. Relating to ferrous and to ferric oxides.

F. ox'ide. $Fe_3O_4=FeO,F_2O_3$. Magnetic oxide of iron. See *Ferri oxidum magneticum.*

F. phos'phate. The same as *Ferri phosphas.*

Ferro-tar'trate. (L. *ferrum,* iron.) Containing iron and tartaric acid.

F. of potas'sium. Same as *Ferrum tartaratum.*

Fer'rous. (L. *ferrum,* iron.) Consisting of iron; applied to the salts of ferrous oxide.

F. ac'etate. $(C_2H_3O_2)_2Fe+4H_2O$. Obtained by dissolving iron in acetic acid and evaporating the solution with absence of air. It forms greenish-white, monoclinic crystals, very soluble in water.

F. arse'niate. The same as *Ferri arsenias.*

F. bro'mide. $FeBr_2$. The *Ferri bromidum.*

F. car'bonate. $FeCO_3$. The *Ferri protocarbonas.*

F. chlo'ride. $FeCl_2$. Obtained by passing excess of chlorine or hydrochloric acid gas over iron filings or red-hot iron wire; or by reducing ferric chloride by heating it in a stream of hydrogen. It occurs in colourless, shining, six-sided, very deliquescent scales; easily soluble in water and alcohol, and having a sp. gr. of 2·528.

The hydrated salt, $FeCl_2+4H_2O$, was formerly in G. Ph. as *Ferrum chloratum.*

F. ferricy'anide. Same as *Turnbull's blue.*

F. hydrox'ide. $Fe(OH)_2$. A white powder obtained by acting on a ferrous salt with caustic potash or soda in the absence of air. It becomes heated from oxidation to ferric oxide on exposure to air; when moist it also absorbs oxygen, and becomes first of a dirty green, and then of a brown, colour.

F. i'odide. FeI_2. The *Ferri iodidum.*

F. lac'tate. $(C_3H_5O_3)_2Fe+3H_2O$. Same as *Ferri lactas.*

F. ni'trate. $Fe(NO_3)_2$. A very unstable

salt obtained by decomposing ferrous sulphate with barium nitrate and evaporating the filtrate in a vacuum over sulphuric acid.

F. ox'alate. C_2O_4Fe. Same as *Ferri oxalas*. It occurs native in the brown-coal formation, as oxalite or humboldtine.

F. ox'ide. FeO. Iron monoxide. A black powder obtained by passing hydrogen over ferric oxide heated to 300° C. (572° F.) It oxidises with incandescence when exposed to the air.

F. phos'phate. $Fe_3(PO_4)_2+8H_2O$. A white powder, becoming green or blue on exposure to air, obtained by adding phosphate of soda to a solution of ferrous sulphate. It occurs in nature as rivianite, and as blue iron-earth, and in the cavities of fossil bones. The same as *Ferri phosphas*.

F. salts, reac'tions of. Caustic alkalies and ammonia give nearly white precipitates, insoluble in excess, changing to green, and then brown, on exposure.

Ammonium, potassium, and sodium carbonates behave in a similar manner.

Hydrogen sulphide gives no precipitate.

Ammonium sulphide gives a black precipitate, soluble in dilute acids.

Potassium ferrocyanide gives a nearly white precipitate, becoming deep blue on exposure.

Potassium ferricyanide gives a deep blue precipitate.

F. sul'phate. $FeSO_4+7H_2O$. The same as *Ferri sulphas*.

F. sul'phate, dried. The *Ferri sulphas exsiccatus*.

F. sul'phate, precip'itated. The *Ferri sulphas præcipitatus*.

F. sul'phate, test solu'tion of, U.S. Ph. A recently prepared solution of 1 part of clear crystals of ferrous sulphate in 10 parts of distilled water.

F. sul'phide. The same as *Ferri sulphidum*.

F. sul'phite. $FeSO_3$. Obtained in colourless or greenish crystals when iron is dissolved in aqueous sulphurous acid.

Ferru'ginated. (L. *ferrugo*, iron-rust.) Containing, or having the colour or the properties of, iron-rust.

Ferrugin'eous. (L. *ferrugineus*, of the colour of iron-rust.) Consisting of, or containing, iron.

Of the colour of iron-rust.

F. collo'dion. A mixture of equal parts of collodion and of tincture of perchloride of iron for painting on erysipelatous inflammations.

Ferru'ginous. (L. *ferrugo*, the rust of iron. F. *ferrugineux*; G. *eisenrostig, rostfarbig*.) Of, or belonging to, having, or full of, the rust of iron; of a yellowish brown colour, like iron-rust.

Ferru'go. (L. *ferrugo*, rust of iron.) The same as *Ferri peroxidum hydratum*; and as *Ferri subcarbonas*.

Also, the disease of plants otherwise called *Rust*.

F. mar'tis ape'riens. (L. *Mars*, a name for iron; *aperio*, to open.) The *Ferri peroxidum hydratum*.

Fer'rum, B. Ph. (L. *ferrum*, iron. F. *fer*; I. *ferro*; S. *hierro*; G. *Eisen*.) Wrought iron in the form of wire or nails, free from oxide.

In U.S. Ph., metallic iron in the form of fine, bright, and non-elastic wire.

F. ace'ticum liq'uidum. The same as *F. aceticum solutum*.

F. ace'ticum sic'cum. (L. *siccus*, dry. G. *trocknes essigsaures Eisenoxyd*.) Same as *Acetate of iron peroxide*.

F. ace'ticum solu'tum. (L. *acetum*, vinegar; *solutus*, dissolved. G. *essigsaure Eisenflussigkeit*.) Liquor ferri sulfurici oxydati 10 parts, distilled water 30 parts, dissolve and add liquor ammonii caustici 8 parts, previously diluted with distilled water 100; wash the precipitate, and press till 5 parts remain, then add acidum aceticum dilutum 6 parts; shake occasionally for several days, set aside in a cold place and filter; add distilled water to the filtered liquid to make 10 parts. Of a red-brown colour. Sp. gr. 1·124—1·138. It contains 8 per cent. of iron. Formerly in G. Ph.; an analogous preparation in the G. Ph. at present is *Liquor ferri acetici*.

F. albumina'tum. Same as *Ferri albuminas*.

F. albumina'tum solu'tum. (L. *albumen*, white of egg; *solutus*, part. of *solvo*, to dissolve. G. *Eisenalbuminatflussigkeit*.) A preparation obtained by mixing white of egg with liquor ferri sesquichloridi, and digesting the washed finely divided precipitate, suspended in water, with very dilute hydrochloric acid. Dose, about a teaspoonful, which is equivalent to half a drop of the liquor ferri perchloridi.

F. ammoniaca'lë. Same as *F. ammoniatum*.

F. ammoni'aco-cit'ricum. The same as *Ferri et ammonii citras*.

F. ammonia'tum. Subcarbonate of iron 3 oz. is mixed with muriatic acid 10 oz., and digested for two hours; chloride of ammonium 2·5 lbs. dissolved in 4 pints of distilled water is then added; the liquid is filtered and evaporated to dryness; the resultant is powdered. Dose, 3—15 grains.

F. ammo'nio-sulphu'ricum. The same as *Ferri et ammonii sulphas*, U.S. Ph.

F. arsenia'tum. Same as *Ferri arsenias*.

F. arsenic'icum oxydula'tum. Same as *Ferri arsenias*.

F. arsen'icum. The *Ferri arsenias*.

F. borus'sicum. (L. *borussia*, Prussia. G. *Eisencyaniir cyanid*.) Prussian blue.

F. broma'tum, Belg. Ph. FeBr. Ferrum pulveratum 4 parts, distilled water 40; to these add bromine 9 parts. Shake gently till the liquor becomes green, then filter and evaporate rapidly to dryness. Dose, 0·04—0·05 gramme.

F. can'dens. (L. *candens*, glowing hot.) The actual cautery.

F. carbon'icum oxydula'tum. (G. *kohlensäures Eisen*.) A term for ferrous carbonate. It easily undergoes decomposition, passing into the state of hydrated iron oxide.

F. carbon'icum sacchara'tum, G. Ph. (F. *carbonate de fer sucré*; I. *ferro carbonico saccarato, carbonato ferroso zuccherato, carbonato d'ossidulo di ferro*; G. *zuckerhaltiges kohlensaures Eisen*.) Saccharated carbonate of iron. A greenish-grey, sweetish, and astringent tasting powder, containing 20 per cent. of iron carbonate. It is made like the *Ferri carbonas saccharata*, with the addition of one part of sugar of milk to three of sugar. Dose, 0·5—2 grammes.

Aust. Ph. (G. *zuckerhaltiges kohlensaures Eisen*), dissolve 6 parts of crystalline sodium carbonate in 24 parts of water, filter and boil; add of purified honey 1 part, and then gradually 5 parts of crystallised iron sulphate in powder. It contains between one half and one third of iron carbonate. The corresponding preparation in the Swiss Ph. contains 25 per cent., in the Russian 32 per cent., of iron carbonate.

F. catalyt'icum. (Κατάλυσις, a dissolving.) A form of dialysed iron, probably usually made by adding freshly precipitated ferric hydrate to solution of chloride of iron till it ceases to be dissolved, and then filtering.

F. chlora'tum. (F. *chlorure ferreux, protochlorure de fer*; I. *ferro sottoclorato, cloruro ferroso*; G. *Eisenchlorür.*) $FeCl_2+4H_2O$. A pale green hygroscopic, and easily soluble, salt quickly oxidising in the air. Dose, 0·01—0·1 gramme. Formerly in the G. Ph. See under *Ferrous chloride.*

F. chlorure'tum. The same as *Ferri chloridum.*

F. cit'ricum. The same as *Ferri citras.*

F. cit'ricum ammonia'tum, G. Ph. The same as *Ferri et ammoniæ citras.*

F. cit'ricum oxyda'tum, G. Ph. (F. *citrate de fer, citrate ferrique*; I. *citrato di ossido di ferro, ferro citrico ossidato*; G. *citronensaures Eisen.*) Citrate of iron. Same as *Ferri citras.*

F. cyana'tum. Prussian blue.

F. cyanogena'tum. Prussian blue.

F. dialysa'tum. (Διάλυσις, the separating from anything.) $Fe_2Cl_6 . 12Fe_2O_3$, varying to $Fe_2Cl_6 . 95Fe_2O_3$. A reddish-brown clear liquid obtained by adding gradually 35 parts of water of ammonia of sp. gr. ·923 to 100 parts of solution of iron chloride of sp. gr. 1·26; the precipitate which forms immediately dissolves, the resulting thick liquid is put into a dialyser suspended in water, which is changed until it no longer contains hydrochloric acid. It is a soluble ferric hydroxide, and is by some believed to be almost inert. Dose, 10—30 minims.

F. equi'num como'sum. (L. *equinus*, belonging to a horse.) The tufted horseshoe vetch, *Hippocrepis comosum.*

F. et na'trium pyrophosphor'icum, Aust. Ph. (G. *pyrophosphorsaures Eisennatrium.*) A whitish, crystalline powder, with mild saline taste; it dissolves more easily in hot than in cold water. The aqueous solution on prolonged boiling becomes cloudy from the formation of iron orthophosphate.

F. ferrocyana'tum. Prussian blue.

F. hæmati'tes. See *Hæmatite.*

F. hy'dricum. The same as *Ferri peroxidum hydratum.*

F. hy'dricum in a'qua. (G. *Eisenoxydhydrat Flussigkeit.*) Sixty parts of solution of iron sulphate, G. Ph., are mingled with 120 parts of water. To this are added 7 parts of magnesia usta, made into a paste with 120 parts of water, and the two solutions are well shaken. A reddish-brown pap is formed, which tastes bitter, and consists of a mixture of hydrated iron oxide, magnesium sulphate, and magnesia usta. It is used as an antidote in arsenic poisoning.

F. hydrioda'tum. Same as *Ferri iodidum.*

F. hy'dro-ace'ticum. (G. *basischessigsaure Eisenoxyd Flüssigkeit.*) A compound resulting from the admixture of solution of iron acetate containing 8 per cent of iron with solution of hydrated iron oxide. It is used as an antidote in poisoning with arsenic.

F. hydroge'nio reduc'tum. Iron reduced by hydrogen. A very fine powder, quite free from iron sulphide, without taste. Dose, 0·05—0·25 gramme, or 1 gramme per diem. Same as *F. redactum.*

F. hy'dro-oxyda'tum dialysa'tum liq'uidum, Aust. Ph. (F. *solution dialytique d'hydrate de fer*; G. *dialysates flüssiges Eisenoxydhydrat.*) A fluid obtained by the dialysis of basic iron chloride. It tastes sweet and astringent, becomes gelatinous on the addition of a few drops of sulphuric acid; 20 parts of the fluid on evaporation leave one part of solid residue, which is almost pure iron oxide.

F. hypophosphoro'sum. The same as *Ferri hypophosphis.*

F. in fi'lo trac'tum. (L. *in*, into; *filum*, a thread; *tractus*, part. of *traho*, to draw.) An old pharmacopœial name for iron wire.

F. joda'tum, G. Ph. (*Iodine.* G. *Eisenjodur, Jodeisen.*) FeI_2. This preparation is made after the following formula. Ferrum pulveratum 30 parts, water 100, iodine 82. Mix gently together, then add liquor natri caustici 24 parts, natrium bicarbonicum 9, boiling water 600. After mixing, standing, and removing the fluid with a siphon, wash the sediment with hot water 400 parts. Add to the sediment saccharum pulveratum 50 parts, or enough to make up 100 parts. It is a grey, laminated mass, crystallising from its watery solution in bright green crystals, $Fe I_2 + 4H_2O$.

F. joda'tum saccharа'tum, Aust. Ph. (G. *zuckerhaltiges Jodeisen.*) Saccharated iodide of iron. Saccharated ferrous iodide. Powdered iron 1 part is mixed with 5 of distilled water, and then with 4 of iodine. After standing till the mixture becomes greenish, it is filtered and mixed with 20 parts of sugar, and then rapidly dried. Five parts contain one part of iron iodide. Dose, 2—5 grains.

F. ka'lio-tartar'icum, Aust. Ph. (G. *weinsaures Eisenkalium.*) The same as *Kalium ferro-tartaricum.*

F. lac'ticum, G. Ph. (L. *lac*, milk. G. *milchsaures Eisenoxydul.*) Iron lactate. A yellowish powder of sweetish astringent taste, soluble in 48 parts of cold and 12 of hot water, insoluble in alcohol; obtained by mixing 1 part of sugar and 1 of iron powder with 20 parts of sour milk, and allowing the mixture to stand for 10 days, with frequent agitation and addition of sugar, then boiling, filtering, and setting aside to crystallise. Dose, ·5 grain to 5 grains.

F. lima'tum. (G. *Eisenfeile.*) Iron filings. Used in the preparation of iron wine.

F. mag'nes attracto'rium. (L. *attraho*, to draw to.) The *Magnet.*

F. metal'licum. (L. *metallicus*, metallic.) Pure iron. A term for *F. redactum.*

F. muriat'icum oxyda'tum, Aust. Ph. The same as *F. sesquichloratum crystallisatum.*

F. muriat'icum oxydula'tum. The *F. chloratum.*

F. ni'tricum oxyda'tum. (G. *salpetersaures Eisenoxyd.*) Iron nitrate.

F. olein'icum. (G. *ölsaures Eisen.*) A domestic remedy prepared in Germany by digesting oleic acid with iron powder and water.

F. o'pë hydroge'nii para'tum. (L. *ops*, power; *hydrogen*; *paratus*, prepared.) The same as *F. redactum.*

F. oxal'icum. The same as *Ferri oxalas.*

F. oxyda'to-oxydula'tum, Aust. Ph. (G. *Eisenoxyduloxyd.*) A very fine black powder, completely soluble in acids, obtained by dissolving 32 grammes of crystallised iron sulphate in 32 grammes of water and 6 grammes of concentrated sulphuric acid. To the hot solution potash nitrate is added in sufficient quantity to give a red-brown precipitate with ammonia; ten times the quantity of water is added, and more iron sulphate, until ammonia gives no precipitate.

F. oxyda'tum dialysa'tum solu'tum, Aust. Ph. The same as *F. hydro-oxydatum dialysatum liquidum.*

F. oxyda'tum fus'cum. (L. *fuscus*, brown. F. *sesquioxyde de fer hydraté, hydroxyde de fer, carbonate de peroxyde de fer, safran de mars apéritif*; I. *idrato d' ossido di ferro*; G. *Eisenoxydhydrat.*) Hydrated peroxide of iron. A brownish-red powder, insoluble in water. Dose, 1—5 grains. Formerly in G. Ph. Same as *Ferri peroxidum hydratum.*

F. oxyda'tum hydra'tum. The same as *F. oxydatum fuscum.*

F. oxyda'tum magnet'icum. (L. *magnes*, a magnet.) The same as *Ferri oxidum magneticum.*

F. oxyda'tum saccharа'tum solu'bilë, G. Ph. (L. *saccharum*, sugar; *solubilis*, soluble. F. *saccharat de fer*; G. *eisenzuckerlösliches Eisenoxyd-saccharat.*) Saccharated oxide of iron. A brownish powder with sweet chalybeate taste, readily soluble in water. Sugar 9 parts is dissolved in 9 parts of water and 30 parts of liquor ferri sesquichlorati added first, and then 24 parts of natrium carbonicum dissolved in 48 parts of water; to this is added by degrees liquor natri caustici 24 parts, then 9 parts of natrium bicarbonicum and 600 parts of water. The sediment is washed, collected, and mixed with 50 parts of sugar, dried on a water bath, sugar to make 100 parts added, and powdered. It contains 3 per cent. of iron. Dose, from 7 to 30 grains.

F. phosphor'icum, Aust. Ph. (G. *phosphorsaures Eisen.*) A fine bluish-black powder, insoluble in water, easily soluble in muriatic acid, obtained by dissolving 24 parts of iron sulphate in 150 parts of water, and adding 32 parts of sodium phosphate and more water. A precipitate falls, which is the salt.

F. phosphor'icum cum ammo'nio cit'rico. Same as *Ferri pyrophosphas.*

F. potab'ilë Willis'ii. (L. *potabilis*, drinkable.) The *F. tartarizatum.*

F. præcipita'tum. (L. *præcipito*, to throw down.) Same as *Ferri subcarbonas.*

F. pulvera'tum, G. Ph. (L. *pulvero*, to powder. F. *fer pulverisé*; I. *ferro metallico, limatura di marte*; G. *Eisenpulver, gepulvertes Eisen.*) Pure iron filings; powdered iron. A heavy impalpable powder of ashen-grey colour. Dose, 1·5—7 grams (30 grammes per diem).

F. pyrophosphor'icum. (G. *pyrophosphorsaures Eisenoxyd.*) An almost insoluble salt of iron, used by the French as a basis for other preparations of iron, and as an artificial mineral water, 0·05 gramme of the iron pyrophosphate being dissolved in 150 grammes of water.

F. pyrophosphor'icum cum ammo'nio cit'rico. The same as *Ferri pyrophosphas.*

F. redac'tum, B. Ph. (L. *redactus*, part. of *redigo*, to bring back. F. *fer réduit*; G. *reducirtes Eisen.*) A light, tasteless, iron-grey powder, obtained by heating hydrated peroxide of iron in a gun barrel to a red heat and passing a stream of hydrogen gas through it, after the gas has been dried by transmission through sulphuric acid and calcium chloride. It is insoluble in water and in alcohol. Dose, 3—6 grains (·2—·4 gramme).

F. reduc'tum, G. Ph. and U.S. Ph. (L. *redactus*, part. of *reduco*, to bring back.) Reduced iron. The same as *F. redactum.*

F. sali'tum. (L. *salitus*, part. of *salio*, to salt.) Old term for the muriate of iron; salt of iron.

F. sebaci'num. (L. *seba*, suet.) The same as *F. oleinicum.*

F. sesquichlora'tum, G. Ph. (G. *krystallisirtes Eisenchlorid.*) A yellow, crystalline, dry, deliquescent powder, fluidifying with gentle heat, soluble in water, spirit, and æther. Same as *Ferri chloridum*, U.S. Ph.

F. sesquichlora'tum ba'sicum solu'tum. (L. *solutus*, dissolved. G. *basisches Eisenchloridlösung.*) The same as *Liquor ferri sesquichlorate basici.*

F. sesquichlora'tum crystallisa'tum, Aust. Ph. (G. *krystallisirtes Eisenchlorid.*) A yellowish crystalline mass, deliquescing in air, and completely soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. It is obtained by adding 500 parts of concentrated muriatic acid to 100 parts of iron wire and 1000 parts of distilled water.

F. sesquichlora'tum solu'tum, Aust. Ph. (G. *Eisenchloridlösung.*) Solution of iron chloride. Obtained by mixing equal parts by weight of iron chloride and distilled water.

F. solu'tum sesquichlora'tum, Aust. Ph. (G. *Eisenchloridlösung.*) When used as a reagent 1 part of crystallised iron chloride is dissolved in 10 parts of distilled water.

F. sulfura'tum, Aust. Ph. (G. *Schwefeleisen.*) Iron sulphide.

F. sulfu'ricum, G. Ph. (G. *schwefelsaures Eisen.*) Iron sulphate. See *Ferri sulphas.*

F. sulfu'ricum crystallisa'tum, Aust. Ph. (G. *krystallisirtes schwefelsaures Eisen.*) Crystallised iron sulphate. See *Ferri sulphas.*

F. sulfu'ricum dehydra'tum. The same as *F. sulphuricum siccum.*

F. sulfu'ricum oxyda'tum. (G. *schwefelsaures Eisenoxyd.*) The same as *Ferric sulphate.*

F. sulfu'ricum pu'rum. (L. *purus*, pure.) The same as *Ferri sulphas.*

F. sulfu'ricum vena'lë. (L. *venalis*, for sale.) The same as *F. sulfuricum crudum.*

F. sulphu'ricum cru'dum, G. Ph. (G. *gemeiner Eisenvitriol.*) Crude iron sulphate.

F. sulphu'ricum oxyda'tum ammonia'tum, G. Ph. (G. *schwefelsaures Eisenoxyd-Ammonium, Ammoniakalische Eisenalaun.*) A substance said to act as a styptic and an anthelmintic. Almost identical with the *Ferri et ammonii sulphas*, U.S. Ph.

F. sulphu'ricum sic'cum, G. Ph. (L. *siccus*, dry. G. *entwässertes schwefelsaures Eisenoxydul.*) The directions given are, ferrum

sulfuricum 100 parts, heat in a water bath till the salt has lost 35 or 36 parts. A white soft powder, soluble in water without residue.

F. tan'nicum. The same as *Ferri tannas.*

F. tartara'tum, B. Ph. (F. *tartare chalybé, tartrate ferro-potassique;* G. *weinsaures Eisenoxyd-Kali, Eisenweinstein.*) Solution of ammonia 10 fl. oz. is mixed with 3 pints of distilled water, and solution of persulphate of iron 5·5 fl. oz. mixed with 2 pints of distilled water is gradually added. After standing two hours it is filtered, and the precipitate well washed and drained; with this is mixed acid tartrate of potash 2 oz., and allowed to stand for 24 hours; it is then heated to 140° F., a pint of distilled water added, again heated to 140° F., evaporated at that temperature to syrupy consistence, and dried on glass plates. Dose, 5—10 grains.

F. tartar'icum. Same as *F. tartaratum.*

F. tartariza'tum. The same as *F. tartaratum,* and as *Ferri et potassii tartras.*

F. valerian'icum. The same as *Ferri valerianas.*

F. vitriola'tum pu'rum. (L. *purus,* pure.) The same as *Ferri sulphas.*

F. vitriola'tum us'tum. (L. *ustus,* burnt.) Red oxide of iron obtained by calcining sulphate of iron.

F. zoöt'icum. (Ζῷον, an animal.) Prussian blue, in reference to its manufacture by the aid of animal structures.

Ferrumina'tion. (L. *ferruminatio,* from *ferrumino,* to cement.) The soldering or joining together of metals.

Fer'sæ. Old term, used by Forestus, *in Schol.* vi, 32, for rubeola or measles.

Fer'tile. (Old F. *fertile;* from L. *fertilis,* fruitful; from L. *fero,* to bear. F. *fécond, fertile;* I. *fertile;* S. *fertil;* G. *fruchtbar.*) Fruitful.

In Botany, of a plant or an ovary, seed-bearing; of an anther, pollen-bearing.

Applied to flowers possessing a pistil, or those that produce seeds capable of vegetation.

Fertilisa'tion. (L. *fertilis.* F. *fertilisation;* G. *Befruchtung.*) The act or process of making fruitful; especially applied to the impregnating of the female element contained in the vegetable or the animal ovum with the male element, an act which results in the production of the embryo of a new being.

F., a'gents of. Pollen in phanerogamous plants, antherozoids in the lower forms, and spermatozoa in animals. Fertilisation is effected in many plants by the wind, but most frequently by insects. In the former case the plants are termed anemophilous, in the latter entomophilous.

F., cross. The fertilisation of a plant ovule by means of pollen derived from another plant of the same species.

The term is also applied to the fertilisation of different species of plants by the application of the pollen of one to the stigma or ovule of the other. The offspring is a hybrid.

F. of ov'ule in plants. In the lowest forms of plants, such as the simpler Algæ and Fungi, the fertilisation of the female or embryo-producing structure is not effected, as in all the higher forms, by the introduction into it of an element derived from the male structure; but two apparently similar cells come together, fuse, and out of their fusion produce another body, which is the germinating cell; this is called the *Zygospore,* and the process which produces it is *Conjugation.*

In all other plant forms fertilisation is effected by the transfer from the male cell of a small portion of matter to the active part of a very different and larger body, the female cell, which produces such changes there that out of it the young plant is developed.

In most Cryptogams the male cell, or *antherozoid,* contained in an *antheridium,* is a small freely-moving mass of protoplasm without a cell-wall; and the female cell, or *oosphere,* contained in an *archegonium,* is also a naked primordial cell, but not endowed with powers of motion. The antherozoid penetrates the oosphere, coalesces with it, and sets up in it new actions, a cell wall is developed and the new plant takes origin, either directly or through a resting spore. In many Thallophytes, such as the Peronosporeæ, there is no differentiation of antherozoids, but the protoplasm of the male organs penetrates the oosphere, by a species of conjugation. In Lichenes and Floridæ the antherozoids have a cell wall, and are not motile, while the oosphere is not differentiated.

In Phanerogams fertilisation takes place after the conveyance of the pollen grains to the stigma of Angiosperms, or to the nucellus of Gymnosperms; or, the pollen is still retained in the anther as in Helianthema, by the growth from it of a pollen-tube which penetrates the intervening structures till it reaches the ovule, and passing through the micropyle touches the embryo sac; the contents of the pollen tube are both protoplasmic and nuclear; the former interfuse with the protoplasm of the oosphere, or embryonal vesicle, and the latter, or male pronucleus, with the nuclear matter, or female pronucleus, of the oosphere; and from this begins, with different detail in different orders, the development of the embryo.

F. of o'vum in an'imals. The transference of certain motile spermatic cells, or spermatozoa, of the male animal into the substance of the ovum of the female and their fusion constitutes the essential part of fertilisation. In the centre of an ovum ripe for fertilisation there is to be found by development from the germinal vesicle a clear nucleus, the female pronucleus; on the arrival of a spermatozoon on the surface of the ovum, the head or nuclear part becomes embedded in the outer coat of the ovum opposite to which the protoplasm of the ovum protrudes to receive it, and the whole spermatozoon enters; the head grows, becomes the male pronucleus, and slowly travels, surrounded by striated or radiated protoplasm, till it approaches the female pronucleus, which is surrounded in like manner with radiated protoplasm, and ultimately fuses with it after being embraced by protoplasmic offshoots from the female pronucleus. The combined structure forms the segmentation nucleus, or blastosphere, which it has been proposed to call the oosphere; this speedily divides into the nuclei of the two first segmentation spheres, and from them the embryo is developed. The above account is based on observations of some of the lower animals, and appears to be in harmony with the little that is known of the process of fertilisation in the higher ones.

F., self. The fertilisation of a plant ovule by pollen derived from the same plant.

Fer'tilising. (L. *fertilis.*) Rendering fruitful.

F. tube. (G. *Befruchtungsschläuche.*) A beak-like protuberance of the antheridium of some fungi, containing the antherozoids, which pierces the wall of the oogonium in the act of fertilisation.

Fertil'ity. (L. *fertilitas;* from *fertilis.* F. *fertilité;* I. *fertilita;* S. *fertilidad;* G. *Fruchtbarkeit.*) Fruitfulness.

F., pe'riod of. In the human female the period of fertility is under ordinary circumstances confined to the period during which menstruation is going on. See *Fecundity of woman.*

Fer'tit. The Ethiopian name for the *Dracunculus medinensis.*

Ferula. (L. *ferula,* the giant fennel, in the pith of which sparks of fire keep alight; from *ferio,* to strike, because it resembles a rod. F. *férule;* G. *Ruthenkraut, Steckenkraut.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Umbelliferæ.*

Also, a long splint.

Also, a long-handled spatula of light wood, used for a form of *Massage.*

F. africa'na. The *Bubon galbanum.*

F. africa'na galbanif'era. (*Galbanum;* L. *fero,* to bear.) A former name for the galbanum plant.

F. allia'cea, Boissier. (L. *allium,* garlic.) The species which supplies the brown variety of assafœtida from Abushaher.

F. ammonif'era, Lemery. (*Ammoniacum;* L. *fero,* to bear.) The former name of the plant yielding ammoniacum. Now called *Dorema ammoniacum.*

F. assafœ'tida, Linn. The *Narthex assafœtida.*

F. commu'nis, Linn. (L. *communis,* common.) Giant fennel. Hab. South Europe. Fruit carminative; pith of stem used in blood-spitting.

F. erubes'cens, Berg. (L. *erubesco,* to grow red.) The *F. rubricaulis.*

F. fem'ina. (L. *femina,* a female.) The *F. communis.*

F. ferula'go, Linn. A plant growing on the Eastern coast of Africa, formerly supposed to yield galbanum.

F. galbanif'era, Lobel. (*Galbanum;* L. *fero,* to bear.) A plant formerly supposed to yield galbanum. Perhaps the same as *F. erubescens.*

F. galbanif'lua, Boissier and Buhse. (*Galbanum;* L. *fluo,* to flow.) A plant indigenous in Persia, which yields much of the gum-resin galbanum.

F. galbanif'lua, var. **Auche'ri,** Boissier. The *F. gummosa.*

F. grave'olens. The *Anethum graveolens.*

F. gummo'sa, Boissier. (L. *gummosus,* gummy.) A variety of *F. erubescens* which yields some galbanum.

F. hoo'shee, Lindl. At one time thought to be a source of opoponax.

F., mi'nor. (L. *minor,* less.) Old name for the all-heal of Æsculapius, supposed to be the *Heracleum.*

F. nar'thex, Boissier. (Νάρθηξ, the plant in the stalk of which Prometheus carried the spark of fire from heaven to earth.) One of the plants from which assafœtida is obtained. Indigenous in Persia and Afghanistan.

Also, called *Narthex assafœtida.*

F. nodif'era. (L. *nodus,* a knot; *fero,* to bear.) The *F. nodiflora.*

F. nodiflo'ra, Linn. (L. *nodus; flos,* a flower.) The *F. communis.*

F. opop'onax, Spreng. The *Opoponax chironium.*

F. orienta'lis, Linn. (L. *orientalis,* eastern.) This plant, indigenous to Morocco, is believed by Lindley to be the source of the ammoniacum of Dioscorides. It is the *Dorema ammoniacum.*

F. per'sica, Willd. (L. *persicus,* Persian.) The stinking giant fennel, formerly supposed to yield *Sagapenum,* the source of which, however, is still uncertain.

F. rubricau'lis, Boissier. (L. *ruber,* red; *caulis,* a stem.) A plant from which it is believed that some galbanum is obtained. It is possibly a variety of *F. galbaniflua.*

F. sagape'num. The *F. persica.*

F. scha'ir, Borszczon. A plant growing between the Sea of Aral and the Caspian Sea, which furnishes a gum like the galbanum of commerce.

F. scorodos'ma, Bentham and Hooker. (Σκόροδον, garlic; ὀσμή, odour.) One of the plants from which assafœtida is obtained.

F. sum'bul, Hooker filius. A plant inhabiting the mountains which separate Russian Turkestan from Bokhara, and from which sumbul is obtained.

F. Szowitzia'na, De Cand. The plant which, according to Oberlin, furnishes sagapenum.

F. tingita'na, Falconer. A plant believed by Dr. Falconer to be that from which the ancients obtained the drug named ammoniacum, which came from Africa.

Ferula'go. (L. *ferulago,* from *ferula.* G. *Birkwurzsteckenkraut.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Umbelliferæ.*

F. galbanif'era, Koch. (L. *galbanum; fero,* to bear.) Hab. South Russia. At one time believed to supply galbanum.

Ferula'ic. Relating to *Ferula.*

F. ac'id. $C_{10}H_{10}O_4$. A substance contained in assafœtida resin, and obtained by treating the alcoholic solution with lead acetate and decomposing the precipitate with dilute sulphuric acid. It crystallises in iridescent, four-sided needles, having no taste and an acid reaction.

Fer'ulic. Same as *Ferulaic.*

Fer'ulyl. C_6H_{11} or $C_{12}H_{22}$. A compound radical found in the essential oil of assafœtida in combination with sulphur as a sulphide and as a bisulphide. It is supposed to have a close relationship with allyl.

Fer'vor. (L. *fervor,* a raging heat; from *ferveo,* to be hot.) A fever heat which is more than *Calor* and less than *Ardor.*

Fese. The local name of a disease observed in the islands of the South Pacific Ocean, and allied to elephantiasis arabum.

Fes'ter. (Etym. unknown; perhaps a variant of E. *foster.*) To rankle, to corrupt.

A term applied to a small suppurating inflammation of a superficial surface which causes the separation of the epidermis in irregularly-shaped blisters or pustules filled with unhealthy, often bloody, pus.

Festoon'. (F. *feston,* a garland; from Low L. *festo,* a garland.) A garland or chain hanging curved between two points.

Festoon'ed. (*Festoon.*) Suspended or arranged as a festoon in depending curves.

F. line of car'dia. The whitish festooned junction of the mucous membrane of the œsophagus with that of the stomach at the cardiac orifice.

F. rings. The tendinous rings of the auriculo-ventricular and arterial openings in the heart; their fibrous tissue is continuous with that of the valves on the one side, and with the processes of the cardiac fibro-cartilage on the other; they also give attachment to some of the muscular fasciculi of the ventricle.

Festu'ca. (L. *festuca*, a stalk, straw. G. *Schwingelgras.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Graminaceæ*, many species of which are of great value as food for sheep and cattle.

F. flu'itans, Linn. The *Glyceria fluitans.*

F. quadridenta'ta, H. B. and Kunth. (L. *quatuor*, four; *dentatus*, toothed.) Hab. Quito. Seeds poisonous.

Festu'cæ. (L. *festuca*, a stalk.) Stalks.

F. caryophyllo'rum. (Καρυόφυλλον, the clove tree. F. *griffe de girofle;* G. *Nelkenstiele, Nelkenholz.*) The branching flower stalks of the *Caryophyllus aromaticus.* They contain four to five per cent. of oil of cloves.

Fes'tucine. (L. *festuca.*) Of a straw colour.

Fes'tucous. (L. *festuca.* G. *halmartig.*) Made of, or like to, straw.

Fe'tal. Same as *Fœtal.*

F. circula'tion. See *Circulation, fœtal.*

Fe'ticide. (L. *fetus*, offspring; *.cædo*, to kill.) A term for the murder of the fœtus in the womb; otherwise expressed by the term criminal abortion.

Fe'tid. See *Fœtid.*

Fet'lock. (Of Scandinavian origin.) The part of the leg of the horse at the pastern-joint, behind which the tuft of hair grows; originally the tuft of hair itself.

Fe'tor. Same as *Fœtor.*

Fet'ter. (Mid. E. *feter;* Sax. *fetor, feter;* G. *Fersel;* L. *pedica;* Gr. πέδη; Sans. *pâdukâ*, a shoe; all from Aryan root *pad*, to go, to seize.) A shackle, a restraint.

Fet'tered. (E. *fetter.*) Fettered; tied in. In Biology, applied to the limbs of animals when, by their retention within the integuments, or by their backward stretched position, they are unfit for walking.

Fet'terwort. The *Helleborus fœtidus.*

Fe'tus. (L. *fetus*, offspring.) See *Fœtus.*

Feuillæ'a. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Cucurbitaceæ.*

F. cordifo'lia, Poiret. (L. *cor*, heart; *folium*, leaf.) A West Indian shrub, the oily seeds of which are intensely bitter, and act violently both as emetics and purgatives. They are used against poisons and venomous bites.

F. hedera'cea, Poiret. (L. *hedera*, ivy.) The *F. cordifolia*, or the *F. trilobata.*

F. javili'a, Kunth. Hab. New Granada. Seeds used as a febrifuge.

F. Marcgra'vii, Guib. The *F. trilobata.*

F. scan'dens, Linn. (L. *scando*, to climb.) The *F. trilobata.*

F. triloba'ta, Linn. (L. *trilobatus*, three-lobed.) Hab. Brazil. The seeds of this plant yield a fatty oil. Used as an ointment in pains of the joints, and as an alexipharmic.

Feuil'lin. Peckolt's term for a brown, bitter, uncrystallisable substance obtained from the seeds of *Feuillæa cordifolia.*

Feurs. France, Département du Loire. An athermal weak chalybeate water, containing a little free carbonic acid and hydrogen sulphide.

Fe'ver. (Old F. *fevre;* from L. *febris*, a fever; probably transposed for *fervis*, from *ferveo*, to be hot. F. *fièvre;* I. *febbre;* S. *fiebre;* G. *Fieber.*) A morbid condition of the whole system, characterised by undue elevation of the temperature of the body and excessive metabolism or disintegration of some or all of the tissues. The mode of invasion of fever varies; it may come on with a violent shiver or with gentle creeping of the skin, or there may be no preliminary symptoms. But usually there is a feeling of general illness and weakness, headache, pains in the limbs or back, some nausea, a little increase of temperature, and a small pulse. After this, in a longer or shorter time, the temperature rises, the breathing is quickened, and the expired air contains an excess of carbonic acid, the pulse becomes rapid, full, and bounding, the tongue is red and coated, there is much thirst, the urine is high-coloured, scanty, and charged with uric acid, urates, urea, and extractives, the skin is hot and dry, and the brain troubled or wandering. This condition may last some time, days or weeks, and then gradually decline, thus terminating by lysis; or it may come to a more or less sudden end coincidently or consequently on the occurrence of some profuse or offensive evacuation by the bowels, or the bladder, or the skin, thus terminating by crisis; or death may occur from intensity of fever and height of temperature, or from implication of some viscus, or from exhaustion.

Not infrequently there is a tendency to an exacerbation once or twice in the twenty-four hours, in which a period of shivering, of heat, and of sweating follow each other, and in some, as in malarial fevers, the interval between each exacerbation is marked by a more or less entire remission of the febrile condition.

The nature and cause of fever are yet unexplained. That the increased heat of the body is, in large part at least, caused by excessive metabolism of the tissues is certain; that the febrile process is largely influenced by that part of the central nervous system which assists in regulating the temperature of the body is more than probable; and that there is a grave alteration of the composition of the blood, especially of the corpuscles, is manifest; but the interdependence of these conditions, their relative causative influence, and their possible origin in some as yet unknown action, is unsettled.

F., abdomi'nal. (L. *abdomen*, the belly.) A synonym of *Enteric fever.* In former times, especially applied to those cases in which the abdominal symptoms, diarrhœa, tympanites, and such like, were predominant.

F., abdomi'nal ty'phus. A synonym of *Enteric fever.*

F., accli'mating. (L. *ad*, to; *clima*, a climate.) Yellow fever, because it is apt to attack those who have recently arrived in the localities in which it is rife.

F., adenomeninge'al. (Ἀδήν, a gland; μῆνιγξ, a membrane.) A term applied by Pinel to cases of dothienenteritis or enteric fever accompanied with considerable mucous discharge from the glands of the intestine.

F., adenoner'vous. (Ἀδήν, a gland.) A synonym, by Pinel, of *Plague.*

F., adynami'c. (Ἀ, without; δύναμις,

power. L. *febris asthenica;* F. *fièvre adynamique, fièvre ataxique, fièvre putride;* G. *schleichendes Fieber.*) Fever accompanied with great prostration of the vital powers, especially the muscular, a not very high temperature, and a soft pulse.

The term was used by older authors so as to include cases of typhus fever. See *Typhus fever, adynamic.*

The term is also applied to the form of *Enteric fever* in which there is protracted pyrexia and great prostration.

F., adynam'ic pu'trid. See *F., putrid, adynamic.*

F., adyn'amo-atax'ic. Begin's term for a febrile condition presenting the characters both of *F., adynamic* and *F., atáxic.* See *Typhus fever, ataxo-adynamic.*

F., Af'rican. (*Africa.*) A synonym of *Yellow fever.*

F., agryp'node. (Ἀγρυπνώδης, making sleepless.) A fever which is marked by sleeplessness.

F., alg'id. (L. *algidus,* cold.) See *Algid fever.*

F., al'gid pernic'ious. See *F., pernicious, algid.*

F., am'phimerine. (Ἀμφημερινός, quotidian.) Sauvage's term for a remittent fever having daily paroxysms.

F. and a'gue. The same as *Intermittent fever.*

F., angeiocar'diac. (Ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; καρδία, the heart.) A fever which causes endocarditis.

F., angeioten'ic. (Ἀγγεῖον; τείνω, to stretch.) Pinel's term for the inflammatory fever of authors.

F., anom'alous. (Ἀνώμαλος, irregular.) A fever the course of which is irregular.

F., anom'alous remit'tent. (L. *remitto,* to send back.) The same as *F., remittent, chronic.*

F., apho'nic. (Ἄφωνος, speechless.) A form of intermittent in which the voice is lost during the paroxysm.

F., aph'thous. (Ἄφθα, an eruption in the mouth.) The aphthous stomatitis of neat cattle.

F., apoplec'tic. (Ἀποπληκτικός, apoplectic.) A fever in which there is a tendency to congestion of the head and apoplexy.

F., ar'dent. (L. *ardens,* burning.) A form of fever which attacks only new-comers to an intertropical country, especially America and Africa. In this form the type is continued, or a remission does not occur till after thirty or thirty-six hours. It appears to proceed partly from malaria and partly from vicissitudes of temperature acting upon a European constitution. The febrile phenomena appear with rapidity and regularity. The period of excitement is acute, and attended by greatly increased vascular action. It is the same as *F., continued, simple.* See also *F., continued, ardent.*

The ardent fever of India is a severe and protracted febricula, or simple continued fever.

F., ar'dent, contin'ued. A term which has been used in the same sense as *F., pernicious,* but chiefly applied to severe cases of simple continued fever occurring in the tropics, as by Morehead. See *F., continued, ardent.*

F., ar'my. A term for typhus fever, in reference to its frequent outbreak in, or in the wake of, large armies, especially in earlier times. See *F., military.*

F., arthrit'ic. (Ἀρθρῖτις, gout.) Fever connected with inflammation of the joints, as in acute gout and rheumatism.

F., artic'ular. (L. *articulum,* a joint.) A synonym of *Dengue,* on account of the joint-pains.

F., artic'ular, erup'tive. (L. *articularis,* pertaining to the joints; *erumpo,* to break out.) A synonym of *Dengue,* in reference to the joint-pains and the skin rash.

F., artic'ular, rheumat'ic. (L. *articularis; rheumaticus,* rheumatic.) A synonym of *Dengue,* from the joint-pains.

F., artific'ial. (L. *ars,* art; *facio,* to make.) Fever induced by the action of drugs, as of alcohol or other stimulants.

F., aso'dic. See *Febris asodes.*

F., asthen'ic. (Ἀσθενής, weak.) Fever accompanied by great exhaustion of the system, such as occurs in typhus; with a not very high temperature and a soft pulse.

F., asthen'ic inflam'matory. See *F., inflammatory, asthenic.*

F., asthen'ic, sim'ple. Murchison's term for a variety of simple continued fever of much longer duration and of a weaker or more asthenic type than the ordinary form. There is considerable loss of strength, a feeble pulse ranging from 90 to 120, a slightly furred tongue, confined bowels, more or less headache, and disturbed sleep; it may last two or three weeks, but is never fatal. It would appear to follow great mental or bodily fatigue, and may be mistaken for mild cases of enteric fever.

F., asthmat'ic. (Ἄσθμα, panting; from ἄω, to blow.) A form of intermittent fever in which symptoms of asthma are present.

F., atax'ic. (Ἀ, neg.; ταξίς, order. F. *fièvre ataxique.*) A febrile condition, also known as the typhoid condition, in which there is great prostration of strength, muttering delirium, stupor, more or less unconsciousness or even coma, muscular tremors, subsultus, involuntary evacuation of urine and fæces, tongue dry and brown, mouth covered with sordes, surface pungently hot, but easily cooling, small, soft, sometimes irregular pulse, and weakened cardiac impulse, with indistinct heart sounds.

The term has also been applied to typhus fever, in reference to its great tendency to prostration; and it is also used to denote a variety of this fever. See *Typhus fever, ataxic.*

Some cases of Pinel's fièvre ataxique were doubtless cases of *Enteric fever.*

F., atax'ic intermit'tent. Same as *Malarial fever, pernicious intermittent.*

F., atax'o-adynam'ic. (Ἀταξία, want of order; ἀδυναμία, want of strength.) Fever attended with great exhaustion and loss of the power of co-ordinating the muscles.

Also, a synonym of *Typhus fever,* as well as of the special variety of it called by this name.

Also, a term for bovine pest, or *Cattle plague.*

F., atrabil'ious, hec'tic. (L. *ater,* black; *bilis,* bile; E. *hectic.*) The form of low fever occurring in those who are subject to chronic disorder of the liver and other digestive organs, and in whom the portal circulation is obstructed, the intestinal and biliary secretions disordered, and the digestive canal torpid.

F., atyp'ic. See *Atypic fever.*

The term has also been applied to fevers which

do not run a definite course according to the continued or remittent or other type; such are the fever of syphilis and the fever of trichinosis.

F., auriginous. See *Febris auriginosa.*

F., autumnal. (L. *autumnalis*, autumnal.) A synonym of *Intermittent fever.*

Also, a synonym of *Remittent fever.*

Also, a term by Flint and other American writers for *Enteric fever*, from its prevalence in the autumn.

F., ballast. Fever occurring in those exposed to the emanations from foul ballast on board ship.

F., Barcelona. (*Barcelona*, a town in Spain.) A synonym of *Yellow fever.*

F., bastard. (Old F. *bastard*, son of a *bast*, or packsaddle, not of a bed.) A fever whose course is irregular.

F., Bengal. (*Bengal*, an Indian Presidency.) A remittent fever prevalent in Bengal.

F., biliary. (L. *bilis*, bile.) A synonym of *Relapsing fever.*

F., biliary, remittent. A synonym of *Relapsing fever.*

F., bilio-gastric, Copland. (L. *bilis*, bile; Gr. γαστήρ, the belly. F. *fièvre meningo-gastrique*, Pinel.) A sporadic endemic or epidemic form of fever in which, with the usual febrile phenomena, there is predominant affection of the biliary functions and of the digestive mucous surface, frequently with yellowness of the skin in the severer cases. It is believed to be caused by exhalations from the soil. Doubtless *Enteric fever.*

F., bilio-inflammatory. (L. *bilis*, bile; *inflammatorius*, inflammatory.) The same as *F., ardent.*

Also, the same as *F., bilio-gastric.*

F., bilious. (L. *biliosus*, bilious.) A synonym of *F., remittent*, from the frequent hepatic complications.

Also, a term applied to digestive troubles accompanied with vomiting of bilious matter and with increased temperature.

Also, Pringle's term for *Enteric fever.*

Also, the same as *F., gastric.*

F., bilious, continued. The same as *F., bilio-gastric*, that is *Enteric fever.*

F., bilious, hæmaturic. (L. *bilis*, bile; Gr. αἷμα, blood; οὐρέω, to make water.) A severe form of remittent malarial fever, characterised by hæmaturia and more or less intense jaundice.

F., bilious, pernicious. Same as *F., pernicious.*

F., bilious, putrid. A term for *Cattle plague.*

F., bilious, putrid contagious. A term which has been applied by Billet to *Typhus fever.*

F., bilious, relapsing. Same as *Relapsing fever;* a term used by Steele.

F., bilious, remittent. Same as *F., remittent.*

Also, a synonym of *Relapsing fever.*

Also, the same as *F., ardent.*

F., bilious, remitting. A synonym of *Dengue*, as observed by Rush in Philadelphia in 1780.

Also, the same as *F., bilious, hæmaturic.*

F., bilious, typhoid. A term applied by Griesinger to cases of *Relapsing fever* in which there is intense jaundice, enlargement of liver and spleen, a deeply congested countenance, hæmorrhages from the mucous membranes, drowsiness and subsultus, with an imperfect remission rather than an intermission.

F., bilious typhous malignant. See *F., malignant bilious typhous.*

F., black. The same as *F., malignant purpuric.*

F., bladdery. A synonym of *Pemphigus.*

F. blister. The herpes of the lips which occurs frequently in feverish or catarrhal disturbances of the body.

F., blood in. During the febrile process the relative proportion of water is increased by the diminution in quantity of the red corpuscles, the albumen, and the alkaline salts; and the serum is less alkaline than is normal. Fungoid forms have been found, notably a spirillum in relapsing fever.

F., Bo'a Vista. A fever resembling yellow fever, which was rife in 1845 in Fernando Po.

F., Bona. (*Bona*, a town in Algeria.) A malignant intermittent fever prevalent in Bona from 1832 to 1835.

F., bone. (Sax. *ban.*) Acute cellulitis or thecal abscess occurring in the fingers of the workers in bone.

F., bouquet. A synonym of *Dengue.*

F., brain. A synonym of *Meningitis, cerebro-spinal.*

Also, a synonym of *Phrenitis.*

Also, applied by many old authors to cases of *Typhus fever* with much cerebral disturbance.

Also, applied to the ataxic form of *Enteric fever* when there is much delirium.

F., brain water. A synonym of *Hydrocephalus.*

F., break-bone. (F. *fièvre brisant les os.*) A synonym of *Dengue.*

F., buckety. A synonym of *Dengue.*

F., Bukowina. A form of relapsing or bilious typhoid fever observed in that district.

F., Bulam. A synonym of *Yellow fever.*

F., bullous. (L. *bulla*, a bleb.) A term for *Pemphigus.*

F., Burdwan. See *Burdwan fever.*

F., cacochymic. See *Febris cacochymica.*

F. cake. (G. *Fieberkuchen.*) The chronic enlargement and thickening of the spleen which is caused by exposure to malarial influences. See *Splenitis, chronic.*

F., camp. (G. *Kriegspest.*) Fever occurring amongst soldiers in the field. A synonym by Grant of *Typhus fever.*

F., carbuncular. (F. *fièvre charbonneuse.*) The malignant pustule or charbon of ruminants.

F., cardialgic. (Καρδία, the heart; ἄλγος, pain.) A form of intermittent fever in which pain in the region of the heart is experienced during the paroxysm.

F., carditic. (Καρδία, the heart.) Intermittent fever accompanied with pain in the region of the heart, violent palpitations, and a tendency to faint.

F., catarrhal. (Κατάρροος, a running from the head.) A synonym of *Bronchitis* and of *Catarrh* with fever.

Also, the same as *Influenza.*

Also, term applied to the milder forms of *Enteric fever.*

F., catarrhal typhus. (Κατάρροος.)

A term for those cases of typhus fever in which bronchitis and hypostatic congestion of the lungs are of early occurrence.

F., cathe'merine. (Κατά, about; ἡμέρα, a day.) A quotidian ague.

Also, a remittent fever with a daily exacerbation.

F., cath'eter. (Καθετήρ, anything put down into.) A term applied by Andrew Clark to a serious and often fatal form of fever of a remittent type, which occasionally follows the commencement of the habitual use of the catheter in persons otherwise without manifest structural defect, and, beyond the cause for the catheter, presenting no evident deviation from healthy life, except in some cases a low density of the urine. From this category is excluded cases distinctly pyæmic or distinctly uræmic. He suggests that the fever is the result of the local irritation which produces disturbance of the nervous system, and that this reacts injuriously, first on the general metabolism of the body, and secondly on the dynamic condition of the secretory organs, especially the kidney; that, in addition, the concurrence of these two conditions is enforced by septic re-absorption of the blood.

F., cephalal'gic. (Κεφαλή, the head; ἄλγος, pain.) A form of intermittent fever attended with intense headache.

F., cephal'ic. (Κεφαλή, the head.) Fever occurring chiefly in children, and often premonitory of hydrocephalus.

F., cer'ebral. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) See *Brain fever*.

Also, a term for those ataxic forms of continued fever in which there is considerable irritation and excitement of the brain.

Also, a term for a disease of horses and neat cattle, called *Vertigo, essential*.

F., cer'ebro-spi'nal. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain; *spina*, the spine.) Term applied by various authors to *F., petechial, F., spotted, F., typhus*, and *Purpura*, but now confined to the disease described under the heading *Cerebrospinal fever*.

F., cess'pool. A term for *Enteric fever*, in reference to its mode of origin.

F., Cha'gres. An endemic fever prevalent at that place on the isthmus of Panama.

F., child-bed. Same as *Puerperal fever*.

F., chol'eric. (Χολή, bile.) A variety of pernicious intermittent fever with diarrhœa, cramps, and collapse.

F., chol'eric, of in'fants. The same as *Cholera infantum*.

F., chron'ic. (L. *chronicus*, long-lasting.) A term sometimes applied to intermittent fever.

Also, a term signifying a long-lasting fever, as the hectic fever of pulmonary phthisis.

F., chron'ic remit'tent. See *F., remittent, chronic*.

F., cli'mate. A fever produced by climatic conditions in new-comers.

F., colliq'uative. (L. *con*, for *cum*, together; *liqueo*, to melt.) Fever in which, from the violence of the symptoms and the copious evacuations, the powers of the system rapidly fail.

Also, a term for hectic fever, in reference to the profuse sweating.

F., co'matose. (Κωματώδης, lethargic.) Fever attended with great congestion of the head and apoplectic symptoms, especially applied to the comatose form of *F., pernicious*.

F., co'matose pernic'ious. See *F., pernicious, comatose*.

F., com'mon contin'ued. See *F., continued, common*.

F., conges'tive. (L. *congero*, to carry together.) A synonym of *Meningitis, cerebrospinal*.

Also, a term applied in America to a fever occurring usually in the autumn, accompanied by great depression. But also applied indifferently to winter typhus and enteric fevers, and to typhoid pneumonia, as well as to intermittents, and to autumnal remittents.

F., conges'tive ty'phus. See *Typhus fever, congestive*.

F., conta'gious. (L. *contagium*.) A fever which is propagated by contagion; often specially applied to *Typhus fever*, as by Bateman.

F., conta'gious ner'vous. See *F., nervous, contagious*.

F., conta'gious, of ships. A term applied to *Typhus fever*, because in earlier times it was of not infrequent occurrence among sailors and persons who were closely packed on board ship and badly fed.

F., conta'gious, pu'trid bil'ious. See *F., bilious, putrid contagious*.

F., con'tinent. (L. *contineo*, to hold together.) The same as *F., continued*, having neither intermission nor remission.

F., con'tinent, impu'trid. See *F., imputrid continent*.

F., contin'ual. (L. *continuo*, to connect.) A synonym of *F., continued*.

F., contin'ual, acute'. (L. *acutus*, sharp.) A term for *F., continued, simple*, used by Langrish.

F., contin'ual, pu'trid. A term for *Typhus fever*, used by Macbride.

F., contin'ued. (L. *continuus*, continual. F. *fièvre continue, fièvre synoque*; I. *febris continua*; G. *Synochus*.) A class of fevers which with only a slight daily variation of temperature steadily advance to their height or fastigium, and then end fatally, or more or less slowly decline.

According to some, the term is restricted to those fevers in which the daily alteration of temperature does not exceed ·5° C. (·9° F.)

It was a term under which several forms of fever, typhus, enteric, and relapsing, were formerly described and confused.

F., contin'ued, ar'dent. (L. *ardens*, burning.) A simple continued fever which occurs in the tropics. It is most common among young and plethoric persons who have recently arrived; it is ushered in with more or less rigor, nausea, and vomiting often after exposure to the sun, the pulse becomes quick and full, the skin dry and burning, the face flushed, the head hot and aching, the tongue covered with a thick yellow fur, the temperature gets high, there is often violent delirium, sometimes coma; between the sixth and the ninth day the fever subsides generally by crisis, or death may occur.

F., contin'ued, com'mon. Armstrong's name for *Enteric fever*.

Also, the same as *F., continued, simple*.

F., contin'ued, impu'trid. See *F., imputrid continued*.

F., contin'ued, inflam'matory. A term which has been used loosely so as to includ

the inflammatory form of typhus fever, relapsing fever, severe cases of simple continued fever, and the fever resulting from local acute inflammations.

F., contin'ued, malig'nant. A term by which Langrish described cases of *Typhus fever*.

F., contin'ued, miasmat'ic, of Colora'do. The same as *F., mountain*.

F., contin'ued, sanguin'eous. See *F., sanguineous continued*.

F., contin'ued, sim'ple. A sporadic non-contagious fever with no organic lesion, and lasting two or three days, very rarely eight or nine, sometimes only one, and having no invariable cause. According to some, it arises from an undescribed and unrecognised contagion. It generally commences by rigors, with an increase of temperature of 3° F. or 4° F., followed by perspiration; the pulse during the attack is quick and firm, there are pains in the back and the limbs, headache, flushed face, thirst, loaded tongue, scanty and high-coloured urine, and a hot skin; defervescence is accompanied by perspiration, a free discharge of urine, and often an herpetic eruption. It arises from exposure to the sun, over-fatigue, or errors in diet.

This term has often been, and doubtless still is, applied to mild or abortive cases of enteric fever.

F., convul'sive. (L. *convello*, to draw violently together.) A form of remittent or pernicious intermittent fever accompanied with convulsions.

F., coun'try. A synonym much used in the Southern States of America for intermittent fever.

F., cri'sis in. (Κρίσις, a separating, the turning point.) The occurrence of profuse sweating, of a copious secretion of urine, or of a free discharge of offensive or liquid fæces, upon which the fever is arrested.

F., crit'ical. (Κρίσις.) The exacerbation of the febrile state which sometimes precedes and, as it were, forms part of the crisis of a fever.

F., cuta'neous hec'tic. See *F., hectic, cutaneous*.

F., Cy'prus. (*Cyprus*, an island in the Mediterranean Sea.) A form of relapsing or bilious typhoid fever.

F., dan'dy. See *Dandy fever*.

F., deferves'cence of. See *Defervescence*.

F., delir'ious. (L. *delirium*, madness. F. *fièvre delirante*.) Intermittent fever in which the paroxysms are characterised by delirium.

F., depu'ratory. (Low L. *depuro*, to cleanse.) A fever supposed to have the effect of purifying the blood; such as an exanthematous fever, which was supposed to be due to a morbid matter in the blood that is cleared off by the eruption.

F.-destroy'ing tree. The *Eucalyptus globulus*.

F., diaphoret'ic. (Διαφορητικός, promoting perspiration.) A form of intermittent fever attended with copious sweating.

F., di'ary. (L. *dies*, a day.) The same as *F., ephemeral*.

F., diathet'ic. (Διάθεσις, a condition.) A fever supposed to depend upon some morbid diathesis.

F., diges'tive. (L. *digero*, to separate.) The slight febrile disturbance which sometimes accompanies the act of digestion.

F., diphtherit'ic. (Διφθέρα, a prepared hide.) The fever which is present in cases of diphtheria. It is not always proportioned to the local mischief, and may of itself cause death before the throat is implicated.

F., diph'theroid. See *Febris diphtheroïdes*.

F., doub'le. (F. *fièvre double, f. doublée*.) Intermittent fever in which there are two paroxysms in a given time instead of one.

F., doub'le quar'tan. (L. *quartus*, the fourth.) A form of intermittent fever in which the paroxysms occur two days in succession, and are absent on the third day; the first and fourth paroxysm resemble each other, and the second and fifth.

F., doub'le quotid'ian. (L. *quotidie*, daily.) A form of intermittent fever in which the paroxysms recur twice daily.

F., doub'le ter'tian. A form of intermittent fever in which the paroxysms recur every day; the first and third and the second and fourth days' paroxysms being similar in character.

F. drops, War'burg's. See *Warburg's tincture*.

F., duodec'imane. (L. *duodecim*, twelve.) A form of intermittent fever in which the paroxysms are supposed to recur on the twelfth day.

F., dynam'ic. (Δύναμις, power.) A synonym of *F., inflammatory*, or of *Synocha*.

Also, a term by Stoker for *Relapsing fever*.

F., dysenter'ic. A term applied to acute dysentery with much fever.

F., ende'mial. (Ἐν, in; δήμος, the people.) The same as *F., remittent*.

F., endem'ic. (Ἐν, in; δήμος, the people.) The same as *F., remittent*.

Also, a term applied to *Enteric fever*.

F., endem'ical. (Ἐν; δήμος.) The same as *F., remittent*.

F., ende'mo-epidem'ic. (Ἐν; δήμος; ἐπί, upon.) A synonym by Thaly of *Dengue*.

F., enter'ic. See *Enteric fever*; the term was first used by Ritchie in 1846.

F., enter'ic abdom'inal. (L. *abdomen*, the belly.) The form of enteric fever in which the diarrhœa and other abdominal symptoms are well marked.

F., enter'ic, abort'ive. (L. *abortivus*, born prematurely.) The form of enteric fever in which there is resolution instead of ulceration of the inflamed intestinal glands; the fever is high for the first few days only, the rash does not always appear, and constipation is more common than diarrhœa. These are the cases which have been called mucous fever, or febricula.

F., enter'ic, adynam'ic. (Ἀ, neg.; δύναμις, strength.) The form of enteric fever in which the pyrexia is prolonged and the prostration great.

F., enter'ic, a'gue-like. The form of enteric fever in which the early stages resemble ague in the regularity and violence of the rigors.

F., enter'ic, atax'ic. (Ἀ, neg.; τάξις, order.) The form of enteric fever in which delirium and other nervous symptoms are accompanied by the typhoid condition.

F., enter'ic, hæmorrhag'ic. (Αἱμορραγία, violent bleeding.) The form of enteric fever in which there is free bleeding from the mucous surfaces and into the skin.

F., enter'ic, insid'ious. Same as *F., enteric, latent.*

F., enter'ic, la'tent. (L. *lateo*, to lie hid.) The form of enteric fever in which there is little heat of body or quickness of pulse, little or no rash, little or no diarrhœa; recovery may take place, or after violent delirium death may occur from profuse hæmorrhage from the bowels or with symptoms of perforation.

F., enter'ic, thorac'ic. (Θώραξ, the chest.) The form of enteric fever in which bronchial and pneumonic symptoms are prominent.

F., enterit'ic. (Ἔντερον, an intestine.) A term used by Mills for *Enteric fever.*

F., en'tero-mesenter'ic. (Ἔντερον, an intestine; μεσέντερον, the membrane to which the intestines are attached. F. *fièvre entero-mesentérique.*) Petit's term, and also Armstrong's, for *Enteric fever.*

F., ephe'meral. (Ἐφήμερος, lasting a day. F. *fièvre éphemère;* I. *effimero;* S. *efemera;* G. *das eintägige Fieber.*) A form of ardent fever in which the pulse is increased in frequency and strength, the skin is hot, and there are headache, thirst, and white tongue. It generally terminates in sweating in twenty-four hours. Dr. Good recognised a mild and an acute form.

Also, see *Ephemeral fever.*

F., epidem'ic. (Ἐπί, upon; δῆμος, the people.) The same as *Typhus.*

Also, a synonym of *Pest.*

F., epidem'ic, epidem'ical. (Ἐπί; δῆμος.) A term by Rogers for *Typhus fever.*

F., epidem'ic gas'tric. See *F., gastric, epidemic.*

F., epidem'ic remit'tent. (L. *remitto*, to send back.) A term for *Relapsing fever*, used by Mackenzie.

F., epidem'ic, the. A term applied to *Relapsing fever.*

F., epilep'tic. (Ἐπίληπτικος, epileptic; from ἐπί, upon; λαμβάνω, to take hold of.) A form of intermittent fever attended with epileptic attacks.

F., epithe'lial. (*Epithelium.*) Bailly's term for the constitutional infectious epidemic disease which comprehends the various kinds of fever, all of which have their seat in one or other of the epithelial surfaces.

F., epithe'lial, cuta'neous. (L. *cutis*, the skin.) Bailly's term for the form of epithelial fever which includes the different exanthemata, which are affections of the cutaneous epithelium.

F., epithe'lial, mu'cous. Bailly's term for the form of epithelial fever which includes the different catarrhal and mucous fevers, which are affections of the mucous epithelium.

F., epithe'lial, se'rous. Bailly's term for the form of epithelial fever which includes the different arthritic, peritonæal, and meningeal fevers, which are affections of the serous epithelium.

F., erot'ic. (Ἐρωτικός, caused by love. F. *fièvre d'amour.*) The fever which occasionally accompanies *Erotomania.*

F., errat'ic. (L. *erro*, to wander.) An intermittent fever which does not conform to any recognised type.

F., erup'tive. (L. *erumpo*, to break forth.) The fever which acccompanies the development of the cutaneous eruption in the exanthemata.

F., erup'tive, artic'ular. A synonym of *Dengue*, in reference to the joint-pains and the rash.

F., erup'tive rheumat'ic. A synonym of *Dengue*, in reference to the joint-pains and the rash.

F., erysipel'atous. (Ἐρυσίπελας.) The feverish condition which constitutes, according to some, the true essence of erysipelas, and which may, under certain conditions, as when erysipelas is epidemic, exhibit itself without any external local manifestation.

F., essen'tial. (L. *essentia*, the being or essence of anything; from *sum*, to be.) The same as *F., idiopathic.*

F., exac'erbating. (L. *exacerbo*, to irritate.) The same as *F., remittent.*

F., exanthemat'ic ty'phus. See *F., typhus, exanthematic.*

F., exanthem'atous. (Ἐξάνθημα, an eruption of the skin.) The fever accompanying one of the exanthemata.

F., faint'ing, of Per'sia. An epidemic observed at Teheran in 1842, and characterised by fainting and choleraic symptoms.

F., fall. A synonym in America both of *Enteric fever* and of *Remittent fever*, in consequence of their prevalence in the autumn, the time of the fall of the leaf.

F., fam'ine. (L. *fames*, hunger. G. *Hungerpest.*) A synonym of *Relapsing fever;* used in 1826 by Stoker.

Also, applied to the *Typhus fever* which occurs in periods of famine.

F., fermenta'tion. (L. *fermentum*, leaven. G. *Fermentationsfieber.*) A term applied by Klebs to the feverish conditions excited by the presence of fibrin-ferment in the blood.

F., fif'teen-day. A form of continued fever in which relapse occurs at this date.

F., five-day. A form of continued fever in which relapse occurs frequently on the fifth day. The fever described under this name was probably in all cases *Relapsing fever.*

F., gall. A term applied to those cases of intermittent fever in which the biliary functions are very much disturbed.

F., gan'grenous. (Γάγγραινα, a cancerous, eating ulcer.) A form of intermittent fever described by Senac, in which gangrene of the extremities occurred.

F., gaol. (Old F. *gaiole, gaole;* from Low L. *gabiola*, dim. of *gabia*, a cage; a corruption of L. *cavea*, a cage; from *cavus*, hollow. F. *geôle.*) A term for a very infectious and fatal fever which at various times and in divers countries has broken out in crowded, dirty prisons, and spread amongst judges, witnesses, and spectators at assizes, killing very many. Several of those epidemics have been recorded in England under the term Black Assize. There is no doubt that this was *Typhus fever* generated in the prison out of the filth, and overcrowding, and bad diet and close foul air; it often assumed the petechial form.

F., Gar'rick. Fever of a low form, which was supposed to proceed from overcrowding of theatres when Garrick acted.

F., gastral'gic. (Γαστήρ, the belly; ἄλγος, a pain.) A form of intermittent fever accompanied with severe pain in the stomach.

F., gas'tric. (Γαστήρ, the belly. F. *fièvre gastrique;* G. *gastriches Fieber.*) A term which has chiefly been used to denote what is now called *Enteric fever*, and latterly more especially applied to cases of that disease in which the

rose spots are not present, or in which the disease is in an abortive or latent form.

The term has also, doubtless, not infrequently been employed to designate cases of simple continued fever accompanied by excessive disturbance of the digestive mucous membrane.

Also, a synonym of *Yellow fever*.

Also, a term for the febrile condition which frequently attends gastric disturbances of local origin.

F., gas'tric, epidem'ic. Cheyne's term for *Enteric fever*.

F., gas'tric hec'tic. (Γαστήρ, the belly; ἕξις, habit.) Broussais' term for a form of hectic fever in which anorexia, thirst, and difficult digestion, with the usual concomitants of eructation, flatulence, acidity, and cardialgia are present. In children it presents characters closely resembling those of remittent. It is the form of hectic often observed to follow prolonged lactation.

F., gas'tric, in'fantile. (Γαστήρ.) Same as *F., remittent, infantile*.

F., gas'tric-inflam'matory. (Γαστήρ; *inflammation*.) The same as *F., bilio-gastric*.

F., gas'tric, mala'rious. Same as *Remittent fever*.

F., gas'tro-adynam'ic. (Γαστήρ; ἀδυναμία, want of power.) A form of bilious fever attended with great depression.

F., gas'tro-angioten'ic. (Γαστήρ; ἀγγεῖον, a bloodvessel; τείνω, to stretch.) A form of bilious fever attended with much vascular excitement.

F., gas'tro-atax'ic. (Γαστήρ; ἀταξία, disorderliness.) Bilious fever in which the symptoms are associated with those of ataxic fever.

F., gas'tro-bil'ious. (Γαστήρ, the belly; L. *biliosus*, bilious.) The same as *Enteric fever*.

F., gas'tro-enter'ic. (Γαστήρ; ἔντερον, an intestine.) A term for *Enteric fever*, used by Craigie.

F., gas'tro-hepat'ic. (Γαστήρ; ἧπαρ, the liver.) Ritchie's term for *Relapsing fever*.

F., gas'tro-splen'ic. (Γαστήρ; σπλήν, the spleen.) A term for *Enteric fever*, used by Craigie.

F., gen'ital hec'tic. (L. *genitalis; hectic*.) Hectic fever resulting from excessive sexual indulgence, and occasionally from irritation of the urinary organs.

F., Gibral'tar. A synonym of *Yellow fever* occurring at that place.

F., gout'y. The fever accompanying an attack of acute gout.

F., grow'ing. (F. *fièvre de croissance*.) The febrile condition seen in certain children at a period of rapid growth.

F., hæmatu'ric bil'ious. See *F., bilious, hæmaturic*.

F., hæmogas'tric. (Αἷμα, blood; γαστήρ, the belly.) A synonym of *Yellow fever*.

F., hæmopto'ic. (Αἱμοπτοϊκός, spitting blood.) A form of intermittent fever characterised by periodic attacks of hæmoptysis.

F., hæmorrhag'ic. (Αἱμορραγία, violent bleeding.) The febrile symptoms which occur in the reaction after severe hæmorrhage. It is characterised by a quick, jerking pulse, irregular in rhythm and uneven in beat; the face becomes flushed and then pale; delirium, convulsions, and intense restlessness herald death.

Also, applied to the form of pernicious fever in which there is vomiting of blood.

Also, a term for the form of *Enteric fever* in which there are hæmorrhages into the skin and from the mucous surfaces.

F., hæmorrhag'ic hec'tic. (Αἱμορραγία; ἐκτικός, habitual; from ἕξις, habit of body.) The slow fever consequent upon hæmorrhages from the digestive mucous tracts, or other parts.

F., hæmorrhag'ic mala'rial. (Αἱμορραγία; *malaria*.) A severe form of remittent malarial fever, the *Febris remittens hæmorrhagica*. It is characterised by hæmaturia, and more or less intense jaundice.

F., hæmorrhag'ic pu'trid. (Αἱμορραγία; L. *putridus*, corrupt.) A term applied to those cases of *Enteric fever* in which there is severe bleeding from the mucous surfaces of the mouth and urinary passages, as well as from the intestines and into the skin, combined with the condition called typhoid.

F., har'vest. A febrile condition resulting from hard work in the sun and much drinking of alcoholic liquors.

F., hay. See *Hay fever*.

F., hebdom'adal. (L. *hebdomadalis*, weekly.) A form of intermittent fever in which the paroxysms occur on the same day in each week.

F., hec'tic. (Ἑκτικός, habitual or constitutional; from ἕξις, habit of body. F. *fièvre hectique*; I. *etica febbre*; G. *hektisches Fieber*.) See *Hectic fever*.

F., hec'tic, atrabil'ious. See *F., atrabilious hectic*.

F., hec'tic, cuta'neous. (Ἑκτικός, from ἕξις, habit; L. *cutaneus*, belonging to the skin.) Broussais' term for a form of hectic fever associated with cutaneous eruptions.

F., hec'tic, gas'tric. See *F., gastric hectic*.

F., hec'tic, gen'ital. See *F., genital hectic*.

F., hec'tic, hæmorrhag'ic. See *F., hæmorrhagic hectic*.

F., hec'tic, in'fantile. (Ἑκτικός; L. *infans*, a child.) A term formerly applied to cases of *Enteric fever* in children.

F., hec'tic inflam'matory. See *F., inflammatory, hectic*.

F., hec'tic, men'tal. See *F., mental hectic*.

F., hec'tic, mor'al. See *F., moral hectic*.

F., hec'tic, ner'vous. See *F., nervous hectic*.

F., hec'tic, pec'toral. See *F., pectoral hectic*.

F., hec'tic, pitu'itous. See *F., pituitous hectic*.

F., hec'tic puer'peral. See *F., puerperal, hectic*.

F., hec'tic, pu'trid. See *F., putrid hectic*.

F., hec'tic, ver'minous. See *F., verminous hectic*.

F., hepatal'gic. (Ἧπαρ, the liver; ἄλγος, pain.) The same as *F., hepatic*.

F., hepat'ic. (Ἧπαρ, the liver.) A pernicious malarial fever attended with pain in the region of the liver.

F., herpet'ic. (*Herpes*. F. *fièvre herpétique*.) The form of simple continued fever in which an herpetic eruption of the skin about the

mouth and nose breaks out towards the end of the attack.

F., high. A febrile condition in which the temperature ranges between 103° F. and 106° F.

F., hill. A form of remittent fever occurring on the hills in India.

F., homoton'ic. (Ὁμός, equal; τόνος, tone.) A continued fever, having neither paroxysms nor remission, but always preserving the same intensity.

F., hos'pital. (F. *fièvre des hopitaux.*) A synonym of *Typhus fever* by Pringle; the name was given to express the belief that overcrowding in hospitals, especially army hospitals, produced the contagium of the disease.

Also, a synonym of *Pyæmia.*

F., hos'pital, malig'nant. See *F., malignant, of hospitals.*

F., hot. (F. *fièvre chaude.*) A term applied to meningitis and to acute mania, from the frequent burning heat of the skin.

F., hu'moral. (L. *humor*, a fluid.) Fever formerly supposed to affect the fluids of the body, and especially the blood.

F., Hun'gary. A form of typhus fever affecting the soldiers in Hungary under the Emperor Maximilian in 1556.

F., hy'brid. (L. *febris composita.*) Fever in which, as in the typho-malarial form, two distinct types are blended together.

F., hydrophob'ic. (Ὑδροφοβία, hydrophobic.) A form of pernicious malarial fever attended with a dread of liquids.

F., hyperpyret'ic. (Ὑπέρ, above; πυρετός, fever.) A febrile condition in which the temperature exceeds 106° F.

F., hyster'ic. (Ὑστερικός, hysterical.) Fever accompanying a severe attack of hysteria.

Also, applied to an intermittent fever, in which hysteria accompanies each paroxysm.

Also, a former popular term for *Enteric fever.*

F., hyster'ical. A term for what used to be called *Typhus mitior*, from the great mental languor and dejection which accompanies it. It is *Enteric fever.*

F., icter'ic. (Ἰκτερικός, jaundiced.) A form of pernicious malarial fever in which the liver is affected, and more or less jaundice occurs.

F., icter'ic, remit'ting. A synonym of *Relapsing fever.*

F., idiopath'ic. (Ἰδιοπάθεια, feeling for oneself alone.) Fever arising from other causes than inflammations of organs or textures; examples of such fevers are the intermittent, remittent, continued, and exanthematous fevers. The term is used in opposition to *F., symptomatic.*

F., il'eo-ty'phus. A synonym of *Enteric fever*, in reference to the affection of the ileum.

F., illegit'imate. Fever, especially of the intermittent type, which does not run its regular course.

F., impu'trid con'tinent. (L. *im*, for *in*, not; *putridus*, putrid; *continens*, holding together.) Lommius's term for inflammatory fever.

F., impu'trid contin'ued. (L. *im; putridus; continuus*, continual.) Boerhaave's term for inflammatory fever.

F., in'fantile, gas'tric. (Γαστήρ, the belly.) Same as *F., remittent, infantile.*

F., in'fantile, hec'tic. See *F., hectic, infantile.*

F., in'fantile, remit'tent. See *F., remittent, infantile.*

F., infec'tious. (L. *inficio*, to taint.) A fever which is propagated by infection. A term under which Lind described cases of *Typhus fever.*

F., infec'tious ship. (L. *inficio.*) A term under which Blane described cases of *Typhus fever*, in reference to its contagious quality and its place of origin.

F., infec'tive. (L. *inficio*, to taint.) A fever resulting from an inflammation, which spreads and endures beyond the direct and primary operation of its cause, and produces similar inflammations in other parts of the body.

F., inflam'matory. (L. *inflammo*, to inflame. Gr. καῦσος, σύνοχος; L. *synochus imputris;* F. *fièvre inflammatoire continue;* I. *febbre inflammatoria;* S. *calentura continua;* G. *synochisches Fieber, entzündliches Fieber.*) A simple continued fever characterised by pain in the head, back, and limbs, with high temperature, full, hard, and frequent pulse, great thirst, scanty and high-coloured urine, constipated bowels, and restlessness and anxiety; it generally ends abruptly with free perspiration. The mild form is rarely prolonged beyond seven days. It is the same as *F., continued, simple.*

Also, a term under which Stoker has described cases of *Relapsing fever.*

Also, the fever accompanying inflammation of some organ or tissue; it varies in character and severity according to the nature and amount of the tissues affected; and is described as being sthenic, asthenic, or irritative in form.

F., inflam'matory, asthen'ic. (Ἀσθενής, without strength.) The form of surgical inflammatory fever which occurs in persons of weak constitution or unhealthy surroundings, or the subject of some dyscrasia, or as a sequel to the sthenic form; the symptoms early become what is called typhoid, there is stupor or muttering delirium, a quick weak pulse, a brown, dry tongue, with much sordes and hiccough, subsultus and coma precede death; or recovery takes place often after a critical offensive or bloody discharge from the bowels.

F., inflam'matory contin'ued. See *F., continued, inflammatory.*

F., inflam'matory, hec'tic. The form of symptomatic fever often attending chronic inflammation of some internal viscus.

F., inflam'matory, ir'ritative. (L. *irrito*, to excite.) The form of surgical inflammatory fever of the asthenic type, in which, from some irritation of the nervous system or anxiety of mind, there is, after much fever, furious delirium and a small quick pulse, with rapid exhaustion and death from coma.

F., inflam'matory, sec'ondary. Billroth's term for a fever which may follow the subsidence of traumatic fever, or in the absence of this, may come on late after a wound, in consequence of inflammation in its neighbourhood.

F., inflam'matory, sim'ple. A term for *F., continued, simple*, used by Huxham and Fordyce.

F., inflam'matory, sthen'ic. (Σθένος, strength.) The form of surgical inflammatory fever occurring in persons in good health and having a good constitution, in which the pulse is full and strong, the skin burning and dry, and

the head hot; the fever may decline after some critical evacuation, or death may occur from some visceral congestion or inflammation, or the disorder may degrade into the asthenic form.

F., inflam'matory, sur'gical. The form of *F., inflammatory*, where inflammation of some organ or tissue is caused by injury.

F., inflam'matory ty'phus. See *Typhus fever, inflammatory.*

F., insid'ious. (L. *insidiosus*, cunning.) Fever in which the symptoms, commencing mildly, gradually increase in intensity, till they assume a severe and dangerous form.

F., intercur'rent. (L. *inter*, between; *curro*, to run.) A fever which supervenes in the course of another fever of different nature.

F., intermit'tent. (L. *intermitto*, to interrupt.) A fever in which febrile paroxysms occur at periodic intervals, with freedom from fever in the period between two paroxysms; each paroxysm begins with a cold or shivering stage, proceeding to a hot stage, and ending with a sweating stage. See *Ague.*

F., intermit'tent atax'ic. (Ἀταξία, want of order.) The same as *Malarial fever, pernicious intermittent.*

F., intesti'nal. (L. *intestinum*, an intestine. G. *Darmtyphus.*) William Budd's term for *Enteric fever.*

F., intesti'nal, of cat'tle. A term for *Cattle plague.*

F., intesti'nal, of horse. An epidemic of a fever thus named has been described. It was supposed to be really *Enteric fever*, and to have been caused by the emanations from the intestinal discharges of persons suffering from enteric fever.

F., ir'ritative. (L. *irrito*, to irritate.) A form of fever resulting from local lesion. See *F., inflammatory, irritative.*

F., jail. See *F., gaol.*

F., jun'gle. A synonym of *Remittent fever*, caused by the miasma of a jungle.

F., Kol'las. A pernicious fever common in Abyssinia on the banks of streams after the rainy season.

F., lake. Term applied in America to malarial fever engendered by the regions around the great lakes.

F., laz'aret. (I. *lazaretto*, a pest-house, a plague hospital.) A low form of fever engendered by overcrowding in a lazaretto or in lodging houses.

F., lentic'ular. (L. *lenticula*, a lentil.) A synonym of *Miliary fever.*

F., Levant'. (*Levant*, the eastern extremity of the Mediterranean Sea.) A form of relapsing or bilious typhoid fever common in the Levant.

F., lipyr'ian. See *Lipyria.*

F., lo'cal. Same as *Febris topica.*

F., lo'chial. (Λοχεία, childbirth.) A febrile condition occurring during the discharge of the lochia.

F., low. Fever of a continued type, accompanied with much nervous prostration.

A common term for cases of *Enteric fever.*

F., low child-bed. The same as *Puerperal fever.*

F., low ner'vous. See *F., nervous, low.*

F., lung. A synonym of *Pneumonia.*

F., ly'sis in. (Λύσις, a solution.) The slow and gradual decline of a fever without any critical evacuation.

F., mac'ulated. (L. *maculatus*, part. of *maculo*, to speckle.) A synonym of *Typhus.*

F., mala'rial. (I. *mala aria*, bad air.) See *Malarial fever.*

F., mala'rious. See *Malarial fever.*

F., malig'nant. (L. *malignus*, from *malus*, bad.) Fever of a grave or serious type, leading rapidly to death, often applied as a synonym to *Typhus fever*, as by Fordyce.

F., malig'nant bil'ious ty'phous. Russegger's term for an endemic fever occurring in Nubia, which does not intermit in its course, and which spreads by contagion.

F., malig'nant, contin'ued. See *F., continued malignant.*

F., malig'nant, of hos'pitals. (F. *fièvre des hopitaux.*) A term used by Pringle for *Typhus fever*, from its prevalence in hospitals.

F., malig'nant, of ships. A term for typhus fever occurring in overcrowded and insanitary ships.

F., malig'nant, of the trop'ics. A synonym of *F., pernicious.*

F., malig'nant pestilen'tial. (L. *malignus; pestilens*, pestilent.) A synonym of *Yellow fever.*

Also, a synonym of the typhus fever of cattle or cattle plague.

F., malig'nant purpu'ric. A synonym of *Cerebrospinal fever.*

F., malig'nant, pu'trid. A term for *Typhus fever*, used by Huxham.

F., marsh. A synonym of *F., intermittent*, from its common place of origin.

F., marsh remit'tent. Same as *Remittent fever.*

F., mask'ed. An irregular form of intermittent fever. See *Ague, masked.*

F., Mediterra'nean. A synonym of *Remittent fever.*

F., melanu'ric. (Μέλας, black; οὖρον, urine.) The same as *Malarial fever, hæmorrhagic.*

F., meningogas'tric. (Μῆνιγξ, membrane; γαστήρ, the belly.) A synonym of *Gastric fever.*

F., menorrhag'ic. (Μήν, a month; ῥήγνυμι, to flow fiercely.) Term applied by Trousseau to febrile conditions coincident with menorrhagia.

F., men'tal hec'tic. The slow fever resulting from depressing conditions of the mind, as from loss of relatives, from longing, or regrets.

F., mesenter'ic. (Μεσέντερον, the mesentery.) Term applied by Baglivi and other writers to cases of what is now called *Enteric fever.*

F., miasmat'ic. (Μίασμα, defilement.) A synonym of *Malarial fever.*

F., mil'iary. See *Miliary fever.*

The term has also been used by Ormerod and Watson to denote cases of *Relapsing fever*, in which sudamina appeared at the period of crisis.

The term has also been applied, as by Pringle, to cases of *Enteric fever* in which sudamina occurred.

F., mil'itary. (L. *militaris*, belonging to a soldier. G. *Kriegspest.*) A term applied to *Typhus fever* which has always been a pest of armies in the field and in garrison, especially in earlier times. It was very prevalent in the

English army in the Crimea during the winter of 1854-5, and in the French army during the following year.

It would appear to be generated in the emanations from the body when numbers of men are overcrowded and ill-fed.

F., milk. See *Milk fever.*

F., mix'ed. The same as *F., hybrid.*

F., mod'erate. A febrile condition in which the temperature ranges from 101° F. to 103° F.

F., mon'grel. The same as *F., hybrid.*

F., mor'al hec'tic. The same as *F., mental hectic.*

F., moun'tain. A pernicious malarial fever endemic on the western slopes of the Rocky Mountains and in some of the Californian valleys.

Also, the febrile condition which occasionally attacks one who lives on the plains when he first goes to a high altitude; the temperature does not rise very high, but the heart is very irritable and the pulse and breathing are much quickened on the slightest exertion.

F., mu'cous, Copland. (L. *mucosus*, slimy. F. *fièvre adenomeningée*, Pinel; I. *febbre glutinosa gastrica*; G. *Schleimfieber.*) A form of fever commencing with slight febrile reaction following chills, with mucous evacuations and pains in the back and limbs, and often with slight remissions. It may occur either sporadically, epidemically, or endemically. It is intermediate between biliogastric fever and the enteric form of synochoid fever, and may arise from, or pass into, fever of a periodic type.

Also, a term for *Enteritis.*

Also, a term for the lighter forms of *Enteric fever.*

Also, a term for the distemper in dogs.

F., nephrit'ic. (Νεφρός, the kidneys.) A form of intermittent fever in which renal pain is experienced.

F., ner'vous. (L. *nervosus*, nervous.) A synonym of *Typhus fever.*

Also, a synonym of *Enteric fever*, used by Gilchrist.

Also, applied to all fevers of an ataxic type.

F., ner'vous, conta'gious. A term by which Hildebrand describes cases of *Enteric fever.*

F., ner'vous hec'tic. Term applied to the constitutional disturbance observed in those who are labouring under mental affections.

F., ner'vous, low. A term for *Enteric fever.*

F., ner'vous, low irreg'ular. A term by which Fordyce describes cases of *Enteric fever.*

F., ner'vous, slight. Term employed by Macculloch for *F., remittent, chronic.*

F., ner'vous, slow. A term by which Huxham describes cases of *Enteric fever.*

F., ner'vous, with exanthem'atous erup'tion. A synonym of *Typhus fever.*

F.-nests. Localities where, owing to overcrowding and defective sanitary arrangements, fever is generated.

F., neural'gic. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; ἄλγος, a pain.) A synonym of *Dengue.*

F., neu'ro-purpu'ric. (Νεῦρον; πορφύρα, purple.) A synonym of *Cerebro-spinal fever.*

F., Ni'ger. (*Niger*, a river on the West Coast of Africa.) A form of remittent fever prevalent amongst the English in 1841-2 in the expedition to the Niger.

F., night-soil. A synonym of *Enteric fever*, used by Brown.

F., no'nane. (L. *nonanus*, of the ninth.) An intermittent fever in which the paroxysms are supposed to recur every ninth day.

F., non-infec'tive. (L. *non*, not; *inficio*, to taint.) A fever caused by a local inflammation, which is more or less limited in duration and extent by the limits of the injury which caused it.

F., nosoco'mial. See *Febris nosocomialis.*

F., obscure' remit'tent. The same as *F., remittent, chronic.*

F., ochlot'ic. (Ὄχλος, a crowd.) Laycock's term for *Typhus fever.*

F., oc'tane. (L. *octo*, eight.) An intermittent fever in which the paroxysms recur every eighth day.

F. of consump'tion. A synonym of *Hectic fever.*

F. of the spir'its. A term for *Typhus fever*, used by Quincy.

F., palu'dal. (L. *palus*, a marsh.) A synonym of *F., intermittent* or *Ague*; from its malarial or marshy origin.

Also, a synonym of *Yellow fever.*

F., Pan'ama. (*Panama*, an isthmus connecting North with South America.) An endemic fever prevalent in Panama.

F., paroxys'mal. (Παροξυσμός, the severe fit of a disease.) The same as *F., remittent.*

F., pec'toral hec'tic. (L. *pectus*, chest; ἕξις, habit.) Broussais' term for the constitutional disorder consequent on inflammation or ulceration of the larynx, on various forms of bronchitis, and on various lesions of the lungs and pleura.

F., period'ic. (Περίοδος, a going round.) A synonym of *F., intermittent* or *Ague.*

F., period'ical. (Same etymon.) A synonym of *F., intermittent* or *Ague.*

F., peritone'al. (Περιτόναιον, the membrane which contains the lower viscera.) A synonym of *Puerperal fever.*

F., pernic'ious. (F. *pernicieux*, from L. *pernicies*, destruction. F. *fièvre pernicieuse*; I. *febbre perniciosa*; S. *fiebre perniciosa.*) Term applied to those forms of intermittent and remittent fevers which prove dangerous or fatal at an early period, from total prostration of nerve-power, and grave change in the composition of the blood. There is general suppression of urine, often vomiting of black or blue matter, and, in children especially, convulsions. The cases are sometimes grouped as algide pernicious fever and comatose pernicious fever.

F., pernic'ious, al'gide. (L. *algidus*, cold.) The form of pernicious fever in which coldness of the surface, commencing at the extremities, is a most marked feature; the face becomes pale and pinched, the lips blue, the eyes hollow, the pupils dilated, the pulse slow and thready, breathing at first slow, then quick, and the breath cold; cold sweats pour out from the surface, the countenance is intensely anxious, the voice is very weak, and the patient often dies in a faint.

F., pernic'ious, co'matose. (Κῶμα, drowsiness.) The form of pernicious fever in which the patient speedily or suddenly becomes

comatose, lies motionless, insensitive, incapable of, or with difficulty, being roused, having fixed pupils, and sometimes convulsions. It is a very fatal form, black vomit often preceding death.

F., pestilen'tial. (L. *pestilentia*, a plague.) Term applied by the olden authors, as Fracastorius, Graut, and Stoker, to *Typhus fever*.

Also, a synonym of *Yellow fever*.

Also, a term for the *Plague*.

F., pestilen'tial, malig'nant. A term for *Typhus fever*.

F., pestilen'tial, of cat'tle. Same as *Cattle plague*.

F., pestilen'tial, of ships. A term for typhus fever arising in ships.

F., pete'chial. (I. *petecchiale*, spotted.) A synonym of *Cerebrospinal fever*.

Also, a synonym of *Typhus fever*, used by Nicholas Massa.

F., Peye'rian. A synonym of *Enteric fever*, from the implication of Peyer's patches.

F., pitu'itous. (L. *pituitosus*, full of phlegm.) Fever accompanied with much mucous discharge from the intestine. A term applied to the milder forms of *Enteric fever*.

F., pitu'itous hec'tic. A modification of *F., gastric*, attended with mucous secretion in excess in the intestines. It is common in children, and is characterised by pallor and torpor, swollen lymphatic glands, and mucous diarrhœa.

F., pleurit'ic. (Πλευρῖτις, a sharp pain in the side.) Fever of a remittent or intermittent type, accompanied with inflammation of the pleura.

F., pneumon'ic. (Πνευμών, the lungs.) A synonym of *Pneumonia:*

Also, intermittent fever accompanied with inflammation of the lungs.

F. poi'son. The contagium of fever.

F. pow'der, James's. See *James's powder*.

F., pri'mary. (L. *primus*, first.) A fever not depending for origin on inflammation of any organ or texture.

F., pris'on. Same as *F., jail*.

F., pseu'do-. (Ψευδής, false.) Same as *F., irritative*.

F., pseudocontin'uous. (Ψευδής; L. *continuus*, uninterrupted.) A remittent fever in which the remission is not well marked.

F., puer'peral. (L. *puerpera*, a lying-in woman.) See *Puerperal fever*.

F., puer'peral, adynam'ic. A form of *Peritonitis*.

F., puer'peral hec'tic. (L. *puerperalis;* Gr. ἕξις, habit.) That form of slow fever which sometimes affects delicate females during or after protracted lactation.

F., puer'peral, malig'nant. See *Puerperal fever, malignant*.

F., pu'king. A synonym of *Milk sickness*.

F., punctic'ulated. See *Febris punctiularis*.

F., pur'ple. (F. *fièvre pourprée*.) The same as *Cerebrospinal fever*.

Also, a synonym of *Miliary fever*.

F., purpu'ric, malig'nant. A synonym of *Cerebrospinal fever*.

F., pu'rulent. (L. *purulentus*, festering.) Fever which accompanies suppuration.

Also, a synonym of *Pyæmia*.

F., pu'trid. (G. *Faulfieber*.) Hirsch believes that the term was applied by the older writers to various forms of fever occurring simultaneously, but it appears to be chiefly synonymous with *Adynamic fever* or *Ataxic fever*, when these were accompanied by an apparently commencing putridity of the blood, as exhibited in petechiæ, hæmorrhages, or gangrene.

F., pu'trid adynam'ic. The same as *Ataxic fever* or *Adynamic fever*.

F., pu'trid, bil'ious. A term for *Cattle plague*.

F., pu'trid contin'ual. See *F., continual, putrid*.

F., pu'trid, hæmorrhag'ic. See *F., hæmorrhagic putrid*.

F., pu'trid hec'tic. The form of slow fever sometimes attending scorbutic affections or gangrenous ulceration, or arising from unwholesome food.

F., pu'trid, malig'nant. See *F., malignant, putrid*.

F., pu'trid, of ships. A synonym of *Typhus fever* when occurring in vessels.

F., pu'tro-adynam'ic ty'phoid. See *F., typhoid putro-adynamic*.

F., pyogen'ic. (Πῦον, pus; γεννάω, to produce.) A term for *Pyæmia*.

F., pythogenet'ic. Same as *F., pythogenic*.

F., pythogen'ic. (Πύθω, to putrefy; γεννάω, to generate.) Murchison's term for *Enteric fever*.

F., quar'tan. (L. *quartus*, the fourth.) The form of intermittent fever in which the paroxysm returns at the end of seventy-two hours.

F., qui'nic. (*Quinine.*) A form of fever affecting those engaged in the preparation of quinine.

F., quin'tan. (L. *quintanus*, of the fifth.) A form of intermittent fever in which the paroxysms are supposed to recur every fifth day.

F., quotid'ian. (L. *quotidian*, daily.) The form of intermittent fever in which the paroxysm repeats itself in twenty-four hours.

F., recur'rent. (L. *recurro*, to run back.) See *Recurrent fever*.

F., red. A synonym of *Dengue*.

F., red-tongue. A term applied in Kentucky to a form of fever which was probably enteric fever.

F., reg'ular. Fever following the usual course and succession of symptoms; usually applied to intermittent fevers.

F., relaps'ing. (L. *relabor*, to glide back.) See *Relapsing fever*.

F., relaps'ing remit'tent. The same as *F., remittent, chronic*.

F., remit'tent. (L. *remitto*, to send back.) The form of fever in which there is a marked recurring abatement of the febrile process for a longer or shorter period and to a greater or less degree, but not exhibiting the complete cessation of an intermittent fever. According to some, the term is only applied to those fevers in which the variations of temperature exceed 1° C. See *Remittent fever*.

F., remit'tent, bil'ious. (L. *remitto; bilis*, bile.) The same as *F., ardent*.

F., remit'tent chro'nic. (L. *remitto; chronicus*, long-lasting.) Fever characterised by slight febrile exacerbations and remissions, recurring in daily, occasionally in reduplicating,

paroxysms, continuing for an indefinite period, and giving rise to various disorders of the digestive organs and nervous system.

F., remit'tent, in'fantile. A fever attacking children from one to twelve years of age, characterised by exacerbations and remissions, with loaded tongue, loss of appetite and flesh, unnatural evacuations, pains in the abdomen and head, and much irritability, generally chronic.

A fever of this nature had often been described under this name, and under those of infantile hectic fever, infantile gastric fever, worm fever, and other terms; and it was not till about 1840 that the disease was recognised as true *Enteric fever*. This is now admitted as to far the greater number of such cases, but it may well be that some of the milder and shorter cases are caused by some fault of digestion; and that in malarious districts some may be cases of true *Remittent fever*.

It has been noted that enteric fever assumes in children a more definitely remittent type than it does in adults, as a rule.

F., remit'tent, of chil'dren. See *F., remittent, infantile.*

F., remit'tent, yel'low. The same as *F., ardent.*

F., remit'ting, icter'ic. (Ἴκτερος, the jaundice.) The same as *F., ardent.*

F., rheumat'ic. (Ῥευματικός, rheumatic.) See *Rheumatism, acute.*

F., Ro'man. A term which has been so loosely used that several forms of fever taken in Rome have been included in it; a feverish cold, an enteric fever, and the malarial fever, to which alone, according to Aitken, the term should be restricted. The period of incubation is probably short, two or three days, after which there is more or less distinct, but not severe, shivering, frontal headache, occasional delirium, a rapidly rising temperature, with irregularly recurring remissions, pulse seldom above 100, much sweating, scanty urine, and generally enlargement of the liver and spleen.

F.-root. The *Pterospora andromedea;* also the *Triosteum perfoliatum.*

F., rube'oloid. (*Rubeola,* measles; Gr. εἶδος, likeness.) A term applied to cases of typhus fever occurring in the Middlesex Hospital in 1838, in which the rash resembled the rash of measles.

F., sanguin'eous contin'ued. Hoffmann's term for inflammatory fever.

F., scar'let. See *Scarlet fever.*

F., scorbu'tic. (L. *scorbutus,* scurvy.) Term applied to the febrile symptoms which sometimes accompany scurvy.

F., sea'soning. A term applied to mild attacks of remittent or of yellow fever in newcomers.

F., sec'ondary. (L. *secundus,* second.) Fever recurring or supervening at some crisis of a disease, as during the maturation of the vesicles of smallpox.

Also, a fever which results from a local inflammation.

F., semiter'tian. See *Febris semitertiana.*

F., sep'tan. (L. *septem,* seven.) An intermittent fever in which the paroxysms occur on the seventh day.

F., sep'tic. (Σηπτικός, putrefying.) A form of fever in which, in addition to the symptoms of the ataxic form, there are superadded petechiæ, passive hæmorrhages, or gangrene, as if the blood were becoming putrefied.

F., sev'en-day. A form of remittent fever in which the symptoms recurred with violence on the seventh day after the outbreak.

Also, a term by Wardell and others for *Relapsing fever.*

F., sev'enteen-day. A form of remittent fever in which relapse occurred on the seventeenth day.

F., sex'tan. (L. *sextus,* the sixth.) A form of intermittent fever in which the paroxysms recurred on the sixth day.

F., ship. A synonym of *Typhus fever,* on account of its former prevalence on ships; used by Lind.

It was a common disease in the eighteenth century and earlier on board ship, and was doubtless produced by dirt, overcrowding, and deficient diet.

F., ship, infec'tious. See *F., infectious ship.*

F., short. A term formerly employed to designate what is now known as *Relapsing fever.*

F., Si'am. A synonym of *Yellow fever.*

F., Sid'dons'. A form of fever prevailing in Edinburgh at the time of Mrs. Siddons' visit, and supposed to be spread by the overcrowding of theatres at which she performed.

F., Sier'ra Leo'nē. A form of remittent fever prevalent at that place.

F., sim'ple. A form of continued fever in which the temperature never ranges high, which is not prolonged, and in which there is no local complication.

Also, a synonym of *F., ephemeral.*

F., sim'ple asthen'ic. See *F., asthenic, simple.*

F., sim'ple contin'ued. See *F., continued, simple.*

F., singul'tous. (L. *singultus,* hiccup.) Fever accompanied by hiccough.

F., slight. A febrile condition in which the temperature does not rise above 101° F.

Also, a synonym of *Febricula.*

F., slow. A term used by Strother and Langrish for cases of *Enteric fever.*

F., Smyr'na. (*Smyrna,* a city of Asia Minor.) A form of *Relapsing fever,* or *F., bilious typhoid.*

F., so'lar. (L. *sol,* the sun.) A synonym of *Dengue.*

F., specif'ic. (L. *specificus,* particular.) A fever arising from some definite contagium.

F., spiril'lum. A term for *Relapsing fever* caused by the *Spirillum Obermeyeri.*

F., splen'ic. See *Splenic fever.*

F., spot'ted. (G. *Fleckfieber.*) A synonym of *Typhus fever,* used by Strother and Short.

Also, a synonym of *Cerebrospinal fever.*

F., spu'rious worm. The same as *F., remittent, of children.*

F., ster'coral. (L. *stercus,* excrement.) Fever occasioned by accumulation of fæces in the intestines.

F., sthen'ic. (Σθένος, strength.) The form of fever in which the symptoms are those of activity; there is a hard full pulse, a hot, dry, not easily cooled skin, great thirst, scanty and high-coloured urine, moist, furred tongue, and constipation; the face is flushed, the head hot and painful, the senses acute, and the delirium, when present, demonstrative; the blood exhibits

a buffy coat. It is the fever which accompanies acute inflammations in healthy persons.

F., stomach'ic. (Στόμαχος, the gullet.) A synonym of *F., gastric.*

F., stran'gers'. A synonym of *Yellow fever*, because new-comers are very liable to it.

F., subcontin'ual. The same as *F., remittent.*

F., subcontin'uous. (L. *sub*, under; *continuus*, uninterrupted.) A continued fever in which the daily variations of temperature exceed ·5° C., but do not exceed 1° C.

F., subin'trant. (L. *subintro*, to steal into.) A form of intermittent fever in which there is a very short intermission, the paroxysms passing directly into each other.

F., su'datory. (L. *sudor*, sweat.) The *Sweating sickness.*

F., sum'mer. A synonym of *Hay fever.*

F., sun. A synonym of *Dengue.*

F., suppura'tion. (L. *suppuro*, to gather matter.) The same as *F., inflammatory, secondary*, because it generally accompanies the formation of pus.

F., sup'purative. (L. *suppuro*, to gather matter.) A synonym of *Pyæmia.*

Also, a synonym of *Hectic fever*, from its frequently being caused by suppuration in some part of the body.

F., sur'gical. Fever resulting from lesion of any part. One of the forms of *F., inflammatory.*

F., sweat'ing. (F. *la suette, la suette miliaire, la suette epidémique*; G. *der Friesel.*) An infectious and epidemic disease attended with febrile symptoms, which supervene rather suddenly; profuse and continued sweating takes place, frequently followed by the appearance of minute vesicles. See *Sweating sickness.*

F., sympathet'ic. (Συμπάθεια, like-feeling.) The form of fever which follows upon a wound or a local inflammation.

F., symptomat'ic. (Σύμπτωμα, anything that has befallen one, a symptom.) Fever dependent on some local inflammation, such as a pneumonia, or the inflammation accompanying a wound.

F., syn'copal. (Συγκοπή, a faint.) A form of intermittent fever in which fainting occurs during the paroxysm.

F., syn'ochal. Same as *Synocha.*

F., syn'ochoïd. (Σύνοχος, continued; εἶδος, likeness.) Term employed by Copland as a synonym of *Common continued fever.* It is characterised by languor, lassitude, and chills, followed by vertigo and other febrile symptoms of a continued type and regular course.

F., syphilit'ic. See *Syphilitic fever.*

F., ter'tian. (L. *tertius*, third.) The form of intermittent fever in which the paroxysm returns in forty-eight hours.

F., tetan'ic, intermit'tent. A term applied to a disorder in which tetanic convulsions occurred for about fifteen minutes each day, after long exposure to malarial influences. It was cured by quinine.

F., tet'anoid. The same as *Cerebrospinal fever.*

F., ther'mic. (Θέρμη, heat.) A synonym of *Sunstroke.*

Also, a term for a fever of hot climates, supposed to be caused by exposure to the direct rays of the sun, in combination with great exertion.

F., third day. A synonym of *Tertian fever.*

F., three days. A synonym of *Dengue* in India.

F., trag'ic. Fever in which the patient declaims.

F., traumat'ic. (Τραῦμα, a wound.) Fever supervening on severe lesions of the body. See *Traumatic fever.*

F., traumat'ic, sec'ondary. See *Traumatic fever, secondary.*

F. tree. The *Pinckneya pubens.*

F., tremb'ling. A synonym of *Ague*, in reference to the shivers.

F. twig. The *Celastrus scandens.*

F., type of. The nature or course of a fever, such as inflammatory or typhoid, quotidian or tertian.

F., typh. King Chambers' generic term for a fever of which typhus fever and typhoid fever are forms.

F., ty'phoïd. (Τῦφος, stupor; εἶδος, resemblance. F. *fièvre typhoïde.*) A synonym of *Enteric fever.*

Also, the same as *F., ataxic.*

F., ty'phoïd mala'rial. The same as *F., typho-malarial.*

F., ty'phoïd, of In'dia. A synonym of *Cholera, malignant.*

F., ty'phoïd, of trop'ics. A term applied to those cases of *F., pernicious*, in which, as is seen after death, Peyer's patches are inflamed or ulcerated.

F., ty'phoïd, pu'tro-adynam'ic. (L. *putridus*, rotten; Gr. ἀ, neg.; δύναμις, power.) Copland's term for *Typhus fever.*

F., ty'pho-mala'rial. (Τῦφος, stupor; *malaria.*) A fever particularly observed by the Americans during the War of Secession. The symptoms resembled those of enteric fever, but pain in the region of the liver and slight jaundice were more common than in it, and the disease further presented a marked periodicity in its course, especially in the defervescence and at the stage of commencing convalescence. Enlargement of the spleen was often found after death, with deposits of pigment in various tissues. Death was not common. It is not considered a distinct type of disease, but the term is applied to cases in which the contagium of enteric disease affects a person already under malarious influence.

F., ty'phous. (Τῦφος, stupor.) A synonym of *Typhus fever.*

F., ty'phus. See *Typhus fever.*

F., ty'phus, catar'rhal. See *F., catarrhal typhus.*

F., ty'phus, conges'tive. See *Typhus fever, congestive.*

F., ty'phus, exanthemat'ic. See *Typhus fever, exanthematic.*

F., uræmic. (*Urea*; Gr. αἷμα, blood.) A term by Malherbe for those cases of urethral or catarrhal fever in which there is distinct evidence of kidney mischief and consequent uræmia.

F., ure'thral. (Οὐρήθρα, the urethra; from οὐρέω, to make water.) Fever supervening after the passage of a catheter, and especially after forcible dilatation of a stricture. It consists of a more or less violent rigor, succeeded by a hot, dry skin, and then sweating; the temperature is high and the pulse quick; there is thirst, headache, and pain in the limbs. Often this first paroxysm is not repeated; sometimes a feverish state, intermittent or remittent, continues for a day or two; and now and then death occurs,

apparently from retention of urea, especially when there is some chronic kidney disease. The term has been very loosely used, and doubtless has included cases of acute interstitial nephritis and of pyæmia, as well as those called by Andrew Clark catheter fever.

F., u'rine in. The urine in febrile conditions is scanty, high-coloured, very acid, and of high specific gravity; the urea is much in excess, also the uric acid, the potash salts, the phosphoric, sulphuric, and hippuric acids, and the colouring matters which are included under the head of extractives; but the soda salts, especially the sodium chloride, are reduced in quantity.

F., u'rinous. (L. *urina*, urine.) The same as *F., urethral.*

F., vacci'nal. (L. *vacca*, a cow.) A synonym of *Vaccinia.*

F., varicel'lar. (Dim. of *variola*, from *varius*, spotted.) A synonym of *Varioloid.*

F., vari'oloid. See *Varioloid.*

F., vari'olous. The fever accompanying *Variola*, or smallpox.

F., ver'minous. (L. *vermis*, a worm.) Same as *Worm fevers.*

F., ver'minous hec'tic. The same as *F., gastric hectic*, in which worms are present in the intestinal canal.

F., ver'nal. (L. *ver*, spring.) Intermittent fever occurring in the spring.

F., vesic'ular. (L. *vesicula*, a little blister.) A synonym of *Pemphigus.*

F., Wal'cheren. The forms of remittent and intermittent fever which were prevalent among the troops in the expedition to Walcheren in 1809.

F., wa'ter brain. A synonym of *Hydrocephalus.*

F., white. (F. *fièvre blanche.*) Sauvage's term for chlorosis.

F., win'ter. A fever which prevailed in the Western States of America in the winter of 1842-3, which some thought to be enteric fever, others epidemic erysipelas.

F. wood. The *Benzoin odoriferum.*

F., worm. A term often used to describe cases of *Enteric fever*, which were supposed to depend on worms.

F., worm, spu'rious. See *F., infantile remittent.*

F. wort. The *Triosteum perfoliatum.*

F., wound. The same as *F., traumatic.*

F., yel'low. See *Yellow fever.*

F., yel'low, mild. See *Yellow fever, mild.*

F., yel'low, specif'ic. Same as *Yellow fever.*

Fe'verbush. The *Benzoin odoriferum*, and also the *Prinos verticillatus.*

Fe'veret. The same as *Febricula.*

Fe'verfew. (L. *febris*, a fever; *fugo*, to put to flight. F. *matricaire;* G. *Mutterkraut.*) Common name for the *Matricaria parthenium*, febrifuge, or motherwort.

F. cam'phor. See *Camphor, feverfew.*

Fe'verish. The state of one suffering from fever, when alternate chills and flushes are experienced.

Fe'verishness. The state of one suffering from fever.

Also, a slight febrile attack.

Fe'verous. The same as *Feverish.*

Fe'versick. Same as *Feverish.*

Fe'vertree. The *Pinckneya pubens.*

Fe'vertwig. The *Celastrus scandens.*

Fe'verwood. The *Benzoin odoriferum.*

Fe'verwort. The *Triosteum perfoliatum.*

Fevil'lea. Same as *Feuillæa.*

Fews. The *Sempervivum tectorum.*

Fi'ber. (L. *fiber*, the beaver; akin to Old G. *bibar.*) See *Castor fiber.*

F. zibeth'icus, Linn. The musk rat. Hab. Canada. The secretion of two pyriform glands, which open under the prepuce, has a strong musky odour, and is used in perfumery under the name Desman.

Fi'bra. (L. *fibra*, perhaps akin to *filum*, a thread.) A fibre.

F. au'rea. (L. *aureus*, golden.) The *Coptis trifolia.*

F. ner'vea. (L. *nervus*, a sinew.) A nerve fibre.

F. primiti'va. (L. *primitivus*, first of its kind.) The cylinder-axis of a medullated nerve fibre.

F. san'guinis. (L. *sanguis*, the blood.) The fibrin of the blood.

Fi'bræ. Plural of *Fibra.*

F. adaman'tinæ. (L. *adamantinus*, extremely hard.) The fibres of the enamel of a tooth.

F. arcifor'mes. (L. *arcus*, a bow; *forma*, shape. G. *Gürtelfasern.*) See *Fibres, arciform.*

F. arcifor'mes exter'næ. (L. *externus*, that which is outside.) Same as *Fibres, arciform, superficial.*

F. arcifor'mes inter'næ. (L. *internus*, inward.) The *Fibres, arciform, deep.*

F., arcua'tæ. (L. *arcuatus*, bent like a bow.) The arched fibres which connect the medullary substance of adjoining gyri of the brain.

Also, see *Fibres, arcuate.*

F., arcua'tæ gyro'rum cer'ebri. (L. *gyrus*, a convolution; *cerebrum*, the brain.) The same as *F. arcuatæ.*

F. collatera'les. (L. *collateralis*, collateral.) The same as *F. intercolumnares.*

F. decussa'tæ. See *Fibres, decussating.*

F. denta'les. (L. *dens*, a tooth. G. *Zahnfasern.*) The canals of the *Dentine.*

F. elas'ticæ. (*Elastic.* G. *elastische Fasern.*) The fibres of elastic tissue.

F. horizonta'les. (L. *horizontalis*, horizontal.) The same as the *Raphe of the medulla oblongata.*

F. intercolumna'res. (L. *inter*, between; *columna*, a column.) The tendinous fibres which cross the upper or outer extremity of the external abdominal ring.

F. len'tis. (L. *lens*, a lentil, the lens of the eye. G. *Linsenfasern.*) The fibres of the crystalline lens.

F. muscula'res. See *Muscular fibre.*

F. ner'veæ. See *Nerve-fibre.*

F. obli'quæ ventric'uli. (L. *obliquus; ventriculus*, dim. of *venter*, the belly.) The oblique fibres of the stomach. They form the innermost layer of the cardiac portion of the stomach.

F. pal'lidæ. (L. *pallidus*, pale.) The *Ciliary processes.*

F. pro'priæ cer'ebri. The same as *F. arcuatæ.*

F. pro'priæ gyro'rum cer'ebri. (L.

proprius, peculiar; *gyrus*, a convolution; *cerebrum*, the brain.) The same as *F. arcuatæ*.

F. rec'tæ. (L. *rectus*, straight.) The fibres of the septum of the medulla oblongata which run in a dorso-ventral direction; they are continuous in front with the superficial arciform fibres, and behind with fibres from the funiculi teretes above, and the funiculi gracilis below; many become longitudinal in direction.

F. semicircula'res cerebel'li. (L. *semicircularis*, semicircular; *cerebellum*, the cerebellum.) A layer of white fibres, 2—3 mm. in thickness, situated on each side of the cerebellum above each corpus dentatum, between the upper border of this nucleus and the arbor vitæ. They run in the processus a cerebello ad testes, decussate, and mingle with fibres coming from the corpus dentatum.

F. transver'sæ. (L. *transversus*, turned across.) Transverse fibres; a term applied to the white lines crossing the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain.

Fibralbu'min. A term by Lecanu for a substance contained in the blood discs; it consists of globulin which has been somewhat changed by the means adopted to extract it.

Fibrau'rea. (L. *fibra*, a fibre; *aureus*, golden.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Menispermaceæ*.

F. tincto'rea, Lour. (L. *tinctor*, a dyer.) Hab. Malay. A diuretic, deobstruent, and antiperiodic. The *Cocculus fibraurea*.

Fi'bre. (F. *fibre*; from L. *fibra*, a fibre; perhaps akin to *filum*, a thread. I. *fibra*; S. *fibra, hebra*; G. *Faser*.) A long thin filament or thread. The small and very minute threads or filaments which, variously arranged, compose the structure of various organs in animals and vegetables.

By the earlier physiologists, such as Haller, fibres were considered an ultimate element of the animal body, by means of which were built up the other tissues and structures.

F., albugin'eous. (L. *albugo*, whiteness.) See *Albugineous fibre*.

F.s, ar'ciform. (L. *arcus*, a bow; *forma*, shape. G. *Gürtelfasern*.) White nerve fibres which run round the lower border of the olivary bodies. They form part of the septum of the medulla oblongata.

F.s, ar'ciform, deep. Those arciform fibres which emerge from the raphe of the medulla oblongata, some of which pass through and over the olivary bodies to join the superficial arciform fibres, and others pass to the restiform body, the funiculus cuneatus, and the funiculus gracilis.

F.s, ar'ciform, exter'nal. The *F., arciform, superficial*.

F.s, ar'ciform, inter'nal. The *F., arciform, deep*.

F.s, ar'ciform, superfic'ial. Those fibres of the *F., arciform* which bend round the anterior border and the lower end of the olivary body; posteriorly they ascend in the lateral column, and lose themselves in the outer surface of the restiform bodies. When prominent and strongly developed they are named the *Ponticulus*.

F.s, ar'cuate. (L. *arcus*, a bow.) The same as *F., arciform;* also, see *Fibræ arcuatæ*.

F.s, bone, de'cussating. (L. *decusso*, to cross like an X.) Fibres consisting of bundles of fine fibrillæ, discovered by Sharpey in the lamellæ of bone, and crossing one another at right or acute angles; they generally run a straight course, but are sometimes curved; they lie in a matrix, which is calcified, but themselves probably contain no bone-salts.

F.s, bone, per'forating. (L. *perforo*, to bore through.) Fibres, discovered by Sharpey, attached to the lamellæ of bone, or to the periosteum, and penetrating the adjacent lamellæ. They consist of white connective-tissue fibres, and sometimes contain elastic fibres; they are generally calcified; they are abundant in the cement of the teeth.

F. cell. See *Fibre-cell*.

F.s, cell. A former term for the fibres which proceed from the elongation or splitting up of cells.

F. cell, contrac'tile. Same as *Muscular fibre-cell*.

F.-cell, mus'cular. See *Muscular fibre-cell*.

F.s, cel'lular. The fibres of the cellular or areolar tissue.

F.s, cer'ebral. See *Nerve-fibres, cerebral*.

F.s, converg'ing. (L. *con*, for *cum*, together; *vergo*, turn.) The fibres of the central nervous system which tend to approach each other and form commissures.

F.s, crys'talline. The fibres of the *Crystalline lens*.

F.s, darto'ic. (Δαρτός, flayed. F. *fibres dartoïque*.) A term which has been applied to those *Elastic fibres* which are broad, large, twisted on themselves, often spiral, and sometimes bifurcated.

F.s, de'cussating. (L. *decusso*, to cross like an X.) Nerve-fibres which cross from one side of the median line to the other in alternation with their fellows on the opposite side.

See, also, *F.s, bone, decussating*.

F.s, dentic'ulated. (L. *denticulus*, a small tooth. F. *fibres dentelées*.) The fibres of the *Crystalline lens*.

F.s, diverg'ing. (L. *di*, for *dis*, apart; *vergo*, to turn.) The fibres of the central nervous system which tend to separate from each other, as those of the columns of the medulla as they pass to the cerebral convolutions.

F., doub'le-con'tour. A medullated nerve-fibre which, from the presence of the white matter of Schwann, has a fine border-line within the outer one.

F.s, elas'tic. (F. *fibres élastiques*; G. *elastische Fasern*.) Yellowish, transparent, well-defined fibres, usually forming bold curves, and terminating abruptly; sometimes they are free and single, and sometimes they form a network by dividing and anastomosing. Elastic fibres are found isolated or in small fasciculi in white fibrous tissue, and in masses in the ligamenta subflava and elsewhere. See *Elastic fibres*.

F., element'ary. (L. *elementum*, a first principle.) A term applied in former times to an anatomical structure of a fibrous nature, which was thought to form the basis of all tissues.

F.s, gelatin'iform. (*Gelatin; forma*, likeness.) A term for the *Nerve-fibres, non-medullated*.

F.s, grey. A term for the *Nerve-fibres, non-medullated*.

F., ir'ritable. A term for muscular fibre.

F.s, lamel'lar. (L. *lamella*, a small plate.)

The broad, short, often anastomosing form of *Elastic fibres* formed in layers in the ligamenta subflava, and constituting the fenestrated membrane of Henle.

F.s, lam'inar. (L. *lamina*, a plate.) The fibres of the laminar or areolar tissue.

F., med'ullated. (L. *medulla*, the marrow.) Term applied to nerve fibres which consist of a cylinder-axis and have the white substance of Schwann as an investment. See *Nerve fibres, medullated.*

F.s, molec'ular. (*Molecule.*) The fibrillæ of coagulated fibrin.

F., mus'cular. See *Muscular fibre.*

F., mus'cular, of heart. See *Muscular fibre, cardiac.*

F.s, nu'clear. (*Nucleus.*) A former term for the fibres of coagulated liquor sanguinis which were supposed to proceed from nuclei which became elongated.

F.s, nu'cleated. (L. *nucleus*, a kernel.) The fibres of the immature crystalline lens, at which time they contain a nucleus.

F.s, nucleoplas'mic. (*Nucleus; plasma.*) Fine fibres which appear under ordinary circumstances to be irregularly distributed through the nucleus of cells. When cell division is about to occur they assume a definite arrangement. See *Karyokinesis.*

F.s of Cor'ti. Same as *Corti, rods of.*

F.s of heart, uni'ting. Gerdy's term for those muscular fibres of the heart which pass from one ventricle to the other; those on the anterior surface of the right ventricle run to the inner surface of the left ventricle, and those on the posterior surface of the left ventricle pass to the inner surface of the right ventricle.

F.s of Müll'er. (*Heinrich Müller*, a German physiologist.) Radiating fibres, believed to be a modification of connective tissue, which traverse the retina and extend between the membrana limitans externa and interna.

F.s of Purkin'jë. (*Purkinje*, an Hungarian physiologist.) Thin transversely striated muscular fibres, the central part of which is a continuous mass of protoplasm, with nuclei at regular intervals, as in some of the muscular fibres of insects. They lie in the subendocardial tissue of some mammals and birds, but are not present in man.

F.s of Re'mak. (*Remak*, a German physiologist.) A synonym of *Nerve fibres, non-medullated.*

F.s of Shar'pey. (*Sharpey*, an English anatomist.) The *F.s, bone, decussating*, and the *F.s, bone, perforating.*

F.s of Wer'nickë. (*Wernicke*, a German physiologist.) Fibres extending between the optic thalamus and the cortex of the occipital lobe. Lesion of these fibres on one side produces, according to Dr. Starr, lateral homonymous hemianopsia.

F., prim'itive. (F. *primitif;* from L. *primitivus*, earliest of its kind.) A name given by the older anatomists to the fibres of areolar tissue, as the fibres from which all other fibres are derived.

F.s, ra'diating. A term applied to certain fine, transparent filaments radiating from the central canal of the early embryonic nervous system, to which the first layers of elementary nuclei appear to be attached.

F.s, smooth. A term applied to *Muscular fibre-cells*, but especially to the large form found in the gravid uterus, and to fibres consisting of fibre-cells apparently joined end to end.

F.s, spi'ral. See *Spiral vessels.*

F.s, stri'ped. See *Muscular fibres, striped.*

F.s, ul'timate. (L. *ultimus*, the last.) An old term for the smallest fibres of any animal structure.

F.s, white. Term applied to the delicate filaments, varying from 1-50,000th to 1-25,000th of an inch, which constitute the greater part of the substance of connective tissue.

Also, a term applied to the medullated fibres of nerves.

F.s, wood'y. (G. *Holzfaser.*) Isolated fibro-vascular bundles. They may be seen in the stems of monocotyledons, and in the ribs of leaves and other organs. The wood of dicotyledons consists of an aggregation of fibrovascular bundles.

Fi'bre-bas'ket. Schultze's term for the sustentacular tissue of the retina.

Fi'bre-cell. (L. *fibra*, a fibre; *cell.* G. *Faserzelle.*) Kölliker's term for the fusiform, nucleated, cellular structures which form the involuntary muscles. See *Muscular fibre-cell.*

Also, see *Cells, fibre.*

F., contrac'tile. (L. *contraho*, to draw together.) Same as *Muscular fibre-cell.*

F.s, mus'cular. See *Muscular fibre-cells.*

Fi'bril. (L. dim. of *fibra*, a filament. F. *fibrille;* I. *fibrilla;* G. *Fäserchen.*) A fine thread or filament; a subdivision of a fibre.

F.s, ax'is. A term for the primitive fibrillæ which collectively form in some medullated nerve-fibres the substance of the cylinder-axis.

F.s, connec'tive tis'sue. The very fine fibres of *Connective tissue.*

F.s, elemen'tary. (L. *elementum*, an element.) Term applied to the finest threads into which various tissues, as that of the nerves and muscles, and connective tissue, can be resolved.

F.s, monil'iform. See *Nerve-fibrils, moniliform.*

F.s, mus'cular. (L. *musculus*, a muscle.) One of the delicate longitudinal threads, composed of a row of sarcous elements, into which a muscular fibre can be resolved by teasing. The diameter of each fibre is about 1-10,000th of an inch. See *Muscular fibrils.*

F.s, nerve. See *Nerve-fibrils.*

F.s, prim'itive. See *Nerve-fibrils, primitive.*

F.s, protoplas'mic. (Πρῶτος, first; πλάσμα, anything formed.) The minute fibrils which, according to Flemming, are found in most forms of protoplasm; according to Klein and others, the fibrils of protoplasm form a fine network, and in cross view cause the appearance of granulës.

Fibril'la. (L. dim. of *fibra*, a fibre. F. *fibrille;* G. *Faserchen.*) Same as *Fibril.*

F. muscula'ris. See *Fibril, muscular.*

Fibril'læ. Plural of *Fibrilla.*

In Botany, the thread-like filaments of roots.

F. adaman'tinæ. (L. *adamantinus*, extremely hard. G. *Schmelzfasern.*) A synonym of *Enamel prisms.*

F., element'ary. (L. *elementum*, an element.) The smallest threads into which the cylinder-axis of a nerve can be resolved.

Fibril'lar. (L. *fibrilla*, dim. of *fibra*, a fibre. F. *fibrillaire.*) Divisible into, or relating to, fibrils.

F. connec'tive tis'sue. Same as *Fibrous connective tissue.*

F. neuro'mata. See *Neuromata, fibrillar.*

Fibrilla'ria. (L. *fibrilla*, dim. of *fibra.*) An old name for many mucedinous fungi, and for the mycelium of fungi.

Fibril'lary. (L. *fibrilla*, dim. of *fibra.*) Consisting of fibrils, or like to, or relating to, a *Fibril.*

F. contrac'tions. (L. *contraho*, to draw together.) The rapid and irregular contractions, followed by relaxation, of isolated muscular fasciculi, producing a sort of flickering of the muscle; they may be excited by a sharp blow, or may follow the passage of a galvanic current through the nerve which supplies the affected muscle. No movement of the limb is produced by them, but the contracted fasciculus elevates the skin like a tight thread underneath it. These contractions frequently occur during the course of progressive muscular atrophy, but they may be observed in other disorders where motor nerve-tissue is undergoing destruction, and also in some functional disturbances.

F. fissura'tion. (L. *fissura*, a cleft.) An atrophic condition of muscular fibres noted by Charcot and others as occurring in the final stages of degeneration of pseudo-muscular hypertrophy.

F. twitch'ings. The same as *F. contractions.*

Fi'brillated. (L. *fibra*, a fibre. G. *faserig.*) Divided, or capable of division, into or composed of, fibrils.

Fibrilla'tion. (L. *fibra*, a fibre.) Term applied to structures which present striæ or lines indicative of subdivision into fibrils.

F., mus'cular. Same as *Fibrillary contractions.*

Fibril'liform. (L. *fibra; forma*, shape.) Hair-like.

F. tis'sue. The long thread-like cells, simple or branched, which constitute the hyphæ of fungi.

Fi'brillose. (L. *fibrilla*, dim. of *fibra.* G. *faserig.*) In Botany, applied to an organ covered with loose fibres.

Fibril'lous. (L. *fibrilla*, dim. of *fibra.*) Relating to, or consisting of, fibres.

Fi'brin. (L. *fibra*, a fibre. F. *fibrine; I. fibrina;* S. *fibrina;* G. *Fibrin, Faserstoff.*) An albuminous substance or proteid which separates from the blood by coagulation, as well as in like manner from the chyle, lymph, and certain inflammatory exudations; it may also be obtained by agitating newly shed blood with twigs or other substances to which it adheres; when washed and moist it is whitish, filamentous, and elastic; when dry it is greyish white, brittle, and hygrometric; it is insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether; in cold hydrochloric acid of 1 per cent. it swells up and does not dissolve, but the addition of pepsin causes it to do so. It is insoluble in weak solutions of sodium chloride, but soluble in stronger solutions of this and other salts. It rapidly putrefies when moist, giving out a fœtid and ammoniacal smell, and furnishing a coagulable albumin, as well as ammonium *butyrate*, sulphide, and valerianate. It contains carbon 52·6, hydrogen 7, nitrogen 17·4, sulphur 1·2, and oxygen 21·8 parts in 100, as well as minute portions of salts. The amount in the blood varies; human blood is estimated to yield from 2·1—2·5 per 1000 parts, arterial blood yielding more than venous; lymph yields ·5—·6 parts, and chyle 1·5—2·5 parts in 1000. In many diseases the yield is increased; in pneumonia to from 4—10 parts; in acute rheumatism to 6·7; in scurvy to from 4·5—6·5; and in puerperal fever to 4·5—5·1 in 1000 parts. It is decreased after repeated losses of blood, and in severe cases of enteric and typhus and other fevers. Fibrin forms the chief constituent of false membranes and of fibrinous exudations. Fibrin is not found in the blood in the living body. It is now supposed to be formed from paraglobulin and fibrinogen, or from the latter only, under the influence of fibrin-ferment. See *F., formation of.*

F. calculi. Concretions found in the urinary passages as the result of hæmaturia. They were first described by Marcet, are of a yellowish colour, tough, and elastic, and burn with a yellow flame, giving off an odour of burnt feathers. They give proteid reactions.

F., coag'ulated. Fibrin when deposited in a vessel or a tissue in the solid form. It consists of fine interlacing fibrillæ enclosing granular substance. It is in this form insoluble in water, softening and then dissolving in acetic and dilute mineral acids.

F.-fer'ment. See *Fibrin-ferment.*

F., forma'tion of. The mode of origin of fibrin has for long been a disputed point. Until lately it was considered to be a natural constituent of the blood retained in its fluid state by the constant movement of the blood, or by its vital properties, or by those of the blood-vessels. Andrew Buchanan suggested, as a result of his experiments, that fibrin was developed in the act of coagulation by the influence of the colourless corpuscles of the blood on some soluble constituent of the serum. Denis gave the name plasmin to a substance which he obtained from the blood, and which he believed to yield fibrin and a soluble substance, which he called soluble fibrin, as a product of decomposition in the act of coagulation of the blood. Schmidt believed that paraglobulin and fibrinogen were held in solution in the blood, and that by the influence of the former, which he called fibrinoplastic substance, on the latter fibrin was produced; subsequently, he held the opinion that these two substances only combine to produce fibrin except under the influence of a third body, which he separated from blood in an impure condition and called fibrin-ferment, and some salt. Hammarsten has continued these researches, and while he believes that paraglobulin is not esssential to the production of fibrin, he shows that fibrinogen is converted into fibrin by the body called fibrin-ferment, which may or may not be of the nature suggested by its name ferment. Schmidt's view, or Hammarsten's modification, is the most commonly accepted explanation now; but other views are still held by some, such as that of Mathieu and Urbain, that the carbonic acid, which during life is fixed by the blood-discs, determines the appearance of the fibrin; and that of Bechamp and Estor, that the fibrin is produced by the microzymes of the blood.

F., mus'cle. A synonym of *Myosin.*

F., sol'uble. A form of fibrin obtained by Eichwald from the blood of the horse by an elaborate treatment with saline solutions; it is an albuminous body, probably not fibrin.

Also, according to Denis, the albuminous substance left in solution when plasmin becomes decomposed into it and ordinary fibrin.

F., veg'etable. Same as *Gluten-fibrin.*

Fi'brin-fer'ment. (*Fibrin;* L. *fermentum,* leaven. G. *Gerinnungsferment.*) An uncertain substance supposed by Schmidt to exist in blood-serum and other spontaneously coagulable fluids. It may be obtained in an impure condition by mixing serum of blood with fifteen or twenty times its volume of alcohol, allowing it to stand for six or eight weeks or more, collecting the coagulated matters in a filter, drying it over sulphuric acid, powdering it, and then digesting with cold water, which takes up the fibrin-ferment. On the addition of some of this solution to blood-plasma which has been kept liquid by cold or by the addition of a saline solution, it rapidly coagulates. Schmidt supposes that this ferment is developed from, or liberated by, the breaking up of the white corpuscles which occurs on the liberation of the blood from its vessels. According to some, the bodies described as hæmatoblasts by Hayem, and blood plates by Bizzozero, produce the fibrin-forming agent or agents.

Fi'brin-pep'tone. The peptone resulting from the digestion in gastric juice of fibrin.

Fibrina'tion. The act or process of adding fibrin to the blood.

Fibrin'ogen. (*Fibrin;* Gr. *γεννάω,* to beget.) A whitish precipitate obtained by mixing blood plasma with one third of its volume of a saturated solution of magnesium sulphate, filtering, coagulating the filtrate with an equal volume of a saturated solution of sodium chloride, and washing frequently the precipitate in saline solutions. Fibrinogen is insoluble in pure water, but soluble in dilute solution of sodium chloride, from which it is precipitated by excess of chloride of sodium. The addition of solution of fibrin-ferment coagulates its solutions. It is contained in the serum of chyle and in serous effusions, especially in those of hydrocele, of the pericardium and of the peritonæum. It is insoluble in water and strong solutions of sodium and magnesium chlorides, but soluble in dilute solutions of these salts, and of alkalies and alkaline carbonates.

Also, a term by Denis for his *Plasmin.*

F. ferment. Same as *Fibrin-ferment.*

Fibrinogen'ic. Same as *Fibrinogenous.*

Fibrinog'enous. (*Fibrin;* Gr. *γεννάω,* to beget.) Capable of forming fibrin.

F. mat'ter. A synonym of *Fibrinogen.*

Fibrinoplas'tic. (*Fibrin;* Gr. *πλάσσω,* to form.) Having power to form fibrin.

F. sub'stance. Term applied by Schmidt to a form of proteid supposed to be contained in the white corpuscles of the blood, which aids in the formation of fibrin by combining with fibrinogenous substance. See further under its other name *Paraglobulin.*

Fibrinoplas'tin. (*Fibrin;* Gr. *πλάσσω,* to form.) The same as *Fibrinoplastic substance.*

Fi'brinous. (*Fibrin.* F. *fibrineux;* I. *fibrinoso;* G. *fibrinös.*) Having a stringy character; relating to, or composed of, or containing, fibrin.

F. block. A wedge-shaped mass of yellowish or reddish colour occurring in an organ, such as the spleen or kidney or lung, and being a mass of extravasated blood which has become partially decolorised.

F. bronchi'tis. Same as *Bronchitis, plastic.*

F. cal'culus. See *Calculus, fibrinous.*

F. casts. Casts of a tube or canal consisting chiefly of fibrin, such as are expectorated in plastic bronchitis, and are found in urine in certain forms of chronic nephritis.

See *Urinary casts, fibrinous,* and *Bronchitis, plastic.*

F. clot. A blood clot containing very few or no red blood-corpuscles. See under *Thrombus, Embolism,* and *Cardiac concretions.*

The solid mass resulting from the coagulation of pure fibrin.

F. concre'tions in heart. See *Cardiac concretions, fibrinous.*

F. concre'tions in veins. See *Veins, fibrinous clots in,* and *Thrombus.*

F. depos'it. (F. *depositer;* from L. *depositus,* part. of *depono,* to lay down. F. *dépôt fibrineux;* G. *Faserstoffablagerung, fibrinöse Ablagerung.*) A mass of coagulated fibrin in the substance of an organ, such as the spleen; or attached to its surface, as that on a vascular valve; or in its cavity, as in an auricle or ventricle of the heart.

F. drop'sy. See *Dropsy, fibrinous.*

F. dyscra'siæ. (*Δυσκρασία,* a bad temperament of the body.) The morbid conditions of the system which tend to excess of fibrin in the blood, or to fibrinous deposits.

F. exuda'tion. See *Exudation, fibrinous.*

F. foods. Foods containing flesh or muscle.

F. glob'ule. A *Leucocyte.*

F. infarc'tion. See *Infarction, fibrinous.*

F. inflamma'tion. See *Inflammation, fibrinous.*

F. lymph. See *Lymph, fibrinous.*

F. necro'sis. Same as *Necrosis, coagulative.*

F. pneumo'nia. See *Pneumonia, fibrinous.*

F. pol'ypus. See *Polypus, fibrinous.*

F. synovi'tis. See *Synovitis, fibrinous.*

F. tu'mour. A term formerly applied to several kinds of tumour of fibrillar aspect, which were believed to arise from an effusion of fibrin, which coagulated and became organised.

Also, a term, for a decolorised blood-clot in an organ.

F. vegeta'tions. Deposits or fringes of fibrin on the valves or chordæ tendineæ, or other interior surfaces of the heart.

Fibrinu'ria. (*Fibrin;* Gr. *οὖρεω,* to make water.) The discharge of fibrin by the urine. Casts of the calyces of the kidney, and of the ureter have been observed in the urine, consisting of fat granules in a homogeneous matrix of fibrin; the casts were insoluble in water, alcohol, ether, alkalies, and acids.

Fibrin also sometimes separates from the urine, in cases of chyluria, as a soft gelatinous clot; and thus the term has been suggested to replace that of *Chyluria* when the morbid mixture is not purulent, inasmuch as there is no proof of the direct passage of chyle into the urine.

Fi'bro. (L. *fibra,* a fibre.) A prefix signifying fibrous, or consisting of, or containing, or resembling, fibrous tissue.

F.-plas'tic. See *Fibroplastic.*

Fi'bro-are'olar. (L. *fibra; areola,* a

small open place.) A term applied to *Connective tissue*.

Fi'broblast. (L. *fibra;* Gr. βλαστός, a sprout.) A term applied to the cells from which new fibrous tissue is formed. They are variable in size, with a pale granular protoplasm, a large vesicular nucleus, and one or more nucleoli; they multiply by subdivision, and when young they are more or less spherical, but gradually become club-shaped, or spindle-shaped, or stellate, or assume other irregular forms; the fibres of the tissue are derived from the cell-wall and the protoplasm, and some become the connective-tissue corpuscles of the new structure. The fibroblasts take origin partly from the original connective-tissue corpuscles, and partly from leucocytes escaped from the vessels. Under this term are included the structures frequently described as epithelioid cells.

Fi'bro-bronchi'tis. (L. *fibra;* Gr. βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes.) Inflammation of the fibrous structures of the bronchial tubes.

Also, the same as *Bronchitis, fibrinous*.

Fi'bro-calca'reous. (L. *fibra; calx*, lime.) Relating to, or consisting of, fibrous tissue and calcareous matter.

F. tu'mour. A fibrous tumour which has undergone calcareous degeneration.

Fibrocarcino'ma. (L. *fibra; carcinoma*, cancer.) A term which has been applied to a scirrhous tumour which is supposed to have been originally developed in a fibroma.

Also, applied to the more fibrous forms of scirrhous cancer.

F. cys'ticum. (Κύστις, a bladder.) Waldeyer's term for a form of cancer of the breast in which the connective-tissue is infiltrated with columns of cancer cells.

Fi'bro-car'tilage. (L. *fibra; cartilago*, gristle. F. *fibro-cartilage;* G. *Faserknorpel.*) A firm, elastic, tough substance partaking of the structure and the characters of fibrous tissue and of cartilage. It consists of bundles of fibrous tissue lying in strata, between which are found rows of oval, flattened, nucleated cartilage cells, each in a capsule, and all embedded in a matrix; the relative proportions of fibres and of cells varying in the different structures. It forms the intervertebral discs, the interarticular cartilages, the sesamoid cartilages, the cartilages at the base of the ventricles of the heart, and those which form the margin of an articulating socket. Except when in large masses it contains no blood-vessels, and no nerves have been traced into it. It consists of gelatine as well as chondrin.

Also, called connective-tissue cartilage.

F., acro'mio-clavic'ular. Same as *F., scapulo-clavicular*.

F., bas'ilar. (L. *basis*, a base.) The tissue which occupies the foramen lacerum anterius basis cranii, and forms part of the floor of the carotid canal.

F., circumferen'tial. (L. *circum*, around; *fero*, to bear.) The fibro-cartilage attached to the rim of an articulating cavity to deepen it.

F.s, connect'ing. Those fibro-cartilages which, as that of the symphysis pubis and the intervertebral discs, connect the surfaces of those bones between which there is no gliding motion.

F., fal'ciform. See *Fibro-cartilagines falciformes*.

F.s, interartic'ular. (L. *inter*, between; *articulus*, a joint. G. *Zwischenfaserknorpel.*) Discs or plates of fibro-cartilage with free surfaces and attached edges situated between the joint ends of bones, as in the joints of the knee, wrist, and clavicle.

F.s, interartic'ular of knee. Two cartilages of semilunar form situated between the articular surfaces of the femur and tibia. See *F., semilunar, external* and *F., semilunar, internal*.

F.s, intercoccyge'an. (L. *inter*, between; *coccyx*, the bone of that name.) The modified intervertebral discs which lie between the several bones forming the coccyx; they are thin and annular. They become ossified in middle life, later in the female than in the male.

F., interme'diate. See *Fibro-cartilago intermedia triangularis carpi*.

F.s, interos'seous. (L. *inter*, between; *os*, a bone.) Same as *F.s, connecting*.

F.s, interver'tebral. (L. *inter*, between; *vertebra.*) The *Intervertebral discs*.

F.s, mar'ginal. Same as *F.s, circumferential*.

F., navic'ular. (L. *naviculus*, dim. of *navis*, a boat.) A fibro-cartilage lying between the os calcis and the os scaphoides or navicular bone of the foot. It is 15 mm. broad, and 5 mm. thick. It sometimes develops into a sesamoid bone. It is in relation with the tibialis posticus tendon internally. The concave internal surface articulates with the head of the astragalus.

F. of heart, cen'tral. A fibro-cartilage which forms part of the right wall of the aortic vestibule and, according to Sibson, constitutes a firm bond of connection between the tendinous rings of the mitral and tricuspid orifices, the central or inner angles of the mitral and tricuspid valves, the right posterior sinus of the aorta, and the aortic vestibule. It also gives insertion to muscular fibres from the right ventricles which, sweeping round from the left and the right respectively, blend together towards the base of the posterior longitudinal furrow, so as to form short central bands of fibres, which, dipping forwards at right angles to the circular fibres, and deepening as they advance, enter and go to form the septum, and end in the fibro-cartilage.

In many animals, as the ox, this fibro-cartilage becomes ossified.

F. of knee-joint. The external and internal semilunar fibro-cartilages.

F. of low'er jaw. A fibro-cartilage situated between each condyle of the lower jaw and the temporal bone. It is oval in form, and is sometimes perforated. The external pterygoid muscle is partly inserted into it. It is covered on both sides with a synovial membrane, the two sacs sometimes, owing to the perforation, communicating with each other.

F. of tongue. A small fibro-cartilage, about a quarter of an inch deep and long, situated in the septum of the tongue of some animals.

F. of Wris'berg. See *Wrisberg, cartilages of*.

F. of wrist. See *Fibro-cartilago intermedia triangularis carpi*.

F.s, pu'bic. See *Interpubic disc*.

F., ra'dio-ul'nar. (*Radius; ulna.*) A fibro-cartilage of triangular form, attached by its base to the border separating the carpal from the ulnar articular surface of the radius, and by its apex to the depression on the inner side of the styloid process of the ulna. Its upper surface is covered with the membrana sacciformis of the inferior radio-ulnar articulation, and the lower with the synovial membrane of the wrist-joint.

F., sa'cro-coccyge'an. (*Sacrum; coccyx.*) The modified intervertebral disc which lies between the bodies of the sacrum and coccyx; it is thinner and firmer than these, and is thicker in front and behind than at the sides. When the coccyx is freely movable on the sacrum the fibro-cartilage possesses a distinct cavity in its centre, lined, according to some, by a synovial membrane. It is ossified about middle life.

F., scap'ulo-clavic'ular. (L. *scapula*, the shoulder-blade; *clavicle.*) A wedge-shaped fibro-cartilage, attached by its base to the superior acromio-clavicular ligament, and extending in general only for a short distance between the articulating surfaces; sometimes it is more extensive, and completely divides the joint into two cavities.

F.s, semilu'nar. See *F., semilunar, external* and *F., semilunar, internal.*

F., semilu'nar, exter'nal. (L. *semilunaris*, half-moon-shaped; *externus*, external.) This fibro-cartilage is broader than the internal, and forms a more complete circle. The anterior and posterior extremities are respectively attached immediately in front of and behind the spine of the tibia. The outer border is in contact behind with the tendon of the popliteus. From the posterior extremity a band ascends to join the posterior crucial ligament.

F., semilu'nar, inter'nal. (L. *internus*, internal.) This fibro-cartilage is semicircular in form. Its anterior extremity is inserted into an impression at the fore and inner part of the depression in front of the spine of the tibia. The posterior extremity is attached to the inner edge of the depression behind the spine, in front of the posterior crucial ligament.

F.s, ses'amoid. (Σεσάμη, an Indian bean; εἶδος, likeness.) The nodules of fibro-cartilage developed in the tendons of muscles, such as the peronæus longus.

F., ster'no-clavic'ular. (L. *sternum*, the breast-bone; *clavicle.*) A fibro-cartilage of circular form, situated between the articular surfaces of the sternum and clavicle. Above, it is attached to the upper part of the inner extremity of the clavicle, and below, to the cartilage of the first rib. Each side is lined by a separate synovial membrane, which however communicate with each other when, as sometimes happens, the disc is wanting in the centre.

F.s, stra'tiform. (L. *stratum*, a layer; *forma*, shape.) The fibro-cartilages which form a thin layer on the osseous grooves through which certain tendons play.

F.s, tar'sal. See *Tarsal cartilages.*

F., trian'gular. See *Fibro-cartilago intermedia triangularis carpi.*

F., white. The substance described under the chief heading.

Fi'bro-cartilag'ines. Plural of *Fibro-cartilago.*

F. falcifor'mes. (L. *falx*, a sickle; *forma*, shape.) The semilunar cartilages of the knee-joint.

F. interarticula'res. (L. *inter*, between; *articulus*, a little joint. G. *Bandscheiben.*) Fibro-cartilages situated between the joint ends of bone. They usually present the form of menisci. The chief in man are those of the lower jaw, the clavicle, the wrist, and the knee-joint.

F. intervertebra'les. See *Intervertebral discs.*

Fi'bro-cartilag'inous. Relating to, or consisting of, *Fibro-cartilage.*

F. degenera'tion. A transformation of structure especially occurring in the heart, in which the connective tissue becomes thickened and much indurated, perhaps from chronic inflammation. No true cartilage is formed.

Fi'bro-cartila'go. Same as *Fibro-cartilage.*

F., interme'dia triangula'ris car'pi. (L. *medius*, middle; *triangularis*, three angled; *carpus*, the wrist.) The meniscus of fibro-cartilage which intervenes between the inferior extremity of the ulna and the os semilunare. The apex is attached to the styloid process of the ulna and the base to the ridge, which separates the ulnar from the carpal articulating surface of the radius.

Fi'bro-cell. Same as *Fibre-cell.*

Fibro-cel'lular. (L. *fibra; cellula*, a small space.) Relating to, or consisting of, fibres and cells or areolæ.

F. ankylo'sis. Same as *Ankylosis, incomplete.*

F. an'nulus of leg. See *Annulus of leg.*

F. tis'sue. In Anatomy, tissue consisting both of fibrous and areolar tissue.

In Botany, the form of parenchyma of plants in which the cells become thickened so as to form fibres.

F. tu'mour. An old name for a tumour of the character of a mucous polypus, and consisting of loose fibrous connective tissue. The term included many tumours of the formation now known as *Sarcoma*, and of the softer forms of *Fibroma*, as well as those known as *Myxoma.*

Paget gives the name to cutaneous fibromata, chiefly of the skin about the external organs of generation, which consist of a soft connective tissue, and are encapsulated.

Fi'bro-cel'lule. Same as *Fibre-cell.*

Fi'bro-chondri'tis. (L. *fibra*, a fibre; Gr. χόνδρος, cartilage.) Inflammation of a fibro-cartilage.

Fi'bro-chondros'teal. (L. *fibra;* Gr. χόνδρος, cartilage; ὀστέον, a bone.) Relating to, or consisting of, fibres, cartilage, and bone.

F. appara'tus. A term applied to the animal skeleton in reference to its structure.

Fibrocys'tic. (L. *fibra;* Gr. κύστις, the bladder.) Consisting of fibres and cysts.

F. tu'mour. A term which has been applied to a fibrous or similar tumour which contains cysts whether originating in a natural formation, such as a distended, shut-off portion of a galactophorous duct, or in a mucous softening of the structure of the tumour in the form of a cyst.

Fi'bro-fat'ty. Relating to fibrous tissue and to fat.

F. tu'mour. A term which has been applied to the nodules of elephantiasis arabum, which consist of loose connective tissue enclosing some fat.

Fi'brogen. A synonym of *Fibrinogen.*

Fi'broid. (L. *fibra*, a fibre; Gr. εἶδος, likeness. F. *fibroïde;* G. *fibroid.*) Resembling a fibre, or fibrous tissue. Applied to structures which present straight or wavy lines parallel to, or joining, each other; looking like, but not absolutely separable into, fibres.

Also, used as a noun substantive to denote a fibroid tumour or fibroma.

F. degenera'tion. The transformation

of a tissue into one having a fibrous appearance, in contradistinction to *F. substitution.*

F. degenera'tion of heart. See *Heart, fibrosis of.*

F. degenera'tion of lung. See *Lung, fibrosis of.*

F. infiltra'tion of stomach. See *Linitis.*

F. patch of heart. See *Heart, fibroid patch of.*

F. phthi'sis. See *Phthisis, fibroid.*

F. substitu'tion. (L. *substituo*, to put instead of.) The result of chronic inflammatory action in a structure, whereby the effused fluid undergoes solidification and fibrillation and takes the place of the natural tissue of the affected organ, such as occurs in cirrhosis of the liver.

By some the term is used to signify the replacement of some natural structure by fibrous connective tissue.

F. tu'mour. (L. *tumor*, a swelling.) A term sometimes used in the same sense as *Fibroma*, sometimes as *Myoma*, and sometimes as *Fibromyoma.*

F. tu'mour, recur'rent. (L. *recurro*, to come back.) A term often applied to tumours now known as small spindle-celled sarcoma.

F., u'terine. A fibroid tumour of the womb is sometimes a true fibroma, but generally a myoma, of the variety called fibromyoma, and sometimes of that called leiomyoma.

Fi'broïn. (*Fibrin.* G. *Seidenfibrin.*) $C_{15}H_{23}N_3O_6$. Mulder's term for a substance obtained from silk by boiling it in concentrated acetic acid, and washing the residue in water. It is a white, shining substance, easily torn, soluble in strong acids, from which it is precipitated by water in filaments like fibrin.

Fi'bro-intesti'nal lay'er. (L. *fibra; intestinum*, a gut.) The innermost of the two layers into which the mesoderm of some Invertebrata divides.

Fi'bro-lipo'ma. (L. *fibra*, a fibre; Gr. λίπος, fat.) A fatty tumour containing a large amount of fibrous tissue.

Fibro'ma. (L. *fibra*, a fibre.) A name first proposed by Verneuil to replace that of fibrous tumour. Fibromata consist of interlaced bands of fibrous connective tissue interspersed with more or less intermediate substance consisting of nucleated cells having only a small amount of protoplasm. On section they are white and glistening, or are greyish, or reddish, or yellowish, and translucent; hard with prominent fibrous bands, or softish and succulent, from excess of cells. Fibromata grow wherever connective tissue is found; they occur in connection with periosteum, fascia, bone, skin, and nerves, in the ovary, the uterus, the mamma and the alimentary canal; sometimes, but seldom, they contain large dilated blood-vessels, and occasionally distended lymphatics, but their vascular supply is generally small and scanty. They may grow to a large size, or they may undergo degenerative changes, fatty, mucous, or calcareous.

F., ad'ult. Lancereaux's term for the tumour described under the chief heading.

F., amor'phous. (Ἀ, neg.; μορφή, form.) The form in which the intercellular substance is in a very slight degree fibrillated.

F., are'olar. (L. *areola*, a small space.) The form of soft fibroma in which the loose fibrous connective tissue is arranged so as to form spaces filled with semiliquid substance.

F., cor'neous. (L. *cornu*, horn.) Rindfleisch's term for a fibroma with a glistening, tendinous, non-fibrillated section.

F., cys'tic. (Κύστις, a bladder.) A fibroma which has undergone mucous degeneration in circumscribed spots.

F. den'sum. (L. *densus*, thick.) Same as *F., hard.*

F., des'moïd. (Δεσμός, a band; εἶδος, likeness.) A term applied to those hard fibromas in which the bands of fibrous tissue are very prominent.

F., em'bryonal. (Ἔμβρυον, the embryo. F. *fibrome embryonaire.*) A term applied by Lancereaux to a sarcoma, which he looks upon as an incompletely developed connective-tissue tumour, the tissue having become arrested at an early stage of its evolution.

F., em'bryonal, fu'si-cel'lular. (L. *fusus*, a spindle; *cellula*, a small cell. F. *fibrome embryonaire fuso-cellulaire.*) Lancereaux's term for a spindle-celled sarcoma.

F., em'bryonal, glo'bo-cel'lular. (L. *globus*, a ball; *cellula.* F. *fibrome embryonaire globo-cellulaire.*) Lancereaux's term for a round-celled sarcoma.

F., fascic'ular. (L. *fasciculus*, a small bundle.) A lobulated fibroma in which the intercellular substance consists of interlacing fibres enclosing cells.

F., fat'ty. A fibroma which has undergone partial fatty degeneration.

Also, an areolar fibroma enclosing fat.

F., firm. Same as *F., hard.*

F. fungoï'des. (L. *fungus*, a fungus; Gr. εἶδος, likeness.) Tilbury Fox's term for the form of fibroma molluscum which is characterised by its vascularity, its rapid growth, and its tendency to ulcerate.

F., gland'ular. A fibroid tumour arising from the capsule or other connective tissue of a gland, such as the breast gland.

F., hard. (F. *fibrome dur*; G. *festes Fibrom.*) The form of fibroid tumour which is firm and dense, which creaks on section, which shows a white or reddish glistening surface, with frequently a regular, concentric arrangement of the fibres probably from being formed around blood-vessels; the cells are few and scattered. This form is often encapsuled, and is sometimes cavernous. It occurs in the antrum, on bones, in the parotid region, as nasal polypus, as false neuroma, or as a painful subcutaneous tumour.

F. lax'um. (L. *laxus*, slack.) A synonym of *F., areolar.*

F. mollus'cum. Virchow's term for *Molluscum fibrosum.*

F., mu'cous. (L. *mucus*, slime.) A fibroma which has begun to undergo mucous degeneration.

Also, the same as *F., myxomatous.*

F., myxo'matous. (Μύξα, mucus.) A fibroma in which has been developed a new formation like to that of mucous membrane, such as occurs occasionally in a fibroma of the skin.

F. of bone. A fibroid tumour may arise from the periosteum or from the endosteum of bone. In the former case it does not encroach on the osseous structures as does a sarcoma, according to Virchow.

F. of nerve. A fibroma developed from the fibrous sheath of a nerve; to be distinguished from a true neuroma, although frequently included in that term.

F. of skin. Same as *Molluscum fibrosum.*

F., ossif'ic. (L. *os*, a bone; *fio*, to become.) A fibroma which has undergone calcareous degeneration.

F. pen'dulum. (L. *pendulus*, hanging.) The form of molluscum fibrosum which has a pedicle by which it hangs.

F. petrif'icum. (L. *petra*, a stone; *fio*, to become.) A fibroma which has undergone calcareous degeneration.

F. recidi'vum. (L. *recidivus*, returning.) Same as *Fibroid tumour, recurrent.*

F. sim'plex. (L. *simplex*, simple.) Tilbury Fox's term for the form of molluscum fibrosum in which the tubercle is at first softish and sessile, but becomes pedunculated and flabby as it increases in size. It is the ordinary form of *Molluscum fibrosum.*

F., soft. (F. *fibrome mou*; G. *weiches Fibrom.*) The form of fibrous tumour which is translucent, greyish, and perhaps succulent on section. It contains more cells than the hard form, many of them being spindle-shaped or caudate, and the fibres are in smaller bundles, and much interlaced.

F., teleangeiectat'ic. (*Teleangeiectasis.*) The form in which large vascular channels are found.

F., u'terine. A fibroid tumour growing from the connective tissue of the womb. See *Fibroid, uterine.*

Fi'bro-mu'cous. (L. *fibra*; *mucus*, mucus.) Relating to fibres and to mucus.

F. mem'brane. A term applied to those mucous membranes which lie upon a fibrous structure, or the corium of which is strong and fibrous; such as the lining membrane of the maxillary sinuses.

Fibromus'cular. (L. *fibra*; *musculus*, a muscle.) Relating to fibrous and to muscular tissue.

F. tu'mour. A fibrous tumour containing muscular tissue. Same as *Myoma* and *Fibromyoma.*

Fibromyo'ma. (L. *fibra*; Gr. μῦς, a muscle.) A myoma in which the tumour contains a large proportion of fibrous connective tissue. This is the form of myoma which constitutes the greater number of what are generally called fibroid tumours of the uterus.

F. lipomato'des. (*Lipoma*; Gr. εἶδος, likeness.) Term used by Virchow as synonymous with *Xanthoma* of Duhring and the *Xanthelasma* and *Vitiligoidea* of other authors.

Fibromyxo'ma. (L. *fibra*; Gr. μύξα, mucus.) A myxoma which contains much fibrous tissue.

Fibroneuro'ma. (L. *fibra*; Gr. νεῦρον, a nerve.) The form of neuroma which consists chiefly of fibrous connective tissue; it is really a fibroma of the sheath of the nerve.

Fibronu'cleated. (L. *fibra*; *nucleus*, a kernel.) Relating to, or consisting of, fibres and nuclei.

F. tu'mour. A tumour in which fibrous connective tissue and oval nuclei are the predominant structures, such as occurs in a sarcoma.

Fi'bro-plas'tic. (L. *fibra*, a fibre; Gr. πλάσσω, to form. F. *fibro-plastique.*) Having power to form or make fibres; fibre-making.

F. bod'ies. (F. *corps fibroplastiques.*) Ch. Robin's term for *Connective tissue corpuscles.*

F. cells. See *Cells, fibroplastic.*

F. degenera'tion. A term for the disease now called actinomycosis.

F. lymph. The lymph which when vascularised takes part in the healing of a wound.

F. tis'sue. The same as *Granulation tissue.*

F. tu'mour. A term formerly applied, as by Lebert, to a tumour containing fibres and fusiform cells, which would now be called a large spindle-celled sarcoma.

Fibrosarco'ma. A tumour intermediate in character between a fibroma and a spindle-celled sarcoma; it is firm and coarse-grained, the cells are generally deficient in protoplasm, and the intercellular substance may be either scanty, or abundant and fibrillated.

Fi'brose. (L. *fibra*, a fibre.) A constituent of the wood cells of plants. It is insoluble in ammoniacal copper oxide solution, but is soluble in strong sulphuric acid. Also called *Cellulose.*

Fibrose'rous. (L. *fibra*; *serum.*) Relating to, or composed of, a fibrous or a serous membrane.

F. mem'brane. Term applied to the combination of a fibrous with a serous membrane, as in the case of the outer layer of the pericardium, the inner surface of which is lined by a serous membrane.

Fibro'sis. (L. *fibra.*) The development and the condition of *Fibroid degeneration.*

F., arte'rio-capil'lary. (L. *arteria*, an artery; *capillus*, a hair.) A term applied by Gull and Sutton to a hyaline-fibroid deposit in, or transformation of, the coats of the smaller arteries and capillaries of the body in that form of Bright's disease which is accompanied by a small contracted kidney. They look upon the condition of the kidney as the expression of a degeneration affecting the minute blood-vessels of the whole body.

F., car'diac. See *Heart, fibrosis of.*

F. of heart. See *Heart, fibrosis of.*

F. of intes'tines. See *Intestines, fibrosis of.*

F. of lung. See *Lung, fibrosis of.*

F. of stom'ach. See *Stomach, fibrosis of.*

Fibrospon'giæ. (L. *fibra*, a fibre; *spongia*, a sponge. G. *Faserschwämme.*) An Order of the Class *Spongia*, Subkingdom *Cœlenterata*, having a horny or siliceous skeleton.

Fi'brous. (L. *fibra*, a small thread or fibre. F. *fibreux*; G. *faserig.*) Having, or composed of, fibres; like fibres; full of fibres.

F. ankylo'sis. See under *Ankylosis.*

F. bron'chocele. See *Goitre, fibrous.*

F. Carthage'na bark. A kind of cinchona, probably derived from the *Cinchona lancifolia*, Mutis. Quills or half quills, one inch or more in diameter, and variable in length, with yellowish-brown epidermis; bark, when broken, with long, stringy, fibrous splinters; texture loose, soft, and spongy under the teeth.

F. car'tilage. Same as *Fibro-cartilage.*

F. cel'lular tis'sue. A plant-tissue composed both of cells and fibres.

F. cone. Term applied by Mayo to the system of radiating fibres, known as the *Corona radiata*, in the brain.

F. connec'tive tis'sue. (G. *Faserge-webe.*) The fine, transparent, undivided, homogeneous filaments, 1-50,000th″ to 1-25,000″ in diameter, which constitute the greater part of the fibrous tissues found in tendon and ligament. The fibres are arranged in bundles, which run

longitudinally, with a slightly wavy course, and are interspersed with a few elastic fibres. They are separated and, to a large extent, invested by cells. This tissue contains but few blood-vessels, and these form large, oblong meshes. The lymphatics are large, numerous, and irregular in form, occasionally widening out into lymph spaces. A few nerves are distributed to the fasciculi, and terminate in special end-organs. Fibrous tissue is very resistant, and is employed where strength is required. Each filament is doubly refracting. White fibrous tissue is resolved into gelatin by boiling in water, and swells up when treated with acetic acid.

F. growth. See *F. tumour*.

F. hyperpla'sia. See *Hyperplasia, fibrous.*

F. mat'ter of the brain. The *Nerve-fibres.*

F. mem'branes. Membranes which, like those of the periosteum and dura mater, are chiefly composed of fibrous tissue.

F. myxo'ma. See *Myxoma, fibrous.*

F. ner'vous mat'ter. The *Nerve-fibres.*

F. pol'ypus. See *Polypus, fibrous.*

F. rheu'matism. See *Rheumatism, fibrous.*

F. rings of heart. See *Heart, fibrous rings of.*

F. root. A root which consists of a considerable number of filiform lateral offshoots.

F. sys'tem. A generic term by Bichat which includes such structures as the periosteum, the perichondrium, the ligamentous tissues, the tendons, the dura mater, the pericardium, the sclerotic, and other structures of like nature.

F. tis'sue, acciden'tal. (L. *accido*, to happen. F. *tissu fibreux accidentel.*) The fibrous tissue of a morbid growth.

F. tis'sue, white. The same as *F. connective tissue.*

F. tis'sue, yel'low. Same as *Elastic fibres.*

F. tu'mour. Same as *Fibroma.*

F. tu'mour, recur'rent. Same as *Fibroid tumour, recurrent.*

Fi'bro-vas'cular. (L. *fibra ; vasculum*, a little vessel.) Relating to, or consisting of, fibres and vessels.

F. bun'dles. (F. *faisceaux fibrovasculaires ;* G. *Fibrovasalstränge, Gefässbündel.*) The constituent elements of wood. They are bundles or strands of tissue consisting of woody fibres and of ducts running throughout the axis and appendages of the higher plants. Each bundle consisting usually of xylem internally and phlöem externally, separated by cambium or meristem, the whole lying in parenchyma. If the bundles are destitute of cambium they are termed closed ; if, on the other hand, they contain cambium, they are called open.

They constitute the chief organ of support in plants ; when lignified they form the harder parts, the axis, and the venation of leaves, and they remain as the skeleton when the soft parenchyma is removed.

F. fascic'uli. (L. *fasciculus*, a bundle.) See *F. bundles.*

F. sys'tem. The part of plant tissue consisting of cords or bundles of woody tissue and of vessels running vertically. See *F. bundles.*

F. tis'sue. The tissue of plants which consists of vessels with spiral fibres.

F. tu'mour, recur'rent. Same as *Fibroid tumour, recurrent.*

Fib'ula. (L. *fibula*, a brooch ; from *figo*, to fasten. Gr. περόνη ; F. *péroné ;* I. *peroneo ;* S. *perone ;* G. *Wadenbein.*) The splint bone ; so called because it fastens or fixes the tibia and relative muscles. A very long and slender bone. It presents a shaft and two extremities. The upper extremity or head articulates with the external tuberosity of the femur, and is prolonged posteriorly into a point, the styloid process, to which the biceps cruris tendon and the external lateral ligament are attached. The rest of the head gives attachment to the anterior and posterior tibio-fibular ligaments, and to the soleus behind and the peroneus longus in front. The lower extremity forms the external malleolus. It articulates by its inner surface with the astragalus, to which it is firmly connected by two fasciculi of the external lateral ligament, and with the lower and outer surface of the tibia. The shaft presents four surfaces, named the anterior, external, antero-internal, and postero-internal, and four ridges, named the anterior, interosseous, posterior, and oblique. To the anterior surface are attached the extensor longus digitorum, peroneus tertius, and extensor proprius pollicis muscles. To the external surface are attached the peroneus longus and brevis muscles. To the antero-internal surface the tibialis posticus muscle, and to the postero-internal surface the soleus and the flexor longus pollicis.

The fibula may be absent, as in some whales and in the Boa constrictor ; it is small in birds ; in bats its upper end is very small ; in ruminants and in Equidæ it is reduced to a rudiment.

Also, a term used by Celsus for a surgical instrument used to draw together the edges of a gaping wound.

F., ar'tery of. The medullary artery of the fibula, which enters it about the middle of the antero-internal surface.

F., articula'tions of. (L. *articulus*, a joint.) The fibula articulates with two bones, the tibia and the astragalus.

F., devel'opment of. This bone develops from three centres : one for the shaft, which first appears about the sixth week of fœtal life ; one for the lower end, which appears in the second year ; and one for the upper extremity, which appears about the fourth year. The lower epiphysis unites first with the shaft about the twentieth year ; the upper is joined about the twenty-fifth year.

F., disloca'tion of. The upper end of the fibula may be dislocated either forwards or backwards or outwards without fracture ; it may also be dislocated upwards as the result of an oblique fracture of the tibia and of dislocation of the ankle.

The lower end is rarely displaced except in connection with dislocation of the astragalus or of the ankle-joint ; but it may occur backwards without other injury.

F., frac'ture of. The fibula may be broken in any part of its length by direct or by indirect violence ; its most common seat is from two to four inches from the tip of the malleolus, and then it is often accompanied by dislocation of the foot.

F., nerve of. A small branch derived from the posterior tibial nerve.

Fib'ulad. A term applied by Dr. Bar-

clay in the same sense as *Fibular aspect;* used adverbially.

Fib'ulæform. (L. *fibula*, a clasp; *forma*, shape. G. *klammerförmig.*) Shaped like a brooch or clasp.

Fibulæ'us. (*Fibula.*) The *Peronæus longus.*

Fib'ular. Of, or belonging to, the *Fibula.*

F. ar'tery. The *Peroneal artery.*

F. ar'tery, supe'rior. (L. *superior*, that which is above. G. *obere Wadenbeinarterie.*) A branch either of the anterior, or less frequently of the posterior tibial, or even of the popliteal artery. It crosses the neck of the fibula, perforating the attachment of the soleus, and supplying that muscle, the peroneus longus, and the skin.

F. as'pect. Applied by Dr. Barclay, of Edinburgh, in his proposed Nomenclature, when treating of the aspects of the sacral or lower extremities, as meaning towards the fibula.

F. commu'nicating nerve. The *Peronæal communicating nerve.*

F. nerve. The *Peronæal nerve.*

F. re'gion, mus'cles of. The peroneus longus and the peroneus brevis muscles.

Fibula'rē os. (L. *fibula; os*, a bone.) A bone of the tarsus which articulates with the fibula in its primitive form; in man it is represented by the os calcis.

Fibula'ris. Belonging to the *Fibula.*

F. bre'vis. The *Peronæus brevis.*

F. lon'gus. The *Peronæus longus.*

F. pri'mus. (L. *primus*, first.) The *Peronæus longus.*

Fibula'tio. (L. *fibula*, a clasp.) See *Infibulation.*

Fica'ria. (L. *ficus*, a fig, from a supposed resemblance. F. *ficaire;* G. *Feigenwarzenkraut.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Ranunculaceæ.*

Also, the lesser celandine or pilewort, *Ranunculus ficaria.*

F. commu'nis. (L. *communis*, common.) The *Ranunculus ficaria.*

F. ranunculoï'des, Mönch. The *Ranunculus ficaria.*

F. ver'na, Persoon. (L. *vernus*, belonging to spring.) The *Ranunculus ficaria.*

Fica'ric. Relating to the *Ranunculus ficaria.*

F. ac'id. St. Martin's term for an acrid, volatile substance found in *Ranunculus ficaria* and other species.

Fi'carin. A substance obtained by evaporating to dryness the alcoholic solution of an aqueous extract of the *Ranunculus ficaria.* It is a bright yellowish, sweetish, somewhat bitterish substance, soluble in water, insoluble in absolute alcohol. It has been used as a local application, in lotion, ointment, or liniment, to piles.

Fica'tio. (L. *ficus*, a fig. F. *fication.*) The growing or development of condylomata of the kind called *Ficus.*

Fich'telit. (G. *Fichte*, the pine.) $x(C_5H_6)$. A substance crystallising in monoclinic prisms, found by Mollet in the fissures of the stem of *Pinus australis*, and in fossil woods. It is soluble in ether and hot alcohol, and melts at 45° C.

Fi'ciform. (L. *ficus*, a fig; *forma*, shape.) Like to a fig in shape.

Fi'coid. (L. *ficus*, a fig; Gr. εἶδος, likeness. F. *ficoïde.*) Belonging to, resembling, or having an arrangement of parts as in, the Genus *Ficus.*

Also, resembling a fig; fig-like.

Ficoid'al. (L. *ficus;* Gr. εἶδος.) Relating to, or resembling, the Genus *Ficus.*

F. alli'ance. Same as *Ficoïdales.*

Ficoida'les. (L. *ficus;* Gr. εἶδος, likeness.) An Alliance of perigynous Exogens, according to Lindley, having monodichlamydeous flowers, central or axile placentæ, polypetalous corolla if present, and external embryo curved round a small quantity of mealy albumen. It includes *Basellaceæ*, *Mesembryaceæ*, *Tetragoniaceæ*, and *Soleranthaceæ.*

Ficoï'deæ. (L. *ficus*, a fig; Gr. εἶδος.) A synonym of *Mesembryaceæ.*

Fi'coids. (L. *ficus;* Gr. εἶδος.) A term for the plants of the Nat. Order *Mesembryaceæ.*

Ficoncella. Italy, in the Paglia Valley, near Siena. Thermal springs of a temperature of 33° C. (91·4° F.) The solid constituents are small, amongst them being a little iron; the water contains a small quantity of carbonic acid gas and hydrogen sulphide.

Fico'sa eminen'tia. (L. *ficosus*, like the fig; *eminentia*, a projection.) Same as the disease *Ficus.*

Fi'cous. (L. *ficus*, the fig.) Like a fig, or like the disease *Ficus.*

Fi'cus. (L. *ficus*, a fig tree. F. *figuier;* I. *fico;* S. *higuera;* G. *Feigenbaum.*) The fig tree. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Urticaceæ.*

Also, B. Ph., the dried fruit of the *Ficus carica*, imported from Smyrna.

In U.S. Ph., the fleshy receptacle of *Ficus carica*, Linné, bearing fruit upon its inner surface.

Figs are nutritive and somewhat laxative; they are used as an article of food, as a demulcent in decoction, and as a poultice to inflamed parts, such as a gumboil. Billroth found a poultice of dried figs boiled in milk an excellent deodoriser in a case of cancer.

Also (L. *ficus*, a fig; F. *fic;* G. *Feigwarze*), a name given to a fleshy substance, or kind of condyloma, resembling a fig.

F. ægypti'aca. The *F. sycomorus.*

F. anthelmin'tica, Mart. (Ἀντί, against; ἕλμινς, a worm.) A Brazilian tree affording caoutchouc. Juice used against tapeworm.

F. as'pera. (L. *asper*, rough.) The fruit of this species is edible.

F. auricula'ta. (L. *auriculatus*, eared.) The fruit of this species is edible.

F. bengalen'sis, Linn. Same as *F. indica.*

F. benghalen'sis, Willd. The Jamaica fig-tree. Hab. India. The fruit of this species is edible. The juice forms a kind of gum lac, and is used against the poison of manchineel. Probably the same as *F. indica.*

F. benjami'na, Linn. The fruit of this species, though of inferior quality, is edible. A decoction of the leaves mixed with oil is applied to ulcers.

F. car'ica, Linn. (L. *Caricus*, Carian; the best figs came from Caria, a Province of Asia Minor. F. *figuier ordinaire;* G. *Feigenbaum.*) The systematic name of the fig tree, which furnishes the official *Ficus.* The milky juice is said to have digestive powers.

F. cerif'era, Blume. (L. *cera*, wax;

fero, to bear.) Supplies the vegetable wax of Sumatra.

F. citrifo'lia. (L. *citrus*, a lemon tree; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. India. The bark is balsamic, diuretic, and astringent. Used in decoction as a bath in leprosy.

F. commu'nis. (L. *communis*, common.) The *F. carica.*

F. conglomera'ta, Roxb. (L. *conglomero*, to heap together.) The *F. cunia.*

F. cu'nia, Buch. Hab. India. Fruit used in aphthæ and constipation; it and the bark used in decoction as a bath for leprosy.

F. dæ'mona, Vahl. (L. *dæmon*, an evil spirit.) The juice is a virulent poison.

F. dolia'ria, Mart. Hab. Brazil. Juice a drastic purgative and anthelmintic; specially used against *Anchylostomum duodenale.*

F. elas'tica, Roxb. (*Elastic.*) A native of India, from which the greater part of the india rubber of Continental India is obtained.

F. ellip'tica, Kunth. (L. *ellipsis*, a defect, an ellipsis.) A native of America. India rubber is obtained from its juice.

F. excel'sa, Vahl. (L. *excelsus*, lofty.) Hab. India. A decoction of the root is used in visceral obstructions, and, as well as the leaves, is applied to wounds and bruises.

F. gran'atum. The fruit of this species is edible.

F. in'diæ gra'na. (L. *granum*, a grain. F. *cochenille du nopal.*) A name for the *Coccus cacti*, or cochineal insect.

F. in'dica, Linn. Banyan tree. The juice of this tree is very rich in caoutchouc; when discharged from parts attacked by the *Coccus lacca* it is resinous, and forms a kind of gum lac. The juice is used for toothache and for excoriations and cracks of the skin. The bark is tonic, and is used in diabetes.

Also (F. *figue d'Inde*), name for the *Cactus opuntia*, or prickly pear; the Indian fig.

The same as *F. bengalensis*, Linn.

Also, a name of the *Musa paradisaica.*

Also, a name of the *Uvaria triloba.*

F. inferna'lis. (L. *infernalis*, belonging to the infernal regions.) The *Jatropha curcas.*

F. nit'ida, Thunb. (L. *nitidus*, shining.) Root and leaves, boiled in oil, applied to bruises.

F. oppositifo'lia, Willd. (L. *oppositus*, placed over against; *folium*, a leaf.) Hab. India. Fruit, seeds, and bark emetic; bark antiperiodic.

F. pas'sa. (L. *passus*, dried.) A dried fig.

F. polycar'pa, Roxb. (Πολύς, many; καρπός, fruit.) Properties like *F. oppositifolia.*

F. prinoï'des, Willd. (Πρῖνος, the evergreen oak; εἶδος, likeness.) A native of America. It yields india rubber.

F. pu'mila. The fruit of this species, though poor, is edible.

F. racemo'sa, Linn. (L. *racemosus*, clustering.) The country fig tree. Hab. India. Bark astringent, used in hæmaturia, diabetes, and menorrhagia; leaves used in liver complaints; juice of root tonic; powdered bark, mixed with gingeley oil, used as an application to cancers.

F. ra'dula, Willd. (L. *radula*, a scraping-iron.) A native of America. It yields india rubber.

F. religio'sa, Linn. (L. *religiosus.* F. *figuier des pagodes.*) The pippul or sacred fig of India. The fruit of this species is edible, but is of inferior quality. Seeds cooling and alterative, leaves and young shoots purgative, bark given in itch.

F. rubes'cens, Vahl. (L. *rubesco*, to grow red.) Hab. India. Juice of root used in colic; juice of leaves in dysentery; bark used as a pectoral.

F. Rum'phii. The fruit of this species is edible.

F. Saussurea'na. (*Saussure*, a French naturalist.) The cow tree. The juice is milky, and is used as a substitute for milk.

F. sep'tica, Forst. The juice of this tree is acrid, emetic, and vermifuge.

F. sycamo'rus, Linn. (L. *sycomorus*, a mulberry tree. F. *figuier de Pharaon.*) The sycamore fig. Fruit similar to, but not so good as, that of *Ficus carica.*

F. tincto'ria, Forst. (L. *tinctor*, a dyer.) Juice of the young fruit used in rheumatic pains and phlegmonous inflammation as a local application.

F. toxica'ria, Linn. (L. *toxicum*, poison.) The juice of this tree is a virulent poison, and is used to envenom weapons.

F. tsje'la, Hamilton. A species from the juice of which a kind of gum lac is obtained. Used as *F. rubescens.*

F. un'guium. (L. *unguis*, a nail.) An everted, projecting condition of the root caused by a chronic inflammation and thickening of the hinder part of the nail.

F. venena'ta. (L. *venenatus*, furnished with poison.) Hab. Guiana. Used to poison arrows with.

F. vene'rea. The disease called *Ficus.*

F. vulga'ris. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) The common fig, *F. carica.*

Fi'da. (Arab.) Alchemical name for gold or silver. (Ruland.)

Fid'dle. (Mid. E. *fithel, fidel;* Sax. *fiðele;* G. *fiedel;* perhaps from Low L. *vidula*, a viol, a fiddle.) A stringed musical instrument.

F.-sha'ped. Resembling a fiddle in form; panduriform. Applied to a leaf which is constricted in the middle like a fiddle.

Fi'deris. Switzerland, Canton Graubünden, in the charming Prättigau Valley, about 3400 feet above sea-level. A cold mineral water containing sodium carbonate 15 grains, sodium sulphate 6 grains, and a small quantity of iron, with free carbonic acid, in 16 ounces. It is used in stomach catarrhs, anæmia, and threatened tuberculosis.

Fid'gets. (Dim. of E. *fidge*, to be continually moving up and down; from Icel. *fika*, to climb up nimbly. F. *crispations, agacement des nerfs;* G. *Nervenzuckungen.*) A condition of great restlessness, with pains or disagreeable sensations in the legs.

Fidicina'les. (L. *fidicen*, a harper, or one who plays on a stringed instrument; from *fides*, a gut-string; *cano*, to sound.) Applied to the lumbricales muscles of the hand, from their employment by musicians in playing on certain instruments.

Fi'dous. (L. *findo*, to cleave.) Cleft.

Fidu'cia. (L. *fiducia*, from *fido*, to trust.) Former term for the firm faith of the sick in the medical attendant; of how great value this was towards accomplishing a happy cure, was declared by Hippocrates, *in Prognost. procem.*

Field. (Mid. E. *feld;* Sax. *feld;* G. *Feld;* from an uncertain root. F. *champ;* I. *campo;* S. *campo.*) An open piece of land, surrounded by a fence, for tillage or pasturage.

F. bas'il. The *Calamintha acinos.*

F. bell-flow'er. The *Campanula patula.*

F. chick'weed. The *Cerastium arvense.*

F. cy'press. The *Ajuja chamæpitys.*

F. dres'sing, first. A part of the kit of a soldier when on active service against an enemy. In the English army it consists of a piece of lint spread with simple ointment and wrapped in waxed paper, a triangular bandage, two safety pins and some ordinary pins, all folded in waxed paper. In the German army it generally consists of a triangular bandage and safety pin, two plugs of salicylated jute in salicylic gauze, and an antiseptic gauze bandage with a safety pin.

F. gar'lic, streak'ed. The *Allium oleraceum.*

F. gen'tian. The *Gentiana campestris.*

F. glass. The more distant from the eye of the lenses of an eyepiece for the microscope or telescope.

F. hos'pital. See *Hospital, field.*

F.-lark. The common name for the *Alauda arvensis.*

F. lens. Same as *F. glass.*

F. mad'der, lit'tle. The *Sherardia arvensis.*

F., magnet'ic. See *Magnetic field.*

F. mar'ygold. The *Calendula arvensis.*

F. of force. See *Force, field of.*

F. of view. All the points which are visible through the eyepiece of an optical instrument.

F. of vis'ion. The area in space, luminous rays from any point of which can fall on the retina, the eye remaining stationary; the limits of indirect vision; the extent of a plane at right angles to the visual axis, light emanating from any part of which can be distinguished with the eye. The limit of the area of indirect vision extends to 90° from the point of fixation on the outer side; 70° on the inner, in consequence of the projection of the nose; about 70° above, and 60° below.

F. of vis'ion, tests of. The principle on which all tests of the area or field of vision are founded is to make the patient fix the eye on some object directly in front of him and to move a source of light from this point outwards in all meridians. On connecting the point at which in each meridian the light is no longer perceived a nearly circular figure is obtained, which represents the field of vision. See *Perimeter* and *Campimeter.*

F. pink. The *Holosteum umbellatum.*

F. sca'bious. The *Knautia arvensis.*

F. scor'pion grass. The *Myosotis arvensis.*

F. tre'foil. The *Trifolium cæruleum.*

F. weed. The *Anthemis cotula;* also the *Erigeron philadelphicum.*

F. wood'ruff. The *Asperula arvensis.*

Fies'tel. Germany, in Westphalia. Earthy, saline, sulphur waters.

Fifth. (Sax. *fifta.* F. *cinquième, quinte;* I. *quinto;* S. *quinto;* G. *fünfte.*) The ordinal of five; one of five equal parts into which a thing is divided.

F. nerve. The *Trifacial nerve.*

F. ven'tricle. (L. *ventriculus,* the belly.) The cavity which lies between the two layers of the septum lucidum. See *Ventricle of brain, fifth.*

Fig. (F. *figue;* from L. *ficus,* a fig. I. *fico;* S. *higo;* G. *Feige.*) The fruit of the *Ficus carica,* or fig tree. See *Ficus.*

F.s, el'emë. (Probably Turk. *ellémé,* chosen by hand.) Dried Smyrna figs of the best quality.

F.s, Greek. The fruit of *Ficus carica* from Greece. They are smaller than Smyrna figs and have less pulp.

F., In'dian. The *Ficus indica;* also the *Opuntia ficus indica.*

F., infer'nal. The *Argemone mexicana.*

F.s, Smyr'na. The fruit of the *Ficus carica* from this place. They are the most esteemed.

F. tree. The *Ficus carica.*

F. tree, In'dian. The *Ficus indica.*

F. tree, Jamai'ca. The *Ficus benghalensis.*

F. tree, syc'amore. The *Ficus sycamorus.*

F. wart. The same as *Verruca acuminata* of Duhring.

F.-wort. See *Figwort.*

Fig'uline. (L. *figulus,* a potter.) A term for potters' clay.

Figu'ra veno'sa. (L. *figura,* a form; *venosus,* veiny.) The *Sinus terminalis,* or marginal vessel surrounding the vascular area of the embryo.

Fig'urate. (L. *figura.* G. *ausgebildet, verziert.*) Having some definite form.

Figura'tio. (L. *figuro,* to fashion.) A term for *Imagination.*

Fig'ure. (F. *figure;* from L. *figura,* a form. I. *figura;* S. *figura;* G. *Figur.*) The form of a thing; shape.

F., caryolyt'ic. (Κарύος, a nucleus; λύω, to loose.) A peculiar figure which appears in the early stage of the development of the egg in some Annelids. The nucleolus, at first amœboid, divides, and simultaneously the wall of the germinal vesicle thins and vanishes, its place being marked by a clear non-granular space, within which a spindle-like body forms, consisting of a central plate of granules, formed from the broken-up nucleus and rays of protoplasm, disposed in two tapering cones fore and aft from this central nuclear plate, as Strasburger has called it. The closterium-like or caraway-seed-like structure lying in the protoplasm of the ovum presents at each extremity a clear space surrounded by an aureole of star-like rays. The material of this spindle or caryolytic figure is derived from the germinal spot, and from some of the original protoplasmic contents of the now indistinguishable germinal vesicle.

F.s, epithe'lioïd. (*Epithelium;* Gr. εἶδος, likeness.) Albert's term for the black lines meeting each other at different angles and enclosing spaces which are seen on the surface of certain articular cartilages and the rings of the trachea after treatment with nitrate of silver. They are believed to indicate an endothelium.

F.s, ker'atoïd. (Κέρας, a horn; εἶδος, likeness.) Albert's term for the black lines meeting each other at various angles and enclosing unstained areas which are seen in the lymph spaces after treatment with nitrate of silver, from their resemblance to the corneal epi-

thelium when so treated. They are believed to indicate an endothelium.

F.s, magnet'ic. See *Magnetic figures.*

F. of 8. See *Bandage, figure-of-eight.*

F.-of-eight ban'dage. See *Bandage, figure-of-eight.*

F.-of-eight su'ture. See *Suture, figure-of-eight.*

Fig'wort. The plants of the Genus *Scrophularia;* also the *Ranunculus ficaria;* also the plants of the Nat. Order *Scrophulariaceæ.*

F., great wa'ter. (F. *scrofulaire;* G. *Braunwurz.*) Common name for the *Scrophularia aquatica,* or water betony.

F., knot'ted. The *Scrophularia nodosa.*

Fi'la. Plural of *Filum.*

F. corona'ria. (L. *corona,* a crown.) Tendinous fibres extending from the nodulus of the mitral valve to the inner surface of the fibrous rings of the atrioventricular orifices.

F. interme'dia ner'vi acus'tici. (L. *intermedius,* situated between; *nervus,* a nerve; *acusticus,* relating to hearing.) Fine nerve filaments connecting the auditory with the facial nerve before they enter the internal auditory foramen.

F. ner'vea. (L. *nervus,* a nerve.) Nerve fibres.

F. olfacto'ria. (L. *olfactorius,* pertaining to smell.) The fibres of the olfactory nerve distributed to the nasal mucous membrane.

F. spermat'ica. (L. *spermaticus,* seminal. G. *Samenfaden.*) The *Spermatozoa.*

Fila'ceous. (L. *filum,* a thread.) Thread-like.

Fila'go. (L. *filum,* a thread. G. *Fadenkraut.*) Cudweed or cotton weed; from the cottony web connected with every part of the plant. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ.*

F. arven'sis, Linn. (L. *arvensis,* belonging to the fields.) Root astringent.

F. cespito'sa, Raf. (L. *cespes,* turf.) The *F. germanica.*

F. german'ica, Linn. Cudweed. Root astringent.

F. leontopo'dium, Linn. The *Leontopodium alpinum.*

F. marit'ima, Linn. The *Diotis maritima.*

F. min'ima, Vriess. (L. *minimus,* least.) Root astringent.

F. monta'na, Linn. (L. *mons,* a mountain.) Root astringent.

F. panicula'ta, Mönch. (L. *paniculum,* a tuft.) The *F. arvensis.*

F. pig'mæa. Perhaps the *F. minima.*

F. rotunda'ta, Mönch. The *F. germanica.*

F. vulga'ris, Lamb. The *F. germanica.*

Fil'ament. (Old F. *filamens;* from Low L. *filamentum,* a small thread; from L. *filum,* a thread. F. *fibrille, filament;* G. *Faserchen.*) A small delicate thread-like substance; a fibre.

Also, in Botany (G. *Staubfaden*), the stalk of an anther. It is usually hair-like and slender, but it is sometimes expanded like a leaf.

F., male. The short, one-celled stalk which bears the antheridium of certain Algæ.

F.s of Müller. The *Fibres of Müller.*

F.s of Purkin'jë. See *Fibres of Purkinje.*

F., sex'ual. A term applied to the short, one-celled stalk of the oogonium of some Algæ when it also bears an antheridium.

Filamen'ta. Plural of *Filamentum.*

F. ner'vea Wrisberg'ii. The *Portia intermedia of Wrisberg.*

F. pon'tis latera'lia (L. *pons,* a bridge; *lateralis,* lateral.) The same as *Tænia pontis.*

Filamen'tary. (Low L. *filamentum,* a small thread.) Consisting of, or resembling, a filament.

Filamen'toid. (Low L. *filamentum;* Gr. εἶδος, likeness.) Resembling a filament.

Filamen'tose. The same as *Filamentous.*

Filamen'tous. (Low L. *filamentum,* a small thread. G. *fadenförmig.*) Made up of threads.

Filamen'tum. (Low L. *filamentum;* from L. *filum,* a thread.) A filament or thread.

Also, a fibrillary or thread-like deposit in the urine.

Fi'lar. (L. *filum,* a thread. G. *fadenförmig, fädlich.*) Pertaining to, or resembling, a thread.

Fila'ria. (L. *filum,* a thread, or line. F. *filaire;* G. *Fadenwurm.*) A Genus of the Order *Nematoda,* Class *Nematelmintha,* Subkingdom *Vermes.*

F. abbrevia'ta, Rudolphi. (L. *abbrevio,* to shorten.) Found in the abdominal cavity of *Furnarius leucopus* and *F. rufus,* and in *Motacilla melanocephala.*

F. aculea'ta, Creplin. (L. *aculeatus,* prickly.) Found in the proventriculus of *Tringa alpina.*

F. acu'ta, Diesing. (L. *acutus,* pointed.) Found in the abdomen of *Podiceps cristatus.*

F. acuticau'da, Molin. (L. *acutus,* pointed; *cauda,* a tail.) Found under the skin of *Dasypus niger.*

F. acutius'cula, Molin. (L. *acutus,* pointed; *osculum,* a little mouth.) Found between the muscles of *Canis Azara.*

F. æqua'lis, Molin. (L. *æqualis,* like.) Found in *Myrmecophaga jubata.*

F. æthiop'ica, Valenciennes. (L. *æthiopicus,* Ethiopian.) Found under the skin of *Cyanurus guttatus.*

F. affi'nis, Rudolphi. (L. *affinis,* associated with.) Found in the abdomen of *Fringilla hispaniolensis.*

F. ala'ta, Rudolphi. (L. *alatus,* winged.) Found in the coats of the stomach of *Ardea purpurea.*

F. alce'donis supercilio'sæ, Molin. (L. *alcedo,* a kingfisher; *superciliosus,* haughty.) Found in the abdominal cavity of *Alcedo superciliosa.*

F. amphiu'mæ, Leidy. Found in the coats of the stomach of *Amphiuma means.*

F. an'atis, Rudolphi. (L. *anas,* a duck.) Found in the heart of *Anas boschus domestica.*

F. annula'ta, Molin. (L. *annulus,* a ring.) Found in *Logathrix cana.*

F. anthu'ris, Rudolphi. Found in the coats of the stomach of *Oriolus galbula.*

F. anticla'va, Molin. Found in the stomach of *Dasypus sexcinctus,*

F. ar'deæ, Molin. (L. *ardea,* a heron.) Found under the tongue of *Ardea exilis.*

F. ar'deæ ni'græ, Rudolphi. (L. *niger,* black.) Found in the mesentery of *Ciconia nigra.*

F. ardea'rum, Rudolphi. Found in the stomach of *Ardea leuce.*

F. arma'ta, Gescheidt. (L. *armatus,*

armed.) Found in the vitreous humour of the eye in *Buteo lagopus*.

F. as'pera, Nitzsch. (L. *asper*, rough.) Found under the skin of *Aegotius brachyotus*.

F. attenua'ta, Rudolphi. (L. *attenuo*, to diminish.) Found in the lungs of *Cassicus yuracares*, and of *Falco peregrinus*. The embryo lives in the blood.

F. attenua'to-verruco'sa, Molin. (L. *attenuo*, to diminish; *verrucosus*, rough.) Found in the abdominal cavity and thorax of *Thaumophilus canadensis*.

F. Aubin'gæ, Wyman. Found in the tunics of the brain of *Plotus Aubinga*.

F. bacilla'ris, Molin. (L. *bacillum*, a wand.) Found in the lungs of *Jacare nigra*.

F. bidenta'ta, Molin. (L. *bidens*, two-toothed.) Found in the abdominal cavity of *Cervus rufus*.

F. bif'idæ, Molin. (L. *bifidus*, divided into two parts.) Found in the liver of *Dactylomys amblyonix*.

F. bifur'ca, Molin. (L. *bifurca*, two-pronged.) Found in the abdomen of a species of *Musticapa*.

F. bilabia'ta, Diesing. (L. *bis*, twice; *labium*, a lip.) Found in the abdominal cavity of *Sterna leucopareia*.

F. bipapillo'sa, Molin. (L. *bis*, twice; *papilla*, teat.) Found under the skin of *Strix suinda*.

F. bispino'sa, Diesing. (L. *bis*, twice; *spina*, a prickle.) Found in the abdomen and under the skin of *Boa constrictor*.

F. Bona'siæ, Wordman. Found in the eye of *Tetrao bonasia*.

F. bronchia'lis. (Βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes. G. *Bronchien-Fadenwurm*.) Found in the bronchial tubes of *Homo sapiens*. Kuchenmeister believed it to be the *Strongylus longevaginatus*. Male 6″ female 1·1″; oral end furnished with two hooks; caudal appendage of male furnished with a bilobed bursa; tail of female pointed; colour brownish, spotted with white.

F. bu'bali, Molin. (Βούβαλος, the buffalo.) Found in the abdominal cavity of *Bos bubalus*,

F. calamiform'is, Schneider. (Καλαμίς, a reed; L. *forma*, shape.) Found under the skin, between the tendons of the foot, of *Psittacus aestivus*.

F. calcara'ta, Molin. (L. *calcar*, a spur.) Found in the abdomen of *Bothrops jararaca*.

F. campanula'ta, Molin. (L. *campana*, a bell.) Found in the subnictitating membrane of *Falco maquirostris*.

F. ca'nis brachyu'ri, Molin. Found in the trachea of *Canis brachyurus*.

F. ca'nis cor'dis, Leidy. (L. *cor*, the heart.) An unsettled species, found by Jones of Philadelphia, in the heart and pulmonary artery of a dog.

F. capitella'ta, Schneider. (L. *capitellum*, a small head.) Found in the coats of the stomach of *Corasias garrula*.

F. cardue'lis, Rudolphi. (L. *carduelis*, a goldfinch.) Found in the thigh of *Fringilla carduelis*.

F. cas'sici a'tri, Molin. (L. *ater*, black.) Found in the abdominal cavity of *Cassicus ater*.

F. caudispi'na, Molin. (L. *caudu*, a tail; *spina*, a prickle.) Found in the abdominal cavity of a species of *Simia*.

F. ce'bi cara'zæ, Molin. Found in the abdominal cavity of *Cebus caraza*.

F. ce'bi trivirga'ti, Molin. (L. *tres*, three; *virgatus*, striped.) Found in the abdominal cavity of *Nyctipithecus trivirgatus*.

F. chara'drii, Molin. (Χαραδριός, the golden plover.) Found under the skin of *Aegialites fluviatilis*.

F. cico'niæ, Schrank. (L. *ciconia*, a stork.) Found under the skin and in the abdomen of *Ciconia alba*.

F. cincinna'ta. (L. *cincinnus*, a curl of hair. G. *haarlockenförmiger Fadenwurm*.) The *Onchocerca reticulata*.

F. circumflex'a, Molin. (L. *circumflecto*, to bend about.) Found in the abdominal cavity of *Trogon aurantius*.

F. cistu'dinis, Leidy. Found in the heart of *Cistudo carolina*.

F. cla'va, Wedl. (L. *clava*, a club.) Found in the intestines of *Columba domestica*.

F. clava'to verruco'sa, Molin. (L. *clavatus*, pointed; *verrucosus*, rough.) Found in the lungs of *Jacare sclerops*.

F. cloe'liæ fascia'tæ, Molin. (L. *fascia*, a band.) Found in the coats of the stomach, in capsules, in *Oxyrhopus fasciatus*.

F. col'ubri, Bosc. (L. *coluber*, a serpent.) Found in the intestines of *Coluber*.

F. col'ubri æ'nei. (L. *æneus*, brazen.) Found in *Helicops carinicauda*.

F. con'ica, Molin. (Κῶνος, a cone.) Found in the abdomen of *Dasyprocta aguti*.

F. convolu'ta, Molin. (L. *convolvo*, to roll up.) Found in the abdomen of *Leptodactylus sibilatrix*.

F. corona'ta, Rudolphi. (L. *corona*, a crown.) Found under the skin and between the muscles of *Coracius garrula*.

F. crassicau'da, Creplin. (L. *crassus*, thick; *cauda*, a tail.) Found in the corpora cavernosa and penis of *Balæna mysticetus*.

F. crassius'cula, Nordmann. (L. *crassus*, thick; *oseulum*, a *little* mouth.) Found in the eye of *Gadus æglefinus*.

F. cyg'ni, Rudolphi. (L. *cygnus*, a swan.) Found in the intestines and abdomen of *Cygnus olor domesticus*.

F. cys'tica, Dobson. (Κύστις, a bag.) The *F. sanguinis-hominis*.

F. dehis'cens, Schneider. (L. *dehisco*, to gape.) Found in *Strix striata*.

F. dendrocalap'ti procur'vi, Molin. Found in the eye of *Dendrocalaptis procurvus*.

F. denticula'ta, Rudolphi. (L. *denticulatus*, having small teeth.) Found in the stomach of *Anguilla vulgaris*.

F. depres'sa, Schneider. (L. *deprimo*, to press down.) Found in *Corvus cornix*.

F. dermathe'mica, Aranjo. (Δέρμα, the skin.) The name of an uncertain parasite supposed to cause *Craw-Craw*.

F. diacan'tha, Molin. (Δίς, two; ἄκανθα, a thorn.) Found in the pleural cavity, in the subpleural tissue, and in the abdomen of *Cercolabes prehensilis*.

F. dipet'ala, Molin. (Δίς, two; πέταλον, a petal.) Found in the abdominal cavity of *Megarhyncus pitangua*.

F. dis'par, Polonio. (L. *dispar*, unlike.) Found in the coats of the stomach and the intestines of *Corvus corax*.

F. dracun'culus, Bremser. The *F. medinensis*.

F. du'bia, Leidy. (L. *dubius*, doubtful.) Found encysted in the mucous membrane of the stomach of *Dionedea exulans*.

F. elonga'ta, Rudolphi. (L. *elongatus*, lengthened.) Found in the coats of the stomach of *Sterna nigra*.

F. eunec'tes scy'talis, Molin. (Σκυτάλη, a staff.) Found in the lungs of *Eunectes scytalex*.

F. eupem'phigis marmora'ti, Molin. (L. *marmoratus*, from *marmora*, marble.) Found in the abdomen of *Eupemphix marmoratus*.

F. extenua'ta, Deslonchamps. (L. *extenuatus*, thinned.) Found in the abdomen of *Mullus surmuletus*.

F. fe'lis melliv'oræ, Molin. (L. *felis*, a cat; *mel*, honey; *voro*, to devour.) Found in the lungs of *Felis mellivora*.

F. fe'lis on'cæ, Molin. Found between the muscles of *Felis onca*.

F. filifor'mis, Molin. (L. *filum*, a thread; *forma*, shape.) Found in the abdominal cavity of *Anabates rufifrons*.

F. flexuo'sa, Wedl. (L. *flexuosus*, full of bends.) Found under the skin of *Cervus elaphus*.

F. fovea'ta, Schneider. (L. *fovea*, a small pit.) Found in *Ægolius brachyotus*.

F. foveola'ta, Molin. (L. dim. of *fovea*.) Found in the thoracic cavity and abdomen of *Thamnophilus stagurus*.

F. fusifor'mis, Molin. (L. *fusus*, a spindle; *forma*, shape.) Found in the thoracic cavity and under the periosteum of the sternum in *Monasa tranquilla*.

F. grac'ilis. (L. *gracilis*, slender.) Found in the abdomen, beneath the peritonæum, and in the mesentery of monkeys.

F. gru'is, Linstow. (L. *grus*, a crane.) Found encapsuled in the intestines of *Grus cinerea*.

F. guineën'sis. The *F. medinensis*.

F. gutta'ta, Schneider. (L. *guttatus*, spotted.) Found in the pneumonic cells of *Falco borigera*.

F. ha'je, Wedl. Found in capsules in the cavity of the pleura in *Maja haje*.

F. hama'ta, Linstow. (L. *hamatus*, hooked.) Found in the stomach of *Astur nicus*.

F. hebeta'ta, Cobbold. (L. *hebeto*, to weaken.) Found in the right side of the heart of *Phoca cristata*.

F. hemicy'cla, Molin. (Ἡμίκυκλος, a semicircle.) Found under the skin of *Pionus menstruus*.

F. hom'inis, Rudolphi. (L. *homo*, a man.) Found in the bronchial glands of *Homo sapiens*. The *F. bronchialis*.

F. hom'inis bronchia'lis, Rudolphi. The *F. bronchialis*.

F. hom'inis o'ris, Leidy. An immature and doubtful form found in the mouth of a child.

F. hor'rida, Diesing. (L. *horridus*, rough.) Found in the thoracic cavity of *Rhea americana*.

F. hys'trix, Molin. (Ὑστριξ, a porcupine.) Found in the abdominal cavity of *Strix flammea*.

F. ic'teri pyrrhop'teri, Molin. (Ἴκτερος, jaundice; πυρρός, yellow; πτερόν, a wing.) Found in the abdominal cavity of *Icterus pyrrhopterus*.

F. immi'tis, Leidy. (L. *immitis*, rough.) Found in the right cavities of the heart of *Canis familiaris*. After a more or less prolonged harmless sojourn, it produces convulsions and death.

F. incrassa'ta, Molin. (L. *incrasso*, to make thick.) Found in the axillary cavity, the coats of the stomach, and the diaphragm of *Bradypus tridactylus*.

F. inflexicauda'ta, Siebold. (L. *inflexus*, curving; *cauda*, a tail.) Found encysted in the lungs of *Phocæna communis*.

F. insig'nis, Schneider. (L. *insignis*, remarkable.) Found under the skin of *Picus*.

F. intercosta'lis, Molin. (L. *inter*, between: *costa*, a rib.) Found in the muscles of *Chrysothrix sciurea*.

F. labia'lis, Pane. (L. *labia*, a lip.) Found in the cavity of a pustule of the lip of *Homo sapiens*. A thin cylindrical threadworm, about 30 mm. long, having four papillæ arranged crosswise at the mouth, at the pointed anterior end, and a vaginal outlet 3 mm. from the club-shaped hinder extremity. The female only has been observed.

F. labia'ta, Creplin. (L. *labia*, a lip.) Found in the thoracic cavity and œsophagus of *Ciconia nigra*.

F. labiotrunca'ta, Molin. (L. *labia*, a lip; *trunco*, to cut off.) Found under the skin of *Tinamus adspersus*.

F. lachryma'lis, Dubini. The *F. Loa*.

F. lachryma'lis, Gurlt. (L. *lachryma*, a tear.) Found in the lachrymal duct and under the eyelid of *Bos taurus*.

F. læ'vis, Creplin. (L. *levis*, smooth.) Found under the skin of *Tarsius spectrum*.

F. la'ri, Rudolphi. Found under the skin of *Larus minatus*.

F. laticauda'ta, Diesing. (L. *latus*, broad; *cauda*, a tail.) Found in the coats of the stomach of *Otis tetrax*.

F. la'ticeps, Rudolphi. (L. *latus*, broad; *caput*, head.) Found in the œsophagus of *Ægolius brachyotus*.

F. len'tis, Diesing. (L. *lens*, the lens of the eye.) Found in the lens of the eye of *Homo sapiens*. A doubtful species.

F. leo'nis, Gmelin. (L. *leo*, a lion.) Found under the skin of *Felis leo*.

F. lep'oris, Rudolphi. (L. *lepus*, a hare.) Found in the subcutaneous connective tissue of *Lepus timidus*.

F. leptoceph'ala, Rudolphi. (Λεπτός, small; κεφαλή, a head.) Found in the large intestine of *Bradypus tridactylus*.

F. leptop'tera, Rudolphi. (Λεπτός, small; πτερόν, a wing.) Found under the conjunctiva of eyelid in *Emberiza pecoris*.

F. Lo'a, Guyot. Found in the cellular tissue of the eye, and in the conjunctiva of *Homo sapiens*. This parasite has been observed in the negroes of the Angola Coast, the Gaboon, and the Congo, and the West Coast of America. It is about 30 mm. long, whitish, with one blunt and one sharp extremity, and a simple mouth. It is said to evacuate its seat after several years. It has been thought to be a young form of *F. medinensis*, and Cobbold suggests that it may not be a filaria at all.

F. lolig'inis, Chiaje. (L. *loligo*, a cuttle fish.) Found in the infundibulum of *Loligo vulgaris*.

F. lymphat'ica. The *Hamularia lymphatica*, Treutler.

F. macrop'odis gigante'i, Webster. (Μακρός, long; πούς, a foot; L. *giganteus*, large.) Found encapsuled in the knee of *Macropus giganteus*.

F. Manso'ni, Cobbold. Found in the eye of the common fowl; named after Manson its discoverer.

F. medinen'sis, Gmelin. (F. *dragonneau, veine de Médine, ver de Guinée;* G. *Fadenwurm, Medinawurm.*) The systematic name of the Guinea worm, common in the southern parts of Asia; it is of a white colour, and about the thickness of a violin string; it is commonly found in the legs, but sometimes in the muscular part of the arms. See *Dracunculus medinensis*.

F. megalochi'la, Diesing. (Μέγας, great; χεῖλος, a lip.) Found in the œsophagus of *Coronella austriaca*.

F. megas'toma, Rudolphi. (Μέγας, great; στόμα, the mouth.) Found in the stomach, in tubercles, of *Equus caballus*.

F. mer'opis, Molin. (Μέροψ, a bee eater.) Found in the mesentery of *Merops apiaster*.

F. micros'toma, Schneider. (Μικρός, small; στόμα, a mouth.) Found in the stomach of *Equus caballus*.

F. mucrona'ta, Molin. (L. *mucronatus*, pointed.) Found in the vessels of *Boa constrictor*.

F. mu'gilis, Bellingham. (L. *mugil*, a sea fish.) Found in the peritoneum of *Mugil capito*.

F. multipapilla'ta, Molin. (L. *multus*, many; *papilla*, a teat.) Found in the abdomen of *Thoriotis dracæna*.

F. muscica'pæ corona'tæ, Molin. (L. *corona*, a crown.) Found in the abdominal cavity of *Muscicapa coronata*.

F. myoth'eræ campaniso'næ, Molin. Found in the eye of *Formicivora campanisona*.

F. myoth'eræ chrysopy'gæ, Molin. (Χρυσός, gold; πυγή, the rump.) Found under the skin of *Formicivora chrysopyga*.

F. myoth'eræ re'gis, Molin. (L. *rex*, a king.) Found in the kidneys of *Formicivora rex*.

F. myoth'eræ ruficip'itis, Molin. (L. *rufus*, red; *caput*, head.) Found in the abdominal cavity of *Formicivora ruficeps*.

F. nasu'ta, Rudolphi. (L. *nasutus*, large-nosed.) Found in the stomach of *Passer domesticus*.

F. neglec'ta, Diesing. (L. *neglectus*, neglected.) Found under the skin of *Rana esculenta*.

F. nit'ida, Leidy. (L. *nitidus*, shining.) Found in the peritoneum and muscles, in capsules, of *Rana pipiens*.

F. nitid'ulans, Schneider. (L. *nitidulus*, tidy.) Found in the stomach in tubercules of *Tapirus americanus*.

F. nodispi'na, Molin. (L. *nodus*, a knot; *spina*, a thorn.) Found in the thorax of *Falco subbuteo*.

F. nodo'sa, Molin. (L. *nodosus*, knotty.) Found under the skin of *Callithrix personata*.

F. nodulo'sa, Rudolphi. (L. *nodulosus*, covered by little knots.) Found under the skin of *Lanus collurio*.

F. obtu'sa, Rudolphi. (L. *obtusus*, blunt.) Found in the abdominal cavity of a species of *Xenops*, and by Schneider in the stomach of *Mus decumanus*.

F. obtusocauda'ta, Rudolphi. (L. *obtusus*, blunt; *cauda*, a tail.) Found under the skin and between the muscles of *Picus auralentus*, and by Schneider in the stomach of *Falco subbuteo*.

F. obvela'ta, Creplin. (L. *obvelatus*, covered over.) Found in the œsophagus of *Mergus serrator*.

F. oc'uli, van Beneden. (L. *oculus*, the eye.) The *F. Loa*, Guyot.

F. oc'uli, Owen. The *F. lentis*, Diesing.

F. oc'uli huma'ni, v. Nordmann. (L. *humanus*, belonging to man.) The *F. lentis*.

F. papillicau'da, Molin. (L. *papilla*, a teat; *cauda*, a tail.) Found in the heart and abdomen of *Canis brachyurus*.

F. papillo'sa, Rudolphi. (L. *papilla*, a teat.) Found in the abdomen, eye, and intestines of *Bos taurus*, and of the horse and ass.

Also, a term at one time applied to the parasite afterwards named *F. oculi*.

F. papillo'sa hæmat'ica ca'nis domes'tici. (Αἱματικός, charged with blood.) A name given by Grube and Delafond to a filaria found in the blood of *Canis domesticus*.

F. papillo'so-annula'ta, Molin. (L. *papilla*, a teat; *annulus*, a ring.) Found in the cavity of the orbit and between the muscles of *Falco Swainsonii*.

F. perdi'cis denta'tæ, Molin. (L. *perdix*, a partridge; *dens*, a tooth.) Found in the abdominal cavity of *Perdix dentata*.

F. per'forans, Molin. (L. *perforo*, to pierce.) Found between the pericardium and the heart, in the thoracic cavity and the abdomen, and under the skin of *Mustela foina*.

F. peritonæ'i hom'inis. (Περιτονειον; L. *homo*, man.) A parasite observed by Babesin in the gastro-splenic omentum of man. It was contained in a capsule, and was ·35 mm. broad, and 14 cm. long, with a flat, somewhat blunt head, a small terminal mouth, six, faintly indicated, subcutaneous, dark brown mouth-papillæ, a straight intestine, and an almost terminal anus.

F. physalu'ra, Bremser. Found in the thoracic cavity and the abdomen of *Megaceryle torquata*.

F. pi'præ cauda'tæ, Molin. (L. *cauda*, a tail.) Found in the abdominal cavity of *Pipra caudata*.

F. pistilla'ris, Molin. (L. *pistillum*, a pestle.) Found under the skin of *Sciurus igniventris*.

F. podine'mæ scrip'tæ, Molin. (L. *scribo*, to write.) Found in the fat of the abdomen of *Podinema scripta*.

F. podo'æ, Molin. Found under the skin of *Podoa surinamensis*.

F. pun'gens, Schneider. (L. *pungo*, to puncture.) Found in *Turdus cyaneus*.

F. quad'ridens, Molin. (L. *quadri-dens*, four-toothed.) Found in the ears, at the root of the tongue, in the muscles and cellular tissue of *Ægolius brachyotus*.

F. quadrilabia'ta, Molin. (L. *quadrilabium*, four-lipped.) Found under the skin of *Tinamus maculosus*.

F. quadrilo'ba, Rudolphi. (L. *quadriloba*, four-lobed.) Found in the intestines of *Dryocopus martius*.

F. quadrispi'na, Molin. (L. *quadri-spina*, four-thorned.) Found in the coats of the stomach of *Ibis falcinellus*.

F. quadriverruco'sa, Molin. (L. *quadri-verrucosus*, having four warts.) Found in the abdominal cavity of *Dendrocalaptes picus*.

F. quinquetubercula'ta, Leidy. (L. *quinque*, five; *tuberculum*, a protuberance.) Found in *Anguilla vulgaris*.

F. ra'dula, Schneider. (L. *radula*, a scraper.) Found in the stomach of *Paradoxurus philippinensis*.

F. ra'næ, Molin. (L. *rana*, a frog.) Found in the intestines of *Hypsiboas faber*.

F. ra'næ esculen'tæ, Valentin. (L. *rana*, a frog; *esculentus*, eatable.) Found in the coats of the stomach, and intestines, and between the muscles, in capsules, of *Rana esculenta*.

F. rubel'la, Rudolphi. (L. *rubellus*, red-dish.) Found in the stomach of *Rana temporaria*.

F. Salisbu'ryi. A name suggested by Cobbold for the *F. sanguinis hominis*.

F. san'guinis, Bancroft. (L. *sanguis*, blood.) The *F. sanguinis hominis*.

F. san'guinis e'qui, Sonsino. (L. *sanguis; equus*, a horse.) A larval form found in the blood of *Equus caballus;* possibly the *F. papillosa*.

F. san'guinis hom'inis, Lewis. (L. *sanguis*, blood; *homo*, man.) Found in the blood-vessels, lymphatics, kidneys, urine, and supra-renal glands of *Homo sapiens*. The sexually mature form has only been observed a few times, and of these only once has a male been discovered, and that mutilated, the remainder being females. According to Manson, from whose writings the following account is derived, the adult form inhabits a lymphatic vessel; the larval form is found in the blood. The female is about 3″ long and 1-100″ broad, of an opaline appearance, and very active; the head is club-like, from it a simple, narrow alimentary canal runs backwards and opens near the tail, and the remainder of the body is occupied by the bifid uterus filled with ova and embryos, and opening about 1-25″ below the head. The ova are about 1-500″ long by 1-750″ broad. As the embryo develops it stretches and lengthens the outer or chorional envelope of the ovum and retains it as its external covering. The embryo, as found in human blood, is about 1-90″ long and 1-3500 broad, possessing extreme activity, perfectly transparent, and apparently structureless. In some specimens a mass of brown granular matter occupies the centre of the body; it is enclosed in a delicate sac, the chorional envelope of the ovum, which projects beyond one or other end of the body, in its collapsed form, as a sort of lash. It has been conclusively proved that the embryo Filariæ are only to be found during the night, or, if Mackenzie's observation be not accidental, during the time of sleeping. No further development of the embryo occurs in the human body, but it has been ascertained by Manson that the intermediate host is the female of a mosquito of the genus Culex; this perforating the skin of a filarious man with her proboscis—the oral organs of the male are not able to accomplish this—sucks in the Filariæ with the blood. Many of them perish in the body of the mosquito, but some survive and undergo development, and on the death of the host, in five or six days, have become shorter and broader, with transverse striations, the mouth is surmounted by three or four nipple-like papillæ, cell-like bodies develop in the interior, an alimentary canal becomes visible, and the rudiments of generative organs can be traced. From this stage to a fully-developed worm lying in a lymphatic vessel nothing is known; probably it is taken into the alimentary canal along with drinking water and bores its way on to a lymphatic, whence it is carried to its resting place. The ova attain the embryo form chiefly in the uterus of the parent, but not infrequently they are extruded from it before they have undergone this change. Manson believes that the embryos in the blood do no harm, they are no wider than the lymph corpuscles, and easily pass through the glands and the capillaries; but not so the ova, they are much wider than the embryo, and so get blocked in the lymphatic glands, and cause obstruction to the flow of lymph that collects at the distal side of the gland, and if the obstruction be, as is often the case, in the groin or external surface, lymph-scrotum and some forms of elephantiasis result; whilst if the gland be in the loin or pelvis, chyluria may be caused.

F. sanguinolen'ta, Rudolphi. (L. *sanguinolentus*, full of blood.) Found in the stomach and œsophagus, in capsules; and in the embryo form in the blood of *Canis familiaris*.

F. scuta'ta. The *Spiroptera scutata*.

F. sero'tina, Molin. (L. *serotinus*, late.) Found in the abdominal cavity of *Lichenops perspicillata*.

F. serpic'ula, Molin. (L. dim. of *serpula*, a snake.) Found in the abdominal cavity of some species of *Phyllostoma*.

F. simplicis'sima, Molin. (L. *simplex*, plain.) Found under the skin of *Psittacus makaonanna*.

F. solita'ria, Leidy. (L. *solitarius*, solitary.) Found in capsules in the coats of the stomach of *Chelydra serpentina*.

F. spelæ'a, Leidy. (Σπήλαιον, a cave.) Found in the abdominal cavity of a wallaby.

F. sphæroph'ora, Molin. (Σφαῖρα, a ball; φορέω, to carry.) Found in the liver of *Anabates anthoides*.

F. spinif'era, Rudolphi. (L. *spinifer*, thorny.) Found in the œsophagus of *Ascolopax gallinula*.

F. spinulo'sa, Molin. (L. *spinula*, a little thorn.) Found in the coats of the stomach of *Glareola austriaca*.

F. spirocau'da, Leidy. (L. *spira*, a twist; *cauda*, a tail.) Found in the heart of *Phoca vitulina*.

F. stomox'eos, Linstow. Found in the haustellum of *Stomoxys calcitrans*.

F. stria'ta, Molin. (L. *strio*, to groove.) Found under the skin of *Felis concolor*.

F. strig'is, Linstow. (L. *strix*, a screech-owl.) Found in the peritoneum and pleura, in capsules, of *Ægolius otus*.

F. strig'is torqua'ta, Molin. (L. *torqueo*, to twist.) Found in the abdomen of *Strix torquata*.

F. strongyli'na, Rudolphi. (Στρογγύλος, round.) Found in the stomach of *Sus scrofa*.

F. strumo'sa, Rudolphi. (L. *strumosus*, scrofulous.) Found in the stomach of *Talpa europea*.

F. stur'ni, Rudolphi. (L. *sturnus*, a starling.) Found in the cavity of the pleura and in the lungs of *Sturnus vulgaris*.

F. subspira'lis, Diesing. (L. *sub*, under; *spira*, a coil.) Found under the skin and in the tendons of *Ardea cinerea*.

F. subula'ta, Deslongchamps. (L. *subula*, an awl.) Found in the abdominal cavity of *Podiceps auritus*.

F. syl'viæ, Nordmann. Found in the orbital cavity of *Sylvia abietina*.

F. tan'tali cazennen'sis, Molin. Found in the coats of the stomach of *Ibis cazennensis*.

F. ten'do, Nitzsch. Found in the pharynx and stomach of *Falco peregrinus*.

F. ter'ebra, Diesing. (L. *terebra*, a borer.) Found in the peritoneum of *Cervus elaphus*.

F. tin'ami variega'ti, Molin. (L. *variego*, to variegate.) Found under the eyelid of *Tinamus variegatus*.

F. tor'ta, Molin. (L. *torqueo*, to twist.) Found in *Lagothrix cana*.

F. trachea'lis, Bristowe and Rainey. (Τραχεῖα, the windpipe.) A young form of a doubtful species found in the air-passages of *Homo sapiens;* it is about ·02 of an inch long.

F. tricorona'ta, Molin. (L. *ter*, three; *corona*, a crown.) Found in the abdominal cavity of *Pipra inornata*.

F. tricus'pis, Fedschenko. (L. *tricuspis*, three pointed.) Found in the abdominal cavity of *Corvus cornix*.

F. tri'dens, Molin. (L. *tridens*, three toothed.) Found in the pleura and lungs of *Lanius cellurio*.

F. tridenta'ta, Linstow. (L. *tridentatus*, three-toothed.) Found in the intestines of *Colymbus arcticus*.

F. trig'læ, Bellingham. Found in the peritoneum of *Trigla cucubus*.

F. trin'gæ, Diesing. Found under the skin of *Tringa alpina*.

F. trispinulo'sa, Diesing. (L. *ter*, three; *spinula*, a little thorn.) Found in the vitreous body of the eye of *Canis familiaris*.

F. troch'ili amethys'tini, Molin. (L. *trochilus*, the gold-crested wren, latterly a humming-bird; *amethystinus*, amethyst color.) Found in the stomach of *Calliphlox amethystina*.

F. trunca'to-cauda'ta, Deslongchamps. (L. *trunco*, to cut off; *cauda*, a tail.) Found in the abdominal cavity of *Vanellus cristatus*.

F. tubercula'ta, Linstow. (L. *tuberculum*, a protuberance.) Found in the coats of the stomach of *Hirundo rustica*.

F. tulos'toma, Hempr. and Ehrenberg. (Τύλος, a knot; στόμα, the mouth.) Found in *Neophron percnopterus*.

F. tur'di, Linstow. (L. *turdus*, a thrush.) Found in the coats of the stomach of *Turdus iliacus*.

F. tur'di olivascen'tis, Molin. Found under the eyelid of *Turdus olivascens*.

F. uncina'ta, Rudolphi. (L. *uncinatus*, barbed.) Found in tubercles in the œsophagus of *Anser cinereus domesticus*.

F. unguicula'ta, Rudolphi. (L. *unguis*, a nail.) Found in the abdomen of *Alauda arvensis*.

F. verruco'sa, Molin. (L. *verrucosus*, warty.) Found between the muscles of *Falco Swainsonii*.

F. vespertilio'nis, Rudolphi. (L. *vespertilio*, a bat.) Found in the abdomen of *Vesperugo discolor*.

F. vul'pis, Rudolphi. (L. *vulpes*, a fox.) Found in the mesentery glands of *Canis vulpes*.

F. Webste'ri, Cobbold. The *F. macropodis gigantei*.

F. Wuchere'ri, Cobbold. The *F. sanguinis hominis*.

Fila'rial. Related to a *Filaria*.

F. periodic'ity. Cobbold's term for the phenomena of the periodical daily appearance, in the blood, of the embryos of the *Filaria sanguinis hominis* during the night or the hours of sleep, and their absence during the daytime or the hours of waking.

Filari'asis. (*Filaria.*) The diseased conditions caused by the *Filaria sanguinis hominis*.

Filaroï'des. (*Filaria;* εἶδος, likeness.) A genus of nematode worms.

F. mustela'rum, Van Beneden. (L. *mustela*, a weasel.) A species found in the lungs, trachea, and frontal sinuses of the ermine; it is usually encapsulated.

Filau'rium. Old name for the bracken.

Fil'bert. (According to Skeat, the word was formerly spelt *Philibert* or *Philiberd*, and the nut was probably named after *St. Philibert*, whose feast day is on August 22nd (old style), the nutting season. According to Wedgewood, it is a corruption of *Fill-beard*, in reference to the nut just filling the cup made by the beards or fringes of the calyx.) The fruit of cultivated varieties of *Corylus avellana*. Used for eating. It supplies a bland pleasant oil.

File. (Sax. *feol.* F. *lime;* I. *lima;* S. *lima;* G. *Feile.*) A steel instrument with roughened surfaces for reducing the size of a thing by rubbing it away.

F. cut'ters' disease'. A form of phthisis resulting from exposure to the metallic dust floating in the atmosphere around those who make files. See *Pneumonocomiosis*.

F., den'tal. An instrument of various forms used for filing the rough edge of a tooth or the rough surface of the cavity of a tooth.

Filel'lum. (L. *filum*, a thread.) Old name by Fallopius for the frænum of the prepuce.

Also, generally a synonym of *Frænum*.

Filet'ta. Italy, near Turin. Mineral waters, containing sodium and calcium chloride, with free carbonic acid.

File'tum. (L. *filum*, a thread.) A synonym of *Frænum*.

Fil'ey. England, on the Yorkshire coast. A sea-bathing place which possesses a mild chalybeate spring.

Fil'fil bur'ree. Indian name for the fruit of *Vitex trifolia*, wild pepper.

Fil'hos, caus'tic of, Fr. Codex. (F. *caustique de Filhos;* G. *Filhoscheätzmittel.*) Potasse caustique à la chaux of Fr. Codex 50 grammes, quicklime 60 grammes. Used as a caustic paste when mixed with alcohol. See also *Causticum Viennense fusum Filhos*.

Fil'ical. (L. *filix*, a fern. G. *farnkrautartig.*) Belonging to a fern, or to the Order *Filices*.

F. alli'ance. Same as *Filicales*.

Filica'les. (L. *filix*, a fern.) An Alliance of Acrogens, according to Lindley. They are vascular, with marginal or dorsal spore-cases, one-celled, usually surrounded by an elastic ring, and spores of but one sort. It includes the Orders *Ophioglossaceæ*, *Polypodiaceæ*, and *Danæaceæ*.

Filicau'line. (L. *filum*, a thread; *caulis*, a stem.) Having a thread-like stem.

Fil'ices. (L. *filix*, a fern. F. *fougères;* G. *Farne.*) Ferns. A Nat. Order of the Sub-

class *Acrogenæ*, Class *Acotyledones*, Subkingdom *Cryptogamia;* or an Order of the Class *Filicinæ*, Group *Pteridophyta*. Herbs having a subterranean rhizome, or trees with an embranched caudex, with more or less divided leaves, circinate in vernation, and all or part bearing isosporous sori upon the under surface, or at the margins, sealed upon branches of the veins. The sori are either naked, or covered with an indusium continuous with the epidermis of the leaf. The sexual germination arising from the spores, consists of independent monœcious prothallia.

Filic'ic. (L. *filix.*) Relating to a fern.

F. ac'id. (G. *Filixsäure.*) $C_{14}H_{18}O_5$. An acid which is deposited from the ethereal extract of *Aspidium filix mas*, after long standing. It forms small white laminæ of feeble smell and taste, which melt at 161° C. It is insoluble in water, but easily soluble in pure alcohol. It is identical with dibutyrylphloroglucin $C_6H_4(C_4H_7O)_2O_3$. By some this acid is thought to be the active principle of the oil of male fern in its action on the tape worm.

F. a., red. $C_{28}H_{18}O_{12}$. A colouring matter obtained by boiling a solution of filicitannic acid with dilute sulphuric acid; on exposing it to the action of caustic potash it is resolved into protocatechuic acid and phloroglucin.

Filic'iform. (L. *filix; forma*, shape.) Shaped like a fern.

Filic'inæ. (L. *filix.*) A Class of the Group *Pteridophyta*, having sporangia generally collected into sori on the edges, or on the underside, of the frond; the fruit-bearing fronds are restricted to no special portion of the stem.

Filicitan'nic ac'id. (G. *Filixgerbsäure.*) A hygroscopic body obtained by Malin from the aqueous decoction of male fern by treating it with ether, depositing the acid by means of acetate of lead, and decomposing the resulting salt with hydrogen sulphide. It is soluble in water and in alcohol, when it precipitates gelatin, turns a solution of perchloride of iron an olive green, and reduces an alkaline copper solution. It is a variety of tannic acid; its exact composition has not yet been ascertained.

Fil'icoid. (L. *filix;* Gr. εἶδος, likeness.) Like to a fern.

Filicol'ogy. (L. *filix;* Gr. λόγος, an account.) An account of the knowledge of ferns.

Filic'ula. (L. *filicula*, dim. of *filix*, a fern.) The *Nephrodium filix mas.*

F. dul'cis. (L. *dulcis*, sweet.) The *Polypodium vulgare.*

Filif'erous. (L. *filum*, a thread; *fero*, to bear.) Bearing threads or filaments.

F. cap'sule. (L. *capsula*, a small box.) Oval or linear cells, 1-300th″ or less in length, found in abundance in the tentacles of the Hydrozoa and Actinozoa, and in the filaments of the body cavity of the latter; they contain, coiled up within them, a long thread, which on pressure or under other circumstances is protruded; the threads are of various shapes and various lengths, sometimes as much as thirty times longer than the capsule. The threads are sometimes hairy. Their use is unknown.

Fil'iform. (L. *filum*, a thread; *forma*, shape. F. *filiforme;* I. *filiforme;* G. *fadenförmig, fädlich.*) Thread-like; long, thin, of even thickness, and flexible.

F. appara'tus. A term by Schacht for a longitudinal striation of the synergidæ of some phanerogams which, according to Strasburger, is due to the presence of fine canals filled with protoplasm, the intermediate space not possessing any.

F. appen'dage. The striated, slender, tubular prolongation formed by the upper end of the embryonic vesicles in Santalum and Crocus, and others, which projects beyond the embryo sac into the micropyle.

F. bou'gie. See *Bougie, filiform.*

F. cells. Plant-cells which are so prolonged as to resemble hairs; they are seen in cotton grass.

F. papil'læ. See *Papillæ, filiform.*

F. pulse. (L. *pouls filiforme.*) Same as *Pulse, thready.*

F. seg'ments. Term applied to the hair-like divisions of a supradecompound leaf.

Fi'ling. (*File.*) The act of rubbing down with a file.

Filipen'dula. (L. *filum*, a thread; *pendo*, to hang.) The *Spiræa filipendula.*

F. ulma'ria, Berg. The *Spiræa ulmaria.*

F. vulga'ris, Bauhin. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) The *Spiræa filipendula.*

Filipen'dulous. (L. *filum*, a thread; *pendo*, to hang. G. *fadenhängend.*) Hanging by a thread.

F. root. A root of a plant consisting of thread-like fibres terminating in or carrying a tuberous swelling.

Filip'po, San. Italy, at the foot of the Zuccolino Mountains. Earthy saline mineral waters of a temp. of 38° C.—40° C. (100·4° F.—104° F.), and containing hydrogen sulphide. Several other springs have a lower temperature.

Filitan'nic ac'id. Same as *Filicitannic acid.*

Fil'ius an'tĕ pa'trem. (L. *filius*, a son; *ante*, before; *pater*, a father.) An old term applied to a plant which develops flowers before leaves, as the *Tussilago farfara* and the *Colchicum autumnale;* and also to one in which the seed-vessels become conspicuous before the flowers, as in some species of Lysimachia.

Fi'lix. (L. *filix*, a fern.) A fern.

F. ac'id. Same as *Filicic acid.*

F. aculea'ta. The *Aspidium aculeatum.*

F. flor'ida. (L. *floridus*, flowering.) The *Osmunda regalis.*

F. fœmin'ea. (L. *fœmineus*, female.) The *Pteris aquilina.*

F. mas, B. Ph. (L. *mas*, a male.) The dried rhizome with the bases of the foot-stalks and portions of the root fibres of *Aspidium filix mas*, Swartz. Collected in summer. It is tufted, scaly, greenish-brown, with a disagreeable odour and a nauseous, sweetish, bitter, astringent taste. It contains volatile oil, fixed oil, resin, starch, gum, albumen, sugar, filicitannic acid, filicic acid, tannaspidic acid, and other substances. It is used in the preparation of *Extractum filicis liquidum*, which is employed for the destruction of the several forms of tapeworm.

F. non-ramo'sa denta'ta. (L. *non*, not; *ramosus*, branched; *dentatus*, toothed.) The *Nephrodium filix mas.*

F. nymphæ'a. (L. *nympha*, a nymph.) The *Pteris aquilina.*

F. pinna'ta. (L. *pinnatus*, feathered.) The *Nephrodium filix mas.*

F. ven'eris. (L. *Venus*, the goddess of love.) The *Adiantum pedatum.*

Filix'olin. A glyceride which constitutes

the larger proportion of the liquid part of ethereal extract of the root of male fern.

Filixolin'ic ac'id. A non-volatile substance obtained by Luck from the saponification of filixolin.

Fill. (Mid. E. *fillen;* Sax. *fyllan;* from *ful*, full. F. *remplir;* I. *empire;* S. *llenar;* G. *füllen.*) To make full.

Fillæ'a. A Genus of the Tribe *Cæsalpineæ*, Nat. Order *Leguminosæ.*

F. suave'olens, Guillemin and Perottet. (L. *suaveolens*, sweet smelling.) A synonym of *Erythrophlœum Guineense.*

Fil'let. (F. *filet*, dim. of *fil*, a thread; from L. *filum*, a thread. G. *Stirnband.*) A little band round the head.

Also, a bandage attached by a loop to any part for the purpose of fixing it.

Also, in Obstetrics, a loop or noose used from very ancient times for the extraction of the head of the child by slipping it over the occiput or the chin. Originally it was a silken or leathern sheath enclosing a piece of cane or whalebone for facility of introduction, the stick being withdrawn when this was accomplished. It was also used for extraction of the child in breech presentations after being passed over the thighs. The fillet is little used now, and in its modern form consists of a loop of whalebone fixed into a handle either permanently or by means of a screw; the handle may be either entire or made up of two separable parts which can be fixed to each other.

Also, in Anatomy, a tract of obliquely-curved white nerve-fibres seen on the surface of the pons Varolii, and occupying a triangular area at the side of the tegmentum; it is covered by a thin layer of grey nerve-tissue. The fibres are the outer border of the tract of the fillet. See *F., tract of the.*

F., low'er. The lateral fibres of the tract of the fillet, called the fillet, which go to the lower corpora quadrigemina.

F. of cor'pus callo'sum. Mayo's term for the *Cingulum.*

F., tract of the. A flattened bundle of longitudinal nerve-fibres within the pons Varolii. At their lower end they are connected with the posterior part of the lateral column of the medulla oblongata, and perhaps with the anterior column; the inner fibres go to the stratum intermedium of the crusta; the middle part passes upwards into the formatio reticularis; a portion on the outer side of these, the upper fillet, goes to the upper corpora quadrigemina, and a lateral portion becomes visible as the fillet, and goes to the lower corpora quadrigemina.

F., up'per. The outer part of the median fibres of the tract of the fillet which join the upper corpora quadrigemina.

Fil'ling. (*Fill.*) The operation of stopping a cavity in a tooth with gold or other substance.

Film. (Mid. E. *fylme;* Sax. *film;* formed by adding the suffix *m* to the base *fil*, a skin. F. *pellicule;* I. *pellicula;* S. *pelicula;* G. *Häutchen.*) A thin skin or pellicle.

Filobacte'ria. (L. *filum*, a thread; *bacterium*, a staff.) A Group of the *Schizomycetes*, in which the composing cells are slender, united end to end, and not enclosed in a gelatinous envelope; the threads are straight, as in the Genus *Bacillus*, or curved, as in *Vibrio;* the group is called by Cohn *Desmobacteria.*

Filoplu'ma. (L. *filum*, a thread; *pluma*, a feather.) Clothing-feathers with a very slender axis and only rudimentary barbs.

Filoplume. See *Filopluma.*

Filose. (L. *filum*, a thread.) In Botany, having a thread-like termination.

Filosmy'lic ac'id. A volatile substance obtained by Luck from filixolin after saponification.

Fil'ter. (F. *filtrer*, to strain through felt; from Low L. *filtrum*, felt. I. *filtrare;* S. *filtrar;* G. *filtriren, seigen.*) To strain a liquid; to purify a fluid by passing it through a filter. Many different porous substances are used for this purpose, such as charcoal, sand, powdered glass, woollen cloth, calico, and paper.

Also (F. *filtre;* I. *filtro;* S. *filtro;* G. *Seiger, Seiher*), the substance or apparatus used for filtering liquids.

F. pa'per. See *Filtering paper.*

Fil'tering. (*Filter.*) Straining; passing through a filter.

F. fun'nel. A funnel with a fluted or grooved inner surface, so that when a cone of filtering paper is placed within it the grooves constitute channels, whereby a larger surface is exposed, and the filtered liquid more readily runs off.

F. pa'per. (F. *papier pour filtrer;* G. *Filtrirpapier.*) A porous, unsized paper, varying in the closeness of its grain according to the purpose for which it is intended. The requisite porosity is often obtained, as in the Swedish filtering paper, by exposing the wet sheets to a freezing temperature; the expansion of the water as it changes into ice secures great evenness of porosity.

Filth. (Sax. *fylð;* from *ful*, foul.) Foul stuff.

F. dread. See *Mysophobia.*

Fil'trate. (*Filter.*) The liquor which has been filtered.

Also, to filter, to strain.

Filtra'tion. (*Filter.* F. *filtration;* I. *filtrazione;* S. *filtracion;* G. *Filtrirung, Durchseihung.*) The act or process of passing a liquid through a porous substance or filter, so that any solid substance which it contains may be removed and retained by the filter, and the liquid allowed to pass through.

The term is also applied to the filtration of water in such a manner that substances in solution, such as organic matter or metallic salts, may be removed. For this purpose many different materials are employed: charcoal, magnetic oxide of iron, peroxide of manganese, silica and charcoal, and others.

Fil'trum. (Low L. *filtrum*, felt.) A strainer, a filter.

Fi'lum. (L. *filum*, a thread.) A thread; a string or filament like to a thread.

F. arsenica'lë. An old term for sublimed arsenic. (Ruland.)

F. cu'preum. (L. *cuprum*, copper. F. *fil de cuivre;* G. *Kupferdraht.*) Copper wire; the *Cuprum*, B. Ph.

F. du'ræ ma'tris spina'lis. (L. *durus*, hard; *mater*, mother; *spinalis*, spinal.) A process of the lower part of the dura mater which surrounds the *Filum terminale medullæ spinalis.*

F. muscula'rë. (L. *musculus*, a muscle.) A muscular fibre.

F. tæniafor'më. (L. *tænia*, a band; *forma*, shape.) A flat, band-like fibril.

F. termina'lë. (L. *terminalis*, belonging

to a boundary.) The *F. terminale medullæ spinalis.*

F. termina'lë exter'num. (L. *terminalis*, terminal; *externus*, on the outside.) The same as *F. duræ matris spinalis.*

F. termina'lë medul'læ spina'lis. (L. *terminalis; medulla*, marrow; *spinalis*, spinal. F. *filet terminal;* G. *Markzapfen, Endzapfen.*) The tapering termination of the spinal cord in the lumbar region. It is flattened, about 2 mm. thick, and is attached below to the tube of dura mater by which it is invested. It consists of a prolongation of the spinal pia mater enclosing, for about half its length, a continuation of the central canal of the spinal cord; up to its extremity it encloses on each side some small bundles of medullated nerve-cells, with a few ganglion cells. It is surrounded by the long lumbar and sacral nerve-roots, constituting the cauda equina, as well as by the small trunks of the coccygeal nerves.

Fim'bria. (L. *fimbriæ*, threads, a fringe. F. *frange;* G. *Franse.*) A border; a fringe.

A synonym of the *Tænia hippocampi.*

F. cor'nu Ammo'nis. (L. *cornu*, horn; *Ammon*, a name of Jupiter when worshipped under the form of a ram.) The same as *Tænia hippocampi.*

F. oă'rica. The same as *F. ovarica.*

F. ova'rica. One of the external or longer fimbriæ of the Fallopian tube which extends along the *Ligamentum infundibulo-ovaricum* till it almost or quite touches the pelvic extremity of the ovary.

Fim'briæ. (L. *fimbriæ.*) Threads; a fringe.

F. carno'si co'li. (L. *carnosus*, fleshy; *colon*, the intestine of that name.) The *Appendices epiploïcæ.*

F. lin'guæ. (L. *lingua*, a tongue.) A small group of folds of the mucous membrane at the side of the tongue. The borders of the folds are large papillæ fungiformes. The area is sometimes called the *Papilla foliata.*

F. of Fallo'pian tube. (G. *Fransen der Eileiter.*) Processes of the outer extremity of the oviduct, which, when turgid with blood, grasp the ovary.

F. tuba'rum Fallo'pii. (L. *tuba*, a trumpet.) See *F. of Fallopian tube.*

Fim'briate. (L. *fimbriatus*, fringed. F. *fimbrié;* G. *gefranst, fransig.*) Provided with a fringe, or with a border like a fringe.

Fim'briated. (L. *fimbriæ*, a fringe. F. *fimbrié, frangé;* G. *gebrämt, gefranset.*) Bordered; fringed.

Fim'bricate. Same as *Fimbriate.*

Fimbrilla. (L. dim. of *fimbriæ*, a fringe.) A little fringe.

In Botany (G. *Spreuborste*), Cassini's name for a minute fringe round the receptacle in the Compositæ; it may consist of membranous, laminated, linear, or tubulated filaments.

Fimbrillif'erous. (L. *fimbrilla*, dim. of *fimbriæ; fero*, to bear.) Having small fringes or a fimbrilla, as the receptacle of some Compositæ.

Fim'brillose. (G. *spreuborstig.*) Bearing a *Fimbrilla.*

Fim'briocele. (L. *fimbriæ;* Gr. κήλη, a hernia.) A hernia in which the fimbriated extremity of a Fallopian tube is contained in the sac.

Fimeta'rious. (L. *fimetum*, a dunghill.) In Botany, growing on a dunghill or on excrement.

Fi'mus. (L. *fimus*, that which fertilises; dung.) Excrement; fæces.

F. an'seris. (L. *anser*, a goose.) The dung of a goose. Used as a poultice to the feet in malignant fevers.

F. equi'nus. (L. *equus*, a horse.) The dung of a stallion. Used as a poultice in pleurisy.

F. vac'cæ. (L. *vacca*, a cow.) The dung of a cow. Used as a poultice in gout, boils, and other external diseases.

Fin. (Sax. *fin;* perhaps allied to L. *pinna*, a fin. F. *nageoire;* I. *ala, pinna;* S. *aleta;* G. *Flosse, Schwammflosse, Flossfeder, Finne.*) A thin expansion of the integument of fishes, often stiffened by bony rays, and sometimes containing muscular fibre, connective tissue, and fat. Fins serve for progression and guidance. The fins of fishes are of two kinds: paired fins, which represent the limbs; and median, or azygos fins, which are prolongations of the coalesced lateral halves of the body.

Also, a term for the large, symmetrical epipodia developed at the anterior extremity of the *Pteropoda.* They consist of two or more layers of muscular fibre, with firm intervening connective tissue, covered with tesselated epithelium, and sometimes with cilia; they act, by a rapid to-and-fro motion, as swimming organs.

F.s, abdom'inal. (L. *abdomen*, the belly. F. *nageoires abdominales;* G. *Bauchflossen.*) A term applied to the ventral fins when they are placed near the posterior extremity of the abdomen.

F.s, a'nal. (L. *anus*, the external intestinal opening. F. *nageoires anales;* G. *Afterflossen.*) One or two fins of the median type situated near the anal orifice.

F.s, az'ygos. ("Αζυγος, unpaired.) Same as *F., median.*

F., cau'dal. (L. *cauda*, the tail. F. *nageoires caudales;* G. *Schwanzflossen.*) The tail of a fish.

F., dor'sal. (L. *dorsum*, the back. F. *nageoires dorsales;* G. *Rückenflossen.*) One or two fins of the median type situated along the middle line of the back.

F.-foot'ed. Having feet with the toes connected by a membrane, as the ducks.

F.s, im'par. (L. *impar*, unequal, not paired.) The *F.s, median.*

F.s, ju'gular. (L. *jugulum*, the throat.) A term applied to the ventral fins when they are placed on the sides of the neck.

F.s, me'dian. (L. *medius*, in the middle.) One of the two types of the fins of fishes. They are expansions of the integument of the median line of the body containing fin-rays. They are variable in number and position.

F.s, pair'ed. One of the two types of the fins of fishes; they are placed on each side of the body in pairs, and represent limbs.

F., pec'toral. (L. *pectus*, the chest. G. *Brustflossen.*) The anterior limbs of fishes. They vary much in size and characters. The representative of the humerus is rudimentary or wanting; those of the radius and ulna are generally present, and a varying number of carpal bones, on which the fin-rays are planted; but the likeness to the limb-bones of other vertebrata is very obscure, and the basal and radial

supports are spoken of as propterygium, mesopterygium, metapterygium, and radialia.

F.-rays. (F. *rayons des nageoires;* G. *Flossenstrahlen.*) Spinous structures, hinged and extensible so as to expand the dermoid substance of the fin. They may be soft, or horny, or bony. They are supported on interspinous bones, or on the terminal bones of the limbs, and are moved by extensor and depressor muscles; they are sometimes jointed. They are developed from the skin.

F.s, thorac'ic. (Θώραξ, the chest.) Term applied to ventral fins when they are placed beneath the pectoral fins on the thorax.

F.-to'ed. Having the toes connected by a membrane; web-footed.

F.s, ven'tral. (L. *venter*, the belly.) The hind limbs of fishes. They vary in position, are frequently absent, and consist only of metatarsus and phalanges bearing the fin-rays and attached directly to the pelvic arch. This arch is not directly united to the vertebral column; but, where the ventral fins are abdominal, is suspended among the muscles; and where they are thoracic or jugular, is attached to the coracoid bones of the scapular arch.

Fincesch'ti. Roumania. A sulphur spring.

Finck'le. Same as *Fennel.*

Find. (Mid. E. *finden;* Sax. *findan;* G. *finden;* L. *peto*, to seek after; Gr. πίπτω, to fall; Sans. *pat*, to fall; from Aryan root *pat*, to fall, to fly. F. *trouver;* I. *trovare;* S. *hallar.*) To meet with.

Find'er. (*Find.*) An apparatus for finding an object on a microscope-slide after it has once been seen, so as to save a new search. There are many forms, the chief being based upon the substitution of a slide with horizontal and vertical lines for the object-slide, and the marking or numbering of the place by this means.

Fine. (Old F. *fin*, witty; from L. *finitus*, well-rounded, as of a sentence.) Exquisite; thin.

F. adjust'ment. The arrangement for focussing the object-glass of a microscope or telescope by the slow motion produced by the turning on its axis of a very fine screw.

F.-leav'ed bas'tard pars'ley. The *Caucalis daucoides.*

F.-leav'ed mug'wort. The *Artemisia campestris.*

F.-leav'ed wa'ter hem'lock. The *Phellandrium aquaticum.*

Fing'er. (Sax. *finger.* G. *finger;* F. *doigt;* I. *dito;* S. *dedo.*) One of the terminal digits of the upper limb, exclusive of the thumb.

F., amputa'tion of. (L. *amputo*, to cut off.) Removal of a finger, or part of a finger, is accomplished at a joint, or in the interval between two joints.

F. and toe. A popular name of a warty diseased condition of the roots of cruciferous plants.

F., an'nular. (L. *annulus*, a ring. F. *doigt annulaire.*) The ring or third finger or fourth digit.

F.s, ar'teries of. See *Digital arteries of hand.*

F.s, bones of. See *Phalanges of fingers.*

F., club'bed. See *Clubbed finger.*

F.s, contrac'ted. Same as *Dupuytren's contraction.*

In addition to this condition, the fingers, though rarely, become contracted from shortening of one or more flexor tendons, as also from degeneration and shortening of the muscles of a paralysed arm.

F. direc'tor. A metallic cylinder tapering towards the extremity, and open in front; used in the rectangular operation of lithotomy.

F., disloca'tion of. The phalanges of the fingers may be dislocated either forwards or backwards, usually in the latter direction.

F., ear. (F. *doigt auriculaire.*) See *Ear finger.*

F.s, exten'sors of. See *Phalanges of fingers, extensors of.*

F. ferns. The ferns of the Genus *Asplenium.*

F.s, flex'ors of. See *Phalanges of fingers, flexors of.*

F. flow'er. (G. *Fingerhut.*) The *Digitalis purpurea*, from the likeness of its flower to the end of the finger of a glove.

F.s, frac'ture of. This lesion is usually the result of direct violence, but has been seen as a result of muscular action, and is more common in men than in women. The order of frequency is said to be index and middle fingers, the other fingers, and lastly the thumb, which is not often fractured. The distal phalanges are less apt to suffer than the proximal.

F., Hippocrat'ic. The condition called clubbed finger, described by Hippocrates as a characteristic of phthisis.

F., in'dex. (L. *index*, anything that points out.) The second digit or first finger, from its use as an indicator.

F.s, lig'ament of, trans'verse. See *Ligament of fingers, transverse.*

F., lit'tle. The fifth digit or fourth finger, in reference to its being the smallest.

F., mid'dle. The third digit or second finger, being the middle one of the five digits.

F., nerves of. See *Digital nerves of hand.*

F.-part'ed. In Botany, divided into lobes like fingers, as some leaves. Same as *Digitate.*

F.s, phalan'ges of. See *Phalanges of fingers.*

F., pulp of. The soft, fleshy, palmar extremity of the finger.

F., ring. (F. *doigt annulaire;* G. *Ringfinger.*) The fourth digit or third finger, being the one on which the marriage ring is placed.

F. stall. (Sax. *steal*, a place, a station. F. *doigtier;* I. *ditale;* S. *dedal;* G. *Fingerling.*) A sheath of leather, or india rubber, or other material, placed upon the end of the finger to protect it when injured or diseased, or to retain dressings.

F.s, supernu'merary. (L. *super*, above; *numerus*, a number.) See *Polydactylism.*

F.s, web'bed. Adhesion of the fingers to each other by their borders. This condition is most common between the little and ring fingers. It is usually congenital, but may result from neglected cicatrisation after a burn.

Fing'ered. (*Finger.*) Having leaflets as it were fingers. Same as *Digitate.*

Fi'nis aspe'ræ arte'riæ. (L. *finis*, the end; *asper*, rough; *arteria*, the windpipe.) The larynx.

F. sac'cæ lachryma'lis. The fundus of the lachrymal sac.

Fin'less. (*Fin.*) Having no fins.

Fin'like. (*Fin.*) Resembling a fin.

Fin'ned. (*Fin.*) Possessing fins.

Fioravan'ti, Leonar'do. A physician of Bologna, who died about 1588.

F., bal'sam of. See *Balsam, Fioravanti's.*

Fir. (Sax. *furh.* F. *sapin;* I. *abete;* S. *abeto;* G. *Tanne.*) A name applied to various species of the Genus *Pinus.*

F., balm of Gil'ead. The *Abies balsamea.*

F., bal'sam. The *Abies balsamea.*

F., bal'sam of. The *Terebinthina canadensis.*

F. club-moss. The *Lycopodium selago.*

F., com'mon. The *Abies picea.*

F., hem'lock. The *Abies canadensis.*

F. hill. Scotland. A chalybeate mineral water in Old Aberdeen, now hardly used.

F., moss, up'right. The *Lycopodium selago.*

F.-rapes. The plants of the Nat. Order *Monotropaceæ.*

F. res'in. See *Resin, fir.*

F., Scotch. The *Pinus sylvestris.*

F., sil'ver. The *Pinus picea.*

F., spruce. (G. *sprossen,* a sprout.) The *Abies excelsa.*

F., spruce, black. The *Abies nigra.*

F., spruce, hem'lock. The *Abies canadensis.*

F., spruce, Nor'way. The *Abies excelsa.*

F. wool. (G. *Fichtenwolle.*) A fibrous substance, consisting of the veins and woody parts of the leaves of several species of fir, especially those of the *Pinus sylvestris.* It is felted into a kind of wadding, which is applied to rheumatic surfaces, especially when charged with fir wool oil. It is also made into vests and other articles of clothing for rheumatic people, and into chest-preservers for consumptives.

F. wool ex'tract. An extract of the leaves of several species of fir, especially of *Pinus sylvestris.* Used in rheumatism, chronic catarrh, and chronic cutaneous affections, both internally and dissolved in a bath.

F. wool oil. (G. *Fichtenwollenöl, Fichtennadelöl.*) A pleasant smelling, balsamic, volatile oil, obtained by distillation from the leaves of several firs, especially *Pinus sylvestris.* It varies in sp. gr. from ·896—·912. It is used both externally and internally in chronic rheumatism, chronic catarrhs, and chronic skin diseases. Dose, 15—20 minims.

F., yew-lea'ved. The *Abies excelsa.*

Fire. (Mid. E. *fyr, fur;* Sax. *fyr;* G. *Feuer;* probably from the Aryan root *pu,* to purify. F. *feu;* I. *fuoco;* S. *fuego.*) The sensible evolution of heat and light during combustion.

F. damp. (G. *dampf,* vapour.) CH_4. Marsh gas, light carburetted hydrogen gas, methane, or methyl hydride.

F., Per'sian. A term for malignant pustule.

F., St. An'thony's. A popular term for *Erysipelas.*

F. weed. The *Erecthites hieracifolia.* Also, the *Senecio vulgaris.*

Fire'man. A man who attends to a fire, such as the stoker of a steam engine.

F.'s col'ic. See *Colic, fireman's.*

Fi'rex. An Arabic term for oil. (Ruland, Johnson.)

Fir'fir. (Arabic.) An old term for a red colour. (Ruland, Johnson.)

Fi'ring. (*Fire.*) A term for the use of the actual cautery.

F. i'ron. The actual cautery.

Firm. (Old F. *ferme;* from L. *firmus,* strong. I. *sodo, firme;* G. *fest.*) Strong; stable; compact; hard.

Firmia'na. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Sterculiaceæ.*

F. platanifo'lia, Mar. The *Sterculia platanifolia.*

Firm'ness. (E. *firm.* F. *fermeté;* G. *Festigkeit, Standhaftigkeit.*) Stability; consistency; resolution. A phrenological term for a faculty peculiar to man, having its organ at the posterior part of the coronal region of the head, close upon the middle line, producing determination, constancy, and perseverance.

Firnis'ium minera'lium. Old name, used by Paracelsus, *de Metallifoss,* i, 7, for antimony.

First. (Sax. *fyrst.* F. *premier;* I. *primo, primero;* G. *erst.*) Foremost; the ordinal of one.

F. inten'tion. See *Union by first intention.*

F. nerve. The olfactory nerve.

Fise'tic ac'id. Same as *Fisetin.*

Fise'tin. $C_{15}H_{10}O_6$. A yellow, crystalline colouring matter obtained from the fustic of the *Rhus cotinus.* Also called *Fustin.*

Fish. (Mid. E. *fisch;* G. *Fisch.* F. *poisson;* I. *pesce;* S. *pez.*) The generic term for the animals of the Subkingdom *Pisces.*

F., an'chor. The *Loligo vulgaris.*

F. ber'ries. (G. *Fischkörner.*) A name of *Cocculus indicus,* the fruit of *Anamirta cocculus.*

F., cramp. The *Torpedo Galvanii.*

F., cut'tle. The *Sepia officinalis.*

F. glue. (G. *Fischleim.*) A name for isinglass.

F.-liv'er oil. A term applied to the oil obtained from other fish than the cod, such as the white shark, *Squalus carcharias;* the seir, *Cybium commessoni;* and others. It is used for the same purpose as cod-liver oil, especially in India.

F. poi'son. (*Ichthysmus.* G. *Fischgift.*) Term applied to various not hitherto isolated compounds producing poisonous effects and generated in fish and some mollusca. In some instances the effects are the result of putrefactive decomposition, to which the soft and watery tissues of fish render them, especially in hot climates, peculiarly liable, and occur after the use of stale mackerel, tunny, and other fishes, and of dead or dying oysters and mussels; but there cannot be a doubt that some fish are poisonous when eaten in the perfectly fresh state. Examples are found in the *Sphyræna barracuda* and *S. becuna,* the *Pogrus vulgaris, Sparus erythrum, S. mœna,* and *Meletta thrissa* or *venenosa.* The symptoms vary in intensity from an attack of erythema or urticaria to one in which violent abdominal pain is felt, with vomiting and purging, cramps of the muscles, especially of the calves, anuria, and collapse. In some instances the effects have appeared to be due to materials ingested by the fish themselves, as where they have been poisoned by the use of Anamirta cocculus, and in those cases where fish may be eaten provided the intestines and liver have been removed, organs in which imperfectly assimilated substances are stored. Some fish, as the *Trachi-*

nus draco and *T. viperina*, of European seas, are the dread of fishermen, having a sting situated in the dorsal region, consisting of a poison gland and a duct concealed in the groove of an exceedingly hard and sharp spine, which inflicts a wound that is extremely painful, causes swelling of a very persistent character, and has a tendency to induce abscess of the lymphatic glands. The Russian form of fish poisoning lately investigated by Owsjannikow appears to proceed from the consumption of raw but salted sturgeon in which putrefactive processes have taken place. It is characterised by its tardy appearance, one to five hours after a meal, and by the complaints of the patients of pressure in the epigastrium, faintness, dimness of sight, xanthopsia or erythropsia, burning and dryness of the throat, intense thirst with great difficulty of swallowing, cardialgia, gastralgia, and either constipation or diarrhœa. Hutchinson has collected much evidence to show that leprosy is associated with the consumption of salt and unwholesome fish.

F. skin disease'. (G. *Fischschuppenausschlag.*) A term for *Ichthyosis.*

F. this'tles. The *Chamæpeuce casabonæ.*

F. tongue. The name of an instrument sometimes used for the removal of the wisdom teeth; so called from its shape.

F., wounds by. Fishes, such as the sharks, cause severe wounds by the teeth; others, as the swordfish, by their nasal horn; and some, as the Acanthurus, by spines in the caudal fin; but in addition to simple weapons such as these, some fishes are said to have hollow spines situated on a poison sac, as the Synancea.

Fish'ing tube. Same as *Dipping tube.*

Fissicos'tate. (L. *fissus*, cleft; *costa*, a rib.) Having the ribs or nervures divided.

Fissicula'tio. (L. *fissiculo*, to cut open.) An old term for the gaping skin-wound made by a scalpel.

Fis'sile. (L. *fissilis*, that may be cleft. G. *spaltbar.*) Capable of being, or with a tendency to be, cleft in definite planes.

Fissilingua'ia. (L. *fissus*, cleft; *lingua*, the tongue.) A Suborder of the Order *Sauria*, Class *Reptilia.* Pleurodontous reptiles with a long, slender, protractile, cleft tongue, possessing eyelids, and having the body scales small and imbricated, those of the tail in transverse bands.

Fis'sion. (L. *fissio*, a dividing; from *findo*, to cleave.) The act of cleaving or splitting.

F. fun'gi. The *Schizomycetes.*

F., reproduc'tion by. See *Generation, fissiparous.*

Fissipara'tion. (L. *fissus; pario.*) A form of reproduction consisting in the spontaneous or accidental division of an organ into two or more parts, each of which becomes a perfect being exactly resembling that from which it was derived before its division. See *Generation, fissiparous.*

Fissip'arism. Same as *Fissiparity.*

Fissipar'ity. (L. *fissus*, part of *findo*, to cleave; *pario*, to bring forth.) The form of asexual reproduction in which the parent divides into two halves, which after separation develop and form two distinct individuals. See *Generation, fissiparous.*

Fissip'arous. (L. *fissus*, cleft; part. of *findo*, to cleave; *pario*, to bring forth.) Reproducing by fission or cleavage.

F. cell-forma'tion. The formation of cells by segmentation. See under *Cytogenesis.*

F. genera'tion. See *Generation, fissiparous.*

Fissipa'tion. Same as *Fissiparity.*

Fissipe'date. (L. *fissus*, cleft; *pes*, a foot.) Having separate toes.

Fissipe'dia. (L. *fissus; pes.*) A Division of *Carnivora* having the toes divided from each other; such as the dog, *Canis domesticus.*

Fissiros'trate. (L. *fissus; rostrum*, a beak. F. *fissirostré.*) Having a deeply-cleft beak; belonging to the *Fissirostres.*

Fissiros'tres. (L. *fissus; rostrum*, a beak.) An Order of the Class *Aves*, having a deeply-cleft beak; such as the goat-sucker, *Caprimulgus europæus.*

Fissu'ra. (L. *fissura*, a cleft; from *findo*, to cleave. F. *fissure;* I. *fessura;* S. *fisura;* G. *Spalt, Einriss.*) A fissure; any deep extended depression; a fine long crack. See *Fissure.*

F. abdomina'lis. (L. *abdomen*, the lower part of the belly. G. *Bauchspalte.*) Defective closure of the abdominal wall at the umbilicus in the process of development. It usually occurs as a persistence of the condition found at the second month of fœtal life. A part of the intestines occupies the commencement of the cord, and is here covered only by the peritoneum and by the amnion.

F. abdomina'lis comple'ta. (L. *abdomen; completus*, part. of *compleo*, to fill completely.) That condition in which the whole or the greater part of the anterior abdominal wall is deficient. The margins of the opening are continuous with the amnion, and there is no umbilical cord.

F. a'ni. (L. *anus*, a ring, hence the fundament. G. *Aftereinriss.*) An ulcer involving some part of the wall of the anus, sometimes the cause and sometimes the consequence of spasm of the lower part of the large intestine. It is circular or oval, with sharply defined, often hardened borders, and very tender. Its depth is variable, sometimes the epidermis only being defective, at others the muscular coat of the intestine being exposed at the base. It is usually situated near the posterior wall. It is most common in middle life, twenty to forty, though it is not infrequent in children. Acute pain is experienced during, or soon after, the passage of the fæces, which may last for many hours, and may occasion convulsions or even symptoms of cerebral mischief in children. It is sometimes attended with dysuria. See also *Anus, fissure of.*

F. calcari'na. (L. *calcar*, a spur.) Huxley's term for a very constant, deep, and early-developed fissure of the cerebrum, which begins as a forked cleft at the median surface of the posterior extremity of the hemisphere, extends forwards, is joined by the internal parieto-occipital fissure, and terminates beneath the posterior extremity of the corpus callosum, where the gyrus fornicatus separates it from the fissura hippocampi. Its inward projection forms the calcar avis or hippocampus minor.

F. cana'lis Fallo'pii. (L. *canalis*, a channel.) The *Hiatus Fallopii.*

F. capillo'rum. (L. *capillus*, a hair.) The condition in which the hairs are split at their extremities.

F. cerebel'li longitudina'lis. (L.

cerebellum, the little brain; *longitudo*, length.) A synonym of the *Vallecula cerebelli*, or depression separating the hemispheres of the cerebellum below.

F. cerebel'li transver'sa. (L. *cerebellum; transversus*, turned across.) The horizontal groove which separates the upper from the lower part of each hemisphere of the cerebellum. The *Fissure of cerebellum, horizontal.*

F. cer'ebri centra'lis. The *Sulcus centralis.*

F. cer'ebri collatera'lis. See *Fissure of cerebrum, collateral.*

F. cer'ebri horizonta'lis. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain; *horizon*, the horizon.) See *F. horizontalis.*

F. cer'ebri infe'rior. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain; *inferior*, that which is below.) Term applied to the lower of the two sulci into which the Sylvian fissure divides.

F. cer'ebri latera'lis. (L. *cerebrum; lateralis*, belonging to the side.) Henle's term for the *Fissure of Sylvius.*

F. cer'ebri latera'lis ante'rior. (L. *cerebrum; lateralis; anterior*, in front.) A synonym of the *F. fossæ Sylvii anterior.*

F. cer'ebri latera'lis poste'rior. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain; *lateralis; posterior*, hinder.) A synonym of the *F. fossæ Sylvii posterior.*

F. cer'ebri longitudina'lis. (L. *cerebrum; longitudo*, length.) The fissure separating the hemispheres of the cerebrum.

F. cer'ebri mag'na. The *Fissure of cerebrum, transverse.*

F. cer'ebri pari'eto-occipita'lis. See *F. parieto-occipitalis.*

F. cer'ebri poste'rior. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain; *posterior*, that which is behind.) R. Wagner's term for the *Fissura calcarina.*

Also, Burdach's term for the internal parieto-occipital fissure of the cerebrum.

F. cer'ebri supe'rior. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain; *superior*, that is above.) The upper of the two sulci into which the Sylvian fissure divides.

F. cer'ebri transver'sa. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain; *transversus*, turned across. G. *Querspalte des grossen Gehirns.*) The great transverse fissure of the cerebrum. See *Fissure of cerebrum, transverse.*

F. cer'ebri transver'sa ante'rior. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain; *transversus*, turned across; *anterior*, that which is in front.) The *Fissure of cerebrum, transverse.*

F. cer'ebri transver'sa mag'na. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain; *transversus*, turned across; *magnus*, great.) The *Fissure of cerebrum, transverse.*

F. cer'ebri transver'sa par'va. (L. *transversus; parvus*, small.) The *F. cerebelli transversa.*

F. cer'ebri transver'sa poste'rior. (L. *cerebrum; transversus; posterior*, that is behind.) The *F. cerebelli transversa.*

F. collatera'lis. (L. *collatero*, to admit on both sides.) Huxley's term for a fissure which extends for a varying distance on the under surface of the occipital and temporal lobes of the cerebrum. It commences near the posterior end of the occipital lobe and runs forwards, having the gyrus hippocampi and the gyrus occipito-temporalis medialis on its inner edge, and the gyrus occipito-temporalis lateralis on its outer edge. Its anterior termination varies; sometimes it stops short at the fasciculus uncinatus, at other times it stretches as far as the anterior part of the temporal lobe. Its inner projection into the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle is the eminentia collateralis.

F. contraja'cens. (L. *contra*, over against; *jaceo*, to lie.) A synonym of *Counterfissure.*

F. endomesognath'ica. ("Ενδον, within; μέσος, in the middle; γνάθος, the jaw.) The *F. incisiva medialis.*

F. fos'sæ Syl'vii ante'rior. (L. *fossa*, a pit; *Sylvius; anterior*, in front.) The anterior or ascending limb of the *Fissure of Sylvius.*

F. fos'sæ Syl'vii ascen'dens. (L. *ascendo*, to mount up.) The anterior or ascending limb of the *Fissure of Sylvius.*

F. fos'sæ Syl'vii horizonta'lis. The posterior or horizontal limb of the *Fissure of Sylvius.*

F. fos'sæ Syl'vii poste'rior. (L. *posterior*, hinder.) The posterior or horizontal limb of the *Fissure of Sylvius.*

F. fove'æ rhomboida'lis longitudina'lis. (L. *fovea*, a pit; Gr. ῥόμβος, a rhombus; εἶδος, form.) The median groove of the fourth ventricle.

F. fove'æ rhomboida'lis me'dia. (L. *fovea*, a pit; Gr. ῥόμβος, a rhomb; εἶδος, form; L. *medius*, that which is in the middle.) The median groove on the floor of the fourth ventricle.

F. genita'lis. (L. *genitalis*, belonging to birth.) A fissure affecting a part only or the whole of the external genitals. See *Epispadias*, and *Hypospadias.*

F. Glase'ri. See *Fissure, Glaserian.*

F. hippocam'pi. ("Ιππόκαμπος, a sea-monster.) A fissure the inner elevation of which in the floor of the lateral ventricle is the hippocampus major; it commences near the end of the fissura calcarina, from which it is separated by the extremity of the gyrus fornicatus, and extends downwards and forwards to the notch in the gyrus uncinatus.

The fissura hippocampi of Bischoff is the *F. calcarina.*

F. horizonta'lis. Pansch's term for the *F. calcarina.*

F. incisi'va. (L. *incido*, to cut. G. *Schneidezahnspalte.*) See *Fissure, incisor.*

F. incisi'va facia'lis. (L. *facies*, the face.) An extension of the incisive foramen on the outer or facial surface of the alveolar process of the superior maxillary bone.

F. incisi'va interme'dia. (L. *inter*, between; *medius*, middle.) The *F. incisiva medialis.*

F. incisi'va latera'lis. (L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side.) The *Fissure, incisor.*

F. incisi'va media'lis. (L. *medius*, in the middle.) The median fissure occasionally seen in the fœtus on the facial surface of the upper jaw, between the two bones representing the intermaxillary bones of lower animals.

F. incisi'va palati'na. (L. *palatum*, the palate.) The *Fissure, incisor.*

F. interinsula'ris. The *Sutura interinsularis.*

F. interlobula'rē hep'atis. (L. *inter*, in the midst; *lobulus*, a small lobe; *hepar*, the liver.) The fissures between the lobules of the liver.

F. interparieta'lis. The *Sulcus interparietalis.*

F. i'ridis. Same as *Coloboma iridis.*

F. laryngea pharyn'gis. (Λάρυγξ, the larynx; φάρυγξ, the gullet.) A synonym of *Incisura interarytænoïdea.*

F. longitudina'lis cer'ebri. See *Fissure of cerebrum, longitudinal.*

F. longitudina'lis poste'rior. The *Sulcus medianus* of the fourth ventricle.

F. mag'na Syl'vii. (L. *magnus*, great.) The *Fissure of Sylvius.*

F. mastoï'dea squamo'sa. (Μαστός, the breast; εἶδος, form; L. *squama*, a scale.) A fissure found by Kirchner to be present 15 times in 300 skulls contained in the museum at Würzburg in place of the *Sutura mastoidea squamosa.*

F. medul'læ oblonga'tæ media'na ante'rior. See *Fissure of medulla oblongata, anterior.*

F. medul'læ oblonga'tæ media'na poste'rior. See *Fissure of medulla oblongata, posterior.*

F. medul'læ spina'lis longitudina'lis ante'rior. (L. *medulla*, marrow; *spinalis*, spinal; *anterior*, that which is in front.) See *Fissure of spinal cord, anterior median.*

F. medul'læ spina'lis longitudina'lis poste'rior. (L. *posterior*, that which is behind.) See *Fissure of spinal cord, posterior median.*

F. medul'læ spina'lis media'na ante'rior. (L. *medulla*, marrow; *spinalis*, spinal; *medianus*, that which is in the middle; *anterior*, that which is in front.) See *Fissure of spinal cord, anterior median.*

F. medul'læ spina'lis media'na poste'rior. (L. *medianus; posterior*, that which is behind.) See *Fissure of spinal cord, posterior median.*

F. mesoexognath'ica. (Μέσος, in the middle; ἔξω, outward; γνάθος, a jaw.) The *F. incisiva lateralis.*

F. occipita'lis. (L. *occiput*, the back part of the head.) Wagner's term for the internal parieto-occipital fissure of the cerebrum.

F. occipita'lis exter'na. (L. *externus*, outward.) Pansch's term for the *Sulcus occipitalis transversus.*

F. occipita'lis horizonta'lis. (L. *occiput; horizon*, the horizon.) R. Wagner's term for the *F. calcarina.*

F. occipita'lis inter'na. (L. *internus*, within.) Pansch's term for the internal and external parieto-occipital fissures of the cerebrum.

F. occipita'lis perpendicula'ris exter'na. (L. *externus*, outward.) Bischoff's term for the *Sulcus occipitalis transversus.*

F. occipita'lis perpendicula'ris inter'na. (L. *internus*, within.) Bischoff's term for the external and internal parieto-occipital fissures of the cerebrum.

F. occipita'lis poste'rior. (L. *occiput; posterior*, coming after.) A synonym of *Sulcus calcarinus.*

F. orbita'lis. (L. *orbita*, an orbit. G. *längliche Keilbeinspalte.*) The fissure between the posterior border of the great wing of the sphenoid bone and the lesser wing or processus ensiformis.

F. orbita'lis infe'rior. (L. *orbita; inferior*, that is below. G. *untere Augenhöhlenspalte.*) A synonym of the *Fissure, sphenomaxillary.*

F. orbita'lis supe'rior. (L. *orbita; superior*, that is above. G. *obere Augenhöhlenspalte.*) The *Fissure, sphenoidal.*

F. o'ris. (L. *os*, mouth. G. *Mundspalte.*) The outer aperture of the mouth.

F. os'sium. (L. *os*, a bone. G. *Knochensprung, Spaltbrüche.*) A crack or fissure, but not a complete fracture, of a bone.

F. palpebra'rum. (L. *palpebræ*, the eyelids. G. *Augenlidspalte.*) The space between the lids of the eye. See *Fissure, palpebral.*

F. paralle'la. (L. *parallelus*, parallel. F. *scissure parallele* of Gratiolet; G. *Parallelfurche, obere Schläfenfurche.*) A synonym of the *Sulcus temporalis superior.*

F. pari'eto-occipita'lis. (*Parietal; occipital.*) Ecker's term for the whole of the sulcus which divides the occipital from the parietal lobe of the brain, which he subdivides into a median or vertical part, usually called the internal parieto-occipital fissure, and a superior and lateral part, usually called the external occipital fissure.

F. perpendicula'ris exter'na. See *F. occipitalis perpendicularis externa.*

F. perpendicula'ris inter'na. See *F. occipitalis perpendicularis interna.*

F. pe'tro-basila'ris. (Πέτρος, a stone; βάσις, a foot.) A synonym of *Sutura petrosobasilaris.*

F. pe'tro-mastoï'dea. The *tympanicomastoidea.*

F. petro'sa superficia'lis. (L. *petrosus*, rocky; *superficies*, the upper surface of a thing.) A synonym of the *Hiatus canalis facialis.*

F. petro'so-angula'ris. (L. *petrosus*, rocky; *angularis*, having angles.) A synonym of *F. spheno-petrosa.*

F. petro'so-basila'ris. (L. *petrosus*, rocky; *basis*, the foot or base.) A synonym of *Foramen lacerum anterius.*

F. petro'so-mastoï'dea. (L. *petrosus*, rocky; Gr. μαστός, a teat; εἶδος, form.) A small fissure situated between the mastoid process and the posterior part of the external auditory canal, in which are two small holes, the exits of the canaliculus mastoideus.

F. petro'so-squamo'sa. (L. *petrosus*, rocky; *squama*, a scale.) A narrow fissure at the point of junction of the anterior or upper surface of petrous portion with the squamous portion of the temporal bone, which is the remains of the original separation.

F. pe'tro-tympan'ica. (L. *petrosus*, rocky; *tympanum*, a drum.) A synonym of the *F. Glaseri.*

F. pila'ris. (L. *pilaris*, hair-like.) Same as *Capillary fissure.*

F. pterygoï'dea. (Πτέρυξ, a wing; εἶδος, form.) The notch which separates below the internal from the external pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone.

F. puden'di. (L. *pudendum*, the external genital organs. G. *Schamspalte.*) The cleft between the labia pudendi.

F. Rolan'di. (*Rolando*, an Italian anatomist.) A synonym of the *Sulcus centralis.*

F. sphenoida'lis. See *Fissure, sphenoidal.*

F. sphenoida'lis supe'rior. (*Sphenoid* bone; L. *superior*, that which is above.) A synonym of *F. orbitalis.*

F. sphe'no-maxilla'ris. See *Fissure, spheno-maxillary.*

F. sphe'no-petro'sa. (*Sphenoid* bone; L. *petrosus*, rocky.) A fissure existing between the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the triangular plate of the great wing of the sphenoid bone, by which means the spina angularis inserts itself in the angle between this angle and the anterior border of the squamous portion of the temporal bone.

F. spina'lis. (L. *spina*, the back-bone.) The same as *Spina bifida.*

F. splenia'lis. (L. *splenium*, a plaster.) A sulcus in the brain of Ungulates, which appears to be identical with the *Sulcus præcuneatus.*

F. ster'ni. (L. *sternum*, the breast-bone.) A defective formation of the sternum, in consequence of which its two halves are either not united in the middle line, or are altogether absent.

F. Syl'vii. See *Fissure of Sylvius.*

F. tegmen'ti tym'pani. (L. *tegmentum*, a covering; *tympanum.*) A thin fissure in the part of the upper surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone called the tegmen tympani.

F. tempora'lis infe'rior. (L. *inferior*, lower.) Bischoff's term for the *F. collateralis.*

F. transver'sa ante'rior. (L. *transversus*, turned across; *anterior*, in front.) Pansch's term for the *Sulcus centralis.*

F. tympan'ico-mastoi'dea. (L. *tympanum*, a drum; Gr. μαστός, a teat; εἶδος, form.) A fissure separating the tympanic ring of the temporal bone from the mastoid process.

F. ure'thræ comple'ta, Dolbeau. (L. *urethra; completus*, perfect.) A fissure, termed by Bergh *Epispadiasis penis*, which extends along the upper surface of the organ, and may even reach the membranous urethra.

F. ure'thræ incomple'ta, Dolbeau. (L. *urethra; incompletus*, incomplete.) A fissure named *Epispadiasis glandis* by Bergh, in which the fissure affects simply the glans penis.

F. ure'thræ supe'rior cum inversio'nē, Dolbeau. (L. *urethra; superior*, upper; *cum*, with; *inversio*, a turning upside down.) The same as *Epispadias.*

F. vesi'co-genita'lis. (L. *vesica*, the bladder; *genitalis*, belonging to birth. G. *Blasen-genital-spalte.*) An abnormal congenital fissure limited to the lower part of the abdominal wall. The rami of the os pubis are more or less separated from each other, and are either wholly ununited or united only by ligament.

F. vul'væ mag'na. (L. *vulva; magnus*, great.) The cleft separating the labia of the vulva.

F. zygomat'ico-sphenoida'lis. (*Zygomatic* process; *sphenoid* bone.) A fissure sometimes found at the point of junction of the orbital surface of the great wing of the sphenoid bone and the orbital border of the malar bone.

Fis'sural. (L. *fissura*, a cleft.) Possessing fissures; inclined to form clefts; connected with fissures, or clefts, or orifices.

F. angeio'ma. (Ἀγγεῖον, a blood-vessel.) Angeioma of the natural fissures of the body, those of the eyes, the ears, and the mouth.

Fissura'tion. Same as *Fission.*

Fis'sure. (F. *fissure;* from L. *fissura*, a cleft; from *fissus*, part. of *findo*, to cleave; from Aryan root *bhid*, to cleave. I. *fessura;* S. *fisura;* G. *Spalt, Spalte, Ritze.*) A cleft, normal or abnormal, congenital or acquired; especially one that is somewhat long and narrow.

In Botany, the line of cleavage of seed vessels and anthers, and the clefts of a divided leaf.

In Anatomy, a long, narrow aperture in a bone or other structure.

In Pathology, a narrow solution of continuity produced by injury or by ulceration.

F., auric'ular. (L. *auricula*, the outer ear.) A fissure situated between the vaginal and mastoid processes of the temporal bone. It permits the exit of the auricular branch of the pneumogastric nerve.

F., cal'carine. (L. *calcar*, a spur.) The *Fissura calcarina.*

F., callo'so-mar'ginal. See *Sulcus, calloso-marginal.*

F., capil'lary. See *Capillary fissure.*

F.s, cra'nial, congen'ital. (L. *cranium*, the skull; *congenitus*, born together.) Fissures or notches of the cranial bones stretching from the margin inwards, and caused by defective ossification; occasionally they are found as gaps in the centre of the bone. They are most frequent in the frontal, the parietal, and the squamous portion of the temporal bones.

F., den'tate. (L. *dens*, a tooth.) Huxley's term for the *Fissura hippocampi.*

F. for gall-blad'der. See *F. of liver for gall-bladder.*

F., Glase'rian. (*Glaser*, an anatomist.) A narrow slit which divides the glenoid fossa into two parts. It extends into the tympanum, opening into its outer wall, lodges the processus gracilis of the malleus, and transmits the laxator tympani muscle and the tympanic branch of the internal maxillary artery.

F., glen'oid. (Γλήνη, a cavity; εἶδος, form.) The *F. Glaserian.*

F., hippocam'pal. The *Fissura hippocampi.*

F., inci'sor. (L. *incisus*, part. of *incido*, to cut. G. *Schneidezahnspalte.*) A fine fissure on the under surface of the palate process of the superior maxillary bone of young persons, and occasionally of an adult, running outwards from the anterior palatine canal to the alveolar border of the bone in front of the socket for the canine tooth; the fissure is also observable on the upper surface of the process; it marks off a part of the bone which corresponds to the premaxillary bone of lower animals.

F., infraor'bital. (L. *infra*, beneath; *orbita*, the orbit.) The upper extremity of the infraorbital canal on the orbital plate of the superior maxillary bone.

F., interlob'ular, great. (F. *grande scissure interlobulaire* of Chaussier.) The *F. of Sylvius.*

F., intrapari'etal. Turner's name for the *Sulcus interparietalis.*

F., maxil'lary. (L. *maxilla*, the upper jaw.) A fissure which runs from the lower part of the orifice of the antrum obliquely downwards and forwards. It receives the maxillary process of the palate bone.

F., nee'dle. A spiral needle which, when threaded with silk or wire, is thrust into one of the lips of a closely approximated incised wound, and being turned on its axis perforates each lip alternately, and leaves the suture in its track.

F., occip'ito-pari'etal. Huxley's term for the external and internal parieto-occipital fissures combined.

F. of a'nus. (G. *Aftereinriss.*) See *Anus, fissure of*, and *Fissura ani.*

F. of Bi'chat. (*Bichat.*) The *F. of cerebrum, transverse.*

F. of bone. An incomplete fracture, without separation of the parts, of a bone, most frequently of a long bone, from violence.

F.s of brain. See *F.s of cerebrum.*

F. of cerebel'lum, horizon'tal. A fissure which divides the cerebellum into an upper and a lower portion. It commences in front at the pons, and runs horizontally round the free margin of each hemisphere, backwards to the middle line.

F. of cerebel'lum, semilu'nar. (L. *semi*, half; *luna*, a moon.) The *Vallecula.*

F. of cer'ebrum, cal'carine. The *Fissura calcarina.*

F. of cer'ebrum, cen'tral. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) The space forming the whole extent of the ventricles of the brain.

Also, the *Sulcus centralis.*

F. of cer'ebrum, collat'eral. The *Fissura collateralis.*

F. of cer'ebrum, den'tate. The *Fissura hippocampi.*

F. of cer'ebrum, hippocam'pal. See *Fissura hippocampi.*

F. of cer'ebrum, interlo'bar. (L. *inter*, between; *lobus*, a lobe.) The *F. of cerebrum, longitudinal.*

F. of cer'ebrum, longitu'dinal. A fissure which, running from before backwards in the median line, divides the brain into two lateral halves or hemispheres, except in the middle, where its floor is formed by the corpus callosum; the sides of the fissure are the opposed inner surfaces of the hemispheres, and it lodges the falx cerebri. Its length from before backwards is 54 cm.; its depth from above downwards is 41 cm. in front, and 47 cm. behind; in front and above it is 2—5 cm. broad, behind 14 cm. broad.

F. of cer'ebrum, longitu'dinal, great. The *F. of cerebrum, longitudinal.*

F. of cer'ebrum, pari'eto-occip'ital, exter'nal. Turner's name for a fissure on the outer surface of the cerebrum of varying length. It commences at the notch on the inner margin of the hemisphere formed by the upper end of the internal parieto-occipital fissure, and is continued transversely outwards for a distance, which varies inversely with the size of the gyrus occipitalis primus, which bounds its outer extremity. It appears about the fourth or fifth month in the fœtus.

F. of cer'ebrum, pari'eto-occip'ital, inter'nal. A deep and constant sulcus on the internal surface of each hemisphere of the cerebrum, running from the margin forwards and downwards to join at an acute angle the calcarine fissure. It appears at the fourth or fifth month of fœtal life.

F. of cer'ebrum, trans'verse. A fissure through which the pia mater passes into the ventricles to form the velum interpositum and the choroid plexuses. It is an artificial cleft made by tearing away the epithelial lining of the ventricles in the removal of the choroid plexuses. It is bounded above by the corpus callosum and fornix in the middle, and on each side by the fascia dentata and the fimbria of the corpus callosum; below, it is bounded in the middle by the corpora quadrigemina, and on each side by the posterior part of the optic thalamus.

F. of cheek. A congenital condition, rarely seen, in which the angle of the mouth is extended backwards or upwards beyond the natural; and the ear of that side is imperfectly developed.

F. of Gla'ser. See *F., Glaserian.*

F. of Glase'rius. See *F., Glaserian.*

F. of he'lix. A small cleft in the helix of the auricle above the insertion of the attrahens aurem.

F. of i'ris. Same as *Coloboma iridis.*

F.s of leaf. The intervals between the lobes of a cleft or fissured leaf.

F. of lip. See *Harelip.*

F. of liv'er for duc'tus veno'sus. The posterior part of the longitudinal fissure of the liver. In the fœtus the ductus venosus is lodged in it, and in the adult the remains of this duct appear in the form of a slender fibrous cord.

F. of liv'er for gall-blad'der. A groove on the under surface of the right lobe of the liver, which runs parallel to the longitudinal fissure, and extends from the free border of the liver in front to near the right extremity of the transverse fissure.

F. of liv'er for ve'na ca'va. A short deep fissure extending obliquely from a little behind the right extremity of the transverse fissure to the posterior border of the liver, where it joins the fissure for the ductus venosus. It contains the inferior vena cava.

F. of liv'er, longitu'dinal. A fissure separating the two lobes of the liver. It is divided by its junction with the transverse fissure into two parts; the front portion being the *F. of liver, umbilical*, the hinder part being the *F. of liver for ductus venosus.*

F. of liv'er, por'tal. The *F. of liver, transverse*; so called because it lodges the portal vein.

F. of liv'er, trans'versé. A fissure, about two inches in length, crossing the right lobe of the liver transversely. It joins the longitudinal fissure at right angles. It contains the portal vein, hepatic artery and nerves, the hepatic duct and lymphatics.

F. of liv'er, umbili'cal. (L. *umbilicus*, the navel. F. *fissure ombilicale.*) The anterior half of the longitudinal fissure of the liver. It lodges the umbilical vein in the fœtus, and its remains, the round ligament, in the adult.

F.s of lung. The chief fissure of the right lung and the only fissure of the left extends from the upper part of the posterior border of the lung, about three inches from its apex, downwards and forwards to the lower part of the anterior border of the lung, which it divides into an upper and a lower lobe. In the right lung the upper lobe is partially divided by a second fissure, which extends from the middle of the chief fissure, forwards and upwards, to the anterior margin of the lung, marking off the middle lobe.

F. of medul'la oblonga'ta, ante'rior. (L. *anterior*, in front.) A continuation of the anterior median fissure of the spinal cord. It terminates at the pons in the foramen cæcum of Vicq d'Azyr; at its lower part it contains the decussation of the pyramids.

F. of medul'la oblonga'ta, poste'rior. (L. *posterior*, hinder.) A continuation of the posterior median fissure of the spinal cord. Its upper termination is the fourth ventricle.

F. of nip'ple. See *Nipple, cracked.*

F. of pal'ate. See *Palate, fissure of.*

F. of Rolan'do. (*Rolando.*) The *Sulcus centralis.*

F.s of Santori'ni. (*Santorini.*) The irregular clefts which, to the number of one or two, divide transversely the cartilaginous part of the external auditory canal.

F.s of spi'nal cord. These are two in number, viz. the anterior median and the posterior median. The fissures sometimes called lateral or anterior and posterior lateral fissures do not exist, but merely indicate the points where the roots of the nerves emerge.

F. of spi'nal cord, ante'rior lat'eral. A line of neuroglia at the point of exit of the anterior roots of the spinal nerves.

F. of spi'nal cord, ante'rior me'dian. A wide fissure dipping into the cord for about one-third of its antero-posterior diameter. It contains a prolongation of the pia mater. It terminates at the white anterior commissure, and is from 2—4 mm. deep at the middle of the cord, but shallower above and below.

F. of spi'nal cord, poste'rior lat'eral. A line of neuroglia at the point of exit of the posterior roots of the spinal nerves.

F. of spi'nal cord, poste'rior me'dian. A narrow but deep fissure, from 4 to 6 mm. deep, dipping into the substance of the cord about one half of its antero-posterior diameter, as far as the posterior gray commissure; it is nearly filled up with delicate neuroglia, which joins the lateral halves of the cord.

F. of spleen. (F. *fissure de la rate.*) The vertical notch or groove on the anterior surface of the spleen where the splenic vessels enter; it lodges some fat.

F. of Syl'vius. (*Sylvius.* F. *scissure de Sylvius;* G. *Sylvischefurche.*) A large, deep fissure which begins at the base of the cerebrum, behind the origin of the olfactory nerves, in the anterior perforated space; it passes transversely outwards to the lateral surface of the hemisphere, where it divides into two branches, a short, anterior, ascending branch, which runs upwards and forwards into the frontal lobe, and a much longer, posterior, horizontal branch, which runs backwards between the parietal and the temporo-sphenoidal lobes, through about the middle third of the hemisphere. The terminations of both branches are sometimes simple, sometimes forked. The convolutions enclosed by the two arms at their angle of origin is the operculum of the island of Reil. The fissure of Sylvius arises about the third month of fœtal life by an infolding of the whole thickness of the hemisphere of the rudimentary cerebrum. It cuts off the anterior lobe from the remainder of the brain.

F. of tongue. See *Tongue, fissure of.*

F. of tra'gus. (*Tragus.*) A fissure on the anterior surface of the tragus of the auricle of the ear.

F. of u'terus. See *Uterus, fissure of.*

F., or'bitar, ante'rior. (L. *orbita*, the orbit; *anterior*, in front.) The *F., sphenomaxillary.*

F., or'bitar, poste'rior. The *F., sphenoidal.*

F., pal'pebral. (L. *palpebræ*, the eyelids. F. *fente palpebrale;* G. *Augenlidspalte.*) The oval space between the margins of the eyelids. Its length is about 1·25″, its breadth varies with the extent to which the eyes are opened; the lower margin is less arched than the upper border, and the fissure is usually a little lower at its inner end than at the outer end.

F., pari'eto-occip'ital, exter'nal. See *F. of cerebrum, parieto-occipital, external.*

F., pari'eto-occip'ital, inter'nal. See *F. of cerebrum, parieto-occipital, internal.*

F., perpendic'ular, exter'nal. (F. *scissure perpendiculaire externe* of Gratiolet.) Marshall's term for the external parieto-occipital fissure of the cerebrum.

F., perpendic'ular, inter'nal. (F. *scissure perpendiculaire interne* of Gratiolet.) Marshall's term for the internal parieto-occipital fissure of the cerebrum.

F., por'tal. See *F. of liver, portal.*

F., pter'ygo-maxil'lary. (*Pterygoid* process; *maxillary* bone.) A vertical fissure leading above into the spheno-maxillary fossa; it is closed internally by the vertical plate of the palate bone.

F., sphenoid'al. (Σφήν, a wedge; εἶδος, form.) A triangular fissure through which a connection is established between the cavities of the cranium and orbit. It is bounded internally by the body of the sphenoid, above by the lesser wing, below by the internal margin of the orbital surface of the great wing, and is completed by the frontal. It transmits the third, the fourth, the first branch of the fifth, and the sixth nerves, some filaments of the sympathetic, the ophthalmic vein, and a recurrent branch of the ophthalmic artery.

F., sphe'no-maxil'lary. A fissure lying between the lower surface of the great wing of the sphenoid and the external border of the orbital surface of the superior maxillary bone, and a small part of the palate bone. It is completed anteriorly by the malar bone, and is situated at the outer and back part of the orbit. It transmits the superior maxillary nerve and its orbital branch, the infraorbital artery, and ascending branches from Meckel's ganglion.

F., Syl'vian. See *F. of Sylvius.*

F., umbili'cal. See *F. of liver, umbilical.*

Fis'sured. (L. *fissura*, a cleft.) Cleft.

F. ca'lyx. (Κάλυξ, the cup of a flower.) A calyx the sepals of which are separate to about half way from the base.

F. frac'ture. See *Fracture, fissured.*

F. leaf. A leaf deeply divided by narrow clefts.

Fis'sus. (L. *fissus*, part. of *findo*, to cleave. F. *fendu;* G. *gespalten.*) Divided; cleft; cloven.

Fist. (Sax. *fyst;* G. *Faust;* L. *pugnus;* Gr. πυγμή; F. *poing;* I. *pugno;* S. *puño.*) The clenched hand.

F. balls. The plants of the Genus *Lycoperdon.*

Fis'tula. (L. *fistula*, anything tubular; from *findo*, to cleave. F. *fistule;* I. *fistola;* G. *Röhre.*) A pipe.

In Surgery (F. *fistule;* I. *fistola;* S. *fistola;* G. *Fistel*), a long, narrow, suppurating canal of morbid origin in some part of the body, either leading from the outer surface to one of the natural cavities of the body; or leading from the outer surface inwards, but not reaching a cavity or viscus; or leading from a viscus or cavity into another viscus or cavity; or leading from a viscus, but not opening outwardly. A fistulous canal leading to a suppurating cavity, or to a necrosed structure, is called a *Sinus.*

A fistula may be a simple or branched canal,

tortuous or straight, of even bore, or with dilated intervals. Its walls when recent are soft, lined with easily bleeding granulations, and secreting an unhealthy pus, unless they are healing; when old they become hard and callous from increased growth of connective tissue, lined with an almost smooth surface, and secreting frequently a watery or flocculent pus. It may arise from an abscess, from a wound, or from an ulceration in a viscus, with suppuration on the outer side, or extravasation of its contents.

F., abdom'inal. (L. *abdomen*, the belly.) A fistulous opening in the abdominal wall communicating with some viscus.

F., a'ërial. (L. *aër*, air.) A fistulous opening into the larynx or trachea, often the result of a wound.

F., a'nal. (G. *Afterfistel.*) See *Anus, fistula of.*

F. au'ris congen'ita. (L. *auris*, the ear; *congenitus*, born together.) A small opening situated about 1 centimeter above the tragus in man, and most frequently 1—2 millimeters in front of the helix. It is the entrance of a canal, running from without inwards and forwards for a depth of several millimeters. The outer extremity of the fistula is usually situated at the point where the upper border of the helix is continuous with the skin of the face. It has not been shown that the inner extremity ever opens into either the external auditory meatus or into the tympanic cavity. It occurs with about equal frequency in both sexes, and is as often symmetrical on the two sides as single. Urbantschitsch met with it twelve times in 2000 cases; eight times in males, and four in females. It is the remains of the first branchial fissure in man.

F. Bellinia'na. (*Bellini.*) The uriniferous tubules.

F., bi-mu'cous. (L. *bis*, twice; *mucus*, slime.) A fistula both orifices of which are on a mucous surface, as a vesico-vaginal fistula.

F., bi-mu'cous, cuta'neous. (L. *cutis*, skin.) A fistula with two orifices of discharge, as well as one of origin, such as a fistula with openings into the bladder and rectum, as well as on the skin.

F., bil'iary. (L. *bilis*, bile. F. *fistule biliaire;* G. *Gallenfistel.*) An abnormal passage opening at one end into one of the biliary ducts or the gall-bladder, and at the other upon the skin or into the peritoneal cavity. Biliary fistulæ are rare. They may result from injury or from the occlusion of the duct by gall-stones.

F., blind. (F. *fistule borgne;* G. *blinde Fistel.*) A fistula with one opening only.

F., blind, exter'nal. (F. *fistule borgne externe.*) A blind anal fistula opening on to the surface, but with no communication with the bowel.

F., blind, inter'nal. (F. *fistule borgne interne.*) A blind anal fistula having an opening into the intestine, but not on to the skin surface.

F., branch'ial. (Βράγχια, the gills of a fish.) See *Branchial fistula, F. auris congenita,* and *F. colli congenita.*

F. branchia'lis pri'mæ congen'itæ. (L. *primus*, first; *congenitus*, born together.) The same as *F. auris congenita.*

F., bronch'ial. (Βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes. G. *Bronchialfistel.*) A passage extending from the skin surface to a bronchial tube.

F. canalic'uli lachryma'lis. See under *Lachrymal fistula.*

F., cana'liform. (L. *canalis*, a channel; *forma*, shape.) A long, narrow, tubular fistula.

F. ciba'lis. (L. *cibum*, food. G. *Speiseröhre.*) A term for the œsophagus.

F., cicatric'ial. (L. *cicatrix*, a scar.) A fistula which is lined with a smooth, cicatricial membrane.

F. col'li congen'ita. (L. *collis*, the neck; *congenitus*, born together with. G. *angeborene Halsfistel.*) A fistulous passage extending from the side or middle of the surface of the neck to the trachea or pharynx. It is the remains of the incompletely closed second or third branchial fissure.

F. col'li congen'ita cystica. (L. *collis*, the neck; *congenitus*, congenital; Gr. κύστις, a bladder. G. *Kiemengangcyste.*) A passage extending from the surface of the neck into a cyst, usually lying along the sternomastoid, and containing pavement and sometimes ciliated epithelium in a mucous fluid.

F., complete'. (F. *fistule complète;* G. *vollkommene Fistel.*) A fistula with two openings, one communicating with an internal cavity, such as the rectum, the other opening outwardly.

F., congen'ital. (L. *congenitus*, born together.) A fistula which is present at birth; as, for instance, a fistula in ano which occasionally occurs in a fœtus with an imperforate anus.

Also, the fistulæ which result from the persistence of some fœtal condition. See *F. of neck*, and *F., umbilical.*

F. cor'neæ. See *Cornea, fistula of.*

F. cru'ris. (L. *crus*, the leg.) The *Fibula.*

F., cuta'neo-pharynge'al. (L. *cutis*, the skin; *pharynx.*) A fistulous communication between the pharynx and the outer surface of the neck.

F., cys'tico-cuta'neous. (Κύστις, a bladder; L. *cutis*, the skin.) A biliary fistula.

F., diabe'tic. A fistula occurring in a diabetic person, and by some believed to be caused by that disorder.

F. duc'tus Stenonia'ni. Fistula of Stenon's duct. See under *F., salivary.*

F. du'ræ ma'tris. (L. *durus*, hard; *mater*, mother.) A term for the sinuses of the dura mater.

F., en'tero-vagi'nal. (Ἔντερον, an intestine; *vagina.*) A fistulous opening between some part of the intestine above the rectum and the vagina; it is not frequently observed.

F., exter'nal. (L. *externus*, outward.) A blind fistula having its single opening on the outer surface.

F., fæ'cal. (L. *fæx*, excrement.) An abdominal fistula opening into an intestine, so as to give unnatural passage to the fæces. The term is applied to those cases in which some of the intestinal contents passes by the natural opening of the anus; in contradistinction to those in which none passes by the anus, which are called cases of artificial anus.

Also, a fistula of any part of the intestine, usually the rectum, opening into one of the natural cavities, such as the vagina.

F., gas'tric. (Γαστήρ, the belly.) A fistula in the epigastric region communicating with the cavity of the stomach. See *Gastric fistula.*

F., gas'tric, exter'nal. Same as *F., gastro-cutaneous.*

F., gas'tro-col'ic. (Γαστήρ, the belly; κόλον, the colon.) A fistulous communication

between the cavities of the stomach and of the colon.

F., gas'tro-cuta'neous. (Γαστήρ, the belly; L. *cutis*, skin.) A gastric fistula with an external opening.

F., gas'tro-duode'nal. (Γαστήρ, the belly; *duodenum*.) A fistulous communication between the cavities of the stomach and the duodenum.

F., gas'tro-pul'monary. (Γαστήρ, the stomach; L. *pulmo*, the lung.) A fistulous communication between the stomach and the lung; originating, in the cases observed, in a perforating gastric ulcer with suppuration implicating the diaphragm.

F., hepat'ico-bronch'ial. (Ἧπαρ, the liver; βρόγχια, the bronchial tubes.) A fistulous communication between some part of the liver or the bile canals and the bronchial tubes, so that bile is expectorated.

F., horse-shoe. An anal fistula which courses round the bowel so that it gets an opening in the skin on the opposite side of the median line.

F. in a'no. (G. *Afterfistel*.) See *Anus, fistula of*.

F., incomplete'. (F. *fistule incomplète*; G. *unvollkommene Fistel*.) Same as *F., blind*.

F., inter'nal. A blind fistula having its single orifice opening into an internal cavity, such as the rectum.

F., intesti'no-vagi'nal. (L. *intestinum*; *vagina*.) A fistulous opening between the vagina and some part of the intestinal canal.

F., intesti'no-vesi'cal. (L. *intestinum*, a gut; *vesica*, the bladder.) A fistulous opening between the bladder and some part of the intestines.

F., la'biform. (L. *labium*, a lip; *forma*, shape.) Same as *F., ostial*.

F., lach'rymal. (L. *lachryma*, a tear. G. *Fistel des Thränenorgans*.) See *Lachrymal fistula*.

F., lacte'al. (L. *lac*, milk.) Same as *F., mammary*.

F., laryng'eal. (Λάρυγξ, the larynx.) A communication between the interior of the larynx and the exterior of the neck, which has been observed after perichondritis of the larynx, and after wounds perforating the larynx.

F., lip'ped. A fistula with an opening which has prominent, protruding edges or lips. Same as *F., ostial*.

F. lympha'lis. See *Lymphatic fistula*.

F., lymphat'ic. See *Lymphatic fistula*.

F., mam'mary. (L. *mamma*, the breast.) An external fistulous communication with one or more of the milk ducts.

F., mas'toïd. (*Mastoid* process.) A fistulous communication between the skin over the mastoid process and the mastoid cells; the result of inflammation and suppuration there. The fistula may communicate with the tympanum, and by means of the Eustachian tube with the throat.

F., me'tro-peritonæ'al. (Μήτρα, the womb.) Same as *F., utero-peritonæal*.

F., milk. Same as *F., mammary*.

F., mu'co-cuta'neous. (L. *mucus*, slime; *cutis*, the skin.) A fistula with one orifice on a mucous membrane and another on the skin, such as a complete fistula in ano.

F., neph'ro-gas'tric. (Νεφρός, the kidney; γαστήρ, the stomach.) A communication between the left kidney and the cardiac end of the stomach following inflammation and adhesion of the contiguous parts of the viscera and diaphragm.

F. nervo'rum. (L. *nervus*, a nerve.) The sheath or pipe of a nerve; the *Neurilemma*.

F. of, eye, ante'rior cham'ber of. Same as *Cornea, fistula of*.

F. of gall-blad'der. A biliary fistula opening into the gall-bladder.

F. of lach'rymal duct. See under *Lachrymal fistula*.

F. of lach'rymal sac. See under *Lachrymal fistula*.

F. of neck. A fistulous aperture in the neck, probably the relic of a branchial fissure. See *F. auris congenita*, and *F. colli congenita*.

F., os'tial. (L. *ostium*, a mouth.) A very shallow fistula with protruding lips.

F., pari'etal. (L. *paries*, a wall.) A fistula in the chest walls communicating with a bronchial tube or the cavity of the pleura.

F., pe'nile. (L. *penis*, the male organ.) A urinary fistula of that part of the urethra which is in the penis.

F., pericar'dial. (Περί, around; καρδία, the heart.) An external fistulous opening into the pericardium, of which a doubtful case, the result of a wound, has been recorded.

F., perinæ'al. (Περίναιος, the perinæum.) A fistula in the perinæum. It may have a rectal, or a urethral, or a vaginal connection.

F., perinæ'o-vagi'nal. (Περίναιος, the perinæum; L. *vagina*.) A fistulous opening in the perinæum communicating with the vagina; it may be caused by partial closure of a ruptured perinæum; or by protrusion of the fœtus through an aperture in the perinæum, without complete rupture of the part.

F., peritonæ'o-vagi'nal. (*Peritonæum; vagina*.) A fistulous communication between the cavity of the peritonæum and the vagina; a condition which has very seldom been met with.

F., phthis'ical. See *Phthisis, fistula in*.

F. pulmona'lis. (L. *pulmo*, the lung.) Old term for the trachea.

F., pul'monary. See *Pulmonary fistula*.

F., pu'rulent. (L. *pus*, matter.) A fistula which discharges only pus; usually called a sinus.

F., rec'tal. (L. *rectum*, the gut of that name.) A fistula of the anus which communicates with the intestine.

Also, the same as *F., rectal, internal*.

F., rec'tal, inter'nal. A fistulous canal originating in an ulcer of the rectum, and traversing the neighbouring connective-tissue without obtaining a skin opening.

F., rec'to-la'bial. (L. *rectum*, the intestine of that name; *labium*, a lip.) A fistulous communication between the rectum and a labium of the vulva.

F., rec'to-ure'thral. (L. *rectum; urethra*.) A fistulous communication between the rectum and the urethra.

F., rec'to-vagi'nal. (L. *rectum; vagina*.) A fistulous communication between the rectum and the vagina. It is occasionally congenital, and accompanied by an imperforate anus.

F., rec'to-vesi'cal. (L. *rectum*, straight; *vesica*, the bladder.) A fistulous passage extending between the rectum and the bladder.

It is occasionally congenital, and accompanied by an imperforate anus.

F., rec'to-vul'var. (L. *rectum; vulva.*) A fistulous passage extending from the rectum to the vulva.

F. sa'cra. (L. *sacer*, sacred.) A synonym of the *Spinal cord.*

Also, a term for the vertebral column.

Also, a synonym of the *Aquæductus Sylvii.*

F., sal'ivary. (L. *saliva*, spittle. G. *Speichelfistel.*) An abnormal passage communicating at one end with one of the salivary ducts, or with a salivary gland, and at the other opening either on the skin or on the mucous membrane of the mouth. It may arise from a wound or other lesion, or may result from the closure of the duct by inflammation, or by the formation of a stone.

F. saliva'sa. Same as *F., salivary.*

F. saliva'sa exter'na. A salivary fistula with an external opening.

F., scro'tal. (L. *scrotum*, the bag or skin containing the testicles.) A urinary fistula opening into some part of the scrotum.

F. spiritua'lis. (L. *spiritualis*, belonging to breathing.) The windpipe.

F. stercora'lis. (L. *stercus*, excrement.) The same as *Anal fistula.*

Also, a term for an artificial anus.

F. stercoro'sa. (L. *stercorosus*, for *stercus*, excrement.) A term for an artificial anus.

F., trache'al. (*Trachea.*) A communication between the outer skin surface and the canal of the trachea; an occasional result of an unhealed wound of the neck.

F., true. A fistula which serves to discharge the natural products of a secretion, as a lachrymal fistula.

F., umbili'cal. (L. *umbilicus*, the navel.) A fistulous opening through the umbilicus. It may be caused by the canal of the urachus remaining open so that urine is discharged by it; or it may have a connection with the intestine through a patent ductus vitello-intestinalis, so that fæces pass; or it may be connected with the gall-bladder or gall-duct so that bile escapes.

F., ure'tero-u'terine. (Οὐρητῆρες, the urinary ducts; L. *uterus*, the womb.) A fistulous communication between one of the ureters and the womb; rarely seen.

F., ure'tero-vagi'nal. (*Vagina.*) A fistulous communication between one of the ureters and the vagina.

F. ure'terum re'num. (Οὐρητῆρες, the urinary ducts; L. *ren*, the kidney.) A term for the calyces of the kidney.

F. ure'thræ mulie'bris. (L. *urethra; mulier*, a woman.) A fistulous opening between the urethra and the vagina.

F., ure'thral. (Οὐρήθρα, the urethra.) A urinary fistula communicating with the urethra.

F., ure'thro-pe'nile. Same as *F., penile.*

F., ure'thro-perinæ'al. (L. *urethra; perinæum.*) A urinary fistula opening into the perinæum.

F., ure'thro-rec'tal. (L. *urethra; rectum.*) A fistulous communication between the urethra and the rectum. It occurs sometimes as a result of stricture, or of an abscess, or of a wound as in lithotomy. It may also be congenital, and accompanied with an imperforate anus.

F., ure'thro-scro'tal. (L. *urethra; scrotum*, the bag containing the testicles.) A urinary fistula opening into the scrotum.

F., ure'thro-vagi'nal. (Οὐρήθρα, the urethra; L. *vagina.*) A fistulous communication between the urethra and the vagina.

F. uri'næ. (Οὖρον, urine.) A fistulous communication with some part of the urinary apparatus. See *Urinary fistula.*

F. urina'lis. Same as *F. urinæ.*

F. urina'ria. (L. *urina*, urine.) A term for the urethra.

Also, the same as *Urinary fistula.*

F., u'rinary. See *Urinary fistula.*

F., u'rinary, hypogas'tric. See *F., urinary, umbilical.*

F., u'rinary, in'guinal. See *Urinary fistula, inguinal.*

F., u'rinary, intesti'nal. See *Urinary fistula, intestinal.*

F., u'rinary, lum'bar. See *Urinary fistula, lumbar.*

F., u'rinary, umbili'cal. (G. *Urachusfistel.*) A passage opening internally into the bladder, and externally at the umbilicus. It results from the patency of the urachus.

F., u'tero-peritonæ'al. (L. *uterus*, the womb; *peritonæum.*) A passage of communication between the uterine cavity and the peritonæum. It is usually found to be a wide Fallopian tube.

F., vagi'nal. A fistulous communication between the vagina and some other organ.

F., vagi'nal, blind. A fistulous canal having an opening into the vagina, generally leading to an abscess or the remains of one. More properly a sinus.

F., vagi'no-intesti'nal. (L. *vagina; intestinum*, a gut.) A fistulous communication between the vagina and some part of the intestinal canal.

F. ventric'uli. (L. *ventriculus*, the belly.) Same as *F., gastric.*

Also, a term for the œsophagus.

F., vesi'co-intesti'nal. (L. *vesica*, the bladder; *intestinum*, an intestine.) A fistulous communication between the bladder and an intestine. It may be caused by abdominal cancer.

F., vesi'co-perinæ'al. (L. *vesica*; Gr. περίναιος, the perinæum.) A urinary fistula connected with the bladder and opening into the perinæum.

F., vesi'co-rec'tal. (L. *vesica; rectum*, the intestine of that name.) A fistulous communication between the rectum and the bladder.

F., vesi'co-u'terine. (L. *vesica*, the bladder; *uterus*, the womb.) A fistulous communication between the bladder and the womb.

F., vesi'co-u'tero-vagi'nal. (L. *vesica; uterus*, the womb; *vagina.*) A fistulous communication between the bladder, the womb, and the vagina.

F., vesi'co-vagi'nal. (L. *vesica*, the bladder; *vagina.* G. *Blasenscheidenfistel.*) A fistulous communication between the bladder and the vagina.

F., vul'var. (L. *vulva.*) A fistulous communication between the vulva and some viscus, as the rectum or bladder.

F., vul'vo-rec'tal. (I. *fistola vulvo-rettale;* G. *vulvo-rectal Fistel.*) A fistulous passage between the vulva and the rectum, believed by some to be generally due to abscess of the gland of Bartholin.

Fis'tular. (L. *fistula*, a pipe. G. *röhrenförmig, röhricht.*) Tubular; pipe-like.

F. stems. (F. *tiges fistuleuses.*) The stems of plants which are hollow, as in the case of the grasses, many Umbelliferæ, and the horsetails.

Fistula'ria. (L. *fistula*, a pipe.) A name for the *Delphinium staphisagria*, or stavesacre, from the hollowness of its stalk.

Fis'tule. Same as *Fistula.*

Fistuli'na. (L. *fistula*, a pipe. F. *fistuline.*) A Genus of the Family *Polyporei*, Suborder *Hymenomycetes*, Order *Basidiomycetes*, Class *Carposporei.*

F. hepat'ica, Fr. (Ἧπαρ, the liver. *F. foie de bœuf, langue de châtaignier*; G. *Leberpilz, Fleischschwamm, Rindszunge.*) Bull's liver, bull's tongue. Grows near the ground on the stems of trees, especially the oak. Good to eat.

Fis'tulose. Same as *Fistulous.*

Fis'tulous. (L. *fistula*, a pipe. F. *fistuleux*; G. *röhrig.*) Of, or belonging to, a pipe or tube; resembling a pipe or tube; fistular; of the nature of the disease fistula.

In Botany, having many pipes or tubes; applied to flowers that have many long hollow florets.

F. stems. See *Fistular stems.*

Fit. (Sax. *fit*, a song; a struggle. According to Skeat, the original meaning of the word was a step, then it meant a part of a poem, then a bout of fighting, and lastly, a sudden attack of pain.) A sudden attack or paroxysm of a disease, especially applied to an attack of apoplexy, paralysis, or epilepsy; also to a paroxysm of ague, or to an acute attack of gout.

F., apoplec'tic. Same as *Apoplexy.*

F., epilep'tic. The paroxysm or attack of fully developed *Epilepsy.*

F., hyster'ical. A paroxysm of acute *Hysteria.*

F.s, nine-day. A term used in the West Indies and South America for *Trismus nascentium.*

F.-root. The *Monotropa uniflora.*

F.-weed. The *Eryngium fœtidum.*

Fite'ro. Spain, in the Province of Pamplona, 190 m. above the sea-level. Here are warm mineral springs. The temperature of the old bath is 47·5° C. (117·5° F.) The solids of the water amount to 2·2 in 1000 parts, the chief of which are calcium chloride and other lime and magnesium salts, with a little iron. Chiefly recommended for the rheumatic and paralytic. The vapours of the waters are inhaled in tracheal and bronchial affections.

Fiumor'bo. Corsica. A sulphur spring, having a temperature of 53° C. (127·4° F.) Used in chronic rheumatism and skin diseases.

Five. (Mid. E. *fif*; Sax. *fif, fife*; G. *fünf*; L. *quinque*; Gr. πέμπε, πέντε; from an Aryan form *pankan, kankan, kwankan.* F. *cinq*; I. *cinque*; S. *cinco.*) The half of ten.

F. capil'lary herbs. See *Herbæ quinque capillares.*

F.-cleft. Divided into five sections, as some leaves.

F. emol'lient herbs. See *Herbæ quinque emollientes.*

F.-fin'ger. (G. *Fünffingerkraut.*) The *Potentilla reptans.*

F.-fin'ger root. The *Œnanthe crocata.*

F.-fin'gers. The *Panax quinquefolium.* Also, a term applied to some of the star-fishes.

F.-leaf. The *Potentilla reptans*, from its five leaflets.

F.-lea'ved grass. The *Potentilla reptans.*

F.-part'ed. Divided into five segments or parts, as some leaves.

F.-rank'ed. Same as *Pentastichous.*

F.-rib'bed. Same as *Quinquecostate.*

Fix. (Old F. *fixe*; from L. *fixus*, part. of *figo*, to fasten.) To make firm; to establish permanently; to produce *Fixation.*

Fixa'tio mononcæ'a. (L. *figo*, to fix; Gr. μόνος, alone; νοῦς, thought.) Melancholy.

Fixa'tion. (L. *fixus*, part. of *figor*, to fasten. F. *fixation*; G. *Befestigung.*) An old term for the reduction of a fluid body into a fixed one, as mercury by being mixed with lead; and the rendering of volatile bodies fixed so as not to be affected by exposure to heat.

Also, the making a gaseous body fixed by combining it chemically with some other body so as to make a solid.

Fixa'tor. (L. *fixus*, part. *figo*, to fasten.) A fastener, a fixer.

F. ba'sis sta'pedis. (L. *basis*, a base; *stapes*, the bone of that name.) A dense yellowish tissue attached to the base of the stapes and its cartilaginous investment. It has by some been thought to consist of unstriped muscular fibre, but at present this is not admitted.

Fix'ed. (L. *fixus.* F. *fixé*; I. *fisso*; S. *fijo*; G. *fest.*) Firm, fast, stable.

Applied to such substances as cannot be made to pass by rarefaction from the state of an elastic fluid.

F. air. A term for carbonic acid gas, being the air fixed in chalk.

F. al'kali. See *Alkali, fixed.*

F. bod'ies. Substances which are not dissipated by a high temperature.

F. em'bryo. See *Embryo, fixed.*

F. ni'tre. An old term for potassium carbonate.

F. oils. See *Oils, fixed.*

Fix'i den'tes. (L. *fixus*, fixed; *dens*, a tooth.) The permanent teeth.

Fix'ity. (F. *fixité*; I. *fissezza*; S. *fijeza*; G. *Feuerbeständigkeit.*) A property by which bodies withstand the action of heat, so that they are not volatilised.

Fixu'ræ. (L. *fixura*, a fastening.) The minute fibrils on the under surface of the thallus of some lichens, by which they are attached to the surface on which they grow.

Flab'by. (A variant of *flappy*, hanging about. F. *flasque*; I. *floscio*; S. *flojo*; G. *schlaff, schlapp.*) Soft; easily bent; yielding to the touch.

Flabel'late. (L. *flabellum*, a small fan; dim. of *flabrum*, a breeze. F. *flabellé*; G. *fächerförmig.*) Fan-shaped.

Flabella'tion. (L. *flabello*, from *flabrum*, a blast of wind. F. *flabellation*; I. *flabellazione*; G. *Anfächeln.*) The act of fanning, employed to keep injured parts and the dressings covering them cool.

Ambrose Paré used the term to describe the refreshment which is secured to a fractured limb by lifting it and changing its place, so as to renew the air underneath it.

Flabella'tio et ventila'brum cor'dis. (L. *ventilabrum*, a winnowing machine; *cor*, the heart.) An old term for the lungs.

Flabellifo'liate. (L. *flabellum*; *fo-*

lium, a leaf. F. *flabellifolié;* G. *fächerblätterig.*) Having leaves which fold like a fan, as those of *Oxalis acetosella.*

Flabel'liform. (L. *flabellum; forma*, shape. F. *flabelliforme;* G. *fächerförmig.*) Fan-like, as the leaves of some palms.

Flabellinerv'ed. (L. *flabellum*, a fan; *nervus*, a sinew.) Fan-nerved. Having straight nerves radiating from the apex of the petiole, as in the leaf of the fan palms.

Flabel'lum. (L. *flabellum*, a fan. G. *Fächer.*) A fan.

Flac'cid. (L. *flaccidus*, flabby. F. *flasque;* I. *flacido;* S. *flacido;* G. *schlaff.*) Weak, soft, and drooping; not turgid; wanting in stiffness.

Flaccid'ity. (*Flaccidus.*) Relaxation and softening of a tissue or structure.

Flacourt'ia. (*Flacourt*, a French writer on Madagascar.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Flacourtiaceæ.*

F. cataphrac'ta, Roxb. (Κατάφρακτος, covered.) The young shoots and leaves taste like rhubarb, without its bitterness. They are considered to be astringent and stomachic, and are prescribed in cases of diarrhœa, consumption, and debility, and a cold infusion is used as a remedy for hoarseness.

F. iner'mis, Roxb. (L. *inermis*, unarmed.) Hab. India. Fruit eatable.

F. ramont'chi, L'hér. (F. *prunier de Madagascar.*) A Madagascar species, the fruit of which resembles a black plum.

F. rhammoi'des, Eckl. (Ῥάμνος, buckthorn; εἶδος, likeness.) Hab. South Africa. Fruit eatable; juice made into a fermented liquor.

F. sap'ida, Roxb. (L. *sapidus*, savoury.) A species the fruit of which has a refreshing subacid taste.

F. sepia'ria, Roxb. (L. *sepia*, ink.) A species the fruit of which resembles that of *F. sapida.* The infusion of the plant is regarded as an alexipharmic, and the bark, rubbed with oil and made into a liniment, is employed against gout on the Malabar coast.

Flacourtia'ceæ. A Nat. Order of plants belonging to the Violal alliance, and characterised by scattered apetalous or polypetalous flowers, hypogynous petals and stamens, and dotless, or round, dotted leaves. Also called *Bixaceæ.*

Flag. (Dan. *flag;* Sw. *flagg;* Dut. *vlag;* G. *Flagge;* from a base, meaning to flutter.) An ensign; applied to the iris and other plants, in reference to their waving in the wind.

F. annat'to. See under *Annatto.*

F., blue. The *Iris versicolor.*

F., blue, slen'der. The *Iris virginica.*

F., corn. The *Gladiolus communis.*

F., dwarf. The *Iris lacustris.*

F. feath'er. A feather of a bird's wing near the body.

F., myr'tle. The *Acorus calamus.*

F. root. The root of the *Acorus calamus.*

F., sweet. The *Acorus calamus.*

F., sweet-scent'ed. The *Acorus calamus.*

F., white. The *Iris florentina.*

F., yel'low. The *Iris pseudacorus.*

F., yel'low wa'ter. (G. *Wasserschwertlilie.*) The *Iris pseudacorus.*

Flag'ellants. (L. *flagello*, to scourge. G. *Geisseler.*) Those who scourge themselves as a religious rite. A sect of fanatics founded in Italy A.D. 1126. Men, women, and children ran naked about the streets striking themselves with whips and scourges, as a religious rite, to avert the anger of God; especially in the times of public calamities, as during the plague epidemics of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

Flagella'ria. (L. *flagellum*, a whip.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Commelynaceæ.*

F. in'dica. (L. *indicus*, Indian.) The leaves of this plant are said to be astringent and vulnerary.

Flagellarie'æ. Endlicher's term for the *Commelynaceæ.*

Flagella'ta. (L. *flagellum*, a whip. G. *Geisseltrager.*) An Order of the Class *Infusoria.* Single-celled organisms with one or more flagella at the anterior end; they are reproduced by fission. Examples: *Cercomonas, Trichomonas.*

Flag'ellate. (L. *flagellum.*) Possessing a *Flagellum.*

In Botany, having runners or runner-like branches.

Flagella'tion. (L. *flagellum*, a scourge. F. *flagellation;* I. *flagellazione;* G. *Geisselung.*) The act of whipping. Employed by the ancients as a remedy in various circumstances, such as to promote thinning of the body, and to restore motion and sensation. They used a rod of small twigs, with which the parts were beaten until a slight swelling was produced.

F. ma'nia. (L. *mania*, madness.) The self-scourging practised during the twelfth and succeeding centuries as an act of private and public penitence. The subjects were called *Flagellants.*

F. with net'tles. (F. *flagellation ortiée.*) The beating of the skin with nettles, so as to produce a local erythema, in order that it may act as a counter-irritant or a stimulant.

Flagelliform. (L. *flagellum*, a little whip; *forma*, shape. F. *flagelliforme;* G. *peitschenförmig, ausläuferartig.*) Whip-like; having the form of a flagellum, or a runner.

Flagel'lum. (L. *flagellum*, dim. of *flagrum*, a whip. G. *Geissel, Peitsche.*) A long, slender, mobile filament, which is the organ of locomotion of many Infusoria; it is situated at the anterior end of the animal, and may be single or many; only its extremity is vibratile.

Also, a tubular appendage of the sheath of the penis in the snail and other cephalophorous molluscs in which the spermatophore is developed.

Also, the same as *Scaphognathite.*

In Botany, a runner, or creeping branch, such as is seen in the strawberry plant; also, a tendril; also, a barren twig.

Also, a motile terminal filament in the embryonic forms of some myxomycetous fungi.

Fla'grate. (L. *flagro*, to burn.) To burn.

Fla'grum. (L. *flagrum*, a whip.) A name by Savigny for a kind of long palpus, like a whip armed with its leather thong, at the outer side of the base of each of the six external jaws of crabs.

Flake. (Of Scandinavian origin; Sw. *flaga.*) A thin film or scale-like piece.

F. man'na. See *Manna, flake.*

Fla'ky. (*Flake.*) Consisting of thin pieces or flakes.

Flame. (F. *flamme;* from L. *flamma*, a

flame. I. *fiamma;* S. *flama;* G. *Flamme.*) A blaze of burning matter; being gas raised to incandescence by chemical action, usually an oxidation, which, if very sudden and rapid, causes an explosion.

F., elec'tric prop'erties of. When one electrode of a delicate electrometer is placed outside a flame and the other inside, the outside one is positive and the inside one is negative. When one electrode is placed at the tip and the other at the base the tip is usually, but not always, electrically negative. The potential with various flames varies from about 1·5 to 1·75 that of the Daniell's cell, but the current is small, owing to the enormous internal resistance of the flames themselves. The flame appears, at first sight, to act like the acids between the poles of a battery cell, the action, therefore, being an electrolytic one; but late experiments of Elster and Geitel on the heated currents which ascend from white-hot platinum wire seem to show that it is a thermo-electric phenomenon.

F. length, specif'ic. The length of flame of a combustible gas, burning in a normal atmosphere at a standard rate through a simple circular orifice, so that it may produce a symmetrical, vertical, steady flame. It is the distance travelled by a gas in obtaining oxygen for its combustion.

F., luminos'ity of. (L. *lumen*, light.) The luminosity of a flame is largely caused by solid matters raised to incandescence, so that when the oxidation is perfect the illuminating power of a flame is very small. But there may be a very bright flame with a complete absence of solid particles, as when a mixture of nitrogen dioxide and carbon bisulphide is burned; and in this case the luminosity is the greater the higher the vapour-densities of its constituent gases.

F.s, manomet'ric. See *Manometric flames.*

F.s, mu'sical. Sounds produced by flames over which glass or other tubes are held, or which are made to pass through a disc of wire gauze enclosed in a tube.

F., polar'ity of. Ross has shown that the blue flame-cone produced by the blowpipe from an ordinary gas-burner possesses polarity, the point attracting the north pole of a compass and repelling the south pole.

F., sen'sitive. Flames which respond by sudden shortening and elongation to musical notes. This phenomenon is probably due to the fact that a column of any fluid escaping from an orifice in a tranquil stream consists of a continuous and a discontinuous region, and is subject to a play of opposing forces which excite pulsations in the jet, the number of which is directly proportional to the velocity of the issuing stream and inversely as the diameter of the orifice. When a note is sounded approximately in unison with the vibration number of these pulsations the jet, whether gaseous or liquid, is thrown into more vigorous vibration.

F., spec'trum. See *Spectrum, flame.*

F., struc'ture of. A flame burning in the air consists of three principal zones: an outer zone, feebly luminous, of high temperature, and in which combustion or oxidation is almost perfect; a middle zone, highly luminous, composing the greater part of the flame, and in which combustion is imperfect; and a central dark cone, of low temperature where no combustion is going on. In ordinary cases it is by the action of atmospheric oxygen on the hydrogen and carbon of the burning body that flame is produced; the hydrogen has a greater attraction for oxygen than carbon has, and so to a great extent excludes the carbon from the outer zone, where perfect combustion takes place, with disengagement of great heat and but little light; less perfect combustion goes on in the middle zone, much of the carbon is not oxidised, but its particles are raised to incandescence, and so the luminosity of the flame is produced; and the central cone is formed by the unoxidised and only slightly heated gas.

F., vi'tal. The vital principle.

Fla'med. The same as *Inflamed.*

Flamin'go. (S. *flamenco*, from *flama*, flame, in reference to its colour.) The birds of the Genus *Phœnicopterus.* The flesh is eatable, but somewhat fish-like. The tongue is large and thick, with a rose-coloured fat; it was much esteemed by the Roman epicures.

Flam'ma. (L. *flamma*, a flame.) A flame; also, a fleam, from its shape, as of the flame of a candle.

F. cor'dis. (L. *cor*, the heart.) An. old term for a supposed innate fire of the heart, which was the cause of the animal heat and the movement of the blood.

F. vita'lis. (L. *vitalis*, vital.) Animal heat. Same as *F. cordis.*

Flam'meous. (L. *flamma.*) Flame-like; flame-coloured.

Flam'mon. The *Lachesis rhombeata*, a poisonous serpent of Peru.

Flam'mula. (L. dim. of *flamma*, a flame. G. *Flämmchen.*) A small flame; also, a fleam, from its shape, as of the flame of a candle.

Also, the *Clematis flammula*, and the *Ranunculus flammula.*

F. cor'dis. (L. *cor*, the heart.) See *Flamma cordis.*

F. jo'vis. (*Jupiter.*) The *Clematis recta*, because of the irritating properties of its juice.

F. vita'lis. (L. *flammula; vitalis*, vital.) A synonym of *Animal heat.*

Also, the same as *Flamma cordis.*

Fla'my. The *Viola tricolor*, pansy, or heartsease.

Flank. (F. *flanc;* from L. *flaccus*, soft. I. *fianco;* S. *flanco;* G. *Seite.*) The side of the body; that part which extends between the lower ribs and the crista ilii.

Flan'nel. (Welsh *gwlanen*, from *gwlan*, wool. F. *flanelle;* I. *flanella;* S. *flanela;* G. *Flanell.*) A loosely woven material of fine wool, used for clothing and for bandages.

Flap. (Mid. E. *flappen;* a variant of *flack*, to beat.) To beat as with wings.

Also, a portion of the skin or other soft part of the body partially detached from its natural position, but still adherent by a part called its base.

Also, anything broad and hanging loosely.

Also, sometimes applied to a portion entirely detached from the subjacent parts.

F. amputa'tion. See *Amputation, flap, method of.*

F. dock. A synonym of *Digitalis purpurea.*

F.-ear. An hereditary condition in which the auricle of the ear is broad, loose, and down-hanging.

F. extrac'tion. See *Cataract, extraction of, by flap.*

F. opera'tion. (F. *operation à lambeau.*)

A method of amputation in which a variously shaped, but usually more or less oval or rectangular, portion of the skin is reflected from the subjacent soft parts before these and the bone are divided. See *Amputation, flap, method of.*

F. opera'tion of amputa'tion. See *Amputation, flap, method of.*

F. wound. See *Wound, flap.*

Fläsch. Switzerland, Canton Graubünden. An alkaline saline mineral water springing on the right bank of the Rhine, 1800 feet above sea-level.

Flash. (Of Scandinavian origin; allied to Sw. *flasa*, to burn violently.) To blaze suddenly.

Flash'ing. (*Flash.*) The act of blazing violently.

F. point. The temperature at which the vapour given off from such a substance as petroleum is combustible.

Flask. (Sax. *flasc;* possibly from Low L. *flasca.* F. *flacon;* I. *fiasco;* S. *frasco;* G. *Flasche.*) A small bottle of glass or other material.

F., specif'ic grav'ity. See *Specific gravity bottle.*

Flat. (A Scandinavian word; Icel. *flatr;* Sw. *flat.* F. *plat;* I. *piatto;* S. *llano;* G. *flach.*) Level, even.

F. bones. See under *Bone.*

F. chest. See *Chest, flat.*

F. fish. A term for the *Pleuronectidæ*, in reference to their shape, as the sole.

F. foot. See *Flat-foot.*

F. top. A synonym of the *Vernonia noveboracensis.*

F. worms. The animals of the Class *Platyhelmintha.*

Flat-foot. A condition of the foot in which the tarsus does not possess, or loses altogether, its usual arch; the foot is generally pointed outwards, and its outer border raised. It is caused by too much standing, which fatigues and lengthens the peroneus longus, and ultimately the plantar ligaments, especially the inferior calcaneo-scaphoid ligament.

Flatua'rius. (L. *flatura*, a blowing; from *flo*, to blow.) An old name for an alchemist, in reference to his assiduous labour at the furnace.

Flatu'lence. (*Flatulent.* F. *flatulence;* I. *flatuosita;* S. *flatulencia;* G. *Blähung, Windsucht, Windblähung.*) The production or presence of gas in the alimentary tube. Its most frequent cause is fermentation or putrefaction of the gastric or intestinal contents, or it may, it is said, be diffused from the blood. It produces pain and arrest of function from over-distension, and dyspnœa, palpitation, faintness, or giddiness from obstruction to the respiratory and circulatory functions by means of the pressure on the diaphragm.

Flatu'lent. (F. *flatulent;* from Low L. *flatulentus;* from L. *flatus*, a blowing. F. *flatueux;* I. *flatuoso;* S. *flatulento;* G. *blähend.*) Full of wind; capable of causing wind in the digestive canal.

F. col'ic. See *Colic, flatulent.*

Flatulen'tia. (L. *flatulentia*, from *flatus*, a blowing.) Flatulence.

Flatuos'ity. (L. *flatus*, a blowing.) Flatulence; the development of gas in the interior of the body.

Fla'tus. (L. *flatus*, a breath; from *flo*, to flow.) Wind, especially wind in the stomach or bowels; flatulence.

F. furio'sus. (L. *furiosus*, raging.) Same as *Ambulo.*

F. spi'næ. (L. *spina*, a thorn.) A synonym of *Spina ventosa.*

Flave'do. (L. *flaveo*, to be golden yellow.) Yellowness.

A term formerly applied in Pharmacy to the yellow rind of oranges and lemons, as well as to the yellow discs of flowers, such as the chamomile.

In Botany, the diseased condition of a plant when its leaves turn yellow.

F. auran'tii. (L. *aurantium*, an orange.) The yellow part of orange peel.

F. cor'ticum cit'ri. (L. *cortex*, bark; *citrus*, the citron tree.) The outer rind of the *Citrus aurantii.*

F. cu'tis. (L. *cutis*, skin.) Yellow coloration of the skin.

Flavequise'tin. (L. *flavus*, yellow; *equus*, horse; *seta*, hair.) A substance crystallising in yellow crystals from its alcoholic solution. It is contained in the juice of *Lycopodium fluviatile.*

Flave'ria. A Genus of the Nat. Order *Compositæ.*

F. contrayer'ba, Pers. Used in Peru as an antidote to snake bites.

Flaves'cent. (L. *flavesco*, to become golden yellow.) Yellowish; a pale whitish yellow.

Fla'vicant. (L. *flavus.*) Yellowish.

Flavin'din. (L. *flavus*, yellow; *indin.*) A yellow substance, probably an isomer of indigotin, obtained by acting on indin with potassium.

Fla'vour. (Low L. *flavor*, yellow gold.) That quality of any substance which affects the sense of taste, or the senses of taste and smell.

It would appear that the word was first used by Milton, in speaking of wine, as distinct from taste and smell, and probably had reference to the hue.

Fla'vous. (L. *flavus*, yellow.) Yellow.

Flavovi'rens. (L. *flavus*, yellow; *vireo*, to be green.) Of a yellowish-green colour.

Fla'vum re'gium. (L. *flavus*, golden yellow; *rex*, a king.) Same as *King's yellow.*

Flaw flow'er. (Sax. *flaw*, a gust of wind.) The *Anemone pulsatilla.*

Flax. (Sax. *fleax;* G. *Flachs;* perhaps from Aryan root *plak*, to weave.) The plants of the Genus *Linum.*

Also, the fibres obtained from the stems of plants of the Genus *Linum.*

F., com'mon. The *Linum usitatissimum.*

F.-dres'sers' phthi'sis. See *Phthisis, flax-dressers'.*

F., dwarf. The *Linum catharticum.*

F., dwarf wild. See *Linum catharticum.*

F., fai'ry. The *Linum catharticum.*

F.-leav'ed daph'në. The *Daphne gnidium.*

F., purg'ing. The *Linum catharticum.*

F. seed. Same as linseed, *Lini semina*, B. Ph., *Linum*, U.S. Ph.

F. seed. The fruit of *Linum usitatissimum.*

F. seed, ground. Linseed meal, *Lini farina.*

F. seed meal. The same as linseed meal, *Lini farina.*

F. seed, oil of. Linseed oil, *Oleum lini.*

F. seed tea. The same as *Linseed tea.*

F., spurge. The *Daphne gnidium.*

F., toad. The *Linaria vulgaris*, and the *L. elatine.*

F., toad, bas'tard. The *Thesium linophyllum.*

F., toad, i'vy-leav'ed. The *Linaria cymbelaria.*

F., toad, les'ser. The *Linaria minor.*

F., toad, small. The *Linaria minor.*

F., toad, yel'low. The *Linaria vulgaris.*

F. weed. The *Linaria vulgaris*, from the resemblance of its leaves to those of *Linum.*

F. work'ers, disea'ses of. The atmosphere in which flax operatives work is loaded with a fine dust composed partly of siliceous and partly of woody particles. The irritation of these causes cough, bronchial catarrh, pains in the chest, debility, emaciation, and anæmia. The respiratory murmur is diminished, and there is general dulness over the chest. In the later stages the expectoration is thick and yellow, and contains portions of degenerated lung tissue. Diarrhœa, with sweating, and ascites or hydrothorax, and the general features of phthisis are the precursors of death, which is the usual result.

Flax'seed. Same as linseed, *Lini semina.*

F. meal. Linseed meal, *Lini farina.*

Flax'worts. The plants of the Nat. Order *Linaceæ.*

Flea. (Sax. *fleá, fleó*; G. *floh*; from Aryan root *plu*, to fly, to jump. F. *puce*; I. *pulce*; S. *pulga*; G. *Floh.*) A name given to the animals of the Genus *Pulex.*

F.-bane. See *Fleabane.*

F.-bite. The puncture made by the proboscis of a flea results in a small circumscribed hæmorrhage with an inflamed areola of ·15"—·3" in diameter; in most persons there is a great deal of irritation, and in some urticaria results. Flea-bites have been mistaken for purpuric spots, the rash of typhoid, and other appearances.

F., com'mon. The *Pulex irritans.*

F., sand. The *Chigoe.*

F.-wort See *Fleawort.*

Flea'bane. (E. *flea*; *bane*, a poison.) A name given to several plants of the Nat. Order *Compositæ*, from their supposed power of killing or driving away fleas.

F., blue. The *Erigeron acre.*

F., Can'ada. The *Erigeron canadense.*

F., Cana'dian. The *Erigeron canadense.*

F., com'mon. The *Pulicaria dysenterica*; also, the *Erigeron canadense.*

F., great'er. The *Conyza squarrosa.*

F., les'ser. The *Inula dysenterica.*

F., mid'dle-si'zed. The *Inula dysenterica.*

F., nar'row-leav'ed. The *Erigeron philadelphicum.*

F., oil of. See *Oleum erigerontis.*

F., Philadel'phia. The *Erigeron philadelphicum.*

F., ske'vish. The *Erigeron philadelphicum.*

F., small. The *Inula graveolens*; and also, the *Pulicaria dentata.*

F., va'rious-leav'ed. The *Erigeron heterophyllum.*

Flea'bite. The bite of a flea. See *Flea-bite.*

Flea'wort. The *Inula conyza*, from its keeping off fleas.

Also, the *Plantago psyllium.*

Fleam. (Dut. *vlijm*; F. *flamme, flammette*, from Low L. *flevotomum*; from Gr. φλεβοτόμον, a lancet; from φλέψ, a vein; τέμνω, to cut. G. *Lasseisen*; I. *saêtta.*) A gum lancet.

Also, a spring lancet, used for bleeding cattle.

Fleam'y. Bloody, clotted.

Fleck. (Mid. E. *flek*; Icel. *flekr*; G. *Fleck*; from Teut. base *flak*, to strike; from Aryan root *plag*, to strike.) A spot or stain.

Flec'tens par lumbo'rum. (L. *flectens*, part. of *flecto*, to bend; *par*, a pair; *lumbus*, a loin.) The *Quadratus lumborum.*

Flec'tion. Same as *Flexion.*

Flec'tor. Same as *Flexor.*

Fleg'm. See *Phlegm.*

Fleg'men. (Φλεγμονή, a burning heat under the skin.) Same as *Flemen.*

Fleisch'mann. A German anatomist, born in 1777, died in 1855.

F.'s bur'sa. (L. *bursa*, a bag.) A synonym of *Ranula.*

Fleit'mann's test for ar'senic. A modification of Marsh's test, in which the development of nascent hydrogen is brought about by the use of caustic potash or caustic soda.

Fle'ma sala'da. (S. *flema*, phlegm; *salado*, salty.) A term used, according to Costallat, in the North of Spain for a disorder which exhibits many of the symptoms of acrodynia, and is believed to be caused by eating diseased grain. It was at one time supposed to be a form of pellagra.

Fle'men. (Φλεγμονή.) An old term for swelling of the ankles from over-exercise.

Also, callous furrows in the hands or feet according to Heuchenius, *ad Q. Seren.*, p. 280.

Flem'ing, Alexan'der. A Scotch physician, born in Edinburgh in 1824, died at Buxton in 1875.

F.'s tinc'ture of ac'onite. Aconite root 16 oz. is macerated for four days in alcohol 16 fl. oz., percolated with more alcohol till 24 oz. are obtained. It is stronger than the official tincture. Commencing dose, 2 minims.

Fler'esin. An old name, used by Stephanus Blancardus, *de Scorbuto*, c. xx, for gout.

Flesh. (Mid. E. *flesch, fleisch*; Sax. *flæsc*; G. *Fleisch. F. chair*; I. *carne*; S. *carne.*) The soft parts of an animal; more especially applied to the muscles. Falck finds that the flesh of 47 species of animals, 105 birds, 7 amphibia, 110 fish, and 58 invertebrate animals, are consumed by Europeans. The chief varieties of flesh are red, white, and black. Red flesh is afforded by several adult mammals; white, by young mammals, many birds, and fish, with the exception of the tunny; and black, by the hare, goat, and wild boar, and by various birds, as the wild duck. Beef contains 75 per cent. of water, about 20 per cent. of proteids, and 5 per cent. of fat, the amount of fat varying greatly. The average amount of nitrogen in flesh is 3·4 per cent. Fish and birds have little fat, 1 per cent. or less. The flesh of animals dying from disease of internal organs is, as a general rule, unwholesome, as well as those affected with contagious disease, such as foot-and-mouth disease, splenic fever,

tuberculosis, and trichinosis. The antiseptic properties of the gastric juice enable high and putrid food to be taken in moderation, but it is unwholesome and dangerous when consumed in quantity.

In Botany, the succulent part of a fruit.

F. brush. (F. *brosse à friction;* G. *Frottirbürste.*) A brush used to the skin to excite the circulation.

F.-eat'ing plants. See *Insectivorous plants.*

F. ex'tract. See *Liebig's extractum carnis.*

F. fly. The *Sarcophaga carnaria.*

F.-form'ers. Term applied by Liebig to the class of nitrogenous compounds now termed proteids.

F. germ. A synonym of *Sarcophyte.*

F. juice. The reddish, acid liquid which is contained in dead muscle; it contains albumin, casein, creatin, creatinin, sarcin, lactic acid, inosic acid, formic acid, acetic acid, butyric acid, a red colouring matter similar to that of the blood, and salts, chiefly alkaline chlorides and phosphates.

F. of disea'sed an'imals. See *F. poison.*

F. poi'son. (G. *Fleischgift.*) A term for the hypothetical agent or agents which render the flesh of some kinds of animals poisonous. Many of the cases formerly reported are probably referable to trichinosis, but some are due to other causes. Thus, hares and rabbits that have fed on belladonna leaves, which they can consume with impunity, become poisonous to man, by storing up the active principle of that plant in their tissues. Snails that have fed on box leaves, or on the leaves of *Coriaria myrtifolia*, have proved poisonous. The flesh of oxen infected with splenic fever has produced gastro-enteritis and malignant pustule. Symptoms of poisoning have been observed after the use of tinned meats, due, perhaps, to solution of the solder, or to some chemical change in the meat itself. See *Sausage poisoning.*

F. poi'soning. (G. *Fleischgift.*) The morbid state produced by *F. poison.*

F., proud. (F. *chair baveuse;* I. *carne fungosa;* G. *wildes Fleisch.*) The soft, large, excessive granulations which spring up on a wound.

F. worm. The *Trichina spiralis.*

Also, any larva that feeds on animal substances, living or dead.

Also, a common name for the casts of sebaceous follicles that can be made to exude from the skin when diseased or uncleanly.

F.-worm disease'. A synonym of *Trichiniasis.*

F. wound. A somewhat superficial wound, a wound that does not extend beyond the flesh.

Flesh'less. Having little flesh, lean.

Flesh'y. (*Flesh.* F. *charnu;* I. *carnoso;* S. *carnoso;* G. *fleischig.*) Having much flesh; resembling flesh.

F. albu'men. A term applied to the albumen of a seed when it is soft and thick, as in the *Viola.*

F. col'umns of heart. (F. *colonnes charnues de cœur.*) The *Columnæ carneæ.*

F. cotyle'dons. A term applied to the cotyledons or seed leaves of a plant when they are thick and softish, as in *Faba.*

F. fruit. (F. *fruit charnu.*) A fruit of a plant which has a thick and succulent sarcocarp.

F. leaf. (F. *feuille charnue.*) A thick, juicy leaf, as that of a *Sedum.*

F. pan'nicle. The *Panniculus carnosus.*

F. piles. See *Hæmorrhoids, fleshy.*

F. pol'ypus. See *Polypus, fleshy.*

F. pteryg'ium. See *Pterygium, fleshy.*

Fletif'erous. (L. *fletus,* a weeping; *fero,* to produce.) Producing tears.

Fle'tus. (L. *fletus,* from *fleo,* to weep.) Weeping, lachrymation.

Fleur-de-lys. See *Flower de luce.*

Fleur de Lys. France, Département de l'Aisne, near Chateau-Thierry. A chalybeate water, containing traces of sulphur.

Flex. (L. *flexus,* part. of *flecto,* to bend.) To bend at a joint.

Flex'ed. (L. *flexus.*) Bent at a joint.

Flexibil'itas. (L. *flexibilitas,* from *flexus,* part. of *flecto,* to bend.) Flexibility, capacity for bending.

F. ce'rea. (L. *cereus,* waxen. G. *wächserne Biegsamkeit.*) The peculiar semi-rigidity of the muscles in catalepsy, which allows the limb to be moved into any position, and which enables it to remain fixed there.

Flexibil'ity. (*Flexible.* F. *flexibilité;* I. *flessibilita;* S. *flexibilitad;* G. *Biegsamkeit.*) The capacity or property of a body for bending without breaking, and then returning to its natural shape.

F., wax'en. See *Flexibilitas cerea.*

Flex'ible. (F. *flexible;* from L. *flexibilis,* easily bent; from *flecto,* to bend; G. *beugsam.*) Capable of being bent without breaking, and then of resuming the original condition.

F. cath'eter. (Καθετήρ, anything passed down into.) A catheter made with india rubber and webbing, or other elastic substance.

F. collo'dion. See *Collodium flexible.*

F. lens. See *Lens, flexible.*

Flexicos'tate. (L. *flexus,* bent; *costa,* a rib.) Having bent ribs.

Flex'ile. (L. *flexilis,* pliant; from *flecto,* to bend. F. *flexible;* G. *biegsam, beugsam.*) Easily bent, pliable.

Flex'io. (L. *flexio,* a bending; from *flecto,* to bend.) See *Flexion.*

Flex'ion. (L. *flexio,* a bending; from *flecto.* F. *flexion;* I. *flessione;* G. *Biegung.*) The state of that which is bent; the action of bending.

F., forc'ible. A mode of treating aneurysm so as to compress the affected artery by forcibly and acutely flexing a limb, or part of a limb; such as the knee, to produce pressure on the popliteal artery.

The proceeding is also adopted for the restraint of hæmorrhage.

F.s of womb. See *Uterus, flexions of.*

F. treat'ment of an'eurysm. See *F., forcible.*

Flex'or. (L. *flecto,* to bend. F. *fléchisseur;* I. *flessore;* S. *flexor;* G. *Beuger.*) A bender.

F. accesso'rius. (L. *accessio,* an addition. F. *accessoire du long fléchisseur;* G. *viereckiger Sohlenmuskel.*) A muscle of the sole of the foot which arises by two heads, an inner larger and muscular slip from the inner surface of the calcaneum, and an outer tendinous one from the part of the calcaneum in front of the external tubercle and the long plantar ligament. The

distal end is attached to the outer border and upper surface of the flexor longus digitorum, on which it acts like a guy. It is supplied by the external plantar nerve. This muscle is wanting in some animals, as the lemurs and the Equidæ, in others, as some sloths, it is very large, or, as in some monkeys, it may constitute the chief part of the flexor tendons; occasionally, it is inserted by means of muscular slips into the tendons of the flexor digitorum manus sublimis.

F. accesso'rius lon'gus. (L. *longus*, long.) The *F. digitorum pedis longus accessorius.*

F. accesso'rius plan'tæ. (L. *planta*, the sole of the foot.) The *F. accessorius.*

F. antibra'chii radia'lis. (L. *antibrachium*, the forearm; *radius.*) The *Biceps flexor cubiti.*

F. antibra'chii ulna'ris. (G. *Vorderarmstrecker.*) The *Triceps extensor cubiti.*

F. bicor'nis. (L. *bicornis*, having two horns.) A synonym of the *F. carpi radialis.*

F. bra'chii lon'gus. (L. *longus*, long.) A muscle of the forearm in Solipeds, situated in front of the humerus, running obliquely downwards and backwards. It arises above from the base of the coracoid process, and is inserted below into the superior and internal tuberosity of the radius, becoming connected with the capsular ligament of the elbow-joint, and passing beneath the internal ligament. It is a flexor of the forearm, and a tensor of the antibrachial aponeurosis. It receives its arterial supply from the humeral artery, and its nervous supply from the anterior brachial or musculo-cutaneous nerve.

F. bre'vis antibrachia'lis. (L. *brevis*, short; *antibrachium*, the forearm. F. *court fléchisseur de l'avant bras, brachial anterior, humero-cubital oblique, humero-radial;* I. *flessore corto dell' antibracchio;* G. *Arm-vorarmbeinmuskel, kurzer Beuger des Vorarms, gewundener Beuger.*) A muscle of the fore limb in Solipeds corresponding to the brachialis anticus of man. It arises from the posterior surface of the humerus and terminates in two short fasciculi, one of which is inserted into the radius, the other into the olecranon.

F. bre'vis cap'itis. See *F. capitis brevis.*

F. bre'vis digito'rum. See *F. digitorum pedis brevis.*

F. bre'vis digito'rum pe'dis. The *F. digitorum pedis brevis.*

F. bre'vis hal'lucis. See *F. hallucis brevis.*

F. bre'vis ma'nus. See *F. manus brevis.*

F. bre'vis min'imi dig'iti ma'nus. See *F. digiti minimi manus brevis.*

F. bre'vis min'imi dig'iti pe'dis. See *F. digiti minimi pedis brevis.*

F. bre'vis pol'licis. See *F. pollicis manus brevis.*

F. bre'vis pol'licis ma'nus. See *F. pollicis manus brevis.*

F. bre'vis pol'licis pe'dis. See *F. pollicis pedis brevis.*

F. cap'itis. (L. *caput*, the head.) A synonym of the *Rectus capitis anticus major* muscle.

F. cap'itis bre'vis. (L. *caput*, head; *brevis*, short. I. *flessore corto della testa.*) A synonym of the *Rectus capitis anticus minor.* A muscle found in Solipeds.

F. car'pi exte'rior. (L. *exterior*, outward.) A synonym of the *F. carpi radialis.*

F. car'pi inte'rior. (L. *interior*, inner.) A synonym of the *F. carpi ulnaris.*

F. car'pi radia'lis. (L. *carpus*, the wrist; *radius*, the bone of that name. F. *grand-palmaire;* G. *innerer Speichenmuskel.*) A muscle of the forearm arising from the inner condyle of the humerus, the fascia covering it, and the intermuscular septa between it and the pronator teres, palmaris longus, and flexor sublimis. The tendon runs in a special compartment of the annular ligament of the wrist, grooves the trapezium, and is inserted into the base of the second metacarpal bone, with sometimes a slip to the third. It flexes the hand on the forearm, inclining it to the radial side; in addition it helps to flex the forearm on the arm. It is supplied by a branch from the median nerve. This muscle has frequently auxiliary heads from the neighbouring parts, and may be additionally inserted into the annular ligament, the trapezium, or the fourth or the first metacarpal bones. In birds it arises from the ulna only.

F. car'pi radia'lis bre'vis. (L. *brevis*, short.) A small muscle of the forearm arising from the fore part of the radius above the pronator quadratus, and variably inserted below into the annular ligament, or into one of the carpal or metacarpal bones. It is not always present.

F. car'pi radia'lis profun'dus. (L. *profundus*, deep.) The *F. carpi radialis brevis.*

F. car'pi ulna'ris. (*Ulna.* F. *cubital antérieur;* G. *innerer Ellenbogenmuskel.*) A muscle of the forearm arising by two heads: one forming part of the common tendon of the flexor muscles from the inner condyle of the humerus; the other from the inner side of the olecranon and two thirds of the posterior border of the ulna. The tendon is inserted below into the pisiform bone, a process being continued to the fifth metacarpal and unciform bones and to the annular ligament. It is supplied by the ulnar nerve. It flexes the hand on the forearm, inclining it to the ulnar side; and then flexes the forearm on the arm. This muscle may, in addition, have insertion into the superficial part of the anterior carpal ligament, or into the superficial palmar fascia, or into the fourth metacarpal bone. It becomes very large and complex in some ant-eaters.

F. car'pi ulna'ris bre'vis. (L. *brevis*, short.) An occasional muscle arising from the ulna and inserted into the unciform bone. It is probably a homologue of the peronæus longus.

F. cru'ris. (L. *crus*, the leg. I. *flessore della coscia.*) A synonym of the conjoined psoas magnus and iliacus muscles.

F. cru'ris bi'ceps. The *Biceps flexor cruris.*

F. cru'ris exter'nus. (L. *externus*, outer.) The *Biceps flexor cruris.*

F. cru'ris fibula'ris. (*Fibula.*) The *Biceps flexor cruris.*

F. cu'biti. (L. *cubitus*, the forearm. I. *flessore del cubito.*) A synonym of the *Biceps flexor cubiti.*

F. dig'iti min'imi bre'vis accesso'rius. (L. *accessio*, an addition.) A muscular slip lying under the flexor digiti minimi manus brevis, which is occasionally present.

F. dig'iti min'imi ma'nus bre'vis.

(L. *brevis*, short; *minimus*, sup. *parvus*, small; *digitus*, a finger; *manus*, the hand. F. *fléchisseur court du petit doigt, unci-phalangien;* I. *flessore corto del mignolo, uncino-falangiano del mignolo;* G. *kurzer Beuger des kleinen Fingers.*) This muscle arises from the fore part of the annular ligament and from the tip of the unciform process of the unciform bone. It is inserted into the base of the first phalanx of the little finger, which it flexes. It is supplied by the ulnar nerve. This muscle is not infrequently absent; sometimes it is conjoined with the abductor minimi digiti; and sometimes it has an additional head from the ulna or the antibrachial fascia. In the lower animals it is not often present.

F. dig'iti min'imi pe'dis accesso'rius. (L. *accessio*, an addition.) An occasional muscular slip arising from the under surface of the tendon of the flexor digitorum pedis longus behind its point of division, and inserted into the little toe.

F. dig'iti min'imi pe'dis bre'vis. (L. *pes*, the foot. F. *court fléchisseur du petit orteil;* G. *kurzer Beuger der kleinen Zehe.*) This muscle arises from the base of the fifth metatarsal bone, and from the sheath of the peronæus longus, and ends in a tendon inserted into the base and outer border of the first phalanx of the little toe, which it flexes. It is supplied by a branch of the external plantar nerve. It is not seldom united with the opponens digiti minimi; and in many animals is absent.

F. dig'iti par'vi min'imi. (L. *parvus*, little; *minimus*, sup. of *parvus.*) A synonym of the *Abductor minimi digiti manus.*

F. dig'iti secun'di pe'dis. (L. *secundus*, second; *pes*, the foot.) See *F. digiti secundi pedis proprius.*

F. dig'iti secun'di pe'dis pro'prius. (L. *proprius*, one's own; *digitus*, a finger; *secundus*, second.) A muscle occasionally present at the back of the leg. It has been seen to arise from the posterior surface of the tibia, and to be inserted into the second toe.

F. digito'rum bre'vis. (L. *digitus*, a finger; *brevis*, short.) The same as *F. digitorum pedis brevis.*

F. digito'rum fibula'ris. (G. *langer Beuger der grossen Zehe.*) A synonym of the *F. hallucis longus.*

F. digito'rum ma'nus commu'nis profun'dus. (L. *communis*, common.) The *F. digitorum manus profundus.*

F. digito'rum ma'nus per'forans. (L. *manus*, the hand.) A synonym of *F. digitorum manus profundus;* so called because its tendons perforate the tendons of the *F. digitorum manus sublimis.*

F. digito'rum ma'nus perfora'tus. (L. *manus*, the hand.) A synonym of the *F. digitorum manus sublimis;* because its tendons are perforated by those of the *F. digitorum manus profundus.*

F. digito'rum ma'nus profun'dus. (L. *digitus; manus*, the hand; *profundus*, deep. F. *fléchisseur profond des doigts;* G. *tiefer Fingerbeuger.*) A muscle of the forearm arising from the upper two thirds of the inner and anterior surfaces of the ulna, from the contiguous half of the interosseous membrane, and from the aponeurosis attaching the flexor carpi ulnaris to the ulna; the fleshy fibres soon divide into two fasciculi, from the outer of which arises the tendon for the index finger, and from the inner spring the tendons for the other three fingers, which are connected to each other by fibrous bridles as far as the palm. The tendons run in the common sheath over the first and second phalanges; opposite the first phalanx they perforate the tendons of the flexor digitorum sublimis and are inserted into the base of the last phalanx of each finger. It flexes the fingers, and is supplied by branches from the median and from the ulnar nerves. It occasionally has an origin also from the radius, the coronoid process of the ulna, or the inner condyle of the humerus; its tendon may be connected with those of the flexor digitorum manus sublimis and the flexor pollicis manus longus. This muscle is most distinct in man, in birds there is commonly one tendon only.

F. digito'rum ma'nus profun'dus accesso'rius. (L. *accessio*, an addition.) An occasional muscle arising from the coronoid process of the ulna and joining one of the tendons of the flexor digitorum manus profundus.

F. digito'rum ma'nus subli'mis. (L. *digitus*, a finger; *manus*, the hand; *sublimis*, high. F. *fléchisseur superficiel des doigts;* G. *oberflächlicher Fingerbeuger.*) The superficial flexor of the fingers. A muscle of the forearm. It arises by one head from the inner condyle of the humerus by the common tendon and the fibrous septa between it and the adjoining muscles, from the internal lateral ligament, and from the inner margin of the coronoid process; and by a second head from the oblique line and part of the anterior border of the radius. It divides below into four tendons, which pass beneath the annular ligament in pairs, those for the middle and ring fingers being in front. The tendons traverse the palm, accompanied by the corresponding tendons of the flexor profundus, and opposite the first phalanx each presents an opening, through which the tendon of the profundus passes, and then divides into two slips, which are inserted into the sides of the second phalanx. It flexes the two first phalanges of the fingers, and is supplied by branches from the median and ulnar nerves. The muscle has sometimes no radial origin; occasionally it is so subdivided that each tendon has a separate muscular belly; the tendon for the little finger is sometimes absent; the part for the little finger is sometimes a distinct muscle; muscular, and sometimes tendinous, slips join the flexor digitorum manus profundus and the flexor pollicis manus longus.

F. digito'rum ma'nus superficia'lis. (L. *superficialis*, belonging to the surface.) The *F. digitorum manus sublimis.*

F. digito'rum pe'dis bre'vis. (L. *pes*, the foot; *brevis*, short. F. *court fléchisseur commun des orteils;* I. *flessore comune corto delle dita del piede;* G. *kurzer gemeinschaftliche Zehenbeuger.*) A muscle of the foot arising from the inner tubercle of the calcaneum, the deep surface of the plantar fascia, and the intermuscular septa. Anteriorly, it terminates in four tendons, each of which is perforated by the corresponding tendon of the long flexor, and is inserted beyond this point into the second phalanges of the four outer toes. It flexes the second phalanges of the four outer toes, and is supplied by a branch of the internal plantar nerve. The slip to the little toe is frequently wanting. This muscle may be replaced by the plantaris, as in the pig; or it may arise entirely

from the tendon of the flexor digitorum pedis longus; only in man, of the higher mammals, does it take origin from the calcaneum.

F. digito'rum pe'dis commu'nis lon'gus. (L. *communis*, common.) The *F. digitorum pedis longus.*

F. digito'rum pe'dis lon'gus. (L. *digitus; pes; longus*, long. F. *fléchisseur long commun des orteils;* I. *flessore commune lungo delle dita del piede, calcaneo-sotto falangineo commune;* G. *langer gemeinschaftliche Zehenbeuger.*). This muscle arises from the middle two fourths of the posterior surface of the tibia, from the inner border of the fibula, and from the aponeurosis covering the tibialis posticus. The tendon passes behind the internal malleolus in a distinct synovial sheath, then runs forwards and outwards in the sole of the foot below the tendon of the flexor longus pollicis, with which it is connected by a tendinous process, and divides into four tendons, which pass to be inserted into the base of the ungual phalanx of each of the four outer toes. Each tendon perforates the corresponding tendon of the flexor brevis, opposite the first phalanx. It is supplied by the branches from the posterior tibial nerve. It flexes the toes and extends the foot. In some apes and bats it takes its origin also from the femur, in the armadillo it arises chiefly from the fibula; in the horse the tendon is single.

F. digito'rum pe'dis lon'gus acceso'rius. (L. *dtgitus; pes; longus*, long; *accessio*, an addition.) An occasional fleshy slip which, when present, arises from either the fibula, the tibia, or the deep fascia, and ends in a tendon, which, after passing beneath the annular ligament, joins the tendon of the long flexor or the accessorius, which last muscle it sometimes replaces.

F. digito'rum pe'dis per'forans. (L. *digitus; pes; perforans*, piercing through.) The *F. digitorum pedis longus.*

F. digito'rum pe'dis perfora'tus. (L. *perforatus*, pierced; from *perforo*, to pierce.) The *F. digitorum pedis brevis.*

F. digito'rum pe'dis profun'dus. (L. *profundus*, deep.) The *F. digitorum pedis longus.*

F. digito'rum pe'dis profun'dus per'forans lon'gus. (L. *perforans*, piercing.) A synonym of the *F. digitorum pedis longus.*

F. digito'rum pe'dis subli'mis. (L. *sublimis*, high.) The *F. digitorum pedis brevis.*

F. digito'rum pe'dis ter'tius. (L. *digitus; pes; tertius*, third.) The part of the flexor digitorum pedis longus which takes origin from the femur, as in the chamæleon, and forms a separate muscle.

F. digito'rum profun'dus. The *F. digitorum manus profundus.*

F. digito'rum tibia'lis. (L. *tibia*, the bone of that name.) The *F. digitorum pedis longus.*

F. fem'oris. (L. *femur*, the thigh.) The conjoined psoas and iliacus muscles.

F. hal'lucis. (L. *hallux*, a corruption of *hallex*, the great toe.) A synonym of the *F. hallucis longus.*

F. hal'lucis bre'vis. (L. *hallux*, the great toe; *brevis*, short. F. *fléchisseur court du gros orteil;* I. *flessore corto dell' alluce, tarso-falangiano dell' alluce;* G. *kurzer Beuger der grossen Zehe.*) This muscle arises from the inner border of the cuboid and from the process of the tendon of the tibialis posticus which runs to the outer and middle cuneiform bones. It divides below into two portions, one of which is inserted into the inner border of the base of the first phalanx, in company with the abductor pollicis, the other into the outer border, in union with the adductor. It flexes the first phalanx of the great toe, and is supplied by a branch of the internal plantar nerve. Each of its heads of origin contains a sesamoid bone; it often springs from the os calcis, or from the sheath of the flexor hallucis longus, or from that of the tibialis posticus; it is sometimes inserted also into the second toe. In some animals it is absent.

F. hal'lucis lon'gus. (L. *hallux*, the great toe; *longus*, long. F. *fléchisseur long du gros orteil;* I. *flessore lungo dell' alluce, perone-sotto-falangetteo dell' alluce;* G. *langer Beuger der grossen Zehe.*) A muscle of the leg arising from the lower two thirds of the posterior surface of the fibula, from the intermuscular septum between it and the peronei, and from the aponeurosis common to it and to the flexor longus digitorum, and covering the tibialis posticus. The tendon grooves the tibia, the back of the astragalus, and the under surface of the sustentaculum tali. Gaining the sole of the foot, it changes its direction, is attached by a slip to the tendon of the flexor digitorum, and passes on to be inserted into the base of the ungual phalanx of the great toe. It flexes the great toe and extends the foot. It is supplied by branches of the posterior tibial nerve. The muscle varies much in the mode of attachment of its tendon. In the lower animals it varies greatly in size and position.

F. interno'dii pri'mi digito'rum. (L. *internodium*, the space between two joints; *primus*, first; *digitus*, a finger.) A synonym of the several *Lumbricales.*

F. interno'dii pri'mi et secun'di pol'licis. (L. *primus*, first; *secundus*, second; *pollex*, the thumb.) A synonym of the *F. hallucis longus.*

F. interno'dii pri'mi pol'licis ma'nus. (L. *manus*, the hand.) A muscle said to arise from the annular ligament of the carpus, and inserted into the first bone of the thumb, and therefore probably the abductor pollicis.

F. interno'dii secun'di digito'rum ma'nus. (L. *internodium*, the space between two joints; *secundus*, second; *digitus*, a finger; *manus*, the hand.) A synonym of the *F. digitorum manus sublimis.*

F. interno'dii secun'di pol'licis ma'nus. (L. *internodium*, the space between two joints; *secundus*, second; *pollex*, the thumb.) A synonym of the *F. pollicis manus brevis.*

F. interno'dii ter'tii digito'rum ma'nus. (L. *internodium; tertius*, third; *digitus*, a finger; *manus*, the hand.) A synonym of the *F. digitorum manus profundus.*

F. interno'dii ter'tii pol'licis. (L. *internodium; tertius; pollex*, the thumb.) A synonym of the *F. pollicis manus longus.*

F. lon'gus digito'rum pe'dis. See *F. digitorum pedis longus.*

F. lon'gus hal'lucis. See *F. hallucis longus.*

F. lon'gus pol'licis. See *F. pollicis manus longus.*

F. lon'gus pol'licis pe'dis. (L. *pollex*, the great toe; *pes*, the foot.) The *F. hallucis longus.*

F. ma'nus bre'vis. (L. *manus*, the hand; *brevis*, short.) An accessory of the flexor digitorum manus sublimis, arising from the palmar fascia. Found in the hyrax.

F. ma'nus me'dius. (L. *manus*, the hand; *medius*, in the middle.) The *Palmaris longus*.

F. ma'nus radia'lis. (L. *manus*.) The *F. carpi radialis*.

F. os'sis metacar'pi pol'licis. (L. *os*, a bone; *metacarpus*; *pollex*, the thumb.) The *Opponens pollicis*.

F. per'forans. (L. *perforo*, to pierce.) A synonym of *F. digitorum manus profundus*.

Also, a synonym of *F. digitorum pedis longus*.

F. per'forans digito'rum ma'nus. The *F. digitorum manus profundus*.

F. per'forans digito'rum pe'dis. (L. *pes*, the foot.) The *F. digitorum pedis longus*.

F. perfora'tus. (L. *perforatus*, part. of *perforo*, to bore through.) The *F. digitorum manus sublimis*.

Also, a synonym of *F. digitorum pedis brevis*.

F. perfora'tus digito'rum ma'nus. The *F. digitorum manus sublimis*.

F. perfora'tus digito'rum pe'dis. The *F. digitorum pedis brevis*.

F. perfora'tus pe'dis. The *F. digitorum pedis brevis*.

F. plan'tæ accesso'rius. (L. *planta*, the sole of the foot.) The *F. accessorius*.

F. pol'licis bre'vis. The *F. pollicis manus brevis*.

F. pol'licis longis'simus. (L. *longissimus*, sup. of *longus*, long; *pollex*, the thumb.) A synonym of the *F. pollicis manus longus*.

F. pol'licis lon'gus. The *F. pollicis manus longus*.

F. pol'licis ma'nus bre'vis. (L. *pollex*, the thumb; *manus*, the hand; *brevis*, short. F. *fléchisseur court du pouce*; I. *flessore corto del pollice, carpo-falangiano del pollice*; G. *kurzer Daumenbeuger*.) This muscle arises by two heads: a superficial, attached to the outer two thirds of the annular ligament at its lower border; and a deep, attached to the trapezium, the sheath of the flexor carpi radialis, the os magnum, and to the bases of the second and third metacarpal bones. The fibres form two masses, which end in the tendons that are attached to the outer and inner sides of the base of the first phalanx of the thumb. The outer head assists the action of the abductor pollicis, and the inner head that of the adductor pollicis. The outer head is supplied by the median nerve; the inner by the ulnar nerve. This muscle is occasionally absent; its inner head is sometimes fused with the adductor pollicis. It is seldom present in the lower animals.

F. pol'licis ma'nus lon'gus. (L. *longus*, long; *pollex*, the thumb; *manus*, the hand. F. *fléchisseur long du pouce*; I. *flessore lungo del pollice, radio-falangetteo dell pollice*; G. *langer Daumensbeuger*.) This muscle of the forearm and hand arises from the depressed anterior surface of the radius, which extends from the oblique line to the upper border of the pronator quadratus, and from the adjacent part of the interosseous membrane. It has a second head in many instances, which arises from the inner condyle, or from the coronoid process. It runs beneath the annular ligament, grooving the trapezium, then passes between the two heads of the flexor brevis pollicis, and is inserted into the base of the second phalanx of the thumb, which it flexes. It is supplied by the median nerve. The muscle is very seldom absent; its tendon is sometimes connected with those of the superficial or deep flexors of the fingers, and occasionally with the first lumbricalis muscle; now and then a part of the tendon passes to the index finger. In many animals it is united with the *F. digitorum manus profundus*.

F. pol'licis pe'dis bre'vis. (L. *pollex*, the great toe; *pes*, the foot; *brevis*, short.) The same as *F. hallucis brevis*.

F. pol'licis pe'dis lon'gus. The *F. hallucis longus*.

F. pri'mi et secun'di os'sis pol'licis. (L. *primus*, first; *et*, and; *secundus*, second; *os*, a bone; *pollex*, the thumb.) The *F. pollicis manus brevis*.

F. pri'mi interno'dii. (L. *primus*, first; *internodium*, the space between two joints.) The *Opponens pollicis*.

F. pri'mi interno'dii digito'rum ma'nus. The *Lumbricales manus*.

F. profun'dus digito'rum ma'nus. The *F. digitorum manus profundus*.

F. profun'dus per'forans. (L. *profundus*, deep; *perforans*, part. of *perforo*, to penetrate.) A synonym of the *F. digitorum pedis longus*.

F. ra'dii. The *Biceps flexor cubiti*.

F. secun'di interno'dii digito'rum pe'dis. (L. *secundus*, second; *internodium*, the space between two joints; *digitus*, a finger; *pes*, the foot.) A synonym of the *F. digitorum pedis perforatus*.

F. subli'mis. (L. *sublimis*, high.) The *F. digitorum pedis perforatus*.

F. subli'mis digito'rum. The *F. digitorum manus sublimis*.

F. subli'mis perfora'tus. (L. *sublimis*; *perforatus*, perforated.) The *F. digitorum pedis brevis*.

F. ter'tii interno'dii. (L. *tertius*, third; *internodium*.) The *F. pollicis manus longus*.

F. ter'tii interno'dii digito'rum ma'nus. (L. *tertius*; *internodium*; *digitus*, a finger; *manus*, the hand.) The *F. digitorum profundus*.

F. ter'tii interno'dii digito'rum pe'dis. (L. *pes*, a foot.) The *F. digitorum pedis longus*.

Flex'uose. (L. *flexuosus*, full of turns. F. *flexueux*; G. *kniebeugig, gewunden*.) Having many alternating bendings; zigzag.

Flex'uous. Same as *Flexuose*.

Flexu'ra. (L. *flexura*, a bending.) A curvature.

The bend of the knee in quadrupeds, being the bend of the radio-carpal articulation.

F. co'li dex'tra. (L. *colon*; *dexter*, on the right side.) The *F. coli hepatica*.

F. co'li hepat'ica. The bend at the junction of the ascending and transverse colon, from its position under the liver.

F. co'li ili'aca. (*Iliac* bone.) The *Colon, sigmoid flexure of*, from its position.

F. co'li infe'rior. (L. *inferior*, lower.) The *Colon, sigmoid flexure of*.

F. co'li pri'ma. (L. *colon*; *primus*, first.) The *F. coli hepatica*.

F. co'li S roma'num. The sigmoid flexure of colon, from its resemblance to the Roman capital letter S.

F. co'li secun'da. (L. *secundus*, second.) The *F. coli splenica.*

F. co'li sigmoi'dea. See *Colon, sigmoid flexure of.*

F. co'li sinis'tra. (L. *sinister*, on the left side.) The *F. coli splenica.*

F. co'li splen'ica. The bend at the junction of the transverse and descending colon, from its position under the spleen.

F. ili'aca. (L. *ilia*, the flank.) The sigmoid flexure of the colon, from its position.

F. os'sis. (L. *os*, a bone.) Bending or greenstick fracture of a bone.

F. sigmoi'dea. The sigmoid flexure of the colon.

Flex'ure. (L. *flexura*, a bending. G. *Biegung.*) A bending; a curvature; a joint.

F., elastic'ity of. The tendency of a thin plate of a solid substance to return to its original position after being bent. This is the property which is applied in watch-springs to produce motion.

Flight. (Sax. *flyht;* from *fleógan*, to fly. F. *vol;* I. *volo;* S. *vuelo;* G. *Flug.*) The mode of locomotion in the air resulting from the motion of wings or wing-like organs.

Flins'berg. Germany, in Silesia. A very weak chalybeate water in a pleasant climate 1550 feet above sea-level.

Flint. (Sax. *flint*, a rock; akin to Sw. *flinta;* and Gr. πλίνθος, a brick.) A species of quartz found in irregular nodules embedded in chalk formations. It contains about 98 per cent. of silica, the remainder being lime, alumina, oxide of iron, and water.

F. glass. See *Glass, flint.*

Flit'wick. Bedfordshire, near Ampthill. Chalybeate water, said by White to contain oxide and carbonate of iron 144 grains, magnesium and sodium sulphate 59·2, calcium carbonate 11·54, magnesium chloride 15·16, silica 3·4, magnesium carbonate 5·42, and ulmic, malic, and other acids 13·32 grains in one gallon. Used in anæmia, dyspepsia, asthma, rheumatic gout, and some skin diseases.

Flix'weed. The *Sisymbrium sophia;* so called from its supposed power of curing flix, a corruption of flux or dysentery.

Float. (Mid. E. *floten, flotten;* Sax. *fleótan.* F. *flotter;* I. *gallegiare;* S. *flotar;* G. *flossen.*) To swim or rest on the surface of a liquid.

Also, that which rests on the surface of a liquid.

F. grass. The *Poa fluitans.*

Float'ing. (*Float.*) Swimming, borne on the surface of water.

F. af'ter drown'ing. The dead body after drowning develops large quantities of sulphuretted hydrogen, carburetted hydrogen, ammonia, and other gases, in a time varying according to the warmness of the water; and when there has been generated such an amount as diminishes sufficiently the specific gravity of the body, it floats; after doing this the gases may escape, the body may sink again, and again float, from reproduction of gas, for several times.

F. bod'ies. A floating body displaces a volume of the liquid in which it floats equal in weight to its own weight, and so to be at rest its centre of gravity must be in the same vertical line as that of the liquid which it has displaced.

The equilibrium of a floating body is stable when the metacentre is above, and unstable when it is below, the centre of gravity.

F. kid'ney. See *Kidney, floating:*

F. liv'er. See *Liver, floating.*

F. ribs. See *Ribs, floating.*

F. tu'mour. See *Tumour, floating.*

Floc'ci. (L. *floccus*, a flock or lock of wool.) Plural of *Floccus.*

The villi of mucous membranes.

In Botany, a term for woolly hairs in tufts.

F. volitan'tes. Same as *Muscæ volitantes.*

Floccila'tion. (L. *floccus; lego*, to gather.) The picking at the bedclothes by a sick person; also called *Carphology.*

Floccile'gium. (L. *floccus*, a flock of wool; *lego*, to collect. G. *Flockenlesen.*) Same as *Floccilation.*

Floccita'tion. (L. *floccus*, a flock of wool.) Same as *Floccilation.*

Flocco'rum vena'tio. (L. *floccus*, a flock of wool; *venatio*, hunting; from *venor*, to hunt.) Same as *Floccilation.*

Floc'cose. (L. *floccus.*) Covered with tufts of woolly hairs.

Floc'cosely. (L. *floccus.*) In a floccose or woolly-tufted manner.

Floc'cular. (L. *flocculus*, dim. of *floccus*, a lock of wool.) Like, or relating to, a lock of wool, or a flake; pertaining to the lobule of the cerebellum called *Flocculus.*

F. fos'sa. See *Fossa, floccular.*

F. pro'cess. The lobule of the cerebellum called *Flocculus.*

Floc'culence. (L. *flocculus.*) The state of being flocculent, or of containing flocculi.

Floc'culent. (L. *flocculus.*) Containing flakes or flocculi.

F. spu'ta. See *Sputa, flocculent.*

Floc'culi. Plural of *Flocculus.*

Also, the same as *Flocci.*

F. secunda'rii. (L. *secundarius*, of the second class. G. *Nebenflocken.*) One or more small elevations near the flocculus, directly placed on the middle peduncle of the cerebellum.

F. succenturia'ti. (L. *succenturio*, to put in the place of.) Same as *F. secundarii.*

Floc'culose. (L. *flocculus*, dim. of *floccus*, a lock of wool.) Woolly, resembling wool.

Floc'culus. (L. *flocculus*, dim. of *floccus*, a flock or lock of wool. G. *Flöckchen.*) A flake, a light mass in a liquid like a small flock of wool.

In Anatomy (F. *lobule du pneumogastrique;* G. *Flocke*), a small lobule of the cerebellum attached by a narrow pedicle to the space between the middle peduncle of the cerebellum, its biventral lobe, and the restiform body. The flocculus is partially covered by the biventral lobe.

In the lower animals the flocculus becomes prominent in consequence of the decrease in size of the lateral lobes of the cerebellum; in many it occupies a distinct depression in the petrous bone, the floccular fossa.

Floc'cus. (L. *floccus*, a lock of wool. F. *flocon;* G. *Flocke.*) A lock or flock of wool; a substance having the character of a lock of wool.

In Zoology, the tuft of hair at the end of the tail of certain mammals, as in the gnu.

In Botany, a tuft of filamentous tissue occurring along with the spores of some fungi.

Flog. (Perhaps an abbreviation of *flagello*, to whip.) To beat with a rod or whip..

Flog'ging. (*Flog.*) The act of striking with a rod or whip.

F., death from. Death may occur from shock or from exhaustion after severe and long-continued flogging, although the injury produced by the individual stripes may be small; it may also occur from inflammation set up by the bruises.

Flood. (Mid. E. *flod;* Sax. *flód.*) A great flow of water.

Also, to bleed freely from the womb.

Flood'ing. (*Flood.*) The act of overflowing with water or other liquid. A term applied to copious bleeding from the womb, especially after, or during, childbirth.

Flook. Same as *Fluke.*

F.-wort. Same as *Flowk-root.*

Flo'ra. (L. *Flora*, the goddess of flowers. G. *Blüthengebiet, Blumengebiet.*) The plants belonging to a district, or country, or province, their description, and enumeration.

F. med'ica. (L. *medicus*, medical.) The plants employed in medicine and their description.

Flo'ral. (L. *floralis*, belonging to *Flora*, the goddess of flowers. F. *floral;* I. *florcale;* G. *blumenartig.*) Relating, or pertaining, to a flower; arising from, or in, or near, a flower.

F. bract. (L. *bractea*, a thin leaf.) A synonym of *Glumella.*

F. di'agram. (Διάγραμμα, a figure.) A drawing in outline of a transverse section of a flower, showing the number and the relations of the several parts. The diagram is called *empirical* when the parts indicated and their relations are such only as are actually present; and *theoretical* when parts which, to conform to the original type, should be present but are abortive, are indicated by some special mark, as a dot.

F. en'velopes. (L. *envelloper*, to wrap up.) The surroundings of the essential parts of the flower; the calyx and corolla.

F. for'mula. (L. *formula*, dim. of *forma*, a form.) A mode of describing in short the number and relations of the different parts of a flower by a series of symbols, the initial letter of its name standing for the organ or part, a figure following denoting the number of these organs or parts, brackets to indicate cohesion of parts, and such like.

F. leaf. A leaf which is situated on a flower-stalk, or from the axil of which a flower-stalk arises; also called *Bract.*

Also, in the plural, used to denote the perianth.

Flor'ence. A city of Italy.

F. flask. A thin glass flask with a wide belly and a narrow, long, unlipped neck, in which olive oil is imported. Used in many chemical operations.

F. receiv'er. A piece of apparatus used in the manufacture of volatile oils for the purpose of separating them from the water when they are lighter than it. The apparatus consists of a conical glass vessel, having the apex at the top and an opening at the bottom, fitted, by means of a cork, with a bent tube which rises nearly to the upper level of the receiver, then bends at right angles, and finally turns downwards. The distillate being received into the narrow top of the vessel, the oil rises, and as the distillation proceeds forces the water through the bent tube.

Flor'entine. Relating to *Florence.*

F. or'ris. The root *Iris florentina.* See *Orris, florentine.*

Flo'res. (F. *fleurs;* I. *fiori;* G. *Blumen, Blüthen.*) Plural of *Flos.*

F. aca'ciæ. (G. *Schlehenblüthen, Schwarzdornblüthen.*) The flowers of *Prunus spinosa.* They are small and pedunculated, at the edge of the chalice-like calyx are five dentations, with 5 white petals, and about 20 stamens, pistil with 2 oval stigmata and simple style. Taste fresh, herb-like, and bitter. The infusion acts as a gentle aperient.

F. aca'ciæ nostra'tis. (L. *nostras*, of our country.) The same as *F. acaciæ.*

F. alce'æ. ('Αλκέα, a mallow. G. *Rockrosenblüthen.*) The flowers of *Althæa rosea.* Used as an emollient.

F. althæ'æ. (F. *fleurs de guimauve;* G. *Eibischblüthen.*) The flowers of *Althæa officinalis.* Calyx 5 cleft, surrounded by a 6—9 cleft involucel, styles numerous. Decoction used as a demulcent.

F. anagal'lidis. (G. *Ackergauchheilblüthen.*) The flowers of *Anagallis arvensis*, pimpernel. Corolla rotate, capsule with circumsessile dehiscence. Acrid. Has been prescribed in epilepsy, hydrophobia, dropsy, and mania.

F. anthemi'dis. See *Anthemidis flores.*

F. an'thos. ('Ανθος, a flower, especially the flower of rosemary.) The same as *F. rorismarini.*

F. antimo'nii. (*Antimony*, the metal. F. *fleurs d'antimoine;* I. *fiori d'antimonio;* G. *Spiessglanzblümen.*) Basil Valentine's name for antimonious acid prepared by sublimation.

F. antimo'nii Helmont'ii. See *Helmontii flores antimonii.*

F. antimo'nii ru'bri. (L. *ruber*, red.) An old preparation formed by subliming a mixture of sulphuret of antimony and sal ammoniac.

F. arme'riæ. (G. *Sandnelkenblüthen.*) The flowers of thrift, *Armeria vulgaris*, Willd. Calyx membranous, naked, styles distinct, feathery. The flowers are active, and used as diuretics.

F. ar'nicæ, U.S. Ph., G. Ph. (F. *fleurs d'arnique;* I. *fiori di arnica;* G. *Wohlverleihblüthen, Gemsblüthen, Fallkrautblüthen.*) The flowers of the *Arnica montana*, Linn. Pappus hairy, florets of the ray female, of the disc hermaphrodite, stigmas clavate, bracts forming a cylindrical involucre, receptacle naked. Smell aromatic, taste sharply aromatic, bitter. Contains ethereal oil, resin, and a bitter substance, arnicin. The flowers are sold with and without receptacles, the latter alone are official in the German pharmacopœia. Used as a sternutatory in powder, as a fomentation in infusion, and as a poultice for bruises.

F. arsen'ici. (I. *fiori d'arsenico.*) Sublimed arsenious acid.

F. artemis'iæ. The flowers of *Artemisia abrotanum*, L. Pappus 0. Florets few, all tubular; of the disc hermaphrodite; of the ray in one row. Bracts forming a roundish imbricated head. Receptacle naked or hairy. Achænia obovate, with a small epigynous disc. The flowers of various species of Artemisia constitute the *Semen contra* or *Semen cinæ.*

F. artemis'iæ campes'tris. The flowers of *Artemisia campestris*. Used as an anthelmintic.

F. artemis'iæ lercheana'næ. (F. *armoise vermifuge;* G. *Zittwersamen, Wurmsamen.*) The flowers of *Artemisia lercheana*, Stechm. They are partly in buds, and partly goblet-shaped, brown flowers, 3—4 mm. long, 1—2 mm. broad, covered with loose woolly hairs. A kind of *Semen cinæ*.

F. artemis'iæ pauciflo'ra. (L. *paucus*, few; *flos*, a flower.) The flowers of *Artemisia pauciflora*. They are very similar to those of *Artemisia lercheana*, from which they differ chiefly in the absence of the greyish-white, woolly investment characteristic of the latter.

F. auran'tii, U.S. Ph. (F. *fleurs d'oranger;* I. *fiori d' arancio;* G. *Pomeranzenblüthen.*) Orange flowers. The flowers of the *Citrus aurantii*. They are white with twenty or more irregularly polyadelphous stamens. Used for their perfume.

F. au'ri hæmati'tis. (L. *aurum*, gold; Gr. αἱματίτης, blood-like.) Ammonio-chloride of iron.

F. balaus'tii. (Βαλαύστιον, the flower of the wild pomegranate. G. *Granatblüthen.*) The same as *F. granati*.

F. balaustio'rum. (Βαλαύστιον.) The same as *F. granati*.

F. bel'lidis mi'nor. (L. *minor*, comp. of *parvus*, small. G. *Gänseblümchen, Massliebchenblüthen.*) Daisy flowers. The flowers of *Bellis perennis*. Not now used.

F. benzo'es. (F. *fleurs de benjoin;* I. *fiori di benzoë;* G. *Benzoëblüthen.*) Benjamin flowers. Benzoic acid in crystals, obtained by sublimation.

F. benzo'ini. The same as *F. benzoes*.

F. bora'cis. (I. *fiori di borace.*) Boric acid.

F. borag'inis. (F. *fleurs de bourrache;* G. *Borretschblüthen.*) The flowers of borage, *Borago officinalis*, L. Corolla rotate, filaments bifid, with the inner leg antheriferous; mucilaginous. Used as a flavouring ingredient in various drinks. Yield also a blue colouring matter.

F. braye'ræ. (F. *coussotier d' Abyssinie.*) The flowers of *Brayera anthelmintica*. Calyx turbinate with double 5-partite limb, petals resembling scales, stigmas peltate. An effectual vermifuge. See *Kousso*.

F. buglos'si. (F. *fleurs de buglosse;* G. *Ochsenzungenblüthen.*) The flowers of *Anchusa officinalis*.

F. calcatri'pæ. See *Calcatripæ flores*.

F. calcatrip'pæ. Same as *Calcatripæ flores*.

F. calcitra'pæ. (*Calcitrapa.* G. *Sterndistelblüthen.*) The flowers of *Centaurea calcitrapa*. Used as a tonic and astringent in mucous discharges.

F. calen'dulæ. (G. *Ringelblumen, Todtenblumen.*) The flowers of *Calendula officinalis*. Pot marigold flowers. Florets of the ray female, of the disc 0. No pappus. Florets large, deep yellow. Taste bitter. Formerly employed as a carminative, and in cancer. Used as an application to wounds.

F. cal'thæ sati'væ. (L. *caltha*, the pot marigold; *sativus*, fit to be sown.) Same as *F. calendulæ*.

F. capparides. The unexpanded flowers of *Capparis spinosa*, the caper plant. Indigenous in South Europe. Taste subacid.

F. car'dui stella'ti. (L. *carduus*, a thistle; *stella*, a star. G. *Sterndistelblüthen.*) Same as *F. calcitrapæ*.

F. carminati'væ. (I. *fiori carminativi.*) The four carminative flowers of the olden pharmacy, being those of *Anthemis nobilis, Melilotus officinalis, Matricaria chamomilla*, and *Anethum graveolens*.

F. car'thami. (F. *fleurs de carthame;* I. *cartamo;* S. *cartamo;* G. *Färbersafflorblüthen, falscher Safran.*) Saffron flower, or bastard saffron flowers, the product of *Carthamus tinctorius*. Indigenous to the East Indies. The parts used are the tubular red florets. Dried and mixed with French chalk they form rouge, used to adulterate saffron. Smell slight, taste bitter. Contain a yellow colouring matter and carthamin, which has a greenish hue. Used as a colouring material.

F. caryophyl'li. (G. *Gewurznelken.*) The flowers of *Caryophyllus aromaticus*. Used as a carminative.

F. caryophyl'li ru'ber. (L. *ruber*, red.) The same as *F. dianthi caryophylli*.

F. cas'siæ. (G. *Zimmtblüthen.*) Cassia flowers. The flowers of *Cinnamomum aromaticum*. Sepals 5, unequal; petals 5, unequal; stamens 10, unequal, 3 long, 4 short, 3 abortive. Used as a substitute for cinnamon bark.

Also, the same as *Cassia buds*.

F. cas'siæ deflora'tæ. The flowers of *Cinnamomum Loureirii*, Nees. A native of Cochin China. They smell and taste of cinnamon, and are used as a substitute for it.

F. centau'reæ. (F. *fleurs de centaure;* I. *fiori centauri;* G. *Tausendguldenkrautblüthen.*) The flowers of *Erythræa centaurium*, common centaury. Cymes dichotomous; flowers numerous, pink; stamens double; tube of corolla twice as long as the calyx. A bitter tonic.

F. chamomil'læ, G. Ph. (F. *fleurs de camomille d' Allemagne;* G. *gemeine Kamillenblüthen.*) German chamomille. The flowers of *Matricaria chamomillæ*. In separate heads; bracts of involucre imbricated; membranous at the free border; florets of the ray white, female; florets of the disc yellow, tubular, hermaphrodite; no pappus. Smell and taste peculiarly aromatic. Contain ethereal oil, resin, bitter substance, chamillic acid, and anthemidin. Liable to adulteration with the flowers of *Anthemis arvensis* and *A. cotula*, as well as with *Chrysanthemum inodorum*.

F. chamomil'læ fœ'tidæ. Flowers of the *Anthemis cotula*, not now used.

F. chamomil'læ nob'ilis. The same as *F. chamomillæ Romanæ*.

F. chamomil'læ Roma'næ. (F. *fleurs de camomille Romaine;* I. *fiori di camomilla Romana;* S. *manzanilla Romana;* G. *Römische Kamillenblüthen.*) Chamomile flowers. The separate flower-heads of *Anthemis nobilis*. Indigenous in South Europe and Germany. Involucre hemispherical, with imbricated, white-edged bracts; florets of ray white, female, of the disc tubular, hermaphrodite; no pappus. Smell aromatic, taste aromatic and bitter. The flowers contain ethereal oil, resin, bitter extractive substance, chamillic, angelicic, and valerianic acids. The active substance is a volatile alkaloid. They are liable to adulteration with *Anthemis cotula, A. arvensis, Chrysanthemum parthenium*, and

Achillæa ptarmica. Used as a poultice and fomentation, and as a stomachic and emetic. Same as *Anthemidis flores*, B. Ph.

F. chamomil'læ vulga'ris. See *F. chamomillæ*, G. Ph.

F. char'don be'noit. (F. *chardon*, a thistle; *benoit*, for *bénit*, blessed.) The flowers of *Carduus lanuginosa*.

F. chei'ri. (G. *Goldlack*.) The flowers of *Cheiranthus cheiri*, L. Indigenous. Taste bitter, cress-like. Laxative.

F. ci'næ, G. Ph. (F. *semence sainte, semencontra;* I. *fiori di cina, seme santo;* G. *Zittwerblüthen*.) The unexpanded flowers of the *Artemisia cina*, Willd. Indigenous in Persia and Turkestan. They are 3 mm. in length, with an involuere of 12 imbricated scales beset with resinous glands enclosing 3—6 tubular, hermaphrodite flowers; styles short and thick, also beset with resin cells. Taste and smell aromatic, bitter. Contain 2 per cent. of santonin, one per cent. of ethereal oil, resin and sugar. Liable to adulteration with tansy flowers and with flowers of *Artemisia campestris*. A vermifuge.

F. ci'næ Barbar'ici. Flowers obtained from *Artemisia ramosa*, Smith. A vermifuge.

F. ci'næ In'dici. The produce of *Artemisia pauciflora*, Stechm., and of *Artemisia monogyna*, Kit., *β. microcephala*, and the same as *F. artemisiæ pauciflora*, Stechm. Heads smaller than those of *F. cinæ levantici*, brown, woolly. A vermifuge.

F. ci'næ levant'ici. The florets of *Artemisia cina* and of *A. maritima*, var. *α, Stechmanniana*, Besser, the *A. lercheana*, Karel, the *A. maritima*, var. *a. pauciflora*, Weber. A plant indigenous on the shores of the Don and Volga. A vermifuge.

F. ci'næ Ros'sici. Flowers obtained from the same species of artemisia as *F. cinæ Indici*. Indigenous in North-west Africa. Flower-heads smaller, club-shaped, covered with thick white wool. A vermifuge.

F. clemat'idis. The flowers of *Clematis erecta, vitalba*, and *flammula*. Sepals 4, valvate or induplicate; petals 0. Acrid.

F. consol'idæ rega'lis. (G. *Ritterspornblümen*.) The flowers of *Delphinium consolida*. Same as *Calcatripæ flores*.

F. convalla'riæ maja'lis. (F. *fleurs de perce-neige, f. de muguet;* G. *Maiglöckschenblüthen, Maililienblüthen, Maiblumen*.) Flowers of the lily of the valley, *Convallaria majalis*. Flowers racemose, terminal; sepals and petals nearly separated, but forming a bell by their junction; stigma obtuse, three-cornered. The powdered flowers are acrid, and are used as a sternutatory; their distilled water is fragrant, and is known as *Eau d'or*. See *Convallaria*.

F. cos'so. The same as *F. kousso*.

F. cu'pri. (L. *cuprum*, copper. F. *fleurs de cuivre;* G. *Kupferblumen*.) See *Cupri flores*.

F. cus'so. The same as *F. kousso*.

F. cy'ani. (F. *fleurs de bluet;* G. *Kornblumen*.) Corncockle flowers. The flowers of *Centaurea cyanus*, L. Said to be diuretic.

F. dian'thi caryophyl'li. (F. *fleurs d'œillet rouge;* G. *Gartennelkenblüthen*.) The flowers of the clove pink, *Dianthus caryophyllus*. Calyx tubular, 5-toothed, imbricated at the base; petals with long claws; stamens 10; styles 2; flowers solitary. Used as a cardiac and stomachic.

F. elichry'si. (*Elichrysum*.) The same as *F. gnaphalii*.

F. far'faræ. (F. *fleurs de pas d'ane;* G. *Huflattigblüthen*.) The flowers of coltsfoot, *Tussilago farfara*. Pappus hairy; florets of the ray female, in many rows, ligulate; of the disc male; colour yellow. Indigenous. Emollient, demulcent, tonic.

F. genis'tæ. (L. *genista*, the broom.) The flowers of broom, *Sarothamnus scoparius*. Same as *F. spartii scoparii*.

F. gnapha'lii. The same as *F. stœchados citrinæ*.

F. grana'ti. (F. *fleurs de grenadier;* G. *Granatblüthen*.) The flowers of *Punica granatum*. Calyx coriaceous, tubular, 5—7-cleft, valvate; petals 5—7, crumpled. Indigenous in South Europe. Astringent. Contains colouring matter and tannic acid. Used as a *Tæniacide*.

F. hispid'ulæ. (L. *hispidulus*, dim. of *hispidus*, bristly.) The flowers of *Gnaphalium dioica*, called *Hispidula herba*, from the roughness of its stem.

F. jace'æ ni'græ. (L. *niger*, black. G. *wilder Saflorblüthen*.) The flowers of *Centaurea jacea*. Used both externally and internally in scrofulous diseases.

F. jace'æ vulga'ris. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) The same as *F. jaceæ nigræ*.

F. jas'mini. The flowers of *Jasminum officinale*, L. A native of Southern China. The flowers are aromatic, and contain an ethereal oil.

F. jun'ci. (G. *Binsenblüthen*.) The flowers of *Juncus effusus* and *J. conglomeratus*. Used in bladder troubles.

F. ko'so, G. Ph. (F. *coussotier d'Abyssinie;* I. *fiori di cosso;* G. *Kossoblüthen*.) Kousso. The flowers of *Hagenia abyssinica*, W., or of *Brayera anthelmintica*.

F. kos'so. The *F. koso*, G. Ph.

F. kous'so. See *F. koso*.

F. la'mii. (F. *fleurs d'ortie blanche, f. d'ortie morte;* G. *Bienensaugblüthen, Taubnesselblüthen*.) The flowers of dead nettle, *Lamium album*. Indigenous. The flower without the calyx white, 2·5 cm. long, lower part tubular, curved, expanded towards the throat; upper lip arched; lower lip 3-lobed; lateral lobes small; stamens didynamous. Taste and smell sweetish. Used as a purifier of the blood.

F. lavand'ulæ, G. Ph. (F. *fleurs de lavande commune;* I. *fiori di lavendula;* G. *Lavendelblüthen, Spikblüthen*.) Lavender flowers. The flowers of the *Lavandula angustifolia*, Chaix, *L. vera*, D.C., and *L. spica*. Indigenous in Southern Europe. Stamens declinate, 4, included; corolla bilabiate. Extremely fragrant. Used in hysteria and headache and as a perfume, due to an ethereal oil, of which the French-grown plants contain 3 per cent.

F. lil'ii al'bi. (F. *fleurs de lis blanc;* G. *weisse Lilienblumen*.) The flowers of *Lilium candidum*. Perianth composed of six leaves, pure white, becoming brown on drying, with a nectar gland. Smell fragrant, disappearing on drying. Taste mucous, bitter. Used as an application to wounds.

F. lilio'rum albo'rum. The same as *F. lilii albi*.

F. lilio'rum conval'lium. (G. *Maiglöcken, Maililien, Maiblumen*.) The same as *F. convallariæ majalis*.

F. lonic'eræ brachyp'odæ. The

flowers of *Lonicera brachypoda*. Used in China against syphilis, and in dropsy as a diuretic; in large doses they are cathartic.

F. lonic'eræ caprifo'liæ. (F. *fleurs de chèvrefeuille;* G. *Geissblattblüthen.*) The flowers of the honeysuckle, *Lonicera caprifolium*. Used as a demulcent.

F. ma'cidis. Mace, the arillus of the fruit of the *Myristica moschata*.

F. ma'cis. Same as *F. macidis*.

F. mal'væ, G. Ph. (F. *fleurs de grande mauve, f. de mauve sauvage;* G. *gemeine Malvenblüthen, Kasepappelblüthen.*) The flowers of *Malva sylvestris*. Outer calyx 3-leaved, ciliated at the margin; internal 5-divided, with scattered stellate hairs; corolla leaves rose red, with darker veins, drying blue, four times as long as the calyx; stamens numerous, coalesced. Used internally as a demulcent, and externally as a cataplasm, and in decoction as a fomentation, an injection, and a gargle.

F. mal'væ arbo'reæ. (F. *fleurs de passe-rose;* I. *fiori di malva;* G. *Stockrosenblüthen, Pappelrosenblüthen, Baummalveblüthen.*) The flowers of *Althæa rosea*, var. *floribus purpureis*. From the East. External calyx 6—9; internal 5-partite, obcordate, hairs stellate; stamens numerous, united into a tube; stigma single, 20—40-partite. Taste mucous, herbaceous. Used as a demulcent, and in decoction as a gargle.

F. mal'væ horten'sis. (L. *hortensis*, belonging to a garden. G. *Stockrosen, Pappelrosen, Baummalve.*) The same as *F. malvæ arboreæ*.

F. mal'væ silves'tris. Same as *F. malvæ*.

F. mal'væ vulga'ris. (L. *vulgaris*, common.) Same as *F. malvæ*.

F. martia'les. (L. *Mars*, an old name for iron.) The *Ferrum ammoniatum* when prepared by sublimation; it was the official name of the salt in the Lond. Ph., 1746.

F. melilo'ti. (G. *Steinkleeblüthen.*) The flowering tops of *Melilotus officinalis*. They contain coumarin, and are used as a sternutatory and as a sedative poultice.

F. millefo'lii. (F. *fleurs de millefeuille;* I. *fiori di millefoglio;* G. *Schafgarbenblüthen.*) The flowers of milfoil, *Achillea millefolium*. Pappus 0; florets of the ray male; of the disc female, with a flattened winged tube. They contain a blue ethereal oil, a bitter resin, tannin, gum, acetic and malic acids, and salts. Used as a carminative enema and in baths.

F. mimo'sæ cochliocar'pos. The flowers of *Mimosa cochliocarpos*. Used as an astringent in Brazil.

F. nag-kas'sar. The flowers of *Calysaccion chinense*. Indigenous to China. They have a pleasant odour, and are used for the stuffing of pillows.

F. na'phæ. (G. *Pomeranzenblüthen.*) The same as *F. aurantii*.

F. narcis'si majo'ris. (L. *major*, greater.) Same as *F. narcissi pseudonarcissi*.

F. narcis'si pseudonarcis'si. (F. *fleurs de narcisse des prés;* G. *Wiesennarcissenblumen.*) The flowers of the daffodil, *Narcissus pseudonarcissus*, L. Flower solitary; coronet campanulate, erect, crisp, as long as the yellow perianth. A native of Europe. Acrid, poisonous.

F. nenu'pharis. Same as *F. nymphææ*.

F. nymphæ'æ. (F. *fleurs de nénuphar blanc;* G. *weisse Seerosenblüthen.*) The flowers of the white water-lily, *Nymphæa alba*. Used as a demulcent and astringent in diarrhœa and bronchial catarrh.

F. pæo'niæ. (F. *fleurs de pivoine;* G. *Pfingstrosenblüthen, Gichtrosenblüthen.*) The flowers of the pæony, *Pæonia officinalis*, Retz. Petals of a fine red colour, and used as a colouring agent, and as an antispasmodic.

F. papav'eris errat'ici. (L. *papaver*, a poppy; *erraticus*, wandering. G. *Klatschrosen.*) The same as *F. rhœados*.

F. paralys'eos. (Παράλυσις.) The same as *F. primulæ*.

F. pe'dis ca'ti. (L. *pes*, a foot; *catus*, a cat.) The same as *F. gnaphalii dioici*.

F. per'sicæ. (F. *fleurs de pêcher;* G. *Pfirsichblüthen.*) The flowers of the peach, *Persica vulgaris*. Used as a sedative in coughs.

F. pilosel'læ al'bum. Same as *F. gnaphalii*.

F. plum'bi. (L. *plumbum*, lead. F. *fleurs de plomb;* G. *Bleiblüthen.*) Oxide of lead.

F. prim'ulæ. (F. *fleurs de primevère;* G. *Schlüsselblumen, Himmelschlüssel.*) The flowers of the cowslip, *Primula officinalis*. Corolla hypocrateriform, dilated at the orifice; filaments very short. Sedative. Smell aromatic, taste sweetish. Used in the manufacture of a wine. Liable to adulteration with the flowers of *Primula elatior*. Employed as a diaphoretic.

F. pru'ni pa'di. (G. *Ahlkirschenblüthen.*) The flowers of the bird cherry, *Prunus padus*. Used in lung diseases.

F. pru'ni spino'sæ. (G. *Schlehenblüthen, Schwarzdornblüthen.*) The flowers of the sloe, *Prunus spinosa*, an indigenous plant. Same as *F. acaciæ nostratis*.

F. pseudonarcis'si. Same as *F. narcissi pseudonarcissi*.

F. pyre'thri ro'sei. (F. *fleurs de pyrèthre de Caucase;* G. *rothe Fieberkrautblüthen.*) Feverfew flowers. The flowers of *Pyrethrum roseum*, M. B., and *Pyrethrum carneum*, M. B. Both plants are indigenous in South-eastern Caucasus. Flower heads about 3 cent. broad, with imbricated, brown-edged, involucral leaves, and 20—30 pale-red florets with yellow resinous glands. No pappus. Bitter tonic. Forms the so-called Persian insect powder.

F. rhœ'ados. (F. *fleurs de cocqueliquot;* G. *Klatschrosenblüthen.*) Flowers of *Papaver rhœas*, or corn poppy. Indigenous. The petals are roundish, about 5 cent. broad, scarlet when fresh, violet when dried. Used as a colouring ingredient. Liable to be adulterated with the petals of *Papaver dubium*, which are about 2 cm. broad, and with those of *Papaver argemone*, which are about 1 cm. wide. Used as a demulcent and for colouring purposes.

F. ro'sæ, G. Ph. (F. *petales de rose;* G. *Rosenblätter, Centifolienblätter.*) The flowers of *Rosa centifolia*, cabbage or Provencé rose. Flower nodding; calyxes viscid; fragrant. Petals are slightly astringent, and form syrup of roses; they also yield rose water.

F. ro'sæ benedic'tæ. (L. *benedictus*, blessed.) The same as *F. pæoniæ*.

F. rosa'rum incarnata'rum. (L. *incarnatus*, in the flesh.) The *F. rosæ*, G. Ph.

F. rosa'rum rubra'rum. (G. *Französische Rosenblätter, Essigrosenblätter.*) The flowers of *Rosa gallica*, L. Flowers erect; sepals ovate; petals obovate or obcordate, purple

red. The flowers are mildly astringent and tonic. They contain an ethereal and a fatty oil, gallo-tannic acid, salts.

F. rosmari'ni. (F. *fleurs de romarin;* G. *Rosmarinblüthen.*) Rosemary flowers, from *Rosmarinus officinalis.* Hab. Southern Europe. Aromatic.

F. sa'lis ammoni'aci. Same as *Sal ammoniac.*

Also, a term for ammonium carbonate.

F. sa'lis ammoni'aci martia'lis. (L. *Mars,* an old name of iron.) Basil Valentine's name for *Ferri ammonio-chloridum.* It was the official name of the salt in the Lond. Ph., 1721.

F. sa'lis ammoni'aci sim'plices. (L. *simplex,* simple.) The same as *Ammonium chloratum.*

F. sambu'ci, G. Ph. (F *fleurs de sureau;* I. *fiori di sambuci;* G. *Fliederblüthen, Hollunderblüthen.*) The flowers of the elder, *Sambucus niger.* Flowers pentamerous; corolla rotate; stigmas 3, sessile. An ointment and a distilled water are made from them. They contain ethereal oil, resin, mucin, and tannin. They are stimulant and sudorific. They are liable to adulteration with the flowers of the *Sambucus ebulus* and *S. racemosa.* In popular use as a diaphoretic, and for fomentations and gargles.

F. silig'inis. (L. *siligo,* a kind of wheat.) The anthers of a species of Triticum. Used in Hungary in intermittent fever, and as a substitute for ergot.

F. sopho'ræ. The flowers of *Sophora japonica,* L., a papilionaceous plant. Hab. China and Japan. The buds are 4—10 mm. long, greenish or yellowish; stamens didelphous. Aromatic. They contain cathartin and rutin. Used in China to colour silks; in Europe to adulterate beer.

F. spar'tii scopa'rii. (F. *fleurs de genêt;* G. *Besenginsterblumen.*) The flowers of the broom, *Sarothamnus scoparius,* Wimm. Large gold-coloured flowers; axillary, solitary, stalked. Used as a diuretic.

F. spi'cæ. (L. *spica,* a point.) The *F. lavandulæ.*

F. spilan'this. (G. *Para-Kresse.*) The flowers of *Spilanthis oleracea.* Hab. South America. Flowers with long peduncles, conical, without ray florets, with yellow, tubular, hermaphrodite flowers. Aromatic. Contain an ethereal oil and tannin.

F. stæ'chados arab'icæ. The flowers of *Lavandula stæchas,* L. A labiate plant. Indigenous in North Africa and the Greek Archipelago. The flowers are small, dark blue. Aromatic.

F. stæ'chados cit'rinæ. (F. *fleurs de pied de chat;* G. *Gelbe Katzenpfötchen, Immortellen, Harnblumen.*) The flowers of *Gnaphalium arenarium,* L., *Helichrysum arenarium,* D.C. A composite plant. Bracts of involucre imbricated, dry, yellow; the flowers are yellowish and hermaphrodite; pappus hairy. Smell aromatic, taste bitter. They contain an ethereal oil and bitter extractive. Used in atonic bladder troubles.

F. stæ'chados purpu'reæ. (L. *purpureus,* purple.) Same as *F. stæchados arabicæ.*

F. stan'ni. (L. *stannum,* tin. F. *fleurs d'étain;* G. *Zinnblumen.*) Oxide of tin.

F. sul'furis. (F. *fleurs de soufre;* G. *Schwefelblumen.*) The same as *Sulphur sublimatum.*

F. sul'furis lo'ti. (L. *lotus,* washed.) The *Sulphur precipitatum.*

F. tanace'ti. (F. *fleurs de tanaisie;* G. *Rainfarnblüthen.*) Tansy flowers, from *Tanacetum vulgare.* The pappus forms a slight membranous border. The florets, all tubular, of the ray male, of the disc female, bracts forming a hemispherical flower head. Aromatic, bitter tonic, anthelmintic. They contain tanacetic acid, ethereal oil, resin, and tannin.

F. til'iæ, G. Ph. (F. *fleurs de tilleul;* I. *fiori di tiglio;* G. *Lindenblüthen.*) Flowers of the lime or linden tree, *Tilia grandiflora,* Ehrh. or *T. platyphyllos,* Scop., the *T. parvifolia,* Ehrh. or *T. ulmifolia,* Scop., and the *T. vulgaris,* Hayne. They grow from a thin membranous bract. Sepals 5, deciduous. The infusion of the flowers is given in vertigo and spasms, and against cough; they are mildly diaphoretic. They contain ethereal oil, tannin and mucin.

F. trifo'lii al'bi. (G. *weisser Kleeblüthen.*) The flowers of *Trifolium album.* Used as a stomachic.

F. tussilag'inis. (L. *tussilago,* the coltsfoot.) The same as *F. farfaræ.*

F. ulma'riæ. (F. *fleurs d'ulmaire;* G. *Spierstaudenblüthen.*) The flowers of meadow sweet, *Spiræa ulmaria.* Used in hæmorrhages, diarrhœa, and intestinal worms; externally as an application to wounds.

F. un'guium. (L. *unguis,* a nail.) The white spots seen on the nails of man.

F. urti'cæ. (F. *fleurs d'ortie blanche;* G. *Nesselblumen.*) The flowers of the nettle, *Urtica dioica* and *U. urens.* Used as a diuretic, antihæmorrhagic, and antiperiodic; given in ague, skin diseases, hæmoptysis, and menorrhagia.

F. urti'cæ mor'tuæ. (L. *urticus,* a nettle; *mortuus,* dead. G. *Taubnesselblumen.*) The same as *F. lamii albi.*

F. verbas'ci, G. Ph. (F. *fleurs de bouillon blanc, f. de molène;* G. *Wollblumen, Wollkrautblüthen, Königskerzenblumen.*) The flowers of *Verbascum thapsiforme* and *V. phlomoides.* Corolla rotate, stamens 5, very unequal. They are said to be poisonous. Used in enema as a mild aperient.

F. viola'rum. (F. *fleurs de violette odorante;* G. *Veilchenblüthen.*) The flowers of the violet. Colour dark blue or purple. Aromatic; said to be anodyne. They contain violin, a bitter acrid alkaloid.

F. viri'dis æ'ris. (L. *viridis,* green; *æs,* brass.) The crystals of acetate of copper obtained by dissolving verdigris in hot acetic acid and crystallising out.

F. wy'faa. The same as *F. sophoræ.*

F. zin'ci. (F. *fleurs de zinc;* G. *Zinkblumen.*) Oxide of zinc.

Flores'cence. (L. *floresco,* to begin to blossom. F. *fleuraison;* G. *Blumenfaltung.*) The act of flowering of plants.

Also (G. *Blüthezeit*), the time during which a plant flowers.

Flo'ret. (L. *flos,* a flower. F. *fleuron, fleurette;* I. *fioretto;* G. *Blümchen.*) A small flower, such as those which collectively form the capitulum of a composite plant.

F.s of the disc. The inner florets of the capitulum of a composite plant.

F.s of the ray. The outer row of florets of the capitulum of a composite plant.

Flo'ret, Saint. France, Département

du Puy-de-Dôme. A weak chalybeate water, containing a small quantity of sodium carbonate and some free carbonic acid.

Floribun'dous. (L. *flos*, a flower; *abundo*, to abound. G. *blumig*, *reich blühend*.) Bearing very many flowers.

Flor'id. (L. *floridus*, abounding in flowers. G. *blühend*, *blumenreich*.) Rich in flowers; blooming; bright red in colour.

Flor'ida. One of the United States of America.

F. an'ise tree. The *Illicium floridanum*.

F. ar'rowroot. See *Arrowroot*, *Florida*.

F. spring. United States of America, Montgomery Co., New York. A mineral water, containing sodium sulphide, 2 grams, sodium hyposulphite ·7, sodium bicarbonate 22, calcium bicarbonate 8·3, magnesium bicarbonate 6·9, and sodium chloride 5·8 grains, in a gallon, with 3·7 cubic inches of hydrogen sulphide and 32 of carbonic acid gas.

F. wa'ter. An American-made perfume of the character of Eau de Cologne, said to be antiseptic. Used in vapour in the sick room, and as an invigorating addition to a bath.

Flor'idæ. (L. *floridus*, blooming.) A Subclass of the Class *Monocotyledones*, being those with distinct flowers.

Florid'eæ. (L. *floridus*, blooming. G. *Blüthenalgen*.) An Order of the chlorophyllous Section of the Class *Carposporeæ*, Group *Thallophytæ*; or a Suborder of the Order *Algæ*; or an Order of the Class *Algæ*. Reddish-purple, or rose-coloured, or violet sea-weeds, very few living in fresh water, having a branched, filamentous, or foliaceous thallus, a multicellular carpogonium, and non-motile antherozoids; these latter attach themselves to the trichogone of the carpogonium, and from it a cystocarp grows, which either directly or indirectly produce carpospores.

Florif'erous. (L. *flos*, a flower; *fero*, to bear. F. *florifère*; G. *blüthentragend*.) Flower-bearing, in reference either to an organ or to a plant.

Florifica'tion. (L. *flos*; *facio*, to make.) The act or process of flowering of plants; the time of flowering.

Flo'riform. (L. *flos*; *forma*, shape.) Having the shape of a flower.

Flo'rins-Saint-An'dré. France, Département des Hautes-Alpes, near Embrun. A weakly mineralised water, containing some carbonic acid and hydrogen sulphide.

Florip'arous. (L. *flos*; *pario*, to bring forth. F. *floripare*; G. *blüthensprossend*.) Producing flowers, as certain buds.

Flo'rula. (L. dim. of *Flora*.) The flora of a limited area.

Flo'rulent. (L. *florulentus*, abounding in flowers. G. *blumenreich*.) Flowering; full of flowers.

Flos. (L. *flos*, a flower; akin to Sans. *phul*, to come out into flower.) A flower, a blossom; the crown, or ornament, or best, of anything; youthful innocence; virginity.

F. abor'tiens. See *Flower*, *abortive*.

F. a'ëris. (F. *aër*, air.) An old name for a species of *Epidendrum*. (Quincy.)

F. æru'ginis. (L. *ærugo*, verdigris.) Crystallised acetate of copper.

F. amo'ris. (L. *amor*, love.) The *Amaranthus caudatus*.

F. cu'culi. (L. *cuculus*, the cuckoo.) The cuckoo-flower, *Cardamine pratensis*.

F. februa'rii. The snowdrop, *Leucojum vernum*, from its time of flowering.

F. fer'ri. (L. *ferrum*, iron.) A form of arragonite, of a corallora form, which occurs in beds of iron ore.

F. fœmin'eus. (L. *fœmineus*, female.) See *Flower*, *female*.

F. jo'vis. (L. *Jovis*, Jupiter.) An old name of saffron.

F. lac'tis. (L. *lac*, milk.) Cream.

F. mas'culus. (L. *masculus*, male.) See *Flower*, *male*.

F. ple'nus. (L. *plenus*, full.) A double flower.

F. sa'lis. (L. *sal*, salt.) Sodium carbonate.

F. sanguin'eus monard'i. (L. *sanguineus*, bloody.) The *Tropæolum majus*.

F. stamin'eus. See *Flower*, *stamineous*.

F. ster'ilis. See *Flower*, *sterile*.

F. trinita'tis. (L. *trinitas*, the Trinity.) The *Viola odorata*.

F. virginita'tis. (L. *virginitas*, virginity.) The hymen.

Floscel'lus. (L. *floscellus*, dim. of *flos*, a flower. G. *Blüthchen*.) A floret; a small flower.

Flos'cule. (L. *flosculus*. F. *floscule*; G. *Blütchen*, *Blümchen*.) A little flower; a floret.

Also, the flower-like ciliated anterior extremity of some Infusoria.

Flos'culose. Same as *Flosculous*.

Flos'culous. (L. *flosculus*, dim. of *flos*, a flower. F. *flosculeux*; G. *blümchenartig*.) Having florets, or composed of florets.

Flos'culus. Same as *Floscule*.

Floss. (L. *floscio*, flaccid, soft; from L. *fluxus*, fluid.) The silky down found on or around the seeds of some plants.

F. silk card'ers. These operatives suffer severely from their occupation, as they work in ill-ventilated rooms, the air of which is charged with dust and offensive animal odours. They are affected with œdema of the limbs, dull pains in the arms, shoulders, and thorax, ophthalmia, cough, asthma, hæmoptysis, and phthisis. They rarely continue their work beyond the age of fifty. See *Potter's disease*.

Flossbrun'nen. Switzerland, Canton Wallis. A mineral water, containing sodium chloride and sulphate, magnesium sulphate, and calcium sulphate, in small quantities.

Flote-grass. Same as *Float grass*.

Flound'er. (Sw. *flundra*; perhaps from a Teutonic base *flad*, to flutter, from its flapping about. F. *carrelet*; G. *Flünder*.) The *Pleuronectes flesus*, an esculent sea and freshwater fish.

F., liv'er. The liver fluke, *Distoma hepaticum*.

Flour. (Mid. E. *flowre*, *flower*; from F. *fleur*, flower. F. *farine*, *fleur de farine*; I. *farina*; S. *harina*; G. *Mehl*.) The fine meal of corn or other seeds; specially wheat meal.

Also, any fine powder.

F., adultera'tion of. Wheaten flour is occasionally adulterated with rice or Indian meal, both of which can be detected by washing with water. Rice and cornflour, being heavier, sink to the bottom, and can be distinguished with the aid of a microscope.

F., ba'ked. Wheaten flour baked in a jar placed in a moderately hot oven, or in water kept boiling, until it is a light-yellowish colour,

so that the starch grains are broken up. It is used as a food for infants and invalids, especially when there is diarrhœa.

F., boil'ed. Wheaten flour tightly tied in a bag and then put into boiling water for some hours; all but the outer crust may be used. From it is made a food for infants and invalids, which is easily digestible because of the breaking up of the starch granules by the heat employed.

F., cold. Same as *Pinoli*.

F., meat. See *Meat flour*.

F., mus'tard. The meal of mustard seeds. See *Sinapis*.

F., pota'to. Same as *Starch, potato*.

F., wheat. (F. *farine de froment;* G. *Weizenmehl.*) See *Farina tritici*.

Flou'rens, Jean Pi'erre Ma'rie. A French physiologist, born at Thézan in 1794, died at Mongeron, near Paris, in 1867.

Flow. (Mid. E. *flowen;* Sax. *flówan;* Old H. G. *flawen;* L. *pluo*, to rain; Gr. πλέω, to swim; Sans. *plu*, to swim; from Aryan root *plu*, to swim.) To stream.

Also, a free discharge, as of blood.

Flow'er. (Mid. E. *flour;* Old F. *flour, flor;* L. *flos*, a flower. F. *fleur;* I. *fiore;* S. *flor;* G. *Blume.*) A blossom of a plant. A complete typical flower consists of the male and female organs of reproduction, surrounded by the floral envelopes; or, in other words, of an androecium and gynœcium, surrounded by a corolla and a calyx; each of the parts forming a single whorl, each whorl containing the same number of members or a multiple of the same number, the members of each successive whorl alternating in position with each other, equal in size and form, and distinct from those of the neighbouring whorls. In an imperfect flower the envelopes may, one or both, be absent, or one, but not both, of the reproductive organs. It is a shoot the leaves of which are modified so as to produce the organs of reproduction and their appendages.

Also, in Chemistry, in the plural, the higher or the finer form obtained by sublimation from a heavier or a cruder substance.

Also, in the plural, the menses.

F., abortive. (L. *abortivus*, from *abortio*, to miscarry.) A flower the essential parts of which, the organs of reproduction, are suppressed or degenerated.

F., acy'clic. ('Α, neg.; κύκλος, a circle.) A flower the constituent leaves of which are not arranged in whorls, but in a more or less distinct spiral.

F., anisom'erous. ('Αν, neg.; ἴσος, equal; μέρος, a part.) A symmetrical flower consisting of whorls the parts of which are not alike in number, but some are multiples of each other.

F., apet'alous. ('Α, neg.; πέταλον, a flower leaf.) A flower which possesses no petals.

F.s, artific'ial, ma'kers of. The makers of artificial flowers sometimes exhibit the effects of arsenical, cupric, and picric acid poisoning. They complain of nervous debility and paralysis, vesicular and pustular eruptions on the hands and scrotum, proceeding to syphilitic-like sores. Picric acid stains the fingers yellow, the arsenical salts stain them green.

F., axil'lary. (L. *axilla*, the armpit.) A flower produced in the axil of a leaf.

F., bar'ren. Same as *F., sterile*.

F.-bud. An unexpanded flower.

F.s, cas'sia. Same as *Cassia buds*.

F.s, cham'omile. See *Anthemidis flores*.

F., complete'. A flower which possesses all its four normal whorls, calyx, corolla, androecium, and gynœcium.

F., cy'clic. (Κύκλος, a circle.) Flowers the constituent leaves of which are arranged in whorls.

F. de luce. (F. *fleur*, flower; *de*, of; *lys*, a lily; or *fleur de Louis*, from the flower having been assumed as his device by Louis the seventh of France.) The orris plant, *Iris germanica*.

F., dim'erous. (Δίς, two; μέρος, a part.) A flower in which each whorl consists of two parts.

F., doub'le. A flower with an unnatural number of petals, produced by a more or less complete arrest, or retrogression, of development of parts which should have become stamens and pistils.

F.s, el'der. See *Sambuci flores*.

F.s, eucy'clic. (Εὖ, well; κύκλος, a circle.) Cyclic flowers the alternating whorls of which consist of the same number of members.

F., fe'male. A flower which possesses only female organs.

F.s, four carmin'ative. The *Flores carminativæ*.

F.s, four cor'dial. The flowers of borage, bugloss, rose, and violet.

F., hermaph'rodite. (Ἑρμαφρόδιτος, a person partaking of the attributes of both sexes.) A flower possessing both male and female organs.

F., in'complete. A flower in which one or more of the normal whorls are absent.

F., irreg'ular. A flower of which the parts of the whorls are not uniform either in size, or in shape, or in both.

F., isom'erous. ('Ισος, equal; μέρος, a part.) A symmetrical flower in which the number of the parts of each whorl is alike.

F. leaf. A petal.

F., male. A flower possessing only male organs.

F., na'ked. A flower which has no perianth.

F.s of ar'senic. (F. *fleurs d'arsenic.*) An old name of arsenious acid, as it is condensed in the form of a white powder when roasting iron pyrites or other ores containing arsenic.

F.s of ben'jamin. Same as *Benzoin, flowers of*.

F.s of ben'zoin. See *Benzoin, flowers of*.

F.s of lead. An old term for oxide of lead.

F.s of sul'phur. See *Sulphur, flowers of*.

F. of wine. (F. *fleur de vin.*) A name of the *Saccharomyces mycoderma*.

F.s of zinc. An old name for oxide of zinc prepared by combustion.

F., pentam'erous. (Πέντε, five; μέρος, a part.) A symmetrical flower in which the parts of the whorl are five.

F., per'fect. A flower which contains both male and female organs of reproduction, the androecium and the gynœcium.

F., perian'thous. (Περί, around; ἄνθος, a flower.) A flower which possesses a perianth, either sepals or petals, or both.

F., reg'ular. A flower of which the parts of the whorls are uniform in size and shape.

F.s, res'in of. Clamor-Marquart's name for the substance otherwise called *Xanthogen*.

F.s, spi'ral. Acylic flowers the constituent leaves of which are arranged in a spiral form.

F.-stalk. The stalk which bears a flower. When it is single and carries a solitary flower, or several sessile flowers, it is called a *Peduncle;* when it splits into branches, each of which carries a flower, its main trunk is called a *Peduncle*, and each branch a *Pedicel*.

F., stamin'eous. (*Stamen.*) A flower, like that of the bistort, having stamens and no petals.

F., ster'ile. (L. *sterilis*, barren.) A flower possessing no female organs, so that it cannot produce fruit.

F., symmet'rical. (Συμμετρία, due proportion.) A flower in which each whorl has the same number of parts as the other whorls, or a multiple of that number.

F., ter'minal. (L. *terminalis*, relating to a boundary.) One which is placed at the extremity of an axis.

F., tetram'erous. (Τετράς, four; μέρος, a part.) A symmetrical flower in which the parts of the whorl are four.

F., tri'merous. (Τρεῖς, three; μέρος, a part.) A symmetrical flower the parts of the whorl of which are three in number.

F., unisex'ual. (L. *unus*, one; *sexus*, sex.) A flower which possesses one set of organs only, male or female.

F., unsymmet'rical. (L. *un*, neg.; *symmetria*, due proportion.) A flower the whorl of which does not contain either the same number of parts as the others, or a multiple of that number.

F.s, white. (F. *fleurs blanches.*) A term for *Leucorrhœa*.

Flow'eret. (F. *fleurette*, dim. of *fleur*, a flower.) A small flower; a floret.

Flow'ering. (*Flower.*) Producing, or bearing, flowers.

F. ash. The *Fraxinus ornus*.

F. fern. The *Osmunda regalis*.

F. plants. The plants which bear flowers. See *Phanerogamia*.

F. rush. The *Butomus umbellatus*.

Flow'erless. Not producing or bearing *Flowers*.

F. plants. Plants which bear no flowers. See *Cryptogamia*.

Flowk. Same as *Fluke*.

F. wort. The *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, because it was supposed to be the cause of the liver fluke in sheep.

Flu'ate. A salt of *Fluoric acid*.

Flu'avil. $C_{20}H_{32}O$. A yellow resinous substance found by Oudemans in gutta percha, to the amount of 4—6 per cent.; it fuses at 42° C. (107·6° F.), and is soluble in cold alcohol, ether, benzene, sulphide of carbon, chloroform, and turpentine.

Fluc'tuate. (L. *fluctuatus*, part. of *fluctuo*, to float about; from *fluctus*, a wave. F. *flotter.*) To rise and fall as a wave; to give the sensation of *Fluctuation*.

Fluctua'tio. See *Fluctuation*.

F. au'rium. Same as *Tinnitus aurium*.

Fluctua'tion. (L. *fluctuatio*, a wavering motion. F. *fluctuation;* I. *fluttuazione;* S. *fluctuacion;* G. *Schwappen, Schwankung.*) A rising and falling, as of waves.

In Medicine and Surgery, applied to the wave-impulse which is recognised by the tips of one or more fingers firmly placed on the surface of an elastic-walled cavity containing fluid when a smart flip is given to some other part of it. When the fluid-containing cavity is small the fluctuation of its contents cannot be recognised in this manner, but by the upward pressure transmitted to one finger placed on its surface when pressure is made by another finger.

Also, a frequent up-and-down change in rhythm or number, as in the pulse or the temperature.

F. by succus'sion. The fluctuation of a fluid in the cavity of the thorax, or other cavity, in the presence of air by *Succussion*.

F., false. The resilience which may be recognised by the finger when soft solid substances are examined by the mode of detecting fluctuation. It may be detected in some soft cancers and sarcomas, and in healthy muscles which, from inaction, have become very soft.

F., pericar'dial. (Περικάρδιος, around the heart.) A wave-impulse, propagated by the heart's contractions, which may sometimes be seen and felt over the cardiac region when the pericardium is much distended with fluid.

F., peripher'ic. (Περιφέρεια, the line round a circular body.) The wave-impulse felt by one finger placed on a bag containing fluid when a smart flip is given to some other part of it, as may be observed in an ascitic abdomen.

F., pleu'ral. (Πλευρά, the side.) A wave-impulse in an intercostal space when the pleural cavity is greatly distended with fluid. The impulse may be generated by palpation or by the heart's action.

F., rhonch'al. (Ῥόγχος, a snoring sound.) The vibration felt in a chest containing fluid by propagation of a wave generated by a cavernous rhonchus.

F., sim'ple. The fluctuation or impulse which is felt by one finger placed on a fluid-containing cyst when another finger is rapidly pressed for a short time on a different part of the same cyst.

F., vis'ible. The wave which may sometimes be seen passing over a tightly distended cyst or cavity filled with fluid when some part of its surface is smartly tapped with the finger.

Fluel'len. Same as *Fluellin*.

Fluel'lin. (Dut. *fluweelen*, downy.) A name of the *Antirrhinum elatine*.

Also, a name for the *Veronica officinalis*.

F., fe'male. The *Veronica chamædrys*.

F., male. The *Linaria spuria*.

F., sharp-point'ed. The *Antirrhinum elatine*.

F., smal'lest. The *Veronica spicata*.

Flu'id. (F. *fluide;* from L. *fluidus*, flowing; from *fluo*, to flow. I. *fluido;* S. *fluido;* G. *flüssig.*) Composed of molecules freely moving on one another, without separation from each other.

Also (G. *Flüssigkeit*), a body whose molecules are movable upon each other while retaining their cohesion, as contradistinguished from a solid. Fluids are divided into *Liquids* and *Gases*.

Also, used in the plural, to denote the juices and liquids of the body, to some acrid or morbid

condition or state of which all disorders and diseases were attributed.

F., a'ëriform. (L. *aër*, air; *forma*, shape.) A term for a gas.

F. cat'aract. See *Cataract, fluid.*

F., cephalorhachid'ian. (Κεφαλή, the head; ῥάχις, the spine.) The *Cerebrospinal fluid.*

F., cephalospi'nal. (Κεφαλή; L. *spina*, the spine.) The *Cerebrospinal fluid.*

F., chy'lous. (Χυλός, juice.) An opaque, whitish fluid or secretion resembling chyle.

F.s, compres'sible. (L. *comprimo*, to press together.) Gases, because they can be so much reduced in volume by pressure.

F., Cotun'nius's. (*Cotugno.*) The perilymph of the internal ear.

F. drachm. See *Drachm, fluid.*

F., elas'tic. A term formerly applied to gases, because after being reduced in volume by pressure they return to their original size on its removal.

F., elec'tric. See *Electric fluid.*

F., enter'ic. The *Succus entericus.*

F.s, expan'sion of. See *Gases, expansion of*, and *Liquids, expansion of.*

F. ex'tract. A concentrated solution of a vegetable drug prepared by maceration and percolation in vacuo, with subsequent evaporation when necessary, so that one fluid ounce of the fluid extract contains the soluble constituents of one ounce of the drug.

F. ex'tract of Amer'ican hel'lebore. The *Extractum veratri viridis fluidum*, U.S. Ph.

F. ex'tract of ba'el. The *Extractum belæ liquidum*, B. Ph.

F. ex'tract of bit'ter or'ange peel. The *Extractum aurantii amari fluidum*, U.S. Ph.

F. ex'tract of bit'tersweet. The *Extractum dulcamaræ fluidum*, U.S. Ph.

F. ex'tract of black'berry. The *Extractum rubi fluidum*, U.S. Ph.

F. ex'tract of black haw. The *Extractum viburni fluidum*, U.S. Ph.

F. ex'tract of black pep'per. The *Oleoresina piperis*, U.S. Ph.

F. ex'tract of blood-root. The *Extractum sanguinariæ fluidum*, U.S. Ph.

F. ex'tract of blue flag. The *Extractum iridis fluidum*, U.S. Ph.

F. ex'tract of Can'ada flea-bane. The *Extractum erigerontis canadensis fluidum*, U.S. Ph.

F. ex'tract of chest'nut leaves. The *Extractum castanei fluidum*, U.S. Ph.

F. ex'tract of cot'ton root. The *Extractum gossypii radicis fluidum*, U.S. Ph.

F. ex'tract of couch-grass root. The *Extractum tritici fluidum*, U.S. Ph.

F. ex'tract of Cul'ver's root. The *Extractum leptandræ fluidum*, U.S. Ph.

F. ex'tract of dan'delion. The *Extractum taraxaci fluidum*, U.S. Ph.

F. ex'tract of dog'wood. The *Extractum cornus fluidum*, U.S. Ph.

F. ex'tract of gin'ger. The *Extractum zingiberis fluidum*, U.S. Ph.

F. ex'tract of hem'lock. The *Extractum conii fluidum*, U.S. Ph.

F. ex'tract of hem'lock fruit. The *Extractum conii fluidum*, U.S. Ph.

F. ex'tract of In'dian hemp. The *Extractum cannabis indicæ fluidum*, U.S. Ph.

F. ex'tract of liq'uorice root. The *Extractum glycyrrhizæ fluidum*, B. Ph., U.S. Ph.

F. ex'tract of male fern. The *Extractum filicis liquidum*, B. Ph., and the *Oleoresina aspidii*, U.S. Ph.

F. ex'tract of pink-root. The *Extractum spigelii fluidum*, U.S. Ph.

F. ex'tract of pipsis'sewa. The *Extractum chimaphilæ fluidum*, U.S. Ph.

F. ex'tract of prick'ly ash. The *Extractum xanthoxyli fluidum*, U.S. Ph.

F. ex'tract of sav'ine. The *Extractum sabinæ fluidum*, U.S. Ph.

F. ex'tract of skull'cap. The *Extractum scutellariæ fluidum*, U.S. Ph.

F. ex'tract of squill. The *Extractum scillæ fluidum*, U.S. Ph.

F. ex'tract of Virgin'ia snake'root. The *Extractum serpentariæ fluidum*, U.S. Ph.

F. ex'tract of wild cher'ry. The *Extractum pruni virginianæ fluidum*, U.S. Ph.

F. ex'tract of yel'low cincho'na bark. The *Extractum cinchonæ flavæ liquidum*, B. Ph.

F. ex'tract of yel'low dock. The *Extractum rumicis fluidum*, U.S. Ph.

F. ex'tract of yel'low jas'mine. The *Extractum gelsemii fluidum*, U.S. Ph.

F.s, impon'derable. (L. *in*, neg.; *pondus*, weight.) A term formerly applied to the supposed fluids causing the phenomena of heat, light, electricity, and such like, but now generally restricted to the ether which is supposed to pervade the universe, the various motions of which produce the several forces.

F.s, incompres'sible. (L. *in*, neg.; *comprimo*, to press together.) Liquids, because they are very little capable of reduction in size by pressure.

F.s, in'elastic. A term formerly applied to liquids, in contradistinction to gases, which were called elastic fluids.

F., intesti'nal. (L. *intestinum*, a bowel.) The *Succus entericus.*

F. lens. See *Lens, fluid.*

F. magne'sia. The *Liquor magnesiæ carbonatis*, B. Ph.

F., magnet'ic. See *Magnetic fluid.*

F., ner'vous. A supposed fluid to which the nerves are indebted for the power to perform their functions.

F. ounce. See *Ounce, fluid.*

F. pres'sure, law of. The pressure exerted by a fluid on any part of the containing vessel or on any part of a body immersed in it, varies in proportion to the density of the fluid, and to the vertical depth of the part or body below the surface, and it is exerted in every direction.

F., Scar'pa's. (*Scarpa.*) The *Endolymph.*

F., subarach'noid. (L. *sub*, under; *arachnoid* membrane.) The *Cerebrospinal fluid.*

F. vein. A term for a jet of fluid flowing swiftly through a narrow orifice into a wider space.

Fluidifi'ant. (L. *fluidus*, flowing; *facio*, to make.) Having power to make fluid; applied to medicines which are supposed to have the power of making the blood more liquid, and of softening tumours, so as to render them capable of absorption. Such are the free use of water, alkalies, iodine, and mercury.

Fluidifica'tion. (L. *fluidus; facio.* G.

Verflüssigung.) The conversion of a solid into a fluid.

Fluid'ify. (L. *fluidus; facio.*) To become, or cause to become, fluid.

Fluid'ity. (*Fluid.* F. *fluidité;* I. *fluidita;* S. *fluidez;* G. *Flüssigkeit.*) The state of being fluid.

Fluidrach'ma. A fluid drachm; the measure of a drachm of water.

Flu'idum. (G. *Flüssigkeit.*) A *Fluid.*

F. cerebrospina'lë. See *Cerebrospinal fluid.*

F. ner'veum. See *Fluid, nervous.*

Fluidun'cia. A fluid ounce; the measure of an ounce of water.

Fluke. (Sax. *flóc.*) A flounder.

Also, a name of the Entozoa of the Genus *Distoma*, in reference to their shape, which is somewhat like that of the fish.

Also, applied to each of the two triangular segments of the tail of the whale.

F., liv'er. The *Distoma hepaticum.*

F. worms. The Entozoa of the Genus *Distoma.*

Flu'men. (L. *flumen*, a stream.) A copious discharge.

F. dysenter'icum. A dysenteric discharge from the bowels.

Fluobo'ric. Relating to *Fluorine* and *Boron.*

F. ac'id. HBF_4. A monobasic acid formed when aqueous hydrofluoric acid is saturated with boric acid.

Flu'or. (L. *fluor*, a flowing, a flow; from *fluo*, to flow. G. *Ausfluss.*) A flow, a discharge.

Also, the same as *Fluorine.*

F. al'bus. (L. *albus*, white. F. *flueurs blanches;* I. *fluore bianco;* G. *weisser Fluss.*) Leucorrhœa.

F. al'bus ante'rior. (L. *anterior*, in front.) Mucous discharge from the vagina, or leucorrhœa, in contradistinction to *F. albus posterior.*

F. al'bus benig'nus. (L. *albus*, white; *benignus*, mild.) Leucorrhœa.

F. al'bus intestino'rum. (L. *albus; intestina*, the bowels.) The same as *Cœliac flux.*

F. al'bus malig'nus. (L. *malignus*, of an evil nature.) Severe gonorrhœa in the female.

F. al'bus poste'rior. (L. *posterior*, hinder.) Mucous discharge from the rectum, in contradistinction to *F. albus antërior.*

F. metrica'lis. (Μήτρα, the womb.) Leucorrhœa of uterine origin.

F. mulie'bris. (L. *muliebris*, belonging to a woman.) Leucorrhœa.

F. mulie'bris non-gal'licus. (L. *muliebris; non*, not; *gallicus*, French.) A non-venereal leucorrhœa, in contradistinction to *Morbus gallicus.*

F. san'guinis pulmo'num. (L. *sanguis*, blood; *pulmo*, the lung.) Expectoration of blood; hæmoptysis.

F. san'guinis vesica'lis. (L. *sanguis; vesica*, the bladder.) Hæmorrhage from the bladder.

F. spar. (G. *Fluss-spath.*) A mineral which occurs largely in Derbyshire, where it is known as Blue John; it consists of calcium fluoride crystallised in cubes and octohedra. It is sometimes colourless, but it generally has a blue, violet, red, green, yellow, or brown tint, which does not seem to depend on admixture of either inorganic or organic matter, but on variations of its molecular structure.

F. uteri'nus. (L. *uterus*, the womb.) Leucorrhœa.

Flu'orene. $C_{13}H_{10}$. A fluorescent substance obtained by Berthollot from the portion of coal tar which boils between 300° C. and 340° C. (572° F. and 644° F.)

Flu'oresce. To exhibit the phenomena of *Fluorescence.*

Fluores'cein. The same as *Resorcinphthalein.*

Fluores'cence. (L. *fluo*, to flow.) A name given by Stokes to a phenomenon first observed by Brewster in a solution of chlorophyll, and subsequently by Herschel in a solution of sulphate of quinine, consisting in the apparent emission of coloured light by the substance from within, and caused by a change produced by the medium in the refrangibility of the light as it is passing through it; this phenomenon is only observed during the actual passage of the light through the medium.

Many other substances are fluorescent: fluor spar, barium and calcium sulphide, eosin, æsculin, fluorescein, and the cornea, crystalline lens, and rods and cones of the retina.

Fluores'cent. Exhibiting the property of *Fluorescence.*

Fluorhy'dric. Same as *Hydrofluoric.*

Fluor'ic. Relating to *Flourine.*

F. ac'id. An old name for hydrofluoric acid when it was believed to contain oxygen.

Flu'oride. (*Fluorine.*) A compound of fluorine with a metal. The fluorides are decomposed by concentrated sulphuric acid, hydrofluoric acid being liberated and recognised by its action on glass; they resemble in many respects the chlorides, and they combine with each other to form double salts.

The fluorides have been administered in the treatment of diseases, especially the potassium salt in acute rheumatism, but they all produce much gastric disturbance. Da Costa recommends the potassium fluoride as a prompt emetic.

Formerly the term was restricted to a compound of fluorine and a body less electro-negative than itself.

F. of hy'drogen. Same as *Hydrofluoric acid*

Flu'orine. (L. *fluo*, to flow. F. *fluor;* I. *fluore;* G. *Fluor.*) Symb. F., at. weight 19·1. A non-metallic element occurring in fluor-spar and other minerals, especially in combination with calcium, but not yet isolated, in consequence of its very powerful affinity especially for hydrogen, silicon, and other metals; it has not yet been combined with oxygen. Traces of it are found in sea-water and some mineral waters, in the enamel of the teeth, in bone, as well as in the brain, in blood, and in milk. Fluorine is found in a large number of plants, especially in the siliceous stems of Graminaceæ and Equisetaceæ.

Fluor'uret. Same as *Fluoride*, being a combination of fluorine with a simple body.

Fluosil'icate. A salt of *Fluosilicic acid.*

Fluosilic'ic ac'id. Same as *Hydrofluosilicic acid.*

Flush. (Mid. E. *flushen.*) To flow suddenly; to become suddenly red or hot.

Also, a sudden flow of blood into the cheeks; a sudden wave of heat spreading over part, or the whole, of the outside of the body.

F., hec'tic. See *Hectic flush.*

Flut'ter. (Mid. E. *floteren*, to float about; from Sax. *flotorian;* from *flot*, the sea.) To move the wings rapidly and irregularly; to move irregularly.

Flut'tering. (*Flutter.*) Flapping the wings; moving rapidly and irregularly.

F. of heart. A form of palpitation of the heart, when the movements are soft and feeble and uneven.

Fluviatile. (L. *fluviatilis*, belonging to a stream; from *fluvium*, a stream. F. *fluviatile;* I. *fluviale;* S. *fluviatil;* G. *fluvial.*) Living in a stream or river.

Flux. (F. *flux*, a flowing; from L. *fluxus*, a flow, a flowing; from *fluo*, to flow. I. *flusso;* S. *flujo;* G. *Flussströmung.*) The act of flowing; the motion of a fluid; a flow of matter.

In Medicine, an abnormal, abundant flow of natural or morbid humours from, or into, some part of the body. By some, a hæmorrhage or a serous effusion is included under this heading; by others, the term is restricted to the increased secretions of a glandular membrane or an excretory gland, such as mucous diarrhœa, free bronchial discharge, and excessive perspiration.

Also, a synonym of *Dysentery.*

Also, in Metallurgy, a substance mixed with a metal or mineral to facilitate its fusion by heat.

F., ac'tive. A flux which is caused by an inflammatory or sudden and temporary congestion of the blood-vessels of the part from whence the discharge flows, as in nasal catarrh.

F., bil'ious. (L. *bilis*, bile.) A copious discharge of bile by the bowels.

F., black. (F. *flux noir.*) Two parts of cream of tartar deflagrated with one part of nitre; the carbon is not entirely oxidised, but much remains as a black powder mixed with carbonate of potash.

F., blood'y. (F. *flux de sangue.*) An old term for those cases of dysentery in which there was blood in the motions.

F., bronch'ial. Same as *Bronchorrhœa.*

F., car'diac. (Καρδία, the heart.) A discharge of watery fluid from some organ consequent on heart disease; such as the watery diarrhœa occasionally dependent on cardiac dilatation and tricuspid inefficiency, or temporary albuminuria from the same cause.

F., catame'nial. (Κατά, according to; μήν, a month.) The menses.

F., cœ'liac. See *Cœliac flux.*

F., crude. (L. *crudus*, raw.) A mixture of nitre and cream of tartar, which is put into the crucible with the mineral to be fused.

F., gas'tric. See *Gastrorrhœa.*

F., hæmorrhoid'al. The discharge of blood which accompanies bleeding piles or *Hæmorrhoids.*

F., hepat'ic. Same as *Hepatorrhœa.*

F., menst'rual. (L. *menstrualis*, monthly.) The menses.

F., mu'cous. (L. *mucus*, slime. F. *flux muqueux.*) A diarrhœa consisting chiefly of mucus.

F. of bel'ly. A term for diarrhœa.

F., pas'sive. A flux which is dependent on a relaxed condition of the blood-vessels of the part from whence the discharge flows, or on an obstruction to the flow of blood through them, or on some change in the constitution of the blood itself.

F. root. The *Asclepias tuberosa*, from its use in dysentery and catarrhs.

F., seba'ceous. (L. *seba*, suet.) Same as *Stearrhœa.*

F. weed. The *Sisymbrium sophia.*

F., white. A mixture of equal parts of nitre and cream of tartar heated in an ignited crucible until it becomes white; it contains potassium nitrite and nitrate.

Flux'io. Same as *Fluxion.*

F. al'ba. (L. *albus*, white.) Leucorrhœa.

F. arthrit'ica. (Ἀρθριτικός, diseased in the joints.) Gout.

F. vul'væ. (L. *vulva*, the female external genitals.) Leucorrhœa.

Flux'ion. (L. *fluxio*, a flowing, from *fluo*, to flow. G. *Fliessen.*) The act of flowing.

The term fluxion has been from early times used by writers, and is now by some, to denote the impulse or influence which causes local congestions of blood or of other fluids; the element of a flux which precedes the flux, as illustrated in the numerous morbid sensations included under the term menstrual molimen, which precede actual menstruation; or in the general disturbance of the functions which precede the discharge from the nostrils, which constitutes a coryza. This theory of fluxion is the basis of the revulsive mode of treatment which, on the production of a flux by therapeutic means, such as a purging or a sweating, induces a therapeutic fluxion, which tends to healthy action in the body generally.

By Virchow the term is used in the same sense as active congestion.

A transitory flow of blood.

Flux'us. (L. *fluxus*, a flow; from *fluo*, to flow.) A discharge.

F. alvi'nus. (L. *alvinus*, pertaining to the belly.) Diarrhœa.

F. capillo'rum. (L. *capillus*, the hair.) Baldness.

F. chylo'sus. (Χυλός, chyle.) Same as *Cœliac flux.*

F. cœli'acus per re'nes. (L. *cœliacus*, pertaining to the belly; *per*, through; *ren*, the kidney.) Chyluria.

F. colliquati'vus. Same as *Diarrhœa, colliquative.*

F. cruen'tus cum tenes'mo. (L. *cruentus*, bloody; *cum*, with; *tenesmos*, a straining at stool.) Dysentery.

F. dysenter'icus. Dysentery.

F. hepat'icus. Same as *Hepatorrhœa.*

F. lienter'icus. Same as *Lientery.*

F. luna'ris. (L. *luna*, a month.) The menses.

F. matri'cis. (L. *matrix*, the womb.) A term for leucorrhœa.

F. menstrua'lis. (L. *menstrualis*, belonging to a month.) Menstruation.

F. mens'truus. (L. *menstruus*, monthly.) The menses.

F. mulie'bris. (L. *muliebris*, belonging to a woman.) Leucorrhœa.

F. pilo'rum. (L. *pilus*, the hair.) Baldness.

F. sali'nus. (L. *sal*, salt.) A term applied to eczema of the legs.

F. sali'væ. (L. *saliva*, spittle.) Salivation.

F. seba'ceus. (L. *sebum*, tallow.) A term for *Stearrhœa.*

F. splen'icus. (L. *splen*, the spleen.) A term for *Melæna* from its supposed source.

F. vene'reus. (L. *venereus*, belonging to sexual love.) Gonorrhœa.

F. ventric'uli. (L. *ventriculus*, the stomach.) A term for *Gastrorrhœa.*

Fly. (Mid. E. *flegen;* Sax. *fleógan;* G. *fliegen;* from a base, *flug*, related to the Aryan root *plu*, to swim. F. *voler;* I. *volare;* S. *volar.*) To move in the air.

Also (F. *mouche;* I. *mosca;* S. *mosca;* G. *Fliege.*) A winged insect.

F. ag'aric. The *Agaricus muscarius*, because its infusion in milk kills flies.

F.-bane. The *Agaricus muscarius.*

F. fun'gus. The *Agaricus muscarius.*

F.-gold'ing. The *Coccinella septempunctata.*

F. mush'room. The *Agaricus muscarius.*

F. pa'per. The porous paper sold as *Papier moure* is used to kill flies; it is put into a saucer with a little water, which the flies suck up; it is charged with arsenate of potash. It has been criminally employed as a poison by dissolving out the arsenic.

F. poi'son. The *Amianthium muscætoxicum.*

F., pota'to. The *Cantharis vittata.*

F. pow'der. A dark-grey powder used to poison flies when mixed with sugar. It is metallic arsenic in powder partially oxidised by exposure to the air.

F., Span'ish. The *Cantharis vesicatoria.*

F. trap. The *Apocynum androsæmifolium.*

Also, the *Sarracenia flava*, and other species.

F. wa'ter. A solution of arsenious acid, or other arsenical compound, in sweetened water or other sweet menstruum. It has been used criminally as a poisoning agent.

Fly'stone. A name sometimes applied to native arsenic.

Foal-foot. A popular name of *Tussilago farfara;* also a popular name of *Asarum europæum;* in both instances from the shape of the leaf.

Fo'cal. (L. *focus*, a fireplace. F. *focal.*) Relating to the focus of a lens or of a mirror.

F. adjust'ment. (L. *ad*, to; *justus*, right.) The arrangement or adjustment of the distance between the lens of a microscope or telescope and the object to be looked at, so that the latter may be in focus, that is, may be distinctly seen. This purpose is effected by a sliding movement of the body of the instrument, or by a screw movement; the latter having a wide thread, the coarse adjustment; or a narrow thread, the fine adjustment.

F. depth. The capacity of an object-glass to show with a fair amount of distinctness parts somewhat out of focus.

F. dis'tance. (G. *Brennpunktsferne.*) The distance from the centre of a mirror from which rays of light are reflected, or of a lens by which they are refracted, to the focus or point where they are collected.

F. dis'tance, prin'cipal. The distance between the centre of a mirror and the principal focus.

F. illumina'tion. (L. *illumino*, to give light to. G. *focale Beleuchtung.*) A mode of examining the eye or other part of the body, in which the light of a lamp is brought to a focus by means of a convex lens on the precise spot to be investigated. This may be still more carefully examined by means of a second lens.

F. in'terval. (F. *intervalle focal;* G *Brennstrecke.*) The distance between the anterior and posterior focal points.

F. length. The distance of the principal focus from the centre of a concave mirror or of a lens respectively.

F. line, ante'rior. (L. *anterior*, in front.) The meridian line or long axis of the ellipse of the less refracted light rays at the anterior focal point of an astigmatic eye.

F. line, poste'rior. (L. *posterior*, hinder.) The meridian line or long axis of the ellipse of the most refracted light rays at the posterior focal point of an astigmatic eye after crossing at their focus.

F. plane. A plane perpendicular to the principal axis of a concave mirror passing through the principal focus, and in which all the secondary foci of the parallel rays are found.

F. point. A term for a principal focus.

F. point, ante'rior. (L. *anterior*, in front.) The point of meeting, or the focus, of those light rays in an astigmatic eye which are most refracted.

F. point, poste'rior. (L. *posterior*, behind.) The point of meeting, or the focus, of those light rays in an astigmatic eye which are least refracted.

Fo'calise. (L. *focus.*) To bring to a *Focus.*

Fo'cile. Same as *Focilë.*

Fo'cilë. (Low L. *focile.*) A term for the bones of the arm and of the leg, used by the authors of the middle ages.

F. infe'rius. (L. *inferior*, lower.) Same as *F. majus.*

F. ma'jus. (L. *major*, greater.) An old term for the ulna.

Also, applied to the tibia by Bartholin, *Anat. w.* 20, 21.

F. mi'nus. (L. *minor*, less.) An old term for the radius.

Also, applied to the fibula by Bartholin, *Anat. w.* 20, 21.

F. supe'rius. (L. *superior*, upper.) Same as *F. minus.*

Fo'cus. (L. *focus*, a fireplace. F. *foyer;* I. *focolare;* G. *Brennpunkt.*) The point at which light rays reflected from a concave mirror, or refracted by a lens, meet or tend to meet.

Also, a similar point of conjunction of heat rays when reflected from a concave mirror.

Also, a similar point of concentration of sound waves.

Also, any point of concentration.

In Medicine, the term is applied to the chief seat of a disease, or to the part of an organ specially affected.

Also, to bring or adjust to a focus.

F., acous'tic. (Ἀκουστικός, relating to hearing.) The point of meeting of sound rays or waves reflected from a concave surface.

F. apoplec'ticus. See *Apoplectic focus.*

F., approx'imate. (L. *approximo*, to draw near to.) This term is applied to the apex, or rather to the apices, of the caustics from which the rays of a wave front appear to have diverged after being refracted or reflected

from a plane or curved surface. See *F., geometric.*

F., calorific. (L. *calor*, heat; *fio*, to become.) The point of meeting of heat rays reflected from a convex surface.

F., con'jugate. (L. *conjungo*, to join together. F. *foyer conjugué.*) See *Conjugate focus.*

F., geomet'ric. (Γῆ, the earth; μέτρον, a measure.) When a pencil of rays falls directly on a plane or spherical reflecting or refracting surface the reflected or refracted rays do not in general all meet in a single point or focus; their successive points of intersection lie on a curve with a cusp or apex, which curve is called a caustic. The rays meeting in the cusp or apex correspond to incident rays, which are near to the central ray or axis of the peneil, and the cusp in which these rays meet is called the geometric focus of the pencil.

F., lu'minous, (L. *lumen*, light.) A focus of light rays.

F., neg'ative. Same as *F., virtual.*

F. of, lens, doub'le con'cave. A virtual focus only can occur in a double concave lens, as rays of light passing through it diverge at their point of emergence.

F. of, lens, doub'le con'vex. The point where the refracted rays of light actually meet, being the real focus; or the point where their prolongations would meet, the virtual focus, if the luminous object were placed between the lens and the principal focus.

F. of, mir'ror, con'cave. The point where reflected rays of light meet or tend to meet if produced either forwards or backwards; in the former case producing the real focus, and in the latter the virtual focus.

F. of, mir'ror, con'vex. A virtual focus only can occur in a convex mirror, as rays of light falling on it diverge after reflection.

F., pri'mary. (L. *primus*, first.) Same as *F., principal.*

F., prin'cipal. The point at which parallel rays reflected from a concave mirror, or refracted through a lens, cross each other.

F., re'al. The focus which is actually formed in front of a concave mirror by reflection of the rays which fall upon it.

F., sec'ondary. (L. *secundus*, second.) The point of the secondary axis of a lens where rays parallel to that axis or emitted from some point on that axis meet.

F., vir'tual. (E. *virtual*, not actually present, but there in essence.) The place where light rays proceeding from a point placed between a concave mirror and its focus would cross if after reflection they were supposed to be prolonged to the other side of the mirror. The virtual focus of a convex mirror is that point at which the reflected rays would cross each other if they were prolonged backwards.

Fodi'na. (L. *fodina*, a pit.) Old name used by Bartholin *Anat. w.* 6, *p.* 714, for the labyrinth of the ear.

Fo'dray. France, Département de la Haute-Saône. A mild chalybeate water.

Fœcunda'tio. Same as *Fecundation.*

Fœcund'ity. Same as *Fecundity.*

Fœcund'us. Same as *Fecund.*

Fœ'di colo'res. (L. *fœdus*, foul, ugly; *color*, colour.) A synonym of *Chlorosis.*

Fœ'dia olito'ria. (L. *fœdus.*) The *Valerianella olitoria.*

Fœ'men. Same as *Femen.*
Also, a term for the perinæum.

Fœminescen'tia. Same as *Feminescence.*

Fœnicula'ceous. (L. *fœniculum*, fennel. G. *fenchelartig.*) Like, in form or smell, to the plants of the Genus *Fœniculum.*

Fœnic'ulate. (L. *fœniculum.* G. *fenchelhaltig.*) Containing, or like to, fennel.

Fœnicula'tum lig'num. (L. *fœniculum*, fennel; *lignum*, wood.) An old name for sassafras wood.

Fœnic'uli fruc'tus, B. Ph. (L. *fœniculum; fructus*, fruit. F. *semences de fenouil;* I. *finnocchio;* S. *hinojo;* G. *Fenchelsamen.*) Fennel fruit. The fruit of *Fœniculum dulce*, De Cand. Fennel seeds, or half-fruits, are about three lines long and one broad, flat on one side, convex on the other, elliptical, slightly curved, having eight pale-brown longitudinal ridges, the two lateral ones double; and one oil-bearing vitta between each pair of ridges, and two on the flat face. They have a fragrant odour and a warm, sweet, aromatic taste. Used as a carminative. Dose, 20 to 30 grains (1·3 to 1·95 gramme).

Fœnic'ulum. (L. *fœniculum*, fennel; dim. of *fœnum*, fenugreek. F. *fenouil;* G. *Fenchel.*) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Umbelliferæ.*

Also, the official name, U.S. Ph., of the fruit of *Fœniculum vulgare.* See also *Fœniculi fructus.*

F. alpi'num. (L. *alpinus*, belonging to the Alps.) The *Meum athamanticum.*

F. ane'thum. The *Anethum graveolens*, Linn.

F. aquat'icum. The *Phellandrium aquaticum.*

F. capen'së. Hab. Cape of Good Hope. Used as a vegetable food.

F. capilla'ceum, Gilib. (L. *capillus*, a hair.) The *F. vulgare.*

F. dul'cë, De Cand. (L. *dulcis*, sweet. F. *fenouil doux.*) Hab. Italy, Portugal. Sweet fennel. The official species of the B. Ph. It is thought by many to be a variety only of *F. vulgare.*

F. errat'icum. (L. *erro*, to wander.) The *Peucedanum silanus.*

F. german'icum. The *F. dulce.*

F. lusitan'icum. The *Ammi majus.*

F. mari'num. The *Crithmum maritimum.*

F. marit'imum. The *Crithmum maritimum.*

F. mediolanen'së, C. B. The species which supplies the small sweet fennel seeds of Italy.

F. officina'lë, Allioni. The *F. vulgare,* Gärt.

F. officina'lë, Merat. The *Fœniculum dulce*, or sweet fennel, or, according to some, a variety.

F. orienta'lë. The *Cuminum cyminum*, or cumin plant.

F. panmo'rium, De Cand. Hab. India. Used as a carminative in flatulent colic. Probably a variety of *F. vulgare.*

F. piperi'tum, De Cand. (L. *piper*, pepper.) A variety of *F. vulgare.*

F. porci'num. The *Peucedanum officinale*, or hog's fennel.

F. sati'vum, Bertol. (L. *sativus*, sown.) A variety of *F. vulgare.*

F. sinen'së. (L. *sinensis*, Chinese.) The *Illicium anisatum*, or yellow-flowered aniseed tree.

F. sylves'trë. (L. *sylvestris*, belonging to a wood.) The *Seseli tortuosum*.

F. tortuo'sum. The *Seseli tortuosum*, or hart-wort of Marseilles.

F. vulga'rë, De Cand. The common or wild fennel; a variety only of *F. vulgare*, Gärt.

F. vulga'rë, Gärt. (L. *vulgaris*, common. F. *fenouil*; G. *Fenchel*.) The species which supplies *Fœniculum*, U.S. Ph. It includes the *F. dulce* and *F. vulgare* of De Candolle.

Fœnugreek. The *Trigonella fœnum-græcum*.

Fœ'num. (L. *fœnum*, hay. F. *foin*; I. *fieno*; S. *heno*; G. *Heu*.) Hay.

F. camelo'rum. (L. *camelus*, a camel.) The *Andropogon citratus*.

F. græ'cum. (F. *fenugrec*; G. *Griechisches Heu*.) The *Trigonella fœnum-græcum*.

Fœtab'ulum. (L. *fœteo*, to have an ill smell.) Old name, used by Marcus Aurel. Severinus, *de Abscessibus anomalis*, for an encysted abscess.

Fœ'tal. (L. *fœtus*, offspring. F. *fœtal*; I. *fetale*.) Relating to the *Fœtus*.

F. abor'tion. See *Abortion, fœtal*.

F. age. A term applied to that part of the intra-uterine life of a child which extends from the middle or end of the third month to the end of pregnancy.

F. circula'tion. See *Circulation, fœtal*.

F. coat. (F. *enduit fœtal*.) The *Vernix caseosa*.

F. cotyle'dons. (Κοτυληδών, a cavity.) The tufts of villi of a cotyledonous placenta.

F. disea'ses. Amongst the diseases to which the fœtus is liable may be mentioned; first, those which depend upon the retention of earlier embryonic characters, such, for example, as harelip, ectopia cordis, and spina bifida, or upon the fusion of parts naturally separate. Förster has included these affections under the three groups of monstra per excessum, per defectum, and per fabricam. Secondly, surgical affections, such as fractures, luxations, and spontaneous amputations. Thirdly, idiopathic affections, as congenital rachitis, pericarditis, cystic tumours, like ranula, renal and ovarian cysts, epithelioma, chondroma, sarcoma, calculi, lipoma and angioma, leukæmia, dropsy and anasarca, elephantiasis, pemphigus, ulceration of intestines, abscess of thymus gland and its remains, disease of mammary gland and the like; and lastly, diseases derived from the mother, such, for example, as the acute exanthemata, variola, vaccinia, scarlet fever, measles, puerperal, typhoid, and intermittent fevers, cholera, syphilis and its consequences.

F. en'velopes. (F. *envelloper*, to cover.) The decidua reflexa, the chorion, and the amnion.

F. expres'sion. See *Expression of fœtus*.

F. head. See *Head, fœtal*.

F. heart. See *Heart, fœtal*.

F. heart, sounds of. See *Fœtus, heart-sounds of*.

F. inclu'sions. (L. *inclusus*, part. of *includo*, to shut in.) A term applied to teratoid tumours which are contained in the interior of the body. See *Inclusion, fœtal*.

F. mem'branes. The amnion, the allantois, and the chorion; the latter is found in mammals only.

F. mur'mur. A soft continuous murmur said to be heard by the stethoscope over the pregnant uterus, distinct from the cardiac and uterine murmurs, and supposed to be produced in the umbilical cord.

F. preg'nancy. See *Pregnancy, fœtal*.

F. rachi'tis. See *Rachitis, fœtal*.

F. type of devel'opment. The type in which the young animal undergoes the whole or nearly the whole of its development in the egg or within the body of the parent; so that when produced it closely resembles the parent.

Fœta'tion. (L. *fœtus*, filled with young.) A term for pregnancy, the formation of a fœtus.

Fœ'ticide. (L. *fœtus*, offspring; *cædo*, to kill.) The killing of the fœtus in the womb by the production of abortion.

Fœ'tid. (L. *fœteo*, to become putrid. F. *fètide*; I. *fetido*; S. *fetido*; G. *stinkend*.) Having a bad smell; stinking.

Fœtif'erous. (L. *fœtus*, offspring; *fero*, to bear.) Bearing young.

Fœtip'arous. (L. *fœtus*; *pario*, to bring forth.) Producing premature offspring, such as occurs in the *Marsupialia*.

Fœ'tor. (L. *fœtor*, an offensive smell. G. *Gestank*.) A bad smell or stink; applied to the breath when offensive from foulness of the teeth or other cause; and to other offensive things.

F. ala'rum. (L. *ala*, the armpit.) The fœtor which sometimes arises from the secretion of the sweat glands of the axilla.

F. o'ris. (L. *os*, the mouth.) Offensively smelling breath.

Fœ'tus. (L. *fœtus*, offspring. F. *fœtus*; I. *feto*; S. *feto*; G. *Fötus, Leibesfrucht*.) The fruit of the womb, the unborn young of an animal. By many the term fœtus is applied to the later stage, and the term embryo to the earlier stage, of the product of a conception whilst in the womb, but the dividing age is variously stated; by some it is placed at the end of the second month, by others at the end of the third month, and by others at the time of occurrence of quickening. By many the two terms are used synonymously.

F., attach'ed. A twin fœtus, or a part of one, adherent by some part of it to its fellow.

F., at'titude of, in womb. The fœtus in utero, and all its parts, lie flexed and curled up, especially in the later months, so that it forms a more or less ovoid mass of 12″ or 13″ in length. The body is convex posteriorly, the head is bowed on the chest, the arms lie by the side, the forearms are flexed and crossed upon the chest; the thighs are drawn up on the abdomen, and the legs often crossed in front.

F., bile of. The secretion of bile by the fœtal liver does not commence till about the fifth month; about the seventh month the gall-bladder becomes distended and discharges its contents into the intestine.

F., blood of. The blood of the fœtus is characterised by possessing a relatively small proportion of hæmoglobin. The red corpuscles are larger than those of the adult, and many are nucleated. The blood of the chick begins to be capable of coagulating about the twelfth to fourteenth day of brooding.

F., brain of. The chief difference between the fœtal brain and that of an adult is the greater proportion of water in the former.

F., char'acters of. The fœtus remains in the body of the mother, in man, 280 days, or 40 weeks, or 10 months. The characters of the human fœtus change with its development from week to week, and are given by Kleinwächter as follows:

First month.—At the close of the fourteenth day the ovum is 6·5 mm. and the fœtus 2·5 mm. long. The amnion is formed, but not the allantois. In the third week the ovum is 13 mm. and the fœtus 4·5 in diameter. Yolk-sac large. Allantois extends over the ovum, but not into the villi of the chorion. At the close of the fourth week the ovum is the size of a pigeon's egg and 2 cm. long. The fœtus weighs 2·5 grammes and has a length of 8—10 mm. Embryo, strongly curved, possesses branchial arches and a distinct tail. Extremities scarcely perceptible. The umbilical cord has its proper vessels, but is short and broad. The amnion begins to fill with fluid, but is not as yet applied to the chorion.

Second month.—The amnion is distended with fluid, and is applied to the chorion. At the close of this month the ovum measures 3—4 cm., the fœtus about 2 cm., and weighs on an average 4 grammes. The placenta begins to form at the sixth week. The umbilical ring is narrower, but still contains loops of intestine. The lower jaw and the clavicle exhibit points of ossification. The head is better defined. The eyes appear as points. The mouth and nose are visible. The three segments of the extremities appear. The primordial kidneys present a urinary and a sexual part.

Third month.—At the twelfth week the ovum is 9—11 cm. and the fœtus 7—9 cm. long. It weighs from 20—30 grammes. The decidual laminæ have coalesced. The chorionic villi are beginning to atrophy. The placenta has a diameter of 5—8 cm. and is about 1 cm. thick. The umbilical cord is longer than the fœtus, and begins to twist. The gut is withdrawn from the umbilical aperture. Most of the bones exhibit points of ossification. The ribs are recognisable. The gums are formed, and the rudiments of the teeth are perceptible. The mouth is closed by the lips. The fingers and toes begin to be differentiated; the nails just perceptible. The penis and clitoris closely resembling each other in aspect.

Fourth month.—Fœtus 10—17 cm. long, weight 120 grammes. Decidua thinning. Placenta correspondingly enlarged. Villi of chorionic surface atrophied. Length of head a fourth of that of the body, its bones ossified, but still far apart. Face with the future features clearly marked out. Hairs visible. Sex distinguishable. On removal from body inspiratory movements perceptible.

Fifth month.—Length of fœtus 18—27 cm., weight 280 grammes. Skin with hairs and vernix caseosa. Head still large. Face has a senile aspect. Eyelids separable. Meconium begins to appear in the intestines. First movements of child perceptible to mother, called quickening.

Sixth month.—Length of fœtus 28—34 cm., weight 670 grms. Chest prominent. Head still large. Cord attached in the middle third of a line drawn between the symphysis pubis and ensiform process. Subcutaneous fat appears. Hair of head more developed. Testes approximate to the abdominal ring. The nymphæ project beyond the labia. Fœtus doubtfully viable.

Seventh month.—Length of fœtus 35—38 cm., weight 1200 grms. The Sylvian fissure still uncovered. Skin red and wrinkled. Head more compact, but very large. Body covered with woolly hair, especially over face and shoulders; hairs of head darker, and their length 0·5 cm. Testes have descended to the abdominal ring. Fœtus viable with care.

Eighth month.—Fœtus 39—41 cm. long, weight about 1570 grammes. Surface red. Aspect aged, owing to the small amount of subcutaneous fat. The lanugo on face disappearing. Nails longer, but do not extend beyond the finger-tips. One testis usually in the scrotum. The labia do not project beyond the nymphæ. Vagina exuding much mucus. The pupillary membrane vanished. The lower epiphysis of the femur begins to ossify. Fœtus still requires much care after birth. Voice weak. Sleeps much. Breathes and sucks feebly. Moves but little. Temperature 36°—37° C. (96·8°—98·6° F.) Some time elapses before the first urine and fæces are evacuated. Remains of cord fall away late, about the seventh or eighth day.

Ninth month.—Fœtus weighs from 1950—2000 grammes, and is 42—44 cm. long. Contour of body rounder; face fuller. The lanugo is thrown off. Hairs of head 1 cm. long. Skin very red only about the genitals. The Sylvian fissure of the brain covered by the temporal and frontal lobes. Up to the end of this month only the main sulci recognisable in the cerebrum, but the secondary sulci soon develop. Mortality after birth still high.

Tenth month.—During the first weeks of this month the fœtus weighs about 2330 grms., and is 45—47 cm. long. Lanugo still on shoulders and cheeks. The nails project beyond the fingers. The ears and nose cartilages feel membranous, and the fœtus gradually acquires the characters of maturity. A child weighing less than 2800 grammes and more than 1680 grammes can in general be kept alive if due care be taken.

F., circula'tion in the. See *Circulation, fœtal.*

F. compres'sus. (L. *compressus*, part. of *comprimo*, to press together.) Same as *F. papyraceus.*

F., dimen'sions of. Many tables of the length and weight of the human fœtus at different ages have been compiled; they vary much, but probably the most useful and accurate is the following by Carl Schröder:

Number of observations.	Weeks of age.	Length in centimetres.	Weight in grammes.
18	12	7 to 9	5 to 20
51	16	10 „ 17	120
76	20	18 „ 27	284
51	24	28 „ 34	634
52	28	35 „ 38	1218
64	32	39 „ 41	1569
81	36	42 „ 44	1971
93	40	46	2528

F., har'lequin. A term applied to cases in which from congenital ichthyosis the skin is marked with lozenge-shaped patches.

F., heart of. See *Heart, fœtal.*

F., heart-sounds of. The sounds caused by the action of the heart of the fœtus may be heard by the stethoscope applied to the mother's abdomen at, or a little before, the fifth month; they are double, a systolic and a diastolic sound,

and recur from 130 to 160 times in a minute. They may be most frequently heard a little to the left of the middle part of a line between the umbilicus and the pubes, inasmuch as in the most frequent position of the fœtus in utero the back will be in this place.

F. in fœ'tu. (L. *in*, in; *fœtus*.) A monstrosity consisting of one fœtus containing an imperfectly developed fœtus within its substance.

F., inclu'ded. Same as *F. in fœtu*.

F., intesti'nal con'tents of. See *Meconium*.

F., liv'er of. The fœtal liver is proportionately large. In the early months it is soft and pulpy; it begins to form bile about the fifth month. It serves to store up glycogen and to purify the blood from various substances which form part of the meconium. Bile pigment and bile salts are found in the meconium about the third month, but glycogen does not appear in any quantity till the fifth month.

F., nutri'tion of. The fœtus is at first nourished and receives its supply of oxygen by direct diffusion, first from the contents of the Fallopian tube, and subsequently from the decidua. After the extension of the allantoic vessels into the cavities of the uterine walls to form the placenta, the pabulum and oxygen are derived more directly from the blood of the mother through the walls of the fœtal and maternal vessels, with the remains of the lining membrane of the uterus and the delicate tissue of the placenta still intervening.

F. ova'rius. (*Ovary*.) A fœtus contained in the ovary, resulting from the retention and development there of an impregnated ovum.

F. papyra'ceus. (L. *papyraceus*, made of papyrus or paper.) A term applied to a fœtus which, after its death, has, by the pressure of the growth of another and healthy fœtus, become mummified and reduced to a thin plate.

F., posi'tion of, in womb. The fœtus, arranged as described under *F., attitude of, in womb*, lies, during the first six months of pregnancy, in the larger number of cases, with the cephalic extremity in the fundus of the uterus; but during the last three months of pregnancy the head occupies the lower segment of the womb.

F., respira'tion of. The respiratory changes in the blood of the fœtus are accomplished in the placenta, where the blood conveyed by the umbilical arteries loses carbonic acid and other excretory substances, and, obtaining oxygen, is carried to the child by the umbilical veins.

The ovum of the bird's egg presents no appreciable metabolism, and therefore no exchange of gases at ordinary temperatures, but when kept at brooding temperature absorption of oxygen and elimination of carbon dioxide soon take place. Baumgarten found that in the twenty-one days of brooding the egg of the domestic fowl absorbed altogether 1753·3 cc. of oxygen, and eliminated 1626·2 cc. of CO_2. In mammals, the fœtus respires through the placenta. The blood of the umbilical vein is brighter, and contains more oxygen than that of the umbilical arteries.

F. sanguinolen'tus. (L. *sanguinolentus*, bloody.) Martin's term for a dead fœtus which, although not putrid, is soft and macerated, having the epidermis raised into vesicles containing a bloody serum, the corium often like brown parchment, the internal viscera stained with blood, and the cavities of the body containing a red serous effusion.

F., secre'tions of. These are bile, the urine, the meconium, and the vernix caseosa.

F. septimes'tris. (L. *septum*, seven; *mensis*, a month.) A child born at the end of seven months of pregnancy.

F. syrenifor'mis. (E. *Syren*, or *Siren*, a mermaid; L. *forma*, shape.) A monstrosity in which the lower limbs are united to each other.

F., tem'perature of. According to Gusserow, the temperature of the fœtus immediately after birth is from ·1°—·3° C. (·18°—·54° F.) higher than the maternal structures.

F. tuba'rius. (L. *tuba*, a tube.) A fœtus contained in the Fallopian tube, resulting from the arrest and retention there of an impregnated ovum.

F., u'rine of. The urine begins to be secreted at an early period of fœtal life. Urea is excreted by the fœtus. The urine contains relatively more allantoin and other nitrogenous compounds than after birth.

F. ventra'lis. (L. *venter*, the belly.) A fœtus which is contained in the abdominal cavity, outside the cavities of the uterus and Fallopian tube.

F., viabil'ity of. (F. *viable*, likely to live; from *vie*, life.) The capacity of a child to live when born. This capacity is influenced not only by the condition of the fœtus as to healthy structure, but also by the period of gestation at which it has been expelled. It is generally believed that a child is not viable before the 200th day after conception, and that a further period of thirty or forty days is a period of very doubtful viability.

F. zephyri'us. (L. *zephyrius*, belonging to a Zephyr, or the west wind; wind-eggs or addled eggs were called *Zephyria ova*.) A term for a false conception or mole.

Fo'gna. Italy, between Florence and Pisa. An alkaline earthy spring.

Föhn. A name in Switzerland for a south wind with wet and cold.

Foil. (Old F. *fueille*, a leaf; from L. *folium*, a leaf.) A thin leaf of beaten-out metal.

F., cop'per. See *Copper foil*.

F., plat'inum. See *Platinum foil*.

Fold. (Mid. E. *folden*; Sax. *fealdan*; G. *falten*; from Aryan root *plak*, to weave. F. *plier*; I. *piegare*; S. *plegar*.) To double together.

Also (F. *pli*; I. *piega*; S. *pliegue*; G. *Falte*), a doubling together of a membrane or structure between other structures.

F., arytæ'no-epiglottide'an. See *Arytæno-epiglottidean fold*.

F.s, cer'ebral. (L. *cerebrum*, the brain.) A term applied to the secondary convolutions or gyri of the brain.

F., curv'ed. (F. *pli courbe*.) Gratiolet's term for the *Gyrus parietalis inferior*.

F.s, gen'ital. See *Genital folds*.

F., glute'al. (Γλουτός, the buttock.) The projecting edge of the buttock below, corresponding to the lower border of the gluteus maximus.

F., mar'ginal, infe'rior. The *Gyrus marginalis inferior*.

F., mar'ginal, supe'rior. The *Gyrus marginalis superior*.

F. of but'tock. Same as *F., gluteal*.

F.s, pal'mar. (L. *valma*, the palm.) The thenar and hypothenar eminences.

F.s, rec'to-u'terine. (L. *rectum*, the intestine of that name; *uterus*, the womb.) Two semilunar folds of peritoneum formed by its reflection from the uterus to the rectum.

F.s, rec'to-vesi'cal. (L. *rectum; vesica*, the bladder.) The folds of peritoneum formed by its reflection from the sides of the bladder to the rectum.

F.s, synovial. See *Synovial folds.*

F.s, vesi'co-u'terine. (L. *vesica*, the bladder; *uterus*, the womb.) Two semilunar folds of peritoneum formed by its reflection from the uterus to the bladder.

Fold'ed. (*Fold.*) Doubled together.

F. leaf. A leaf which is doubled upon itself in vernation.

Fo'lia. Plural of *Folium.*

F. acan'thi. (G. *Bärenklaublätter.*) The leaves of *Acanthus mollis*, L. They are about half of a metre in length, one fifth of a metre broad, shining, glabrous, and lobed.

F. aconi'ti. See *Aconiti folia.*

F. adian'ti al'bi. (Ἀδίαντος, not wetted, alluding to the leaves of the maidenhair fern; L. *albus*, white. G. *weisses Frauenhaar-Blätter.*) The leaves of *Asplenium ruta muraria.*

F. adian'ti canaden'sis. The fronds of one of the Polypodiaceæ. Indigenous in North America.

F. adian'ti ni'gri. (L. *niger*, black. G. *schwarzes Frauenhaar-Blätter.*) The fronds of *Asplenium adiantum nigrum*, L.

F. adian'ti ru'bri. (L. *ruber*, red.) The same as *F. trichomanes.*

F. althæ'æ, G. Ph. (F. *feuilles de guimauve;* G. *Eibischblätter.*) The leaves of *Althæa officinalis.* Marshmallow leaves. The form of these leaves varies from rounded or elliptical to a 3- or 5-lobed outline, the former shape being characteristic of the basal leaves. Diameter about 8 centimeters. Both sides hairy. The infusion is used as a demulcent.

F. an'thos. (Ἄνθος, a flower, especially that of the rosemary.) The leaves of the rosemary, *Rosmarinus officinalis.*

F. apalach'ines. (*Apalachian* mountains.) The leaves of *Ilex paraguensis.*

F. apalag'ines. The same as *F. apalachines.*

F. arbu'ti. The leaves of *Arbutus unedo*, or strawberry tree; they are oblong-lanceolate, bluntly serrated, smooth, shining. Astringent.

F. ar'nicæ. (G. *Wohlverleihblätter.*) The leaves of *Arnica montana*, L. Basal leaves in rosettes, elongated, attenuated towards the base, 5—10 cm. long, 1½—3 cm. broad, entire, 5-nerved, upper surface with short, stiff hairs, lower surface villous. Acrid, emetic.

F. as'ari. (F. *feuilles de cabaret;* G. *Haselwurzblätter.*) The leaves of asarabacca, *Asarum europæum.* They are reniform, obtuse, hairy, in pairs. Quality, acrid and emetic. Sometimes used as snuff.

F. auran'tii. (F. *feuilles d'oranger;* G. *Pomeranzenblätter.*) Orange leaves. The leaves of *Citrus vulgaris*, Risso, *C. bigaradia*, Duham. They are dotted, ovate-oblong, acute; petiole more or less winged; on section they present oil-spaces and large cells containing crystals of calcium oxalate. Their taste is bitter; 100 lbs. yield 180 grms. of a greenish ethereal oil, which subsequently becomes yellow, and is known as *Huile de petit grain.*

F. azadirach'tæ in'dicæ. The leaves of *Melia indica.* They are simply pinnate, which distinguishes them from those of *Melia azadirachta*, which are bipinnate. The bitterness of the whole plant has led to the leaves being employed as a tonic; they are said to have been found useful in smallpox.

F. baros'mæ. (Βαρύς, heavy; ὀσμή, a smell.) Buchu leaves. See *Buchu.*

F. belladon'næ, G. Ph. See *Belladonnæ folia.*

F. beton'icæ. The leaves of *Stachys betonica*, Hooker, *Betonica officinalis*, L. Wood betony. They are petioled, oblong-cordate, obtuse, deeply crenate.

F. bol'do. The leaves of *Peumus boldus*, Molina, *Ruizia fragrans*, Pav., *Boldea fragrans*, Gay. A monimiad growing in Chili. They have a powerfully aromatic smell and taste, and contain an alkaloid, boldin.

F. borag'inis. (F. *fleurs de bourrache;* G. *Boretschblätter.*) The leaves of *Borago officinalis.* Lower leaves elliptical, obtuse, tapering to base. Demulcent. Used as a flavouring ingredient in cool beverages.

F. bras'sicæ. The leaves of the wild cabbage, *Brassica oleracea*, are obovate, lobed, or sinuate below, glaucous, glabrous; upper sessile, oblong, dilated at the base. Those of the cultivated variety are large and fleshy. Used as food, and as a vehicle for poultices.

F. buc'co. (G. *Buccoblätter.*) Same as *Buchu.*

F. bu'chu. See *Buchu.*

F. buglos'si. (F. *fleurs de vipèrine;* G. *Natterkopfblätter.*) The leaves of *Echium vulgare*, viper's bugloss; they are alternate, entire, or sinuate; nerves usually strong, sunk above, very prominent below; exstipulate.

F. bux'i sempervirentis, Linn. (F. *fleurs de buis;* G. *Buchsbaumblätter.*) Leaves of the common box, *Buxus sempervirens.* Used to adulterate those of *Uva ursi.* They are easily distinguished by the facility with which the layer of lower superficial cells can be stripped off.

F. capil'li ven'eris. (F. *feuilles de capillaire;* G. *Frauenhaarblätter, Venushaarblätter.*) The fronds of *Adiantum capillus veneris.* An indigenous fern. The leaves are from 15—30 cm. long, with bright, blackish-brown petiole, bipinnate; the pinnæ with short stalks, wedge-shaped, about 8 mm. long.

F. car'dui benedic'ti. See *Carduus benedictus.*

F. carpi'ni bet'uli. (F. *feuilles de charme;* G. *Hainbuchenblätter.*) The leaves of the hornbeam, *Carpinus betulus.* Used as a mild astringent.

F. castan'eæ. (F. *feuilles de chataignier;* G. *Kastanienblätter.*) The leaves of *Castanea vesca.* Used in hooping cough. See *Castanea,* U.S. Ph.

F. cet'erach. (F. *feuilles de doradille;* G. *Milzfarnblätter.*) The fronds of *Ceterach officinarum*, W. A polypodium indigenous to Southern Europe. The fronds are pinnate, 5—10 cm. long.

F. chamæleag'ni. The leaves of *Myrica gale.*

F. chiray'tæ. The leaves of *Ophelia chirata*, Grisebach, or *Gentiana chirayta*, Roxb. They are ovate-acuminate, cordate at the base, entire, sessile, the largest one inch or more in length, 3—5- or 7-nerved, the midrib being strongest. A bitter tonic.

F. ci'tri vulga'ris. The same as *F. aurantii.*

F. co'ca. (G. *Cocablätter.*) See *Coca.*

F. cochlea'riæ. (F. *feuilles de raifort;* G. *Meerrettigblätter.*) Horseradish leaves; the leaves of *Cochlearia officinalis.* The radical leaves are cordate at the base, orbicular or reniform, caulinè, amplexicauline, angled, toothed, or lobed.

F. coni'i. See *Conii folia.*

F. cotyle'dinis umbili'cæ. (F. *feuilles de cotylet;* G. *Nabelkrautblätter.*) The leaves of Venus's navel-wort, *Cotyledon umbilicus.* They are peltate, orbicular, crenate.

F. datu'ræ al'bæ. (L. *albus,* white.) The leaves of the white-flowered datura, *Datura alba;* they are from six to ten inches in length, with long stalks, ovate-acuminate, coarsely dentate; odour disagreeable. Used in the form of poultice as an anodyne.

F. digita'lis, G. Ph. (F. *feuilles de digitale;* G. *Fingerhutblätter.*) The leaves of *Digitalis purpurea.* See *Digitalis folia.*

F. dios'mæ. Same as *Buchu folia.*

F. eucalyp'ti glob'uli. See *Eucalyptus globulus.*

F. fa'ham. (F. *thé de Bourbon;* G. *Fahamblätter.*) The leaves of *Angræcum fragrans.*

F. far'faræ, G. Ph. (F. *feuilles de tussilage, feuilles de pas d'âne;* I. *foglia di tossilagine;* G. *Huflattichblätter.*) The basal leaves of *Tussilago farfara.* Coltsfoot leaves. Used in decoction as a demulcent.

F. fraga'riæ. (F. *feuilles de fraisier;* G. *Erdbeerstrauchblätter.*) Strawberry leaves; the leaves of *Fragaria vesca.* Radical leaves petioled, trifoliate, rarely pinnate, or simple; leaflets obliquely ovate or oblong, toothed or serrated, plaited; stipules adnate to the petiole, scarious. Used as an astringent.

F. fraxi'ni. (F. *feuilles de frêne;* G. *Eschenblätter.*) The leaves of *Fraxinus excelsior.* Used in decoction as an antirheumatic and an antiarthritic.

F. gaulthe'riæ. (G. *Kanadischer Thee, Thee von Labrador.*) The leaves of *Gaultheria procumbens.* They are leathery, rounded or obovate, shortly petiolated, interruptedly serrate, prickly above, at first green, then bluish green, and ultimately brownish.

F. gongon'ha. The leaves of *Cassim gongonha,* Mart. They are lancet-shaped, rounded at the base, and interruptedly dentate.

F. gua'co. See *Guaco.*

F. hed'eræ. (F. *feuilles de lierre;* G. *Epheublätter.*) The leaves of the ivy, *Hedera helix.* Leaves very variable in form, 1—3 inches broad, cordate, 5-lobed; lobes deep or shallow, acute or obtuse; those of flowering branches ovate or lanceolate.

F. hyoscy'ami. See *Hyoscyami folia.*

F. i'licis aquifo'lii. (F. *feuilles de houx;* G. *Stechpalmenblätter.*) The leaves of the holly, *Ilex aquifolium.* They are alternate, petiolated, oval, leathery, glabrous, borders undulating, with coarse and spiny teeth.

F. i'licis paraguayen'sis. (G. *Paraguaythee.*) The leaves of *Ilex paraguayensis.*

F. in'di. A term formerly applied to the leaves of the *Cinnamomum chinense.*

F. jaboran'di, G. Ph. (F. *feuilles de jaborandi;* I. *foglie di jaborandi;* G. *Jaborandiblätter.*) The leaves of *Pilocarpus pennatifolius.* The leaves are 18 inches long; the pinnæ are stalked, entire, leathery, glabrous, with numerous oil spaces.

For their medicinal properties see *Jaborandi.*

F. juglan'dis, G. Ph. (F. *feuilles de noix, feuilles de noyer;* I. *foglie di noce;* G. *Wallnussblätter.*) The leaves of the walnut, *Juglans regia.* They are unequally pinnate; leaflets sessile, entire, ovate, smooth, and of an acid taste. Used internally against scrofula, externally in malignant pustule, scrofulous sores, and in decoction as an eye-water in scrofulous conjunctivitis, and as an injection in blennorrhagia and fistula.

F. lau'ri. (F. *feuilles de laurier;* G. *Lorbeerblätter.*) The leaves of *Laurus nobilis.*

F. laurocera'si. (F. *feuilles de Laurier-cerise;* G. *Kirschlorbeerblätter.*) The leaves of the common or cherry laurel, *Prunus laurocerasus.* These are leathery, glabrous, 21 cm. long, 7 cm. broad, oblong, with short footstalks; margin serrate; near base of lamina 2—4 shallow glands. Infusion of leaves, which smell of hydrocyanic acid, used as a lotion.

F. lin'guæ cervi'næ. (L. *lingua,* the tongue; *cervus,* a deer.) The same as *F. scolopendrii.*

F. lu'næ rega'lis. (G. *Königsfarnkraut.*) The fronds of the *Osmunda regalis.*

F. malabath'ri. (Μαλάβαθρον, the aromatic leaf of an Indian plant sold in rolls or balls, probably betel.) A drug, in use formerly, consisting of the leaves of various species of *Cinnamomum,* especially the *C. tamala,* Nees, and *C. nitidum.*

F. mal'væ, G. Ph. (F. *feuilles de mauve;* I. *foglie di malva;* G. *Malvenblätter.*) The leaves of the mallow, *Malva vulgaris* and *M. sylvestris.* Used as a demulcent.

F. mati'co. See *Maticæ folia.*

F. melis'sæ, G. Ph. (F. *feuilles de citronelle;* G. *melissenblätter.*) The leaves of balm, *Melissa officinalis.* They are opposite, shortly petiolated, oval-cordiform, dentated, rugose, bright green in colour. Odour agreeable, taste slightly hot and bitter. Slight antispasmodic and restorative. Used as a vulnerary. The French use it in infusion in the proportion of 10 parts to 1000, also to form a distilled water, an alcoholic distillate, and a compound alcoholic distillate, when it is named *Eau de mélisse des carmes.*

F. melis'sæ officina'lis, Tournef. Balm leaves. See *F. Melissæ.*

F. men'thæ cris'pæ, G. Ph. (F. *feuilles de menthe crépue;* G. *Krauseminzblätter.*) The leaves of *Mentha crispa.* An aromatic; used both internally and externally.

F. men'thæ piperi'tæ, G. Ph. (F. *feuilles de menthe poivrée;* G. *Pfefferminzblätter.*) The leaves of mint, *Mentha piperita.* They are opposite, decussating, shortly petiolated, expanded, oval lanceolate, acute, serrated, slightly pubescent, with transparent dots or lacunæ, 6 cm. long, 3 cm. broad. A source of peppermint.

F. men'thæ pule'gii. (F. *feuilles de pouliot;* G. *Poleiblätter.*) Pennyroyal leaves. Leaves of *Mentha pulegium.* They are elliptical, obtuse, nearly entire. They are aromatic, emmenagogue, and antispasmodic.

F. men'thæ vir'idis. (F. *feuilles de*

menthe verte ; G. *Römischeminzblätter.*) Spearmint leaves, from *Mentha viridis.* Leaves glabrous, sessile, lanceolate, acutely serrate. Aromatic and stimulant.

F. millefo'lii. (L. *mille,* a thousand; *folium,* leaf. F. *feuilles de millefeuille ;* G. *Schafgarbenblätter.*) The leaves of yarrow or milfoil, *Achillea millifolium.* They are 3-pinnatifid, linear-oblong, radical petioled; leaflets and linear-acute segments very close placed. They are reputed astringent.

F. myr'ti Braban'ticæ. (G. *Gagelkrautblätter.*) The leaves of *Myrica gale.*

F. nicotia'næ, G. Ph. The leaves of *Nicotiana tabacum.* See *Tabaci folia.*

F. nicotia'næ rus'ticæ. (G. *Bauerntabakblätter.*) See *Nicotianæ folia.*

F. of cerebel'lum. The laminæ of the cerebellum.

F. parag'uæ. (*Paraguay.*) The leaves of *Ilex paraguensis.*

F. petasi'tidis. The leaves of *Petasites vulgaris.* Butterbur leaves. Leaves large and broad, white or cobwebby beneath, and, when young, above also; petiole long, stout.

F. petrosell'ni. (F. *feuilles de persil ;* G. *Petersilienblätter.*) Parsley leaves. They are pinnate or 2—3 pinnate.

F. rhododen'dri chrysan'thi. (G. *Sibirische Alpenrosenblätter, Gichtrosenblätter, gelbe Schneerosenblätter.*) The leaves of *Rhododendron chrysanthum,* L. Leathery, glabrous, non-glandular leaves, petiolate, 5—8 cm. long, venate on both sides, rolled back at the edges. Taste and smell disagreeable, like rhubarb.

F. ro'ris-mari'nis. Same as *F. rosmarini.*

F. rosmari'ni. (F. *feuilles de rosmarin ;* G. *Rosmarinblätter.*) The leaves of rosemary, *Rosmarinus officinalis.* They are opposite, alternately in the form of a cross, sessile, narrow, slightly pointed, numerous, coriaceous, persistent, green and rough above, whitish and cottony beneath, the edges rolled downwards.

F. ru'tæ mura'riæ. (G. *Mauerraute, weisses Frauenhaarblätter.*) The fronds of *Asplenium ruta muraria,* L. An indigenous fern.

F. sal'viæ, G. Ph. (F. *feuilles de sauge ;* G. *Salveiblätter.*) The leaves of sage, *Salvia officinalis.* They are opposite, of a greenish-white colour. Used as a tooth-powder, and in infusion as a mouth-wash and gargle.

F. scolopen'drii. (G. *Hirschzungeblätter.*) The leaves of *Scolopendrium officinarum,* Sw., a fern indigenous to middle Europe. Frond simple, lancet-shaped, growing to the length of 32 cm.

F. sen'næ. See *Senna alexandrina* and *S. indica.*

F. sen'næ, G. Ph. The leaves of *Cassia angustifolia* and *C. acutifolia.* See *Sennæ folia.*

F. sen'næ alexandri'næ. See *Senna alexandrina.*

F. sola'ni ni'gri. (G. *Nachtschattenblätter.*) Black nightshade leaves, from *Solanum nigrum.* They are sinuate, toothed, downy.

F. stramo'nii, G. Ph. See *Stramonii folia.*

F. taba'ci. See *Tabaci folia.*

F. tarax'aci. Dandelion leaves, from *Taraxacum dens-leonis.* They are all radical, entire or pinnatifid.

F. the'æ. (G. *Theeblätter.*) Tea. Tea leaves. The leaves of *Thea chinensis,* S., the varieties of which are named *Thea bohea,* L., *T. viridis,* L., and *T. stricta,* Hayne. They are leathery, obovate or oval, 6 cm. long and 3 cm. broad, with serrated borders and glands on the under surface. Their use known anciently in China. Introduced into Europe about the close of the sixteenth century. Tea grows between 27° and 40° N. lat. in all provinces of China. Black teas include Pekoe, Padre Souchong or Carvantha, Linki sam, Campoe Souchong, Bohea, and Congo or Congfu. Green teas include Songlo or Singlo, Bing, Soulang, Aljofar or gunpowder, Tchi or Pearl tea, and Hyson. The composition of black and green tea leaves is as follows, the green preceding the black:—Ethereal oil, 0·79 and 0·60; chlorophyll, 2·22 and 1·84; wax and resin, 2·50 and 3·64; thein, 0·43 and 0·46; tannin, 17·80 and 12·88; extractive soluble in water, 31·36 and 28·64; extract obtained with hydrochloric acid, 23·60 and 19·12; albumen, 3 and 2·8; fibre, 17·08 and 28·32.

F. thy'mi. (G. *Thymianblätter.*) Thyme leaves, from *Thymus vulgaris.* Leaves small, entire, margins often revolute. Carminative and aromatic.

F. trichom'anes. (G. *rother Widerthonblätter.*) The fronds of *Asplenium trichomanes,* a fern indigenous in Northern and Middle Europe. The fronds are pinnate, the leaflets ovate rhombic.

F. trifo'lii fibri'ni, G. Ph. (F. *trèfle des marais ;* I. *foglie di trifoglio fibrino ;* G. *Fieberkleeblätter.*) The leaves of *Menyanthes trifoliata.* Buckbean, marsh trefoil, or bogbean leaves. They are tripartite, leaflets ovate; bitter to taste. Used as a stomachic and in injections.

F. tyloph'oræ. The leaves of country or Indian ipecacuanha, *Tylophora asthmatica.* The leaves are opposite, entire, from 2—5 inches in length, ¾—2½ inches broad, ovate, cordate at base, mucronate at apex, rather leathery, glabrous above, downy beneath. A concentrated infusion is used as a substitute for ipecacuanha.

F. u'væ ur'si, G. Ph. (L. *uva,* a berry; *ursus,* a bear. F. *feuille de busserole ;* G. *Bärentraubenblätter, Jakaslapak.*) The leaves of bearberry, *Arctostaphylos uvæ ursi,* Spreng. They are leathery, simple, non-glandular, obovate, 1½—3 cm. long, 4—6 mm. broad, glabrous, veined, dark green above, lighter below, bright on both sides, not rolled at the edges, without smell, taste bitterish. Liable to adulteration with the leaves of *Vaccinium uliginosum, V. vitis idæi,* and *Buxus sempervirens.* They contain in 100 parts 1·20 gallic acid; 36·4 tannic acid; 4·4 resin; 6·35 chlorophyll; 21·78 extractives with lime malate and citrate, pectic acid, and sodium chloride; 15·7 gum.

F. vaccin'ii uligino'si. The leaves of *Vaccinium uliginosum.* They are used to adulterate those of *Uva ursi,* from which they are distinguished by being dull and not shiny, as well as by being of a bluish-green colour on the under surface.

F. vaccin'ii vi'tis idæ'æ. The leaves of *Vaccinium vitis-idæa.* They are used to adulterate those of *Uva ursi,* from which they are distinguished by being rolled back at the edges, dull beneath, not veined, with small, brown, glandular points, and covered with short, thick, simple hairs.

F. vin'cæ majo'ris. Periwinkle leaves, from *Vinca major*. Leaves ovate or cordate at the base, ciliate.

Folia'ceous. (L. *foliaceus*, leafy. F. *foliacé*; I. *foglioceo*; S. *foliaceo*; G. *blattartig, blätterig*.) Full of leaves; leafy; having the form or structure of a leaf.

Also, consisting of thin plates or leaves, as mica.

F. li'chens. The lichens in which the thallus develops into a leaf-like structure, such as Peltigera.

Folia'ceum ornamen'tum. (L. *foliaceus*; *ornamentum*, decoration.) Old term for the fringe-like extremity of the Fallopian tube. (Quincy.)

Fo'liage. (Old F. *fueillage*, branched work; from *fueille*, a leaf; from L. *folium*, a leaf.) The collection of leaves of a tree or plant.

F. leaves. (G. *Laubblätter*.) The ordinary leaves of a plant.

Fo'lial. (L. *folium*, a leaf.) Relating to a leaf or leaves.

F. cy'cle. (Κύκλος, a circle.) The mode of arrangement of leaves on an axis. See *Phyllotaxy*.

Fo'liar. (L. *folium*, a leaf. F. *foliaire*; S. *foliar*; G. *blattständig*.) Belonging to a leaf, or growing from it, or produced by it.

Folia'ta ter'ra. (L. *foliatus*, leafed; *terra*, earth.) Old term for prepared sulphur.

Also, a term for the acetate of potash.

Fo'liate. (L. *foliatus*.) Clothed, or furnished, with leaves; leafy.

Fo'liated. (L. *foliatus*, leafed. F. *folié*; I. *fogliato*; S. *foliodo*; G. *geblättert, beblättert*.) Having leaves, or the appearance of leaves or plates.

F. earth of tar'tar. An old name of potassium acetate.

Folia'tion. (L. *foliatus*, leaved. F. *foliation*; I. *fogliazione*; S. *foliacion*; G. *Belaubung*.) The formation or arrangement of leaves in the bud.

Also, in Geology, the property or condition of splitting into leaves or plates.

Fo'lie. (F. *folie*, from *fou*, mad; from Low L. *follis*, foolish.) Madness.

F. cir'culaire. (F. *circulaire*, circular.) Falret's term for a form of insanity characterised by successive alternate periods of maniacal excitement and melancholic depression; each stage may last several weeks.

Folif'erous. See *Foliiferous*.

Foliic'olous. (L. *folium*, a leaf; *colo*, to inhabit. G. *blattbewohnend*.) Living in, or growing on, leaves.

Foliif'erous. (L. *folium*, a leaf; *fero*, to bear. G. *blättertragend*.) Leaf-bearing.

F. bud. A bud which bears leaves only.

Fo'liiform. (L. *folium*; *forma*, shape.) F. *foliiforme*; G. *blattförmig*.) Having the shape or appearance of a leaf.

Foliip'arous. (L. *folium*; *pario*, to bring forth. F. *foliipare*.) Bringing forth leaves. Applied to a bud which produces leaves only.

Fo'liola. Same as *Foliole*.

Fo'liolar. (L. dim. of *folium*. F. *foliolaire*.) Like to, or connected with, a leaflet; applied to stipules placed on the common petiole at the base of the folioles, as in Phaseolus.

Fo'liolate. (L. dim. of *folium*. F. *foliolé*.) Consisting of folioles; applied to leaves formed of folioles on a common petiole.

Fo'liole. (L. dim. of *folium*, F. *foliole*; I. *fogliolina*; S. *hojuela*; G. *Blättchen*.) A small leaf, a leaflet; the portions of a compound leaf.

F.s of cerebel'lum. The subdivisions of the convolutions of the cerebellum which have the form of leaflets.

F.s of di'aphragm. The three sections or leaflets of the central tendon of the diaphragm.

Foliolel. Same as *Foliolellum*.

Foliolel'lule. Same as *Foliolellulum*.

Foliolel'lulum. (L. dim. of *folium*. F. *foliolellule*; G. *Blättleinchen*.) The foliole of a tripinnate leaf.

Foliolel'lum. (L. dim. of *folium*. F. *foliolelle*; G. *Blättlein*.) The foliole of a bipinnate leaf.

Foliolif'erous. (L. *foliolum*, dim. of *folium*; *fero*, to bear. F. *foliolifère*; G. *Blättchentragend*.) Bearing folioles.

Fo'liolose. (L. *foliolum*. F. *folioleux*.) Having leaves composed of small folioles; consisting of small leaf-like scales.

Fo'liolum. (Dim. of L. *folium*, a leaf. F. *foliole*; G. *Blättchen*.) A little leaf; a leaflet. Same as *Foliole*.

Foliope'date. (L. *folium*, a leaf; *pes*, a foot.) Having membranous expansions on the feet, as in the coot, *Fulica atra*.

Fo'liose. (L. *folium*, a leaf. G. *blattreich, beblättert*.) Having many leaves; leafy.

F. hepati'cæ. A term applied to the *Jungermanniaceæ*.

Fo'lious. Same as *Foliose*.

Fo'lium. (L. *folium*, a leaf; akin to Gr. φύλλον, a leaf. F. *feuille*; G. *Blatt*.) A leaf.

Anciently, a name for the anterior fontanel.

In Pathology, formerly applied to the relaxed uvula.

Old name for the philosopher's stone.

F. cacu'minis. (L. *cacumen*, the extreme end of a thing. G. *Wipfelblatt*.) The single lamina of the posterior superior lobe of the cerebellum on the worm; the *Vermis superior posterior*.

F. orienta'lë. An old name for the *Cassia senna*.

Follica'rium. (L. *folliculus*, a small bag. F. *follicaire*.) A fruit composed of two folliclets, or of one only by abortion, as in the Asclepiadaceæ.

Follice'tum. (L. *folliculus*, a small bag.) In Botany, Dumortier's term for an aggregation of follicles.

Fol'licle. (L. *folliculus*, a small bag; dim. of *follis*, a pair of bellows, an air-bag. F. *follicule*; G. *Balg, Schlauch*.) A small bag.

In Anatomy (G. *Balgdrüse*), a simple lymphatic gland, consisting of lymphoid tissue arranged in the form of a sac.

The term has also been extended so as to include tubular glands.

In Botany (F. *follicule*; G. *Balgkapsel, Balgfrucht*), a membranous, dehiscent, one-celled, single-valved pericarp opening longitudinally by a ventral suture, to which is attached a placenta bearing the seeds, and having no dorsal suture, as in the Columbine.

Also, a small bag or vesicle distended with air, as those on the leaves of Utricularia.

Also, formerly used for any kind of capsular fruit.

F.s, ag'minated. Same as *Glands, agminated.*

F.s, cil'iary. (L. *cilium*, an eyelash.) The Meibomian glands.

F.s, clo'sed. (F. *follicules clos.*) Collections of lymphoid tissue having no orifice, such as the solitary glands of the intestine.

F., doub'le. Mirbel's term for the double conceptacle of the Asclepiads.

F.s, gas'tric. The *Gastric glands.*

F.s, gland'ular, of ure'thra. Simple or bilobed or trilobed follicles occurring in the mucous membrane of the urethra, 60—250 mm. long, and 30—90 mm. broad; at the bottom of the sac the epithelium is polyhedric.

F.s, glomer'ular. (L. *glomerulus*, a little heap. F. *follicules glomérulés.*) A long, simple follicle with a convoluted extremity, such as a sweat gland.

F.s, Graaf'ian. See *Graafian follicles.*

F.s, hair. See *Hair follicles.*

F.s, lymph. See *Lymph follicles.*

F.s, lymph'oid. See *Lymphoid follicles.*

F.s, mu'cous. (L. *mucus*, slime.) The simple glands of a mucous membrane.

F., nail. The duplicature of the matrix of the nail which encloses its base.

F.s of De Graaf. See *Graafian follicles.*

F.s of intes'tine. Same as *Lieberkühn, crypts of.*

F.s of Lie'berkühn. Same as *Lieberkühn, crypts of.*

F.s of Litt'rē. Same as *Littré, glands of.*

F.s of Pey'er. Same as *Peyer's glands.*

F. of sen'na. A term improperly applied to the seed vessel of senna, which is really a siliqua.

F.s, pal'pebral. (L. *palpebra*, the eyelid.) The Meibomian glands.

F.s, seba'ceous. The *Sebaceous glands.*

F., sim'ple. Same as *Gland, simple.*

F.s, sol'itary. Same as *Glands, solitary.*

F.s, spi'ral. A term applied to the sudoriparous glands, in reference to the spiral character of their duct.

F.s, sudorip'arous. Same as *Sudoriparous glands.*

F., syno'vial. (*Synovia.*) A *Bursa mucosa.*

F.s, thy'mus. See *Thymus gland, follicles of.*

F., tooth. Same as *Dental follicle.*

Follic'ular. (*L. folliculus.* F. *folliculaire.*) Relating to, or composed of, a follicle or follicles.

F., ab'scess. A collection of pus in a follicle from inflammation. It occurs in the urethra during gonorrhœa, in the vaginal mucous membrane during vulvitis, and in the tonsil.

F., bod'y. The vulvo-vaginal gland, or gland of Bartholin.

F. catarrh'. The inflamed condition of mucous membrane which leads to *F. ulceration.*

F., cyst. See *Cyst, follicular.*

F. degenera'tion of cer'vix u'teri. (L. *cervix*, the neck.) An inflammation of the mucous follicles of the vaginal surface of the neck of the womb. The follicles become distended and form small cysts, then they burst, and from the cavity spring frequently red, bleeding granulations.

F. drop'sy of o'vary. See *Hydrops folliculorum.*

F. eleva'tions. The small white masses, consisting of the retained secretion of the sebaceous glands, often seen in the thin skin of the eyelids; the term was used first by Rayer.

F. enteri'tis. See *Enteritis, follicular.*

F. gastri'tis. See *Gastritis, follicular.*

F. glands. See *Glands, follicular.*

F. hyperæ'mia. (Ὑπέρ, over; αἷμα, blood.) Tilbury Fox's term for a condition in which red papules are formed in the skin by erection and turgescence of the walls of the hair follicles. It is often produced by the irritation of scratching, and complicates many skin diseases, such as eczema and urticaria.

F. malnutrit'ion. Same as *Cacotrophia folliculorum.*

F. pharyngi'tis. See *Pharyngitis, follicular.*

F. suppura'tion. A collection of pus in a mucous follicle such as those of the intestine.

F. tu'mour. A synonym of *Sebaceous cyst.*

F. ulcera'tion. (G. *Follikulargeschwüre.*) Small circumscribed ulcers on a mucous surface resulting from inflammation of the mucous follicles, which become swollen and distended with secretion, and then break down and ulcerate.

The term has been specially applied to a condition in which the gastric mucous membrane is studded with minute points of ulceration, which appear to originate at the apertures of the gastric follicles. The ulcers are by some believed to be formed shortly before death.

F. vulvi'tis. See *Vulvitis, follicular.*

Follic'ulated. (L. *folliculus.*) Having follicles.

Follic'uli. Plural of *Folliculus.*

F. cilia'res. (L. *cilium*, an eyelash.) The Meibomian glands.

F. den'tium. (L. *dens*, a tooth.) See *Dental follicle.*

F. Graafia'ni. The *Graafian follicles.*

F. ova'rii. The follicles of the ovarium, or *Graafian follicles.*

F. pilo'rum. (L. *pilus*, a hair.) See *Hair follicles.*

F. rotun'di et oblon'gi cervi'cis u'teri. (L. *rotundus*, round; *et*, and; *oblongus*, oblong; *cervix*, the neck; *uterus*, the womb.) The *Ovula Nabothi.*

F. san'guinis. (L. *sanguis*, blood.) The red blood-discs.

F. seba'cei. The *Sebaceous glands.*

F. seba'cei coro'næ glan'dis. (L. *seba*, suet; *corona*, a crown; *glans*, the head of the penis.) The same as *Tyson's glands.*

F. spor'ades. (Σποράς, scattered.) The solitary glands of the intestine.

Folliculi'tis. (L. *folliculus.*) Inflammation of a *Follicle.*

F. bar'bæ. (L. *barba*, the beard.) See *F. of the beard.*

F. chan'crous. (*Chancre.*) A form of soft chancre commencing in a hair follicle, especially to be found on the external surface of the labia majora.

F. of the beard. A term by Köbner for the non-parasitic form of sycosis.

F. seba'cea. (L. *sebum*, suet.) Weisse's name for the various forms of *Acne.*

F., vul'var. Same as *Vulvitis, follicular.*

Folliculo'dium. (L. *folliculus*. F. *folliculode*; G. *Balgkapsel*.) Agardh's term for a fruit composed of many follicles.

Follic'ulose. (L. *folliculus*.) Full of, or containing, follicles; or of the nature or appearance of a follicle.

F. gland. A simple gland or *Follicle*.

Follic'ulous. (L. *folliculus*.) Having, or consisting of, follicles. Same as *Follicular*.

Follic'ulus. (L. *folliculus*, a small bag; dim. of *follis*, an air-bag.) Same as *Follicle*.

F. a'eris. (L. *aer*, air.) The *Air chamber of egg*.

F. den'tis. (L. *dens*, a tooth.) See *Dental follicle*.

F. fel'lis. (L. *fel*, gall. F. *cholécyste*. G. *Gallenblase*.) The gall-bladder.

F. genita'lis. (L. *genitalis*, belonging to generation.) The scrotum.

F. muco'sus. See *Mucous follicle*.

F. pi'li. (L. *pilus*, the hair.) See *Hair follicle*.

Foment'. (F. *fomenter*; from L. *fomentum*, a warm application; from *foveo*, to warm. I. *fomentare*; S. *fomentar*; G. *bähen*.) To bathe with warm water; to apply a fomentation.

Fomenta'tion. (L. *fomentatio*, from *fomento*, to foment. F. *fomentation*; I. *fomentazione*; S. *fomentacion*; G. *Bähung*.) The application of flannels soaked in hot medicated decoctions or in warm water, or of any other warm, wet, soft, medicinal substance to some part of the body, by which the vessels are relaxed and pain reduced.

Also, a warm, but dry, application.

Also (G. *Bähungsmittel*), a term for the liquid employed in fomenting.

F., dry. (F. *fomentation sèche*.) A warm dry application to a part, such as hot salt or hot chamomile flowers in a bag.

F. herbs. See *Herbæ pro fotu*.

Fomen'tum. (L. *fomentum*, a warm application.) Same as *Fomentation*.

F. sic'cum. (L. *siccus*, dry.) See *Fomentation, dry*.

Fo'mes. (L. *fomes*, chips for firewood; from *foveo*, to warm.) Fuel; touchwood.

Applied to any porous substance capable of absorbing and retaining particles of contagium, and so capable of propagating disease by conveyance of its cause.

Also, formerly used to denote the internal or antecedent cause by which a disease is developed and sustained.

F. morbi. (L. *morbus*, disease.) Old application of the term *Fomes* to the internal or antecedent cause by which a disease is fostered and continued; the exciting cause.

Also, the focus or chief seat of a disease.

F. ventric'uli. (L. *ventriculus*, the stomach.) A synonym of *Hypochondriasis*.

Also, a term for the *Spleen*.

Fo'mites. Plural of *Fomes*.

Fon'caude. France, Département de l'Hérault, near Montpellier. An earthy mineral water of a temp. of 25° C. (77° F.) The water is diuretic. It is used for drinking and as a bath in sciatica, neuralgia, chronic rheumatism, and uterine irritations.

Foncir'gue. France, Département de l'Ariége, 304 metres above sea-level. A weak chalybeate water with calcium carbonate. Used in dyspeptic conditions and in some skin diseases.

Fon'frède. France, Département du Lot-et-Garonne. An indifferent cold, earthy mineral water. Used in catarrhal affections of the urinary organs, in gravel, gall-stone, and diabetes.

Fons. (L. *fons*, a spring; from *fundo*, to pour out. F. *fontaine*; G. *Quell*.) A fountain, well, or water-spring.

Also, a synonym of *Fontanelle*.

F. lachryma'rum. (L. *lachryma*, a tear.) The inner canthus of the eye.

F. medica'tus. (L. *medicatus*, healing.) A mineral water spring.

F. philosopho'rum. (Φιλόσοφος, a lover of knowledge.) The water bath of sea-water used in chemical operations.

F. pul'lans. (L. *pullo*, to put forth sprouts.) The same as *F. pulsatilis*.

F. pul'sans. (L. *pulsans*, part. of *pulso*, to beat.) Same as *F. pulsatilis*.

F. pulsa'tilis. (L. *pulso*, to beat.) The anterior fontanel, because for two or three years after birth the arterial pulsation of the brain may be perceived at this place, between the parietal and frontal bones.

F. saluta'ris. (L. *salutaris*, healthful.) A mineral water spring.

F. sote'ris. (L. *soter*; from Gr. σωτήρ, a giver of health.) A mineral water spring.

F. vita'lis. (L. *vitalis*, from *vita*, life.) The same as *Vital point*.

Fon'sainte. France, Département du Cantal, near Cahors. A chalybeate spring.

Fonsala'da. France, Département du Puy-de-Dôme. A mineral water containing sodium and calcium chloride, with free carbonic acid.

Fon'sanche. Same as *Fonsange*.

Fon'sange. France, Département du Gard. Mild sulphur waters, having a temperature of 25·5° C. (77·9° F.) Used in chronic rheumatism, chronic catarrhal affections, and skin diseases.

Fonsrou'illeuse. A name of the mineral spring of *Chaumont*.

Font d'al so'fre. France, Département du Pyrénées Orientales, near Perpignan. A sulphuretted mineral water. A name of the mineral spring of *Vinçu*.

Font d'a'ram. France, Département des Pyrénées Orientales. A mineral spring at La Roque, containing iron.

Font de la pu'da. Spain, in Catalonia. A sulphuretted mineral water at Olesa.

Fontac'cia. Italy, in Tuscany. A sulphur water containing sodium chloride.

Fonta'gre. France, Département du Pyrénées Orientales. A mild chalybeate water containing a little manganese.

Fon'taine - bon'neléau. France, Département de l'Oise. An athermal weak chalybeate water.

Fon'taine de jou'vence. France, Département du Seine-Inferieure, near Rouen. A weak, earthy, chalybeate water.

Fon'taine de St. Mar'guerite. France, Département du Puy-de-Dôme. A chalybeate water.

Fon'taine des sar'sazins. France, Département de la Marne. A mineral water containing iron carbonate 4 grains, magnesium chloride 20 grains, and magnesium sulphate 40 grains, in 16 ounces.

Fon'taine-ma'rin. A name of the mineral spring of *Saint Dizier*.

Fon'taine rouge. France, Département de l'Arriége. A mild chalybeate water.

Fon'taine roui'llée. A name of the mineral spring of *Chaumont*.

Fontai'nea. (In honour of *C. Fontaine*, a Professor in the French Naval School of Medicine.) A Genus of the Nat. Order *Euphorbiaceæ*.

F. Panche'ri, Heckel. (After *Pancher*, a French botanist.) Hab. New Caledonia. Seeds contain an oil, which is a drastic purgative, more powerful, more constant, and less likely to produce sickness than croton oil; it also rapidly produces a pustular eruption when applied to the skin.

Fonta'lē aceto'sum. (L. *fons*, a fountain; *acetum*, sour wine.) Paracelsus's term for the acidulous mineral waters.

Fonta'na dell' a'ro. Italy, in Piedmont. A sulphuretted mineral spring at Vignale, containing sodium chloride.

Fonta'na, Fe'lix. An Italian anatomist, born at Pomerole, in the Tyrol, in 1730, died at Montpellier in 1805.

F., canal' of. In Ruminants, a canal contained in the ligamentum pectinatum, which is probably a lymph space, and which has been erroneously described as existing in man.

Also, the same as *Schlemm, canal of*.

F., space of. The same as *F., canal of*.

F., spa'ces of. Cavernous spaces of the ligamentum pectinatum iridis lying between the festoon-like processes which pass between the iris and the posterior part of the cornea at its junction with the sclerotic; they are situated behind the canal of Schlemm, and are lined with epithelium, continuous with that of Descemet's membrane, and with that of the anterior surface of the iris.

F., stri'æ of. (L. *stria*, a furrow.) The fine transverse folds seen on the surface of a flaccid nerve.

Fon'tanel. See *Fontanelle*.

Fontanel'la. Same as *Fontanelle*.

Font'anelle. (F. *fontanelle*, from L. dim. of *fontana*, a spring. I. *fontanella*; S. *fontanella*; G. *Fontanelle*.) A small fountain.

A term applied to the several membranous spaces in the head of an infant which lie at the adjacent angles of the cranial bones; and so called from the pulsation or welling-up sensation which may be seen and felt there. They are due to the tardy ossification of the membranous bones of the cranium, and afford room for the rapid development of the brain, and probably also for the differences in volume consequent on variations in the blood supply. Especially applied to the *F., anterior*.

Also, a term for an issue.

F., ante'rior. (L. *anterior*, in front. F. *fontanelle antérieure*; G. *vordere Fontanelle*.) The lozenge-shaped membranous interspace in the infant skull at the point of junction of the frontal and sagittal with the coronal suture. It is obliterated by the advancing ossification of the surrounding bones between the second and third year, the extremes being from ten to fifteen months and three and a half years. The anterior fontanelle is permanent in some sharks.

F. bone. The *Os fonticuli frontalis*.

F., bregmat'ic. (Βρέγμα, the top of the head.) The *F., posterior*.

F., great. (F. *grande fontanelle*; G. *grosse Fontanelle*.) The *F., anterior*.

F., lat'eral, ante'rior. (L. *lateralis*, belonging to the side; *anterior*, in front. G. *vordere Seitenfontanelle*.) The *F., sphenoidal*, from its position.

F., lat'eral, poste'rior. (L. *posterior*, hinder. G. *hintere Seitenfontanelle*.) The *F., mastoid*, from its position.

F., mas'toid. (*Mastoid* process.) The membranous interspace in the infant skull at the point of junction of the mastoid portion of the parietal bone, the squamous portion of the occipital bone, and the mastoid portion of the temporal bone.

F., me'dian, ante'rior. (L. *medius*, in the middle; *anterior*, in front. G. *vordere Medianfontanelle*.) The *F., anterior*.

F., me'dian, poste'rior. (L. *posterior*, hinder. G. *hintere Medianfontanelle*.) The *F., posterior*.

F., næ'vus of. (L. *nævus*, a mole.) Nævus occasionally occurs in the skin covering the anterior fontanelle of a young child. It may get to a considerable size, is of a dark bluish-red colour, pulsating as the fontanelle beats, and becoming tense on any exertion.

F., occip'ital. (L. *occiput*, the back of the head. G. *Hinterhauptsfontanelle*.) The *F., posterior*.

F. of Casse'rius. (G. *Casser'sche Fontanelle*.) The *F., mastoid*.

F.s, pe'riod of clo'sure of. The anterior fontanelle becomes closed by bone at various periods between two and three years of age; it is closed occasionally as early as ten months after birth, and sometimes it remains open until three years and a half of age.

The posterior fontanelle is usually closed a few months after birth.

The sphenoidal and mastoid fontanelles become closed very soon after birth.

F., poste'rior. (F. *fontanelle postérieure*; G. *hintere Fontanelle*.) The small, triangular, membranous interspace in the infant skull at the point of junction of the apex of the lambdoidal suture with the sagittal suture. It is obliterated by the advancing ossification of the bones, and often by the growth of a Wormian bone.

F.s, pul'satile. (L. *pulso*, to beat.) The cranial fontanelles, because of the pulsations which may be seen and felt in them.

F., sincip'ital. (L. *sinciput*, the fore part of the head. G. *Stirnfontanelle*.) Same as *F., anterior*.

F., small. (F. *petite fontanelle*; G. *kleine Fontanelle*.) The *F., posterior*.

F., sphenoid'al. (*Sphenoid* bone.) The membranous interspace in the infant skull at the point of junction of the coronal suture with the squamous suture; it is bounded by the sphenoidal angle of the parietal bone, the squamous portion of the temporal bone, the great wing of the sphenoid bone, and the outer and anterior lower angle of the frontal bone. It often contains a Wormian bone.

Font'anes. France, Département du Cantal. A weak chalybeate spring.

Font'aneyre. France, Département du Cantal. A weak chalybeate spring.

Font'enelle. France, Département de la Vendée. A weak chalybeate spring.

Font'enelles. France, Département de la Vienne. A weak sulphur water.

Fon'tes. Plural of *Fons*.

F. medica'ti. (L. *medicatus*, medicinal.) Mineral water springs.

F. medica'ti Plumba'rii. The mineral waters of Plombières.

F. sulphu'rei cal'idi. (L. *calidus*, hot.) Term applied to warm sulphuretted mineral waters.

Font'fort. One of the springs at St. Galmier on the Loire.

Fontic'ulus. (L. *fonticulus*, dim. of *fons*, a fountain. F. *fonticule*; I. *fonticolo*; S. *fonticulo*; G. *Fontanell.*) A little fountain or spring. A synonym of *Fontanelle.*

In Surgery, an issue or artificial ulcer.

F. Casse'rii. Same as *Fontanelle of Casserius.*

F. fronta'lis. (L. *frons*, the forehead.) The *Fontanelle, anterior.*

F. mastoi'deus. Same as *Fontanelle, mastoid.*

F. occipita'lis. (L. *occiput*, the back of the head.) The *Fontanelle, posterior.*

F. quadrangula'ris. (L. *quadrangulus*, four-cornered.) The *Fontanelle, anterior*, from its shape.

Fontina'lis. (L. *fontinalis*, belonging to a spring.) A Genus of the Order *Stegocarpæ*, Class *Musci.*

F. antipyret'ica, Linn. (Ἀντί, against; πυρετός, fever.) A fresh-water moss living in wet places. Formerly used in chest affections internally and in pediluvia. It has an extensive use in Lapland for stopping up holes in the huts, on account of its great incombustibility.

Food. (Mid. E. *fode*; Sax. *fóda*; an extension of Aryan root, *pa*, to nourish. F. *nourriture, aliment*; I, *cibo, alimento*; S. *alimento, comida*; G. *Futter.*) That which nourishes, nutriment.

In Physiology, whatever is capable of repairing tissue waste, or of supplying heat by its oxidation, is regarded as food; some also, as Voit, include substances which prevent the removal from the body of any of its necessary constituents.

F., ac'cessory. (L. *accessio*, an approach.) A term applied to such substances as salts, condiments, tea, coffee, and alcohol.

F., av'erage quan'tity of. The quantity of food required varies greatly with age, size, sex, and amount of work done. An adult man of average weight, occupied with moderate work, should be supplied with 4½ oz. proteids, 3 oz. fats, 14 oz. carbohydrates, and 1 oz. salts. The food must contain about 300 grains of nitrogen and 4500 grains of carbon.

F., classifica'tion of. Food is usually divided into inorganic and organic. The former includes water and salts, the latter is subdivided into albuminous, carbohydrates, and hydrocarbons. The albuminous constituents are characterised by the presence of nitrogen in their composition, and are hence often termed nitrogenous or azotised food. The carbohydrates, which include starches, sugars, and their congeners, and the hydrocarbons, which embrace all oils and fats, are destitute of nitrogen, and are thence called non-azotised or non-nitrogenous foods.

F.s, combus'tible. (L. *combustio*, a burning.) Same as *F., respiratory*, inasmuch as these are burnt up in the body.

F., dai'ly quan'tity of. According to Moleschott, the average standard daily diet of an adult male European of average height, say 5·5′ to 5·9′, and average weight, 140 to 160 lbs. avoirdupois (60 to 72·7 kilos.), in moderate work, is 648 grammes (22·866 oz. av.), composed of albuminous substances 130 grammes (4·587 oz. av.), fatty substances 84 grammes (2·964 oz. av.), carbo-hydrates 404 grammes (14·257 oz. av.), and salts 30 grammes (1·058 oz. av.). Other observers have given other figures, but varying only a little either above or below these.

F.s, dynamog'enous. (Δύναμις, power; γεννάω, to produce.) The plastic or nitrogenous foods, on the supposition that they were the sole generators of movements.

F.s, flesh-form'ing. Term employed by Liebig to denote the proteinous or albuminous foods, which he believed were devoted to the nutrition of muscle, nerve, and the other tissues.

F.s, inorgan'ic. Those inorganic substances, such as water, alkaline phosphates and chlorides, and other salts, such as those of lime, iron, and silica, which are necessary constituents of one or other of the tissues of the body.

F.s, kinesog'enous. (Κίνησις, movement; γεννάω, to produce.) Same as *F.s, dynamogenous.*

F., mix'ed. Food containing nitrogenous and non-nitrogenous proximate principles.

F.s, nitrog'enous. See under *Food.*

F.s, non-nitrog'enous. See under *Food.*

F. of the gods. A term for *Assafœtida.*

F.s, organ'ic. The albumins, collagens, fats, and carbo-hydrates.

F.s, plas'tic. Food believed to be devoted to the constructive processes of the body.

F., poten'tial val'ue of. The amount of heat which can be obtained from different kinds of food is mainly dependent on the relative amount of carbon and hydrogen they contain uncombined with oxygen. One kilog. of hydrogen yields when burned in oxygen 34,462 calories, and one kilog. of carbon 8080 calories. If the combustion in the body were complete much larger quantities of heat would be produced than are actually generated. Thus, one kilog. of beef freed from fat burned in oxygen yields 5103 calories, and one kilog. of albumen dried at 100° C. yields 4998 calories, but the urea that is eliminated as a product of the disintegration of one kilog. of albumen in the economy has itself a heat value of 735 calories, which must be deducted from 4998, leaving 4263 calories. If the normal diet of man be taken as given by Ranke, then 100 grammes of albumen yield 426·3 calories, 100 grammes of fat yield 906·9 calories, and 240 grammes of starch yield 938·88 calories, or, in round numbers, 2272 calories, which corresponds to amount of work equal to 1,000,000 kilogs.

F.s, respi'ratory. Term employed by Liebig to denote non-azotised food, such as starch and sugar, which he believed were solely devoted to the production of heat by oxidation.

F.s, thermog'enous. (Θέρμου, heat; γεννάω, to produce.) Fats, starches, and sugars, non-nitrogenous foods, on the supposition that they were the sole generators of heat.

F. vac'uole. (*Vacuole*, from dim. of L. *vacuum*, an empty space.) A term applied to the appearance produced when food is ingested at the oral region of the Flagellata, and is surrounded by a film of water taken in at the same time.

F.-yolk. See *Yolk, food.*

Fool. (Old F. *fol;* from L. *follis,* a wind-bag. F. *fou;* I. *sciocco;* S. *bobo;* G. *Thor, Narr.*) A silly person.

F.s pars'ley. The *Æthusa cynapium,* so called, it is said, because only fools could mistake it for parsley.

F.'s stones, male. The *Orchis mascula.*

Foot. (Mid. E. *fot;* Sax. *fót;* G. *Fuss;* L. *pes;* Gr. *πούς*; Sans. *pád;* from Aryan root *pad;* to go. F. *pied;* I. *piede;* S. *pie.*) The lowest section or segment of the leg of an animal.

Also, the lowest part or base of a thing.

Also, a measure of length consisting of twelve inches and equal to 30·47972654 centimetres.

Also, in Botany, the base of the seta of the sporogonium of Mosses and Hepaticæ.

Also, a term for the lateral outgrowth of the tissue of the sporophore below the archegonium of Ferns, Equisetaceæ, and Rhizocarps, which draws from the prothallium the first nourishment for the young plant.

The term is applied to the caudal process of the free-swimming Rotifera.

The foot of Molluscs is a strong muscular organ developed on the ventral surface of the body; except when rudimentary it serves for locomotion. In some it is provided with a byssus gland.

The foot in Fishes, or the representative of the feet, consists of the numerous radial or phalangeal cartilages or bones, which are attached by their proximal extremities to the pro- and meta-pterygoid, as in Selachians, or to the meta-pterygoid alone, as in Ganoids and Teleosteans. In Amphibia the foot may be absent, as in Siren. In Urodeles the tarsus is often cartilaginous. There is an astragalus and a calcaneus, which constitute a first row, then four separate cartilaginous pieces, which constitute a second row, with fibrous rudiments of a fifth and sixth tarsal bone. There are from 2—5 toes, joined in some by a natatory membrane. Amongst Reptilia, the Ophidia are destitute of hind limbs. In the other groups the tarsus is ossified. In Rays there are six tarsal bones, of which the large proximal one, articulating with the tibia and fibula, is formed of the coalesced fibulare, tibiale, and centrale, and perhaps intermedium. The five others form a second row. There are five toes. In Saurians the large proximal bone of the tarsus represents the tibiale, fibulare, intermedium, and centrale. In the second tarsal row there are five discrete ossicles, and there are five toes. In birds the tarsus consists in the embryo of two cartilaginous discs, a proximal and a distal; the former soon coalesces with the distal end of the tibia, the latter with the basis of the metatarsals, so that in the adult there are no discrete tarsal elements. In the ostrich the foot has two toes, in many other birds there are three toes, and in some four. The number of phalanges increases from within outward, the innermost having two, the next three, the third four, and the fourth five phalanges. The tarsus of mammals differs from that of birds, and inclines to that of Urodeles and Chelonians. It consists typically of a tibiale and an intermedium, coalesced to form the astragalus; a fibulare or calcaneus; centrale or naviculare; and five tarsalia, of which the first, second, and third form the three cuneiform bones, and the fourth and fifth are coalesced in the cuboid. The first row of tarsal bones is always composed of two bones, of which the astragalus alone, composed of the tibiale and intermedium, articulates with the distal end of the leg bones. The second bone or fibulare forms the heel. The toes never exceed five in number, but may be reduced to one. In cases of reduction in the number of the toes the internal digit or thumb, composed of two phalanges, first becomes rudimentary, and then disappears, then follow in succession the little or external digit, the second internal digit, and finally the fourth digit, leaving only, as in the Solipeds, the third or central digit, corresponding to the middle finger. According to the mode in which the foot is applied to the ground, the animal is said to be plantigrade, digitigrade, or unguligrade. When the first digit is opposable to the rest the foot is said to be prehensile.

F., amputa'tions of. The foot may be removed at the ankle-joint by Syme's, Roux's, Pirogoff's, or other method; part of it may be taken away by the subastragaloid operation or a modification thereof, by Chopart's operation through the mediotarsal articulation, by Hey's or Lisfranc's operation through the tarso-metatarsal articulation; or one, or some, or all of the metatarsal bones or of the phalanges may be removed.

F.-and-mouth disease'. (F. *fièvre aphtheuse;* G. *Maulklauenseuche.*) A febrile affection of horned cattle and some other animals, such as pigs, horses, dogs and fowls; communicable also to man. It consists of an aphthous inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth, accompanied by a vesicular eruption of the skin near the corona and cleft of the hoof, which is sometimes shed; the udder is not infrequently attacked, and sometimes the ocular, nasal, and genital mucous membranes are affected. Most animals recover in a fortnight, but many young calves die of intestinal inflammation. Micrococci have been found in the vesicles. See also *Aphtha epizootica.*

F.-and-mouth disease' in man. The symptoms are a vesicular eruption on the inner surface of the lips and tongue, and sometimes on the pharynx and palate, with copious secretion of saliva; there is often diarrhœa, and generally fever; the vesicular skin eruption is not always present, but when there is an eruption it is most often to be found about the finger-nails. It is usually caused by the drinking of milk from an infected cow.

F., arch'es of. The foot is arched in two directions, in an antero-posterior direction and a transverse direction; the antero-posterior arch rests behind on the extremity of the os calcis, and in front on the metatarso-phalangeal joints; the transverse arch is most marked at the level of the cuneiform bones.

F., ar'teries of. These arteries are the terminal branches of the anterior and posterior tibials, the former giving off internal and external malleolar, articular, tarsal, metatarsal, interosseous, communicating to deep arch, and magna pollicis, supplying one toe and a half; the posterior tibial giving off the tarsal, internal plantar, and the external plantar. The internal plantar divides into muscular and cutaneous. The external plantar divides into the muscular and plantar arch. The plantar arch terminates in muscular, posterior perforating, digital for three toes and a half, and anterior perforating.

F., articula'tions of. The articulation

of the foot with the tibia and fibula (*articulatio tarso-cruralis, a. talo-cruralis*; G. *Sprunggelenk, Fussgelenk*) is described under *Ankle-joint*, but it may be added that it has a rotation of about 78° both in extreme flexion and in extreme extension, the foot moving through an arc of 39° from the position in which its axis is at right angles to the leg.

F., artific'ial. See *Limbs, artificial.*

F.-bath. See *Bath, foot.*

F., ben'zoin. See *Benzoin, foot.*

F., bones of. These are 26 in number; the tarsus being composed of 7, viz. the os calcis, astragalus, cuboid, scaphoid, and 3 cuneiform bones; the metatarsus, composed of 5 metatarsal bones; and the 14 phalanges of the toes.

F. clo'nus. (F. *trépidation provoquée du pied*; G. *Fussphænomenon, Fussklonus, Achillessehnenreflex.*) A rhythmical contraction of the gastrocnemius and soleus muscles which occurs when the tendo Achillis is put strongly on the stretch by dorsal flexion of the foot. It occurs with abnormal energy in spastic spinal paralysis, so that the contraction of the muscles may even become persistent, whilst in tabes dorsalis it is defective or altogether absent.

F., dig'its of. See *Toes.*

F., disarticula'tion of. (L. *dis*, apart; *articulus*, a joint.) Amputation of the foot, or part of the foot, through the ankle-joint; or through the tarsus, at an articulating surface.

F., disloca'tion of. (Low L. *dislocatus*, removed from its place; from L. *dis*, apart; *loco*, to place.) The foot may be dislocated at the ankle-joint, generally with fracture of the fibula, either backwards, forwards, or to either side; these dislocations are often spoken of as dislocations of the ankle, or as dislocations of the lower ends of the tibia and fibula.

The foot may also be dislocated at the calcaneo-astragaloid and at the scapho-astragaloid joints.

F., disloca'tion of, subastrag'aloid. A dislocation of the foot at the calcaneo-astragaloid or the scapho-astragaloid articulation.

F., excis'ion of bones of. (L. *excisio*, a cutting out.) Removal of the whole, or part, of one or more of the bones of the foot for disease or injury.

F., fas'ciæ of. See *Fascia dorsalis pedis* and *Fascia, plantar.*

F., flat. See *Flat-foot.*

F., frac'ture of. (L. *fractura*, a breaking.) Any of the bones of the foot may be broken by direct injury. Of the tarsal bones the astragalus and calcaneum are the most frequently fractured, and next the cuboid; the metatarsal bones and the phalanges of the toes are not infrequently broken.

F., fun'gous. See *Mycetoma.*

F., gan'grene of. The usual form of *Gangrene, senile.*

F., Grif'fon's. See *Gryphius pes.*

F.-jaws. (G. *Fusskiemen.*) The anterior limbs of Crustacea, which are modified so as to serve for the purpose of mastication.

Also, the anterior modified limbs of the Chilopoda, the second pair of which is perforated for the discharge of a poison.

F., lig'aments of. These are the anterior, external, and internal annular of the ankle, the external and the internal lateral of the ankle; the anterior and the posterior tibio-tarsal, the astragalo-scaphoid, the external, and the posterior calcaneo-astragaloid, the inferior and the superior calcaneo-cuboid, the external and the inferior calcaneo-scaphoid, the long plantar, the dorsal and plantar tarso-metatarsal, the dorsal and plantar metatarsal, the lateral phalangeal of the foot; and the interosseous ligaments, between the astragalus and os calcis, between the cuneiform bones, between the scaphoid and cuboid, and between the metatarsal bones.

F., Madu'ra. (*Madura*, a district in the southern part of the Madras Presidency.) A synonym of *Mycetoma.*

F., mo'tions of. See *Foot, muscles of.*

F., mus'cles of. The foot is flexed by the tibialis anticus, extensor pollicis proprius, extensor digitorum longus, and peroneus tertius muscles; it is extended by the gastrocnemius, plantaris, soleus, flexor digitorum longus, flexor pollicis longus, tibialis posticus, peroneus longus, and peroneus brevis muscles; inwards by the extensor pollicis proprius, flexor digitorum longus, flexor pollicis longus, and tibialis posticus; outwards by the peroneus longus, peroneus brevis, extensor digitorum longus, and peroneus tertius. The toes are flexed by the abductor pollicis, flexor digitorum brevis, abductor minimi digiti, flexor pollicis longus, flexor digitorum longus, flexor accessorius, lumbricales, flexor pollicis brevis, adductor pollicis, flexor minimi digiti brevis, and interossei; they are extended by the extensor digitorum longus, extensor pollicis proprius, extensor digitorum brevis; inwards by the abductor pollicis and interossei; outwards by the adductor pollicis, adductor minimi digiti, and interossei.

F., nerves of. These are derived from the external and internal popliteal. The external popliteal gives off the musculo-cutaneous nerve, the cutaneous branches of which pass to the outer toes; a communicating branch to the saphenous; and the anterior tibial nerve, the internal branch of which passes to the toes, and also gives off muscular and articular branches. The internal popliteal gives off a communicating branch to the saphenous nerve, which runs along the outer side of the foot and supplies one toe and a half; and the posterior tibial, which divides into the external plantar, which gives off the cutaneous to the sole, muscular, four digital, communicating and articular; and the external plantar, which gives off superficial and deep branches; the former dividing into muscular, two digital, communicating, and articular branches, and the latter into muscular and articular.

F., per'forating ul'cer of. (L. *perforo*, to bore through.) An ulcer commencing in the sole of the foot, spreading upwards, and destroying the bones and other tissues, till it penetrates through the foot to its dorsum. It is accompanied by anæsthesia of the part, which often extends some way up the leg, and by a low temperature of the limb, with offensive perspiration. The sensory nerve fibres supplying the diseased parts are atrophied and their endoneurium thickened. It may arise from suppuration underneath a corn, especially one situated over the metatarso-phalangeal joint, or it may occur in connection with locomotor ataxy, or as a result of peripheral nerve-disease.

F.-pound. The work done in raising one pound weight one foot high, which, estimated in British measures, is 32·2 units of work; it is equivalent to ·138255 kilogrammetre.

F.-pound'al. The total units of work, in British measures 32·2, in a foot-pound.

F.-root. (G. *Fusswurzel.*) The *Tarsus.*

F. secre'tion. Dana's term for the sclerobasic corallum secreted by the cœnosarc of the sclerobasic Zoantharia.

F.-stalk. The support of a leaf or of a flower. See *Pedicel, Pedicle, Peduncle,* and *Petiole.*

Also, a similar support in many lower animals, as the barnacle.

F., syno'vial mem'branes of. The synovial membranes of the foot are: that between the tibia and fibula and the astragalus; that between the astragalus and scaphoid, which is a prolongation of that between the fore part of the astragalus and the os calcis; that between the posterior articulating surfaces of the astragalus and os calcis; that between the os calcis and the cuboid; that between the scaphoid and the three cuneiform, which sends down two processes between the cuneiform bones; that between the first metatarsal and internal cuneiform bone; that for the articulation of the second and third metatarsal bone with the middle and external cuneiform, which is continuous with the membrane between the scaphoid and cuneiform, and is prolonged between the two internal cuneiform bones; and that between the two external metatarsal bones and the cuboid bone. Besides these a separate synovial membrane exists between the several articulations of the phalanges.

F., tabet'ic. (L. *tabes,* a wasting.) A peculiar deformity of the foot occurring in tabes dorsalis or progressive locomotor ataxia, described by Charcot, and consisting in an angular projection on the inner side of the foot, caused by growth of the tarsal bones and partial dislocation of the inner tarso-metatarsal joints; the affected bones become spongy, friable, and very light, with erosions of, or vegetations on, their articular surfaces.

F. ten'don-re'flex. See *F. clonus.*

F.-ton. A term for the amount of work done in lifting a ton weight one foot high.

F. tu'bercles. (L. *tuberculum,* a small lump.) The lateral processes on each segment of some of the Annelida; also called *Parapodia.*

F., veins of. The veins correspond for the most part with the arteries; those on the inner part of the dorsal surface form the rootlets of the internal saphena; those on the inner side of the os calcis and the plantar veins, and those on the outer surface of the os calcis, joining with the outer part of the dorsal arch and, together with plantar veins, form the external saphena.

Footling case. A presentation of the foot or feet in labour.

Fora'men. (L. *foramen,* a hole; from *foro,* to bore. F. *trou;* G. *Öffnung, Durchgang.*) A hole or opening.

In Botany, the aperture at the apex of the nucleus in an ovule; also called *Micropyle.*

F. alveola'rë ante'rius. (L. *alveolus,* a small hollow; *anterior,* in front.) The incisor foramen or inferior opening of the anterior palatine canal.

F. alveola'rë infe'rius. (L. *alveolus; inferior.*) The *F. dental, inferior.*

F. alveola'rë poste'rius. (L. *posterior,* hinder.) The lower opening of the posterior palatine canal.

F. am'plum pel'vis. (L. *amplus,* spacious; *pelvis,* a basin.) A synonym of the *F. obturatorium.*

F. anon'ymum Ferrein'i. (Ἀνώνυμος, without name; *Ferrein.*) The *Hiatus Fallopii.*

F. aor'ticum. (G. *Aortenschlitz.*) The aperture in the diaphragm for the transmission of the aorta; called also *Hiatus aorticus.*

F. aquæduc'tus Fallo'pii. (L. *aqua,* water; *duco,* to lead; *Fallopius.*) The stylomastoid foramen.

F. audito'rium exter'num. (L. *auditorius,* relating to hearing; *externus,* outer.) The outer opening of the external auditory canal.

F. audito'rium inter'num. (L. *auditorius; internus,* inner.) The inner opening of the internal auditory canal.

F., Bi'chat's. The opening of the arachnoid canal or canal of Bichat. See *Bichat, canal of.*

F., Bo'tal's. See *Botalli, foramen of.*

F. cæ'cum. (L. *cæcus,* blind.) See under the following subheadings.

F. cæ'cum ante'rius. (L. *cæcus,* blind; *anterius,* in front.) The depression in the middle line of the under surface of the brain, between the posterior border of the substantia perforata media and the anterior border of the pons Varolii.

F. cæ'cum lin'guæ. (L. *cæcus; lingua,* a tongue.) The *F. cæcum of tongue.*

F. cæ'cum Morga'gni. (*Morgagni;* L. *cæcus.*) The same as *F. cæcum linguæ.*

F. cæ'cum of fron'tal bone. (L. *cæcus.*) A depression at the base of the frontal crest, on the inner surface of the frontal bone, just behind the nasal spine, which often transmits a small vein from the nasal fossa. Through it a communication is established by narrow passages between the cranial cavity and the frontal sinuses, or with the sinuses in the nasal bone.

F. cæ'cum of medul'la oblonga'ta. (L. *cæcus.*) The *F. cæcum of Vicq d' Azyr.*

F. cæ'cum of ret'ina. (L. *cæcus; retina.*) The *Fovea centralis retinæ.*

F. cæ'cum of supe'rior maxil'lary bone. (L. *cæcus.*) The incisive foramen.

F. cæ'cum of tongue. (L. *cæcus.*) Morgagni's term for the depression at the posterior end of the raphe of the tongue into which several small glands open.

F. cæ'cum of Vicq d'A'zyr. (L. *cæcus; Vicq d'Azyr.*) The anterior termination of the anterior median fissure of the medulla oblongata behind the pons Varolii.

F. cæ'cum os'sis fronta'lis. (L. *cæcus,* blind; *os,* bone; *frontalis,* belonging to the forehead.) The *F. cæcum of frontal bone.*

F. cæ'cum os'sis fron'tis. (L. *cæcus; os,* a bone; *frons,* the forehead.) The *F. cæcum of frontal bone.*

F. cæ'cum os'sis maxilla'ris superio'ris. (L. *cæcus; os,* bone; *maxilla,* jaw; *superior,* that which is above.) A synonym of *F. incisivum.*

F. cæ'cum poste'rius. (L. *cæcum; posterior,* hinder.) The *F. cæcum of Vicq d'Azyr.*

F. cæ'cum retroana'lë. (L. *cæcus; retro,* behind; *anus,* the fundament.) The *Foveola coccygea.*

F. carot'ico-clinoï'deum. (*Carotid; clinoid.*) The aperture formed by a bridge connecting the anterior and the middle clinoid processes. Same as *F. clinoideo-caroticum.*

F. carot'ico-tympan'icum. See *Foraminula carotico-tympanica.*

F. carot'icum. (*Carotic.*) A synonym of the *F. caroticum externum.*

F. carot'icum exter'num. (L. *externus*, outward.) Same as *F., carotid.*

F. carot'icum inter'num. (L. *internus*, within.) The internal opening of the carotid canal.

F., carot'id. (*Carotid.*) The lower aperture of the carotid canal.

F. cauda'lë. (L. *cauda*, a tail.) An aperture in the last segment of a cestoid worm, communicating with the contractile vesicle of the water-vascular system.

F. caverno'sum os'sis sphenoida'lis. A hole in the sphenoid bone of rabbits for the transmission of the vena vertebralis mediana.

F. centra'lë. The *Fovea centralis.*

F. centra'lë coch'leæ. (L. *centralis*, central; *cochlea.*) The central largest opening of the group of canals called the *Tractus spiralis foraminulentus.*

F. centra'lë of Sömmering. (L. *centralis; Sömmering.*) The *Fovea centralis.*

F. centra'lë ret'inæ. (L. *centralis*, central; *retina.*) Term formerly applied to the thinnest part of the retina at the centre of the fovea centralis, from a belief that a hole existed there.

F. clinoï'deo-carot'icum. (*Clinoid; carotic.*) A large opening, through which the carotid artery passes, formed by the union of the extremities of the anterior and middle clinoid processes of the sphenoid bone, which occasionally occurs.

F. commu'në ante'rius. (L. *communis*, common; *anterior*, in front.) The communication between the third ventricle and the two lateral ventricles of the brain, consisting of the two foramina of Munro and their joint prolongation backwards.

Also, a term for the *Vulva.*

F. commu'në poste'rius. (L. *communis; posterior*, hinder.) The anterior opening of the aqueduct of Sylvius.

F., con'dyloïd, ante'rior. (Κόνδυλος, a knuckle; εἶδος, likeness; L. *anterior*; in front.) A canal running outwards and forwards from just above the foramen magnum, at the base of each condyle, of the occipital bone; it transmits the hypoglossal nerve and the rete venosum condyloideum. It is occasionally double. It is absent in fishes, which have no distinct hypoglossal nerve.

F. con'dyloid, poste'rior. (L. *posterior*, behind.) A canal in the posterior condyloid fossa which transmits the emissarium occipitale and the vena diploica occipitalis.

F. cordiform'ë. (L. *cor*, the heart; *forma*, shape.) A heart-shaped space in the pelvis of Reptilia, sometimes called the obturator foramen; it is bounded by the os pubis in front and the ischium behind, and is divided by a ligament into the two obturator foramina.

F. cos'to-transversa'rium. See *F., costo-transverse.*

F., cos'to-trans'verse. (L. *costa*, a rib; *transversus*, placed across.) The space between the neck of a rib and the transverse process of the vertebra, with which it articulates, bounded externally by the costo-transverse articulation, and internally by the costo-vertebral articulation.

F., den'tal. (L. *dens*, a tooth.) The *F., dental, inferior.*

F., den'tal, infe'rior. (L. *dens; inferior*, lower.) The opening of the dental canal on the inner side of the ramus of the inferior maxillary bone. It transmits the inferior dental artery and vein, and the inferior dental nerve; and gives origin to the internal lateral ligament of the temporo-maxillary articulation.

F. dex'trum. (L. *dexter*, right.) The aperture in the diaphragm through which the vena cava passes. Also called *F. quadratum.*

F. ethmoid'al, ante'rior. The *F. ethmoideum anterius.*

F. ethmoid'al, poste'rior. The *F. ethmoideum posterius.*

F. ethmoï'deum ante'rius. (*Ethmoid;* L. *anterior*, that which is in front.) A foramen sometimes existing separately in the orbital plate of the frontal bone, and at other times formed by the apposition of two notches, one in the frontal bone and the other in the os planum of the ethmoid bone. It transmits the ethmoidal branch of the nasal nerve and the anterior ethmoidal artery.

F. ethmoï'deum poste'rius. (*Ethmoid;* L. *posterior*, that which is behind.) A foramen situated in the orbital plate of the frontal bone, transmitting the posterior ethmoidal nerve and artery, and the spheno-ethmoid branch of the spheno-palatine ganglion.

F. fron'tal. (L. *frons*, the forehead.) The *F., supraorbital.*

Also, see *F. frontale.*

F. fronta'lë. (L. *frontalis*, frontal.) A hole, but sometimes only a groove, situated to the inner side of the supraorbital foramen, and near the inner end of the supraorbital margin of the frontal bone.

Also, a synonym of the *F., supraorbital.*

F., inci'sive. (L. *incido*, to cut. F. *trou incisif;* G. *Schneidezahnloch.*) A foramen formed by the junction of the superior maxillary bones, situated immediately behind the roots of the incisor teeth, being the commencement of the anterior palatine canal.

See, also *Foramina, incisor.*

F. incisi'vum. See *F., incisive.*

F., infraor'bital. (L. *infra*, beneath; *orbita*, the orbit. F. *trou sous-orbitaire;* G. *Unteraugenhöhlenloch.*) The aperture in the outer surface of the superior maxillary bone of the canal by which the infraorbital artery issues; it is situated beneath the middle of the lower margin of the orbit and above the canine fossa; it also transmits the inferior palpebral, the lateral nasal, and the superior labial nerves. In apes there are several foramina; in some Rodents there is a very large one transmitting also the masseter muscle.

F. infraorbita'rium. (L. *infra*, below; *orbita*, an orbit.) A synonym of *F., infraorbital.*

F. infrapubia'num. (L. *infra*, beneath; os *pubis*, the pubic bone.) The obturator foramen.

F. interclinoï'deum. (L. *inter*, between; *clinoid.*) A foramen sometimes formed by the union of the extremities of the middle and posterior clinoid processes of the sphenoid bone.

F. interclinoï'deum commu'në. (L. *communis*, common.) A foramen sometimes formed by the union of the extremities of the anterior and posterior clinoid processes of the

sphenoid bone, or by the union of these with the middle clinoid process.

F. irregula'rĕ. (L. *irregularis*, not according to rule.) The *F. lacerum posterius*, from its irregular shape.

F. ischiad'icum ma'jus. (L. *ischium*, the bone of that name; *major*, greater.) The *F., sacro-sciatic, great.*

F. ischiad'icum me'dium. (L. *ischium*, the bone of that name; *medius*, in the middle.) The foramen cut off from the great sacrosciatic foramen when, as sometimes happens, a ligamentum spinososacrum superius, arising from the synchondrosis between the ilium and ischium and inserted into the small sacrosciatic ligament, divides it into two parts.

F. ischiad'icum mi'nus. (L. *minor*, less.) The *F., sacro-sciatic, small.*

F. is'chio-pu'bicum. (*Ischium*; os *pubis*.) The *F., obturator.*

F., ju'gular. (*Jugular* vein. G. *Drosseladerloch.*) The *F. lacerum posterius.*

F. jugula'rĕ spu'rium. (L. *spurius*, false.) An aperture in the squamous portion of the temporal bone between the meatus auditorius externus and the glenoid cavity, through which the petro-squamous sinus, when present, passes to join the temporal vein.

F. labia'lĕ. (L. *labialis*, belonging to the lip.) The *F., mental.*

F. lac'erum ante'rius. (L. *lacer*, bitten; *anterior*, in front. F. *trou déchiré antérieur*; G. *das vordere zerrissene Loch.*) An irregular aperture at the apex of the petrous bone in the re-entering angle of the body and the great wing of the sphenoid bone. It is closed in the natural state by fibrous tissue, and is partially, and sometimes completely, subdivided by the backward elongation of the lingula, so that the carotid artery passes into the skull by the inner division, and the large superficial petrosal nerve passes by the outer division to the hiatus Fallopii.

The term is sometimes applied to the sphenoidal fissure.

F. lac'erum ba'sis cra'nii. See *F. lacerum in basi cranii.*

F. lac'erum in ba'si cra'nii. (L. *lacer*; *in*, in; *basis*, the base; *cranium*, the skull.) The *F. lacerum posterius.*

F. lac'erum infe'rius. (L. *lacer*; *inferior*, lower.) The *Fissure, sphenomaxillary.*

F. lac'erum me'dium. (L. *lacer*; *medius*, in the middle.) The same as *F. lacerum anterius.*

F. lac'erum orbita'lĕ. (L. *lacer*; *orbita*, an orbit.) The *Fissure, sphenoidal.*

F. lac'erum poste'rius. (L. *lacer*; *posterior*, hinder. F. *trou déchiré postérieur*; G. *das hintere zerrissene Loch.*) A pear-shaped aperture formed by the approximation of the jugular notches of the petrous and occipital bones. It is partially divided by two sets of opposing projections from its edges into three compartments, the anterior of which gives passage to the inferior petrosal sinus, the posterior to the lateral sinus, as it becomes the internal jugular vein, and the middle to the glossopharyngeal, pneumogastric, and spinal accessory nerves; it also contains the jugular ganglia of the glossopharyngeal and pneumogastric nerves, and the posterior external meningeal artery. The anterior compartment is sometimes completely cut off from the middle one by bone.

F. lac'erum supe'rius. (L. *lacer*; *superior*, upper.) The *Fissure, sphenoidal.*

F. Magen'dii. (*Majendie*, a French physiologist.) See *F. of Majendie.*

F. mag'num. (L. *magnus*, great. F. *trou occipital*; G. *grosses Hinterhauptsloch.*) The oval opening in the occipital bone which forms the communication between the cavities of the skull and the spinal canal. In front it is bounded by the basilar process; behind by the tabular or squamous portion of the bone; and on each side by the condylar processes. In man, the plane of the foramen looks downwards with an upward inclination anteriorly in the European, and posteriorly in the Australian and Negro races; in most other animals the plane looks backwards, except in the anthropoid apes, in which it more nearly approaches the direction of that of man. It is usually 36 mm. from before backwards, and 30 mm. from side to side. It gives issue to, or contains, the occipito-axial ligament, or ligamentum tectorium, the basilar sinus, the circular plexus, the posterior internal meningeal arteries, the anterior and posterior spinal branches of the vertebral artery, the spinal accessory nerves, the roots of the first cervical nerves, and the medulla oblongata.

F. mag'num is'chii. (L. *magnus*; *ischium*, the bone of that name.) The *F., obturator.*

F. mag'num occipita'lĕ. (*Occipital* bone.) The *F. magnum.*

F. mandibula'rĕ. (L. *mandibula*, a jaw.) The *F., dental, inferior.*

F., mas'toid. (*Μαστός*, a breast; *εἶδος*, likeness. F. *trou mastoïden*; G. *Warzenloch.*) An opening, or it may be more than one, near the posterior border of the mastoid portion of the temporal bone in the groove for the lateral sinus. It transmits the posterior external meningeal artery, and the emissorium mastoideum artery of the dura mater, and a vein which establishes a communication between the lateral sinus and the veins outside the cranial cavity.

F. mastoï'deum. The *F., mastoid.*

F. maxilla'rĕ ante'rius. (L. *maxilla*, the jaw; *anterior*, in front.) The *F., mental.*

F. maxilla'rĕ infe'rius. (L. *maxilla*; *inferior*, lower.) The *F., dental, inferior.*

F. maxilla'rĕ poste'rius. (L. *maxilla*; *posterior*, hinder.) The *F., dental, inferior.*

F. medul'læ spina'lis. (L. *medulla*, marrow; *spinalis*, spinal.) The canal enclosed by the body and arches of the vertebræ.

F. meninge'um. (*Μῆνιγξ*, a membrane.) An opening near the foramen jugulare spurium, present only in about 8 out of every 1000 skulls, through which a branch of the middle meningeal artery runs from the sulcus meningeus into the temporal fossa.

F., men'tal. (L. *mentum*, the chin. F. *trou mentonnier*; G. *Kinnloch.*) An opening on the anterior surface of the inferior maxillary bone, lying midway between its upper and lower borders and just below the interval between the two bicuspid teeth. It transmits the mental vessels and nerve.

END OF VOL. II.

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